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가  
30  
3

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가 가  
가  
1 cm가 30  
(osteochon  
6,10) droma)  
2  
가 2,9)  
(low-grade intramedullary  
osteosarcoma)  
3  
가 가 가

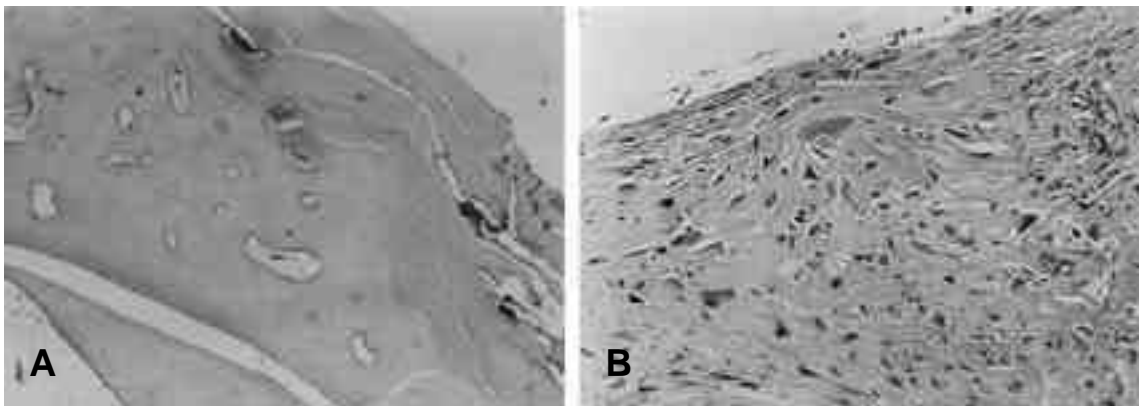
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:  
50

— : — (Fig. 1). 3A), (Fig. 3B). 가 가(cartilage cap) 가 (low-grade spindle cell sarcoma) , 2002 4 5×4×2 cm (low-grade intramedullary osteosarcom) (Fig. 2). (Fig. 3C). (chondroblastic



**Fig. 1.** (A) Initial plain radiographs of the right knee showing broadly based bony mass in the posterior aspect of distal femur. (B) Initial MRI images demonstrate a sessile type osteochondroma in the distal portion of the knee

