Radiographic Evaluation of Musculoskeletal Tumors

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Staging Studies

- Plain Radiograph
- MRI
- CT scan
- Chest CT
- Bone Scan

Plain Radiographs

- **Evaluate:**
  - Rate of tumor growth
  - Tumor interaction with surrounding non-neoplastic tissue
  - Internal composition of tumor

MRI

- Visualize entire bone and adjacent joint
- Best test for intraosseous extent and soft tissue extent
- Identify skip metastases
- Tumor proximity to neurovascular structures
- Occasionally helpful in diagnosis of bone or soft tissue tumors (experienced radiologist)

MRI Signal Intensities of Various Tissues

Tissue:	T-1 Weighted	T-2 Weighted
• Hematoma	High	High
• Fat, Fatty marrow	High	Intermediate
• Muscle, nerves, Hyaline Cartilage	Intermediate	Intermediate
• Cortical bone, tendons, ligaments, fibrocartilage, scar tissue, air	Low	Low
• Hyaline Cartilage	Intermediate	Intermediate
• Red (Hematopoietic marrow)	Low	Intermediate
• Fluid	Intermediate	High
• Tumors (General)	Intermediate-to-Low	High
• Lipoma	High	Intermediate
• Hemangioma	Intermediate	High

CT

- Good for evaluating cortical details and destruction
- Subtle cortical erosions (endosteal;periosteal) not detectable on plain x-ray or MRI
- Subtle calcifications / ossification (Visible tumor matrix mineralization)

Plain Radiographs

- The next three slides demonstrates how plain radiographs should be utilized to evaluate a bone tumor
- There are specific characteristics that should be identified on plain radiographs that aid in the differential diagnosis of a bone tumor

Plain Radiographs

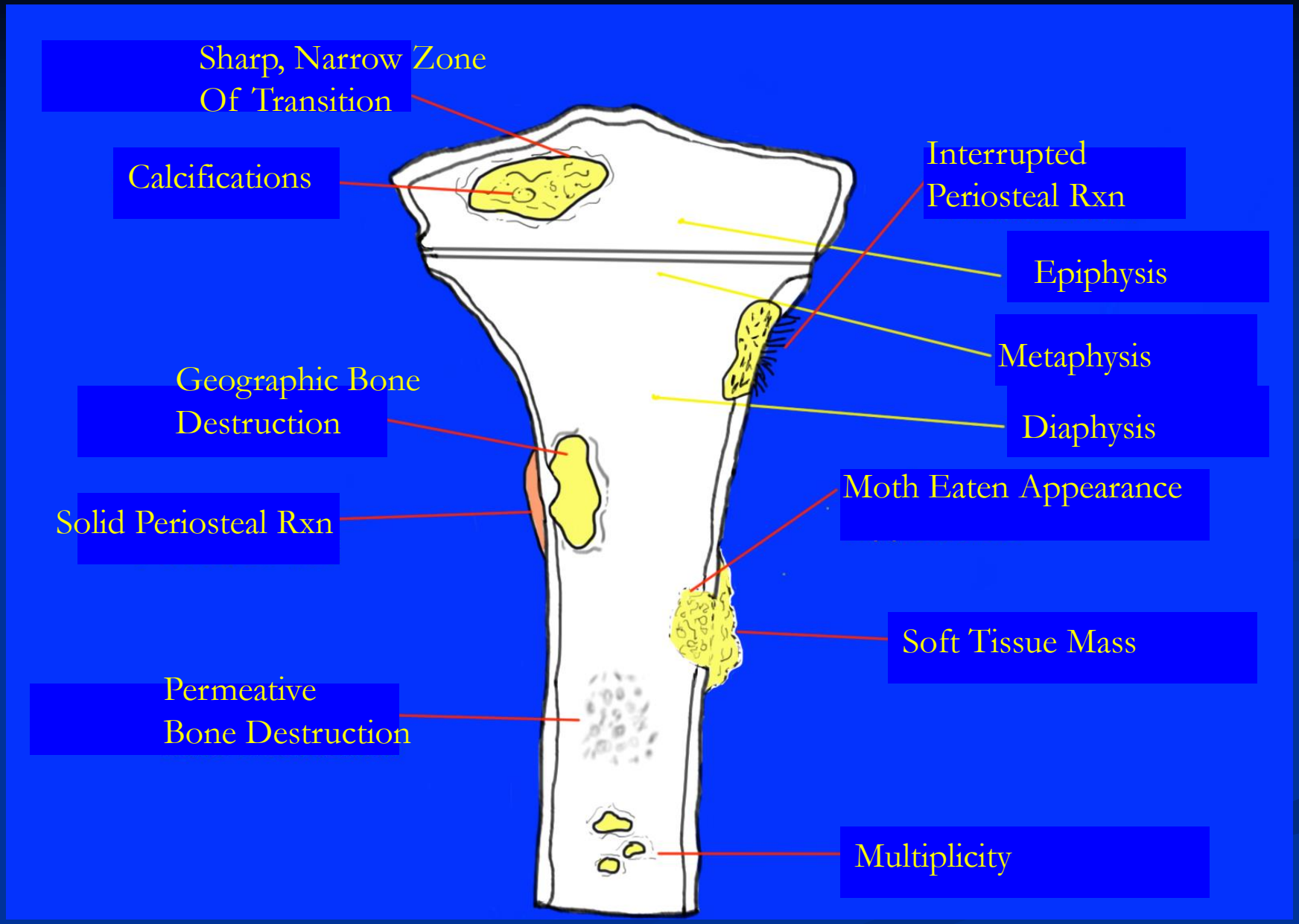
- Bone involved
- Is involved bone normal?
- What part of the bone?
- Open or closed growth plate
- Epicenter of lesion (cortex or medullary canal)
- Tumor contour and zone of transition between tumor and host bone

