

**Benign Aggressive tumour – *Giant Cell Tumour*
(*Osteoclastoma*)**

**Clinical
Diagnosis**

- globular eccentric swelling in a mature skeleton around the knee bones or lower radius. Other sites are less common
- Swelling may start before pain
- patient may present with a pathological fracture

Investigation

- Plain x-ray
- CT scan,
- MRI
- core needle biopsy

Treatment

- Curettage with high speed burr
- curettage with usage of adjuvants like phenol or liquid nitrogen (cryosurgery)
- Excision in toto is ideal if the bone involved is expendable (like lower ulna, proximal fibula)
- In weight bearing bones like distal femur or proximal tibia, when the the bone is totally destroyed, resection arthrodesis (Enneking procedure)
- excision and custom mega prosthesis may be practiced
- In fungating cases or after repeated recurrences- amputation