



---

## **Bone Tumors**

### **Osteoid Osteoma**

- Benign long bone tumor
- Children and young adults
- Bone ache, especially worse at night
- Diagnosed on X-ray/CT
- Treatment: Monitoring, Surgical removal, ablation

### **Osteochondroma**

- Benign overgrowth of cartilage and bone near growth plate
- Mostly affects long bones, pelvis, shoulder
- Children and young adults
- Sx: Painless mass, difficulty with ROM, muscle soreness, limb length discrepancy
- Dx: X-ray, CT, MRI
- Tx: Monitoring, Surgical removal, pain control

### **Osteosarcoma**

- Malignant overgrowth of osteoid, most common metastasis to lungs
- Commonly in long bones, but can occur in jaw or other bones
- Children/YA-long bones, Adults-long bones, jaw
- Sx: Bone pain, swelling, limp, pathologic fracture
- Dx: X-ray (sunburst pattern), MRI
- Tx: Chemotherapy, surgical removal

### **Ewing Sarcoma**

- Malignant tumor in bones or soft tissue, commonly long bones, but can happen anywhere.
- Children/YA most common in teen years
- Sx: Bone pain, swelling
- Dx: X-ray, CT, MRI (erosion of bone typically seen), Biopsy-blue round cells
- Tx: Staging done, Chemo, Surgery, Radiation

### **Giant Cell Bone Tumor**

- Benign long bone tumor, aggressive and can destroy surrounding bone
- Children and young adults
- Sx: Bone pain, swelling, fractures
- Dx: X-ray (lytic lesion, soap bubble appearance), CT, MRI
- Tx: Surgery (best), radiation, chemo