Plain Radiographs

- Mineralized matrix?
- Cortical destruction?
- Periosteal reaction? What type
- Involvement of joint space?
- Tumor multifocal?
- Is tumor of uniform appearanceor does it have several different components?

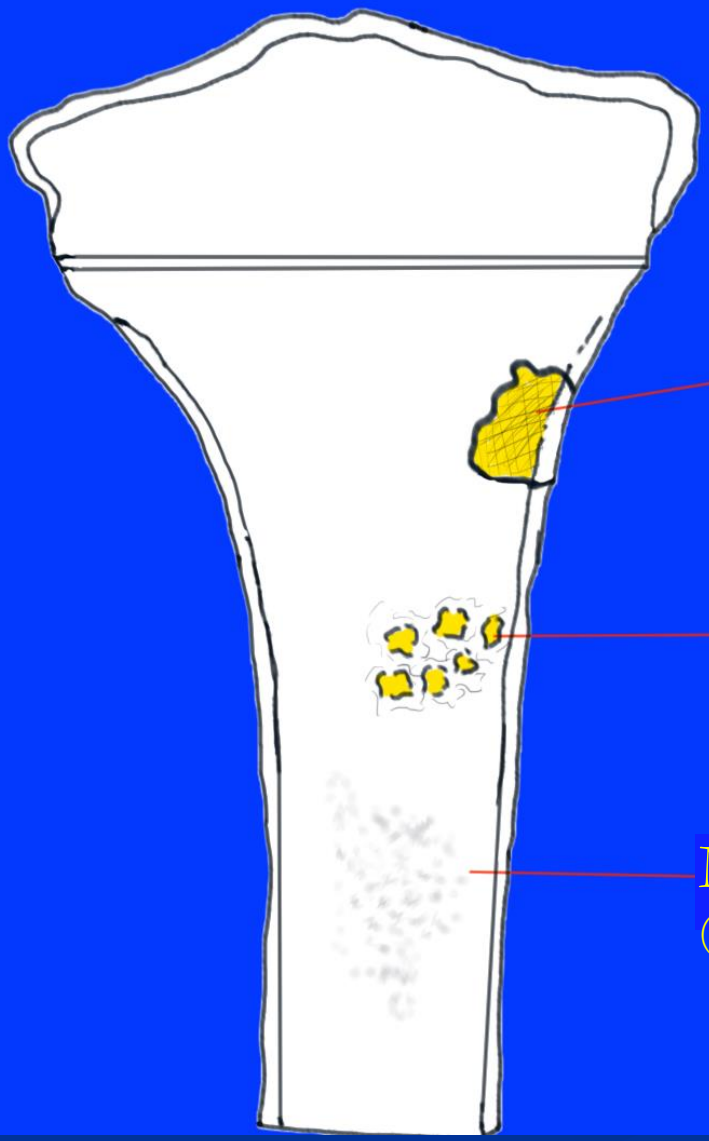
Radiographic Evaluation

- Bone Involved and Position in the Bone
- Pattern of Bone Destruction
  - Geographic, Permeative, Moth Eaten
- Margin of the Lesion