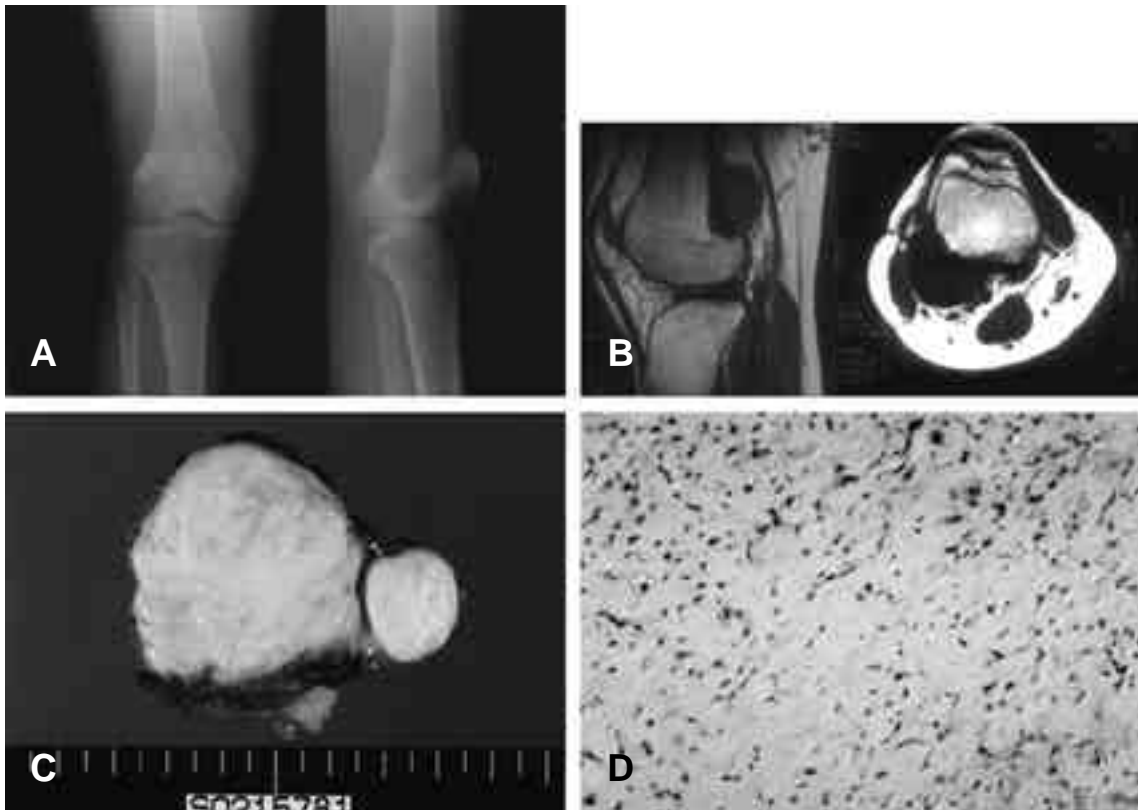


**Fig. 2.** (A) Initial pathologic findings of specimen: Microscopic study of the mass showed cartilage cap appearance of osteochondroma (H&E, ×40) (B) This picture can be seen in low-grade osteosarcoma, atypical cells produce the osteoid (H&E, ×200)

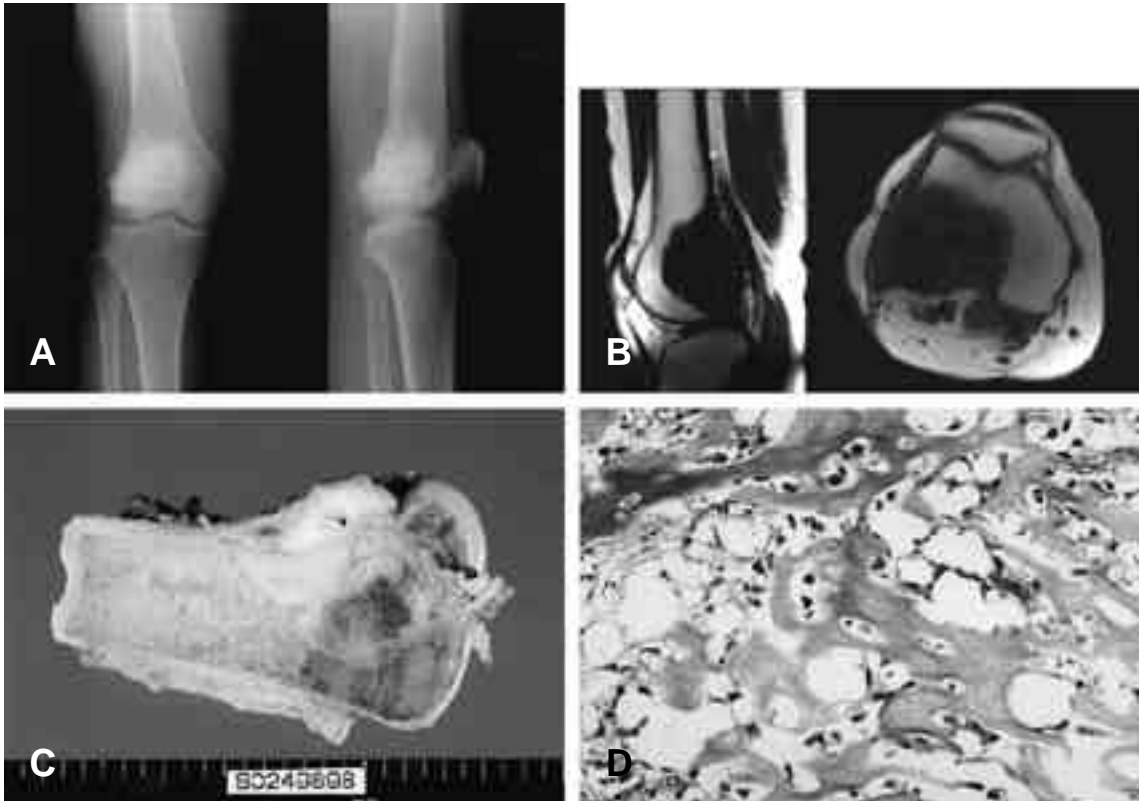
osteosarcoma) (Fig. 3D). MRCNS 3  
 , 2004 9  
 2002 12  
 가 2.5 cm × 2 cm  
 (Fig. 4A,B) 2002 12 (lobulated) 가  
 (allograft-prosthesis ,  
 composite) 3.5  
 5×4×4 cm cm×2.2 cm 가  
 가 (Fig. 5A),  
 (Fig. 4C). (mitosis) (atypia)  
 가  
 (osteoblastic (fibroblastic osteosarcoma)  
 osteosarcoma) (Fig. 4D). (Fig. 5B). Doxorubicin cisplatin

