

Malignant bone tumour – *Chondrosarcoma*

Clinical Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- nothing specific- Recent fast growth and onset of pain in a primary cartilaginous lesion
Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- CT scan of part involved- CT scan Chest- MRI- Isotope bone scan- Needle Biopsy
Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- excision in toto, short of amputation, is the only alternative- Secondary and peripheral chondrosarcomata may be amenable for excision- Primary or secondary chondrosarcomata of the limb girdle may be difficult to treat surgically but excision and reconstruction may be tried depending on the situation- Custom made prostheses may be tried for chondrosarcomata of proximal humerus and femur if the lesions are intracompartmental- Inoperable tumours need amputation