- Presence of Visible Tumor Matrix (Calcification/Ossification)
- Internal Trabeculations
- Cortical Erosion, Penetration, Cortical Expansion
- Periosteal Response
  - Continuous or Interupted



Patterns of Bone Destruction

- Geographic
- Motheaten
- Permeative



Benign Mass
(Geographic Bone Destruction)

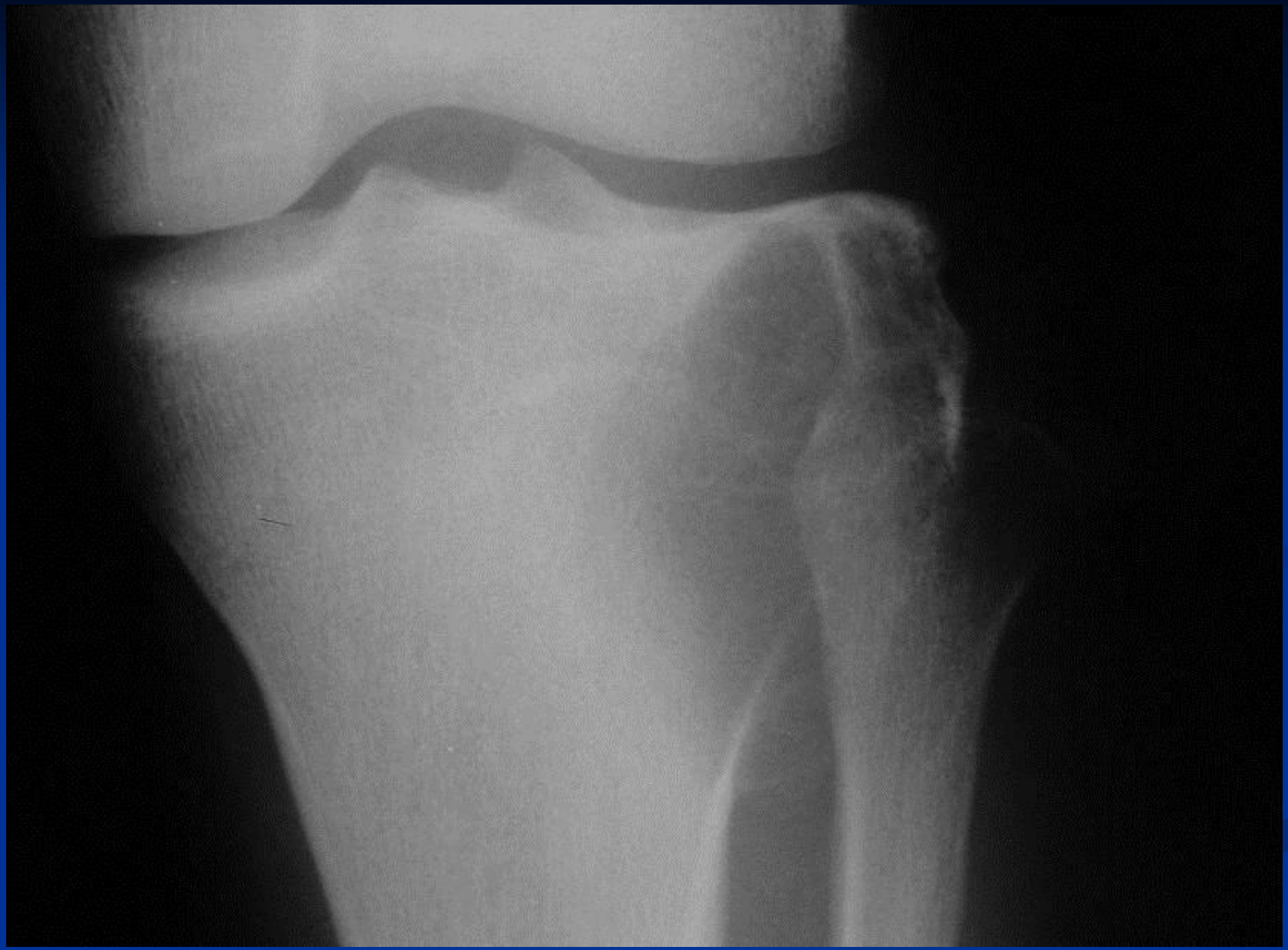
Possible Malignant Mass
(Moth Eaten Pattern of Destruction)

Malignant Mass
(Aggressive with Permeative Ill Defined Margins)

Geographic Bone Destruction

- Least Aggressive Pattern
- Slow Growing Lesion-Usually Benign
- Clearly Demarcated Lesion
  - Clearly Delineated Borders of Lesion
- Narrow Zone of Transition between Tumor and Normal Bone
- May have Sclerotic Margin
- Thicker Sclerotic Margin is Less Aggressive
- No Surrounding Sclerosis means more Aggressive/Faster Growing
- Usually Benign; also Myeloma, Mets, Osteomyelitis (Especially Granulomatous) can be Geographic

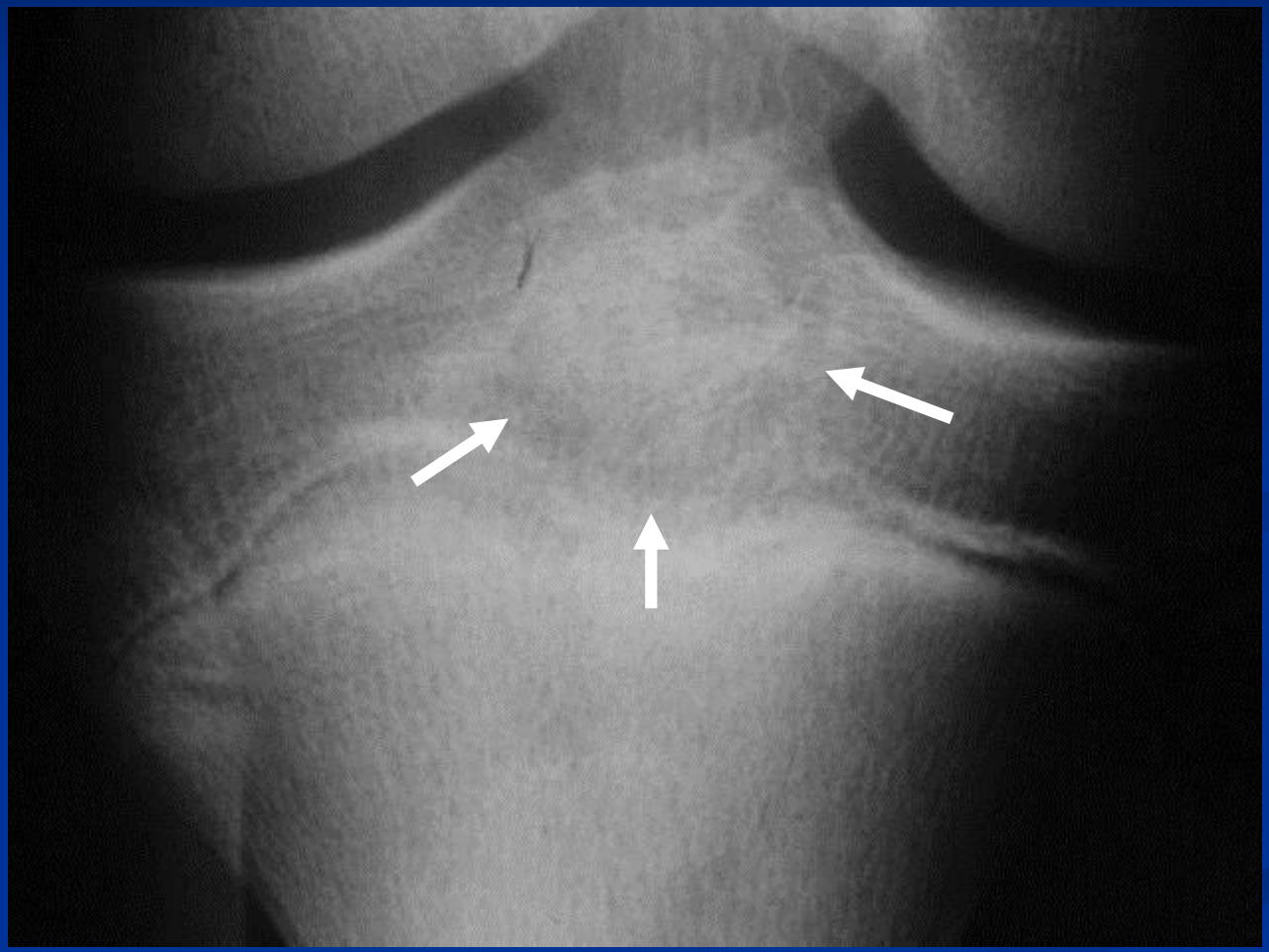
Geographic Bone Destruction

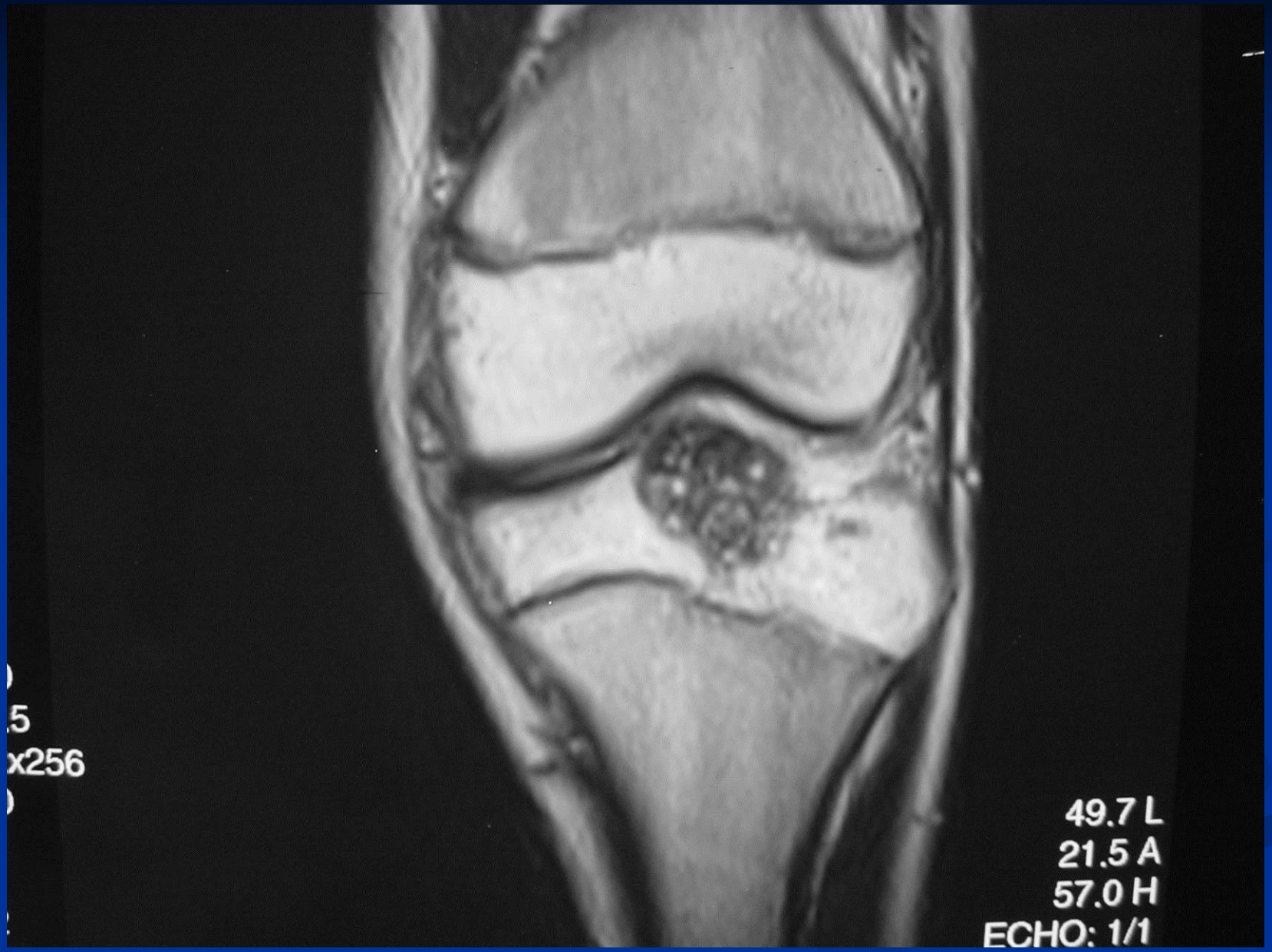


Giant Cell Tumor

Giant Cell Tumor

Geographic Bone Destruction

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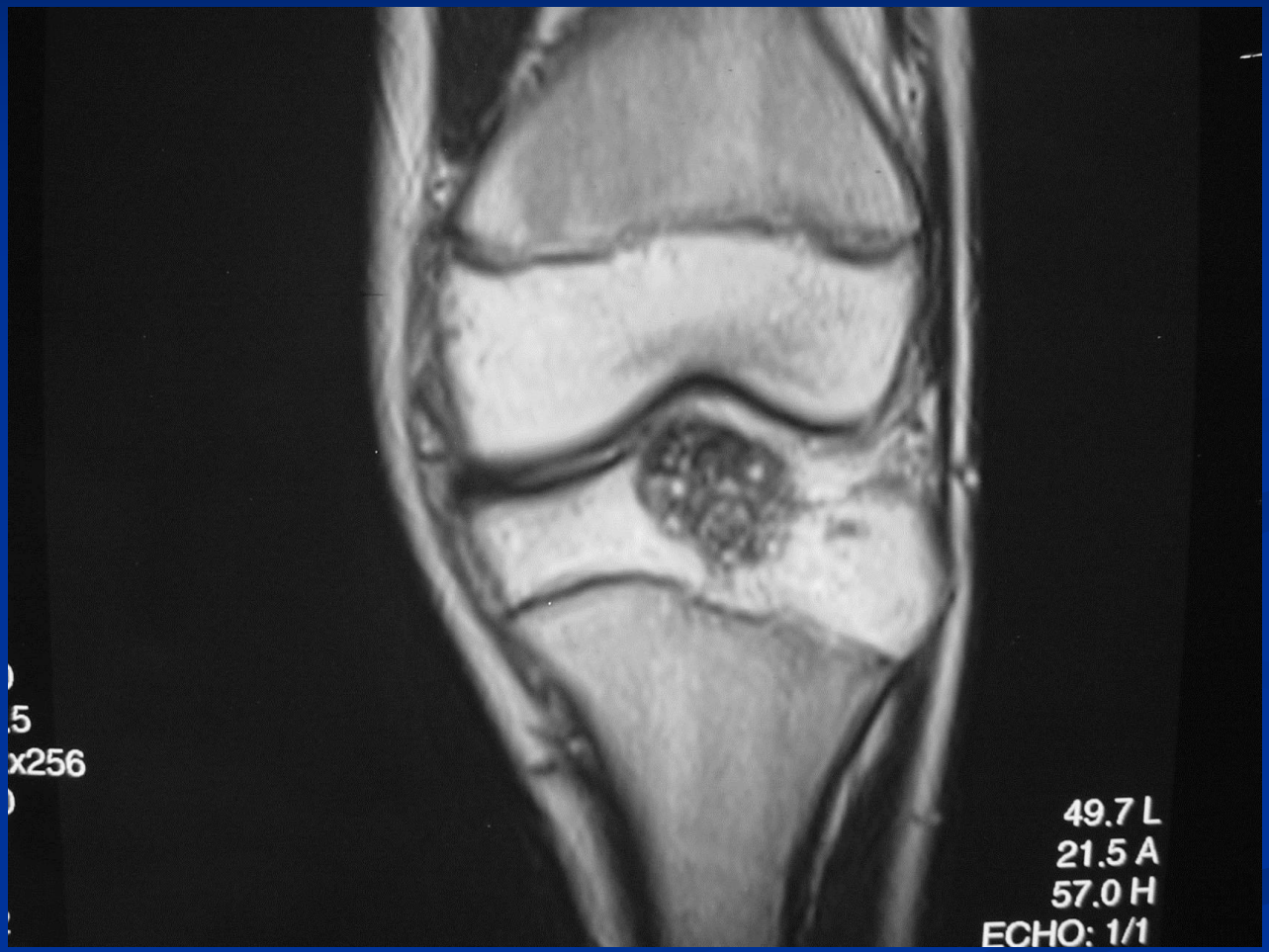
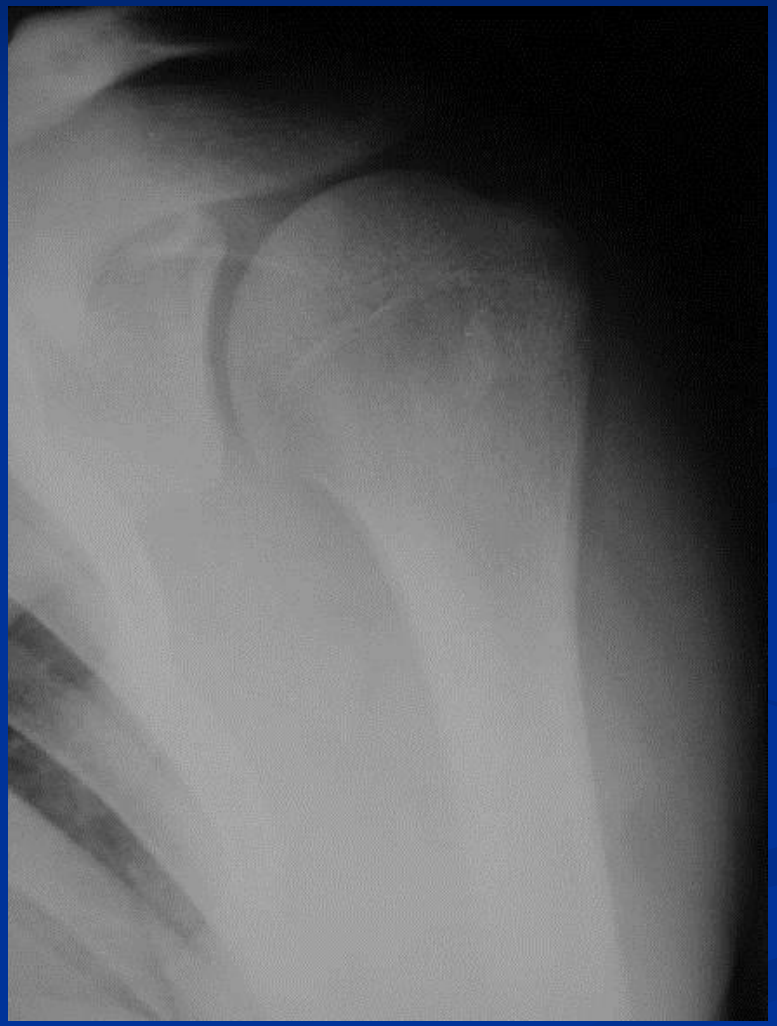
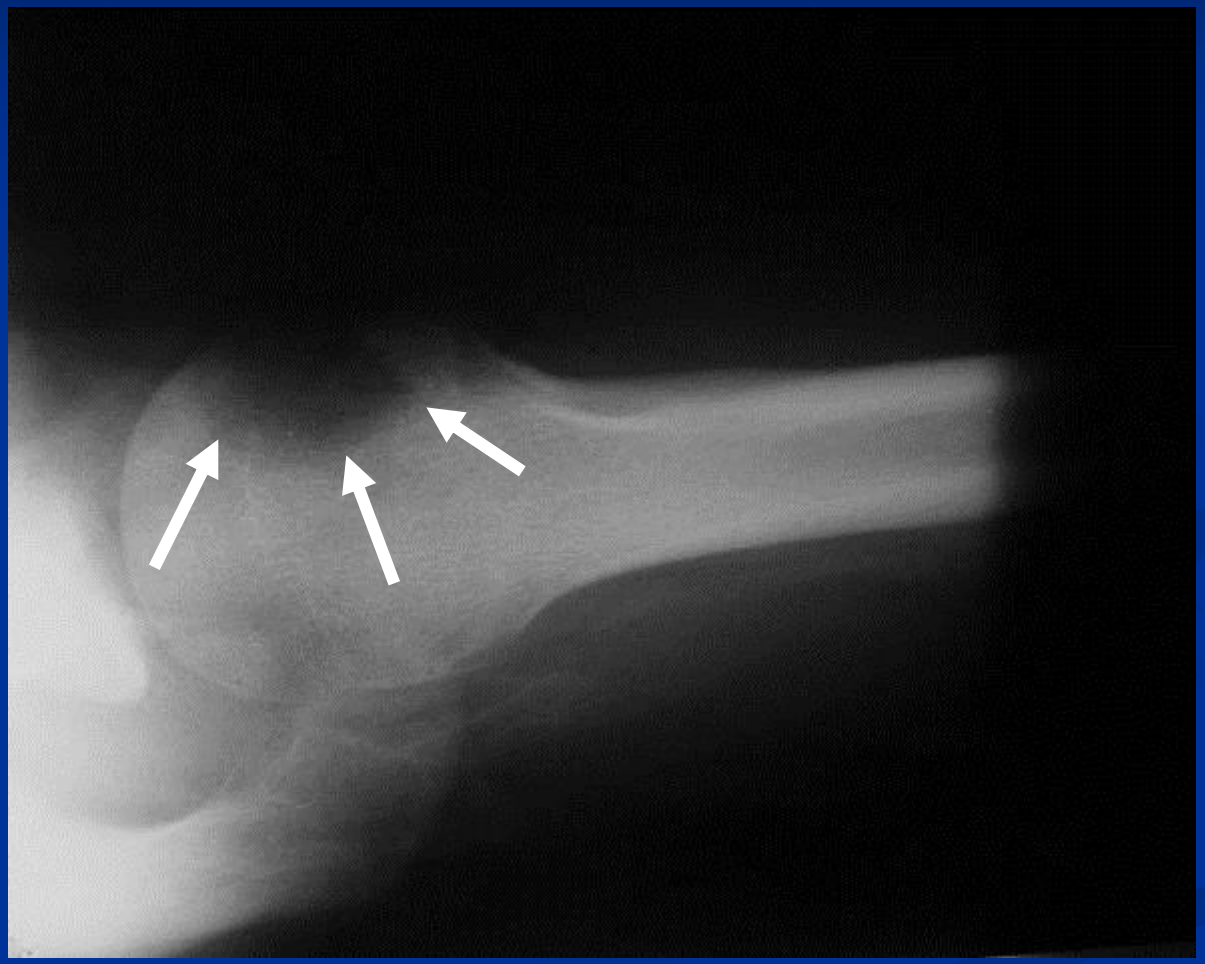
Chondroblastoma