2003

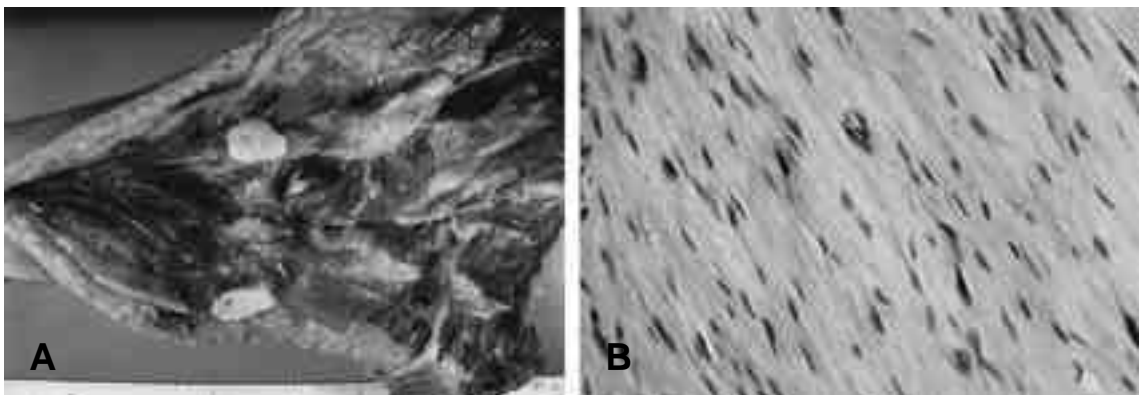
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**Fig. 3.** (A) Follow-up radiographs show recurrence. The lesion is densely sclerotic (B) Follow-up MRI show the intramedullary lesion of low signal intensity. (C) Gross pathologic image. On section, mass is composed of whitish whorling bundles of fibrotic soft tissue without hemorrhage nor necrosis. (D) The pathologic findings of biopsy specimen. Microscopic study of the mass show finding of chondroblastic osteosarcoma (H&E, × 200).



**Fig. 4.** (A,B) Follow-up radiographs show increase in size of recurrent sarcoma with intracapsular extension. (C) The gross pathologic features of the resected specimen correlate well with its radiographic appearance(Fig.4B). The tumor show relatively well -demarcated whitish lesion. (D) The pathologic findings of biopsy specimen. Microscopic study of the mass show finding of osteoblastic osteosarcoma (H&E,  $\times 200$ ).



**Fig. 5.** (A) The gross pathologic image show a well defined, trabeculated, white-tan mass, (B) The pathologic findings of biopsy specimen. Microscopic study of the mass show finding of fibroblastic osteosarcoma (H&E,  $\times 200$ ).

(Osteochondroma) (Cartilage  
 cap) (Enchondral ossification)  
 (Multiple Osteocartilagenous  
 Exostoses) 20 ~ 40%  
 (Solitary osteochondroma)  
 (periosteal chondrosarcoma)  
 (periosteal osteosarcoma)  
 (tumor osteoid)  
 Anderson<sup>2)</sup>  
 Lamovec<sup>6)</sup>  
 Berton<sup>3)</sup>  
 (mesenchymal compo-

nent) (dedif  
 ferentiated peripheral chondrosarcoma) 7  
 가  
 , 1 (chondroblastic type)  
 , 2 (osteoblastic  
 type)  
 , 3 (fibroblastic type)  
 ,  
 (dedifferentiation)  
 5,7)  
 9)  
 가 (low-grade  
 intramedullary osteosarcoma arising in osteo-  
 chondroma) 3  
 1  
 ,  
 가  
 3,8)  
 4,7) . Nojima<sup>9)</sup>

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## Abstract

### Recurrences and Changes of Histologic Subtype of Osteosarcoma arising in a Solitary Osteochondroma

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Malignant transformation of a solitary osteochondroma is rare, and usually takes form of a chondrosarcoma. We present a case of low grade osteosarcoma arising in a solitary osteochondroma of the right femur in a 30-year-old woman. As the lesion was initially continuous with corresponding components of the parent bone, so the possibilities of other diagnoses were excluded. After the initial excision, there were 3 times of recurrences during the follow up period of 3 years. The histologic subtypes of the recurred osteosarcomas were different each other, which were high grade chondroblastic, osteoblastic and fibroblastic respectively.

**Key Words:** Osteochondroma, Osteosarcoma, Malignant transformation

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