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2,6,7) 가  
5) , 가  
(Fig. 1A).  
1,3,4,8) 가  
(Fig. 1B).  
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**Fig. 1.** (A) Foot oblique radiograph showed the osteolytic lesion in the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Irregular cortical destruction is noted. (B) Fat-suppressed T2-weighted axial image showed the heterogeneous high signal intensity of the tumor and cortical destruction. The length of the tumor is 3 cm on the MR image.

가

S-100

(Fig. 2).

2,6,7)

(cryosurgery with liquid nitrogen)

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(autogenous cancellous bone graft)

(autogenous cancellous bone graft)

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(aberrant germ cells)

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Brien<sup>4)</sup>

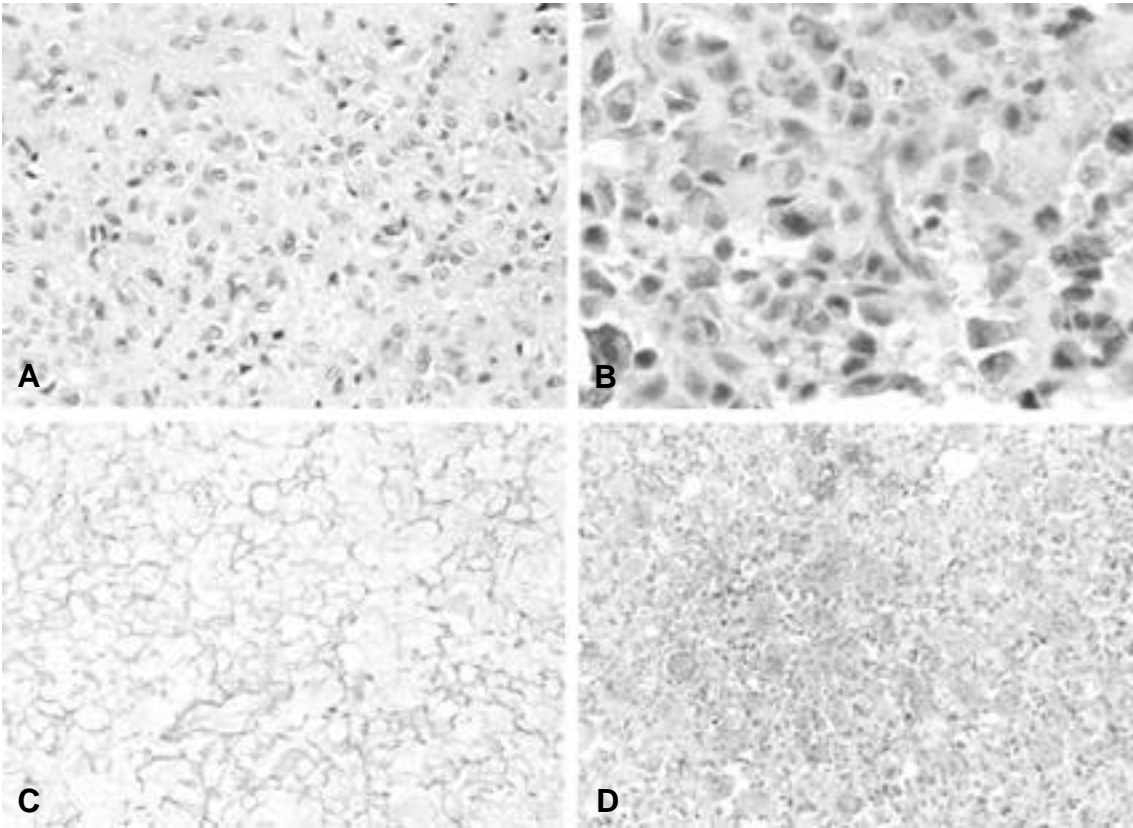


Fig. 2. (A) Typical chondroblasts showed irregular and indented nuclei (× 200, H&E). (B) Tumor cells revealed positive reaction for S-100 protein by immunohistochemistry (× 400). (C) Abundant reticulin fibers surrounding individual or groups of cells were seen (× 100, Reticulin stain). (D) Osteoclast-like multinucleated giant cell rich area was seen (× 100, H&E).

1 , , 가 . De Silva Reid<sup>9)</sup> 34% (tendon sheaths) : , 가 . de Silva (giant cell tumor of tendon sheath, GCT-TS) Reid , de Silva (pigmented villonodular synovitis, PVNS) 가 가 S-100

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 10% 38% Kurt  
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**Abstract****Chondroblastoma of the Base of Fifth Metatarsal Bone associated  
with Secondary Aneurysmal Bone Cystic Change  
- A Case Report -**

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Chondroblastoma is a benign chondroid-forming tumor usually originating in the epiphysis. The base of metatarsal bone contains neither an epiphysis nor a secondary ossification center and so is the rare site of chondroblastoma. Here, we present a case of chondroblastoma of the base of fifth metatarsal bone in 34-year-old man. Histologically, the osteoclast-like giant cells were abundant enough to simulate a giant cell tumor. And the chondroid intercellular matrix was intermixed but scanty. However, the background mononuclear cells showed irregular and indented nuclei with longitudinal clefts and positive immunoreactivity for S-100 protein, as the evidence of chondroblasts.

**Key Words:** Base of metatarsal bone, Chondroblastoma

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