



Figure 10: 3 months follow up- shows maximum flexion and extension movements



Figure 11: Follow up x-ray shows bone graft resolving. No signs of recurrence

3. Discussion

- Chondromas are benign lesions of hyaline cartilage.³
- Chondromas are usually asymptomatic and are frequently discovered incidentally during an unrelated radiographic examination.³
- They also can be discovered after a pathological fracture.³
- It is caused by failure of normal enchondral ossification
- Chondromas are more common between 10-50 years of age
- Most common locations are small tubular bones of hands and feet
- Radiographically, Enchondromas are benign-appearing tumors with intralesional calcification. The calcification is irregular and has been described as “stippled”, “punctate”, or “popcorn”.^{1,3}
- Microscopic appearance is that of a mature hyaline cartilage. The differentiation of benign from malignant cartilaginous tumors is one of the most difficult problems in bone pathology.³

- All available tissue must be examined, and even then the diagnosis may depend more on the clinical and radiographic features than on the microscopic changes.
- Treatment of patients with solitary enchondromas usually consists of observation with serial radiographs. If a lesion grows, or becomes symptomatic, extended curettage with or without bone grafting usually is curative.^{1,3}

References

- [1] Turek's Orthopaedics: Principles and Their Application, 4th Edition, Vol-1, Samuel L Turek, page 599.
- [2] Geshickter CF, Copeland MM: Tumours of Bone. Philadelphia, JB Lippincott, 1949.
- [3] Campbell's operative orthopaedics, 12th edition, Tumours: Benign Bone Tumours and Nonneoplastic Conditions Simulating Bone Tumours, Vol 1, S. Terry Canale, James H. Beaty, page 865