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Tel: 02) 3410-3509, Fax: 02) 3410-0061, E-mail: seo@smc.samsung.co.kr

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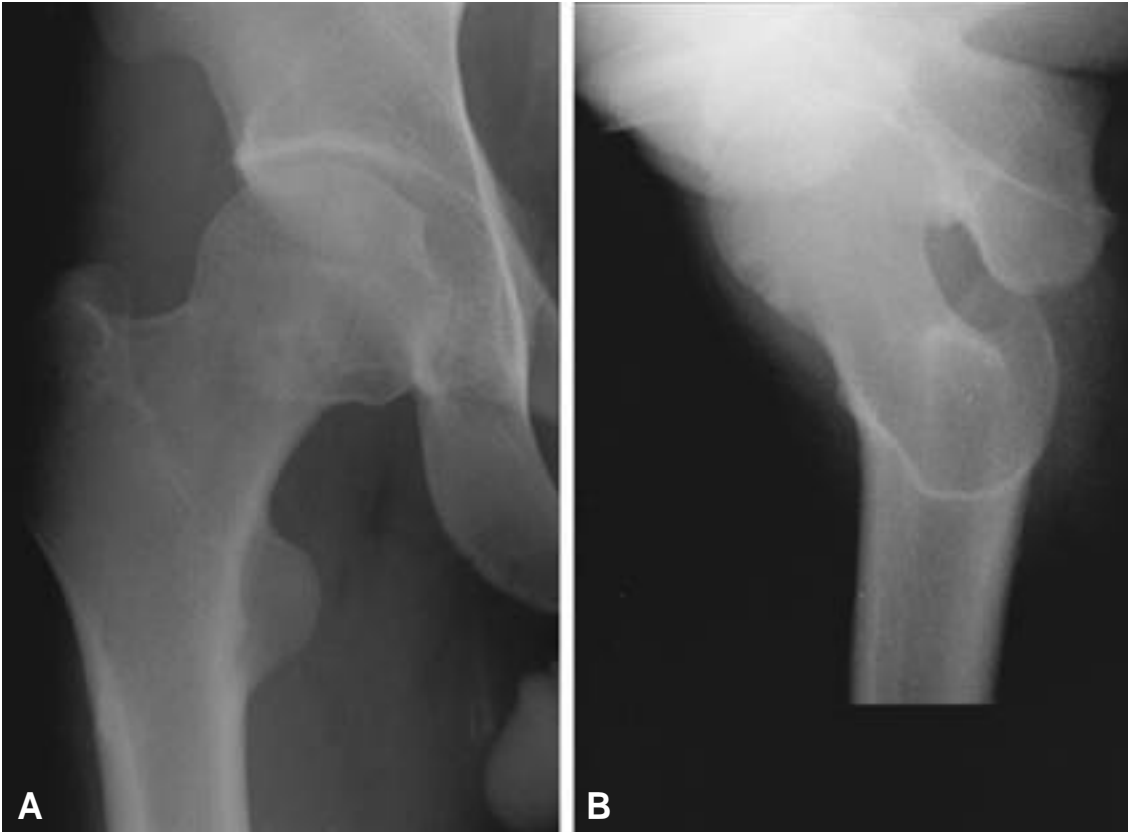
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**Fig. 1.** Radiolucent area surrounded by sclerotic rim mimicked osteoid osteoma. That was proven to be an intracortical chondroma pathologically (**A:** AP view, **B:** Latetal view).

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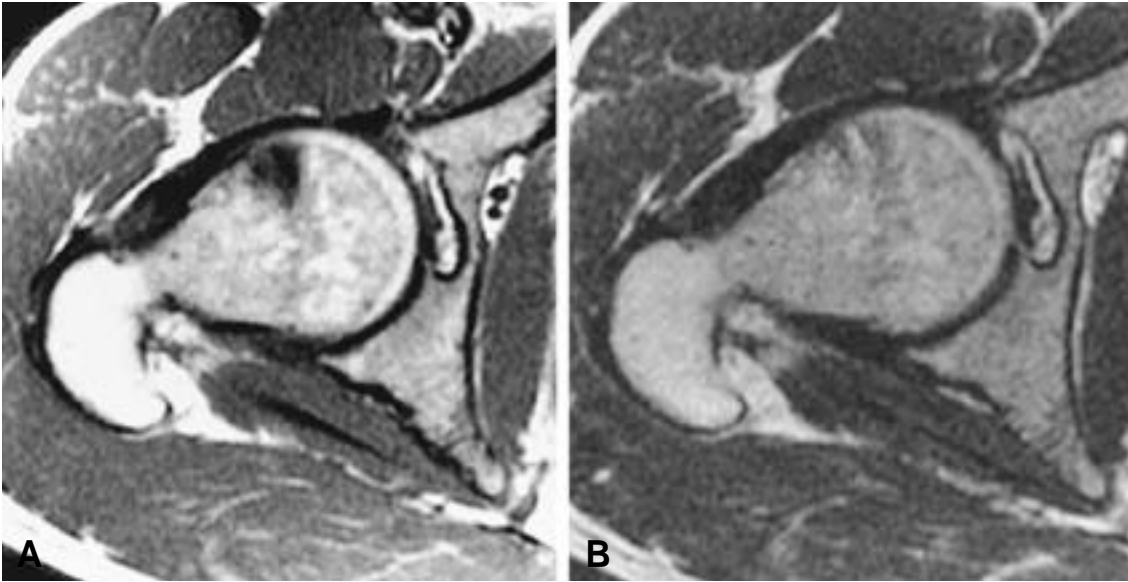
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**Fig. 2.** T1,T2WI shows a lesion having low and mixed signal in the anterior aspect of the femoral head mimicking osteoid osteoma (A:T1WI, B:T2WI).



**Fig. 3.** Radionics® probe is positioned in the center of the lesion. 80 heat was applied for 6 minutes on average mode.

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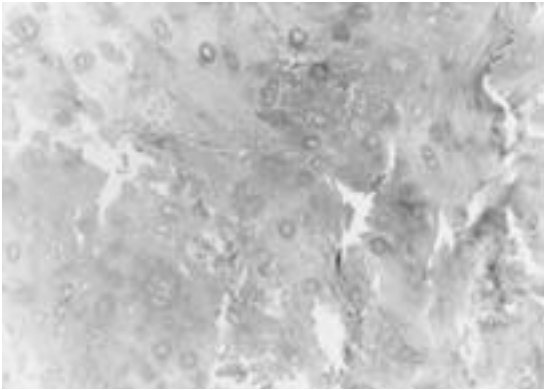
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**Fig. 4.** MRI was taken 3 weeks after the ablation procedure indicating the lesion had been destroyed accompanying fibrosis and edema (A:T1WI, B:T2WI).



**Fig. 5.** Microscopically this lesion contains benign appearing chondrocyte under cortical bone area (H&E, X400)

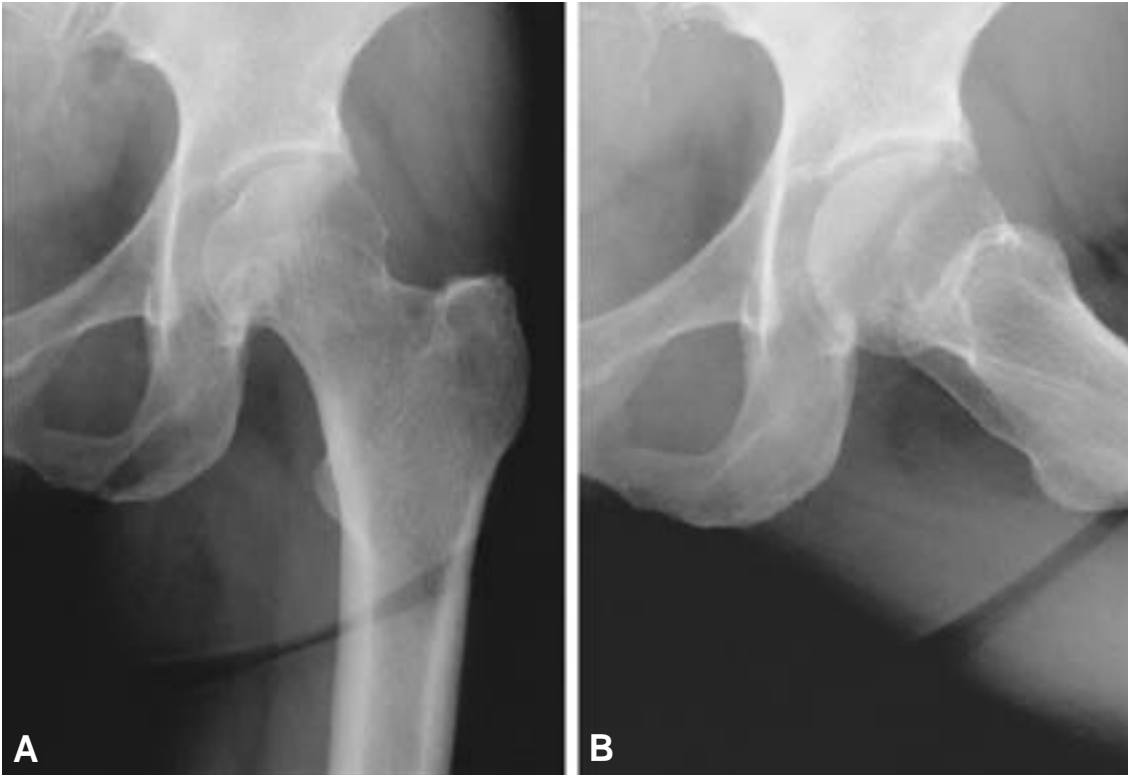
Campanacci <sup>3)</sup> (primary cure rate) (percutaneous technique) 83% 100% (unroofing technique) (percutaneous technique)

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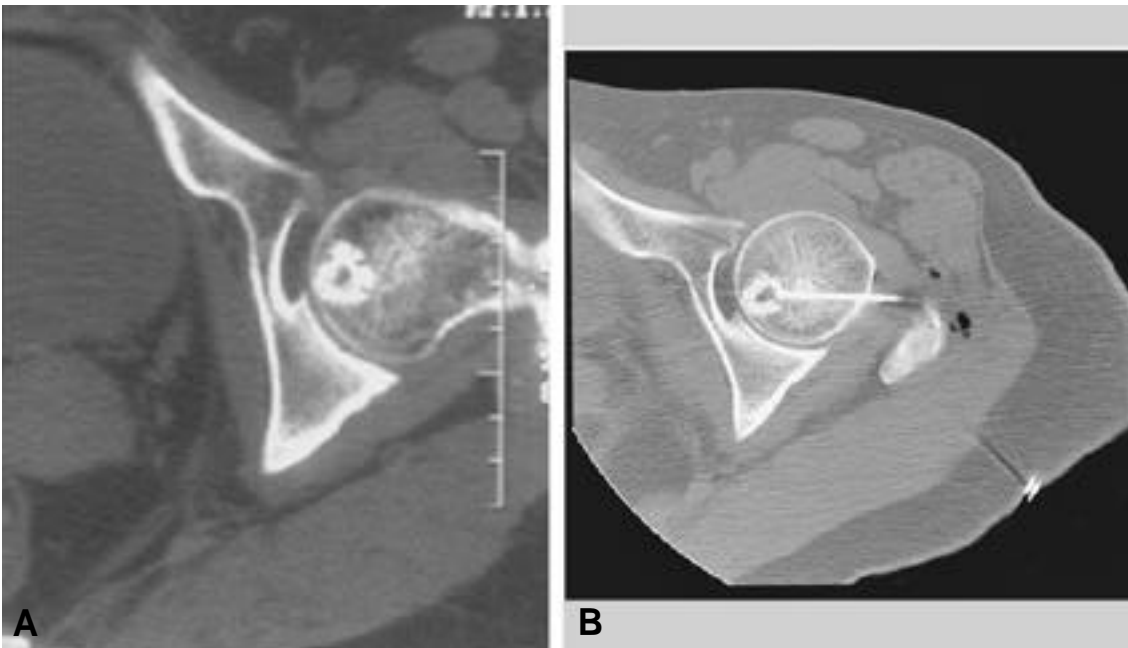
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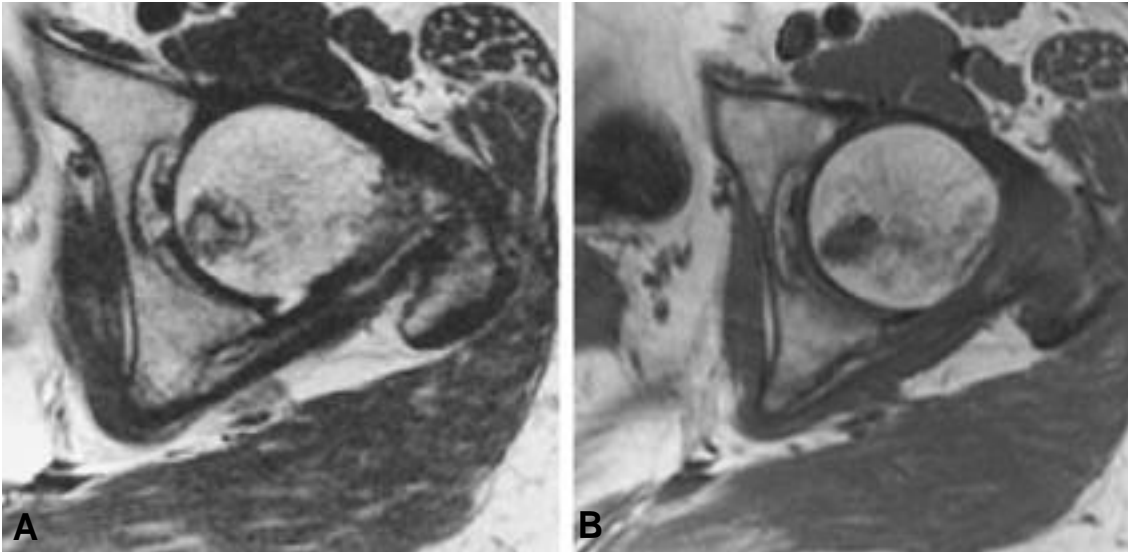
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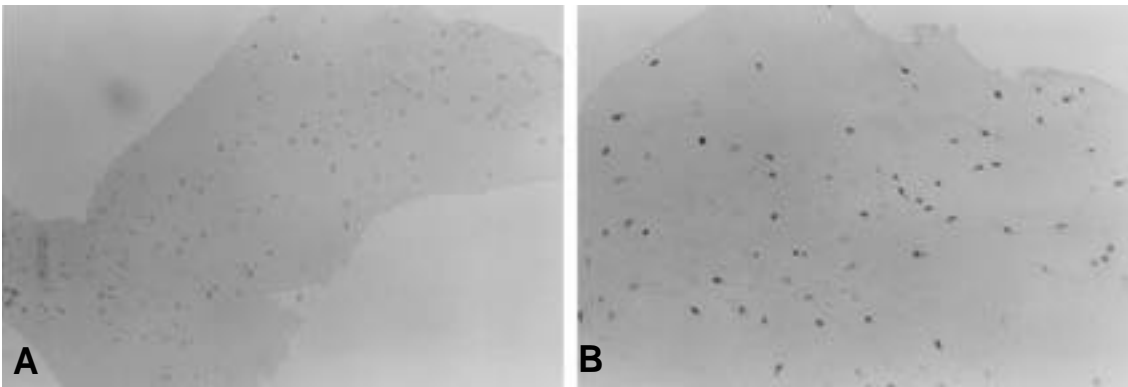
**Fig. 6.A.** Surrounded by sclerotic margin is the lesion around the femur head. **B.** Frog-leg lateral view also shows a radiolucent lesion with peripheral sclerosis.



**Fig. 7.A.** Densely calcified lesion was observed in the left femoral head adjacent to the articular surface. **B.** Radionics® probe was inserted via greater trochanteric area through femoral neck.



**Fig. 8.** MRI images were taken 3 weeks after therapy, indicating destruction of the previous lesion (A:T1WI, B:T2WI).



**Fig. 9.** Microscopic examination reveals scattered chondrocytes in the lesion compatible with enchondroma (A:H&E, X40, B:H&E, X400)

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## **Percutaneous Radiofrequency Therapy of Benign Bone Tumors in the Femoral Head**

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**Purpose:** To report two cases of bone tumors other than osteoid osteoma in the proximal femur and treated with percutaneous high frequency radioablation method.

**Cases:** We reviewed two cases with intracortical chondroma and enchondroma in the femoral head retrospectively. The patient with intracortical chondroma was a thirty one year old woman and had suffered right hip pain of 1 year duration. The lesion was located in the head of right femur and treated with CT guided percutaneous high frequency radioablation after needle biopsy under general anesthesia. The symptom was gone immediately after the procedure and was discharged postop. 1 day. 15 months has passed without symptom recurrence. Second case having enchondroma, was 56 year old woman complaining of gluteal area pain for 3 months. Radiologic evaluation showed osteolytic lesion with sclerotic rim on the inferior portion of the left femoral head. She received a same therapy with CT guided radiofrequency ablation following needle biopsy. She reported dramatic pain relief after the procedure and was discharged postop. 1 day. No symptom has occurred for 3 months until now.

**Conclusion:** We present 2 cases of bone tumor occurred in the hip joint area other than osteoid osteoma which were treated with CT guided radiofrequency ablation.

**Key Words:** Femoral head,, Intracortical chondroma, Enchondroma, High frequency radioablation

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