

Osteoclastoma

Osteoclastoma, or a giant-cell tumor of bone (GCTOB) is a tumor derived from osteoclasts. It is radiosensitive and has a biological nature of a semi-minimal tumor.

Occurrence

It occurs mainly in the 2nd to 4th decades of life. More than half of all cases are associated with the knee joint. Other possibly affected sites include the distal radius, proximal humerus, pelvis, and hand bones.

Differential diagnosis

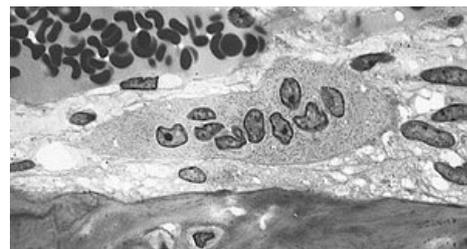
Tumors due to hyperparathyroidism

Metastasis

1-3% of patients may exhibit lung metastases within 3 years after treatment of the primary lesion. With radiotherapy, the risk of metastases can be as high as 24%.

Prognosis

The five-year survival rate of the malignant form is 50%. Chemotherapy is ineffective.



Photomicrograph of osteoclastoma.

References

Related articles

- Giant bone cell tumor (specimen)

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2010. [cit. 2009]. <<http://jirben.wz.cz>>.

Used literature

- SOSNA, A, P VAVŘÍK a M KRBEC, et al. *Základy ortopedie*. 1. vydání. Praha : Triton, 2001. 175 s. ISBN 80-7254-202-8.