5- 20
10% <sup>7,9)</sup>、20 40 . 가 1
20 <sup>3,4,7)</sup>、90%

3)
3,7).

가 (Fig. 1). MRI

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**Fig. 1.** The routine radiograph reveals an eccentric, osteolytic lesion involving the lateral cuneiform. Its margins are well defined.

(Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3). 가 . 24 (Fig. 4)

(reparative)





Fig. 2. A. T1-weighted image
B. T2-weighted image
Expansile bony lesion and cystic lesion with involvement of the adjacent subcutaneous tissue in lateral cuneiform

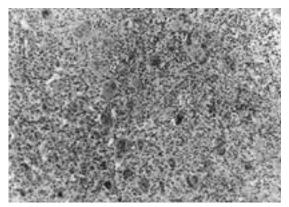


Fig. 3. Oscopic field shows sheets of characteristic mononuclear cells with a large number of giant cells in a diffuse distribution. Neither stromal fibrosis nor hemorrhage is noted. (Hematoxylin and Eosin, × 3000)



**Fig. 4.** 18months postoperative. The grafts are well incorporated there is no evidence of local recurrence. The patient is pain-free, and full unrestricted activity.

. 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 20

(70-80%) Ennekin§ Campanacei 2 1 10-15%, 3 10-15% <sup>5)</sup>.

1, 2 , , 5). 3

7 7 40-60% 2 3.4). 7.9). Wold 10)

Biscaglia 1)

가

2-3

5.9,10) Maloney 8) 3.2 가 . 3

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## Abstract

## Giant cell tumor of Cuneiform - A Case Report -

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The incidence of giant cell tumors represents only 5% to 10% of all bone tumors. Occurrence on the small bones of the hand and foot are very rare. They typically present with pain and sometimes a pathologic fracture or even soft tissue extension. The radiographic appearance is highly characteristic. An eccentric osteolytic lesion is seen, producing cortical thinning and expansion, and possessing a delicate trabecular pattern. In tarsal bones, poorly or well-defined osteolytic lesions of variable size are encountered. Surgical treatment remains the preferred therapy. Marginal or wide en bloc resection has had far better results in term of local recurrence. Several authors have suggested extended curettage and cement as an alternative to en bloc resection. Follow-up is necessary to monitor for both local recurrence and the infrequent pulmonary metastases.

Key Words: Giant cell tumor, Cuneiform, Foot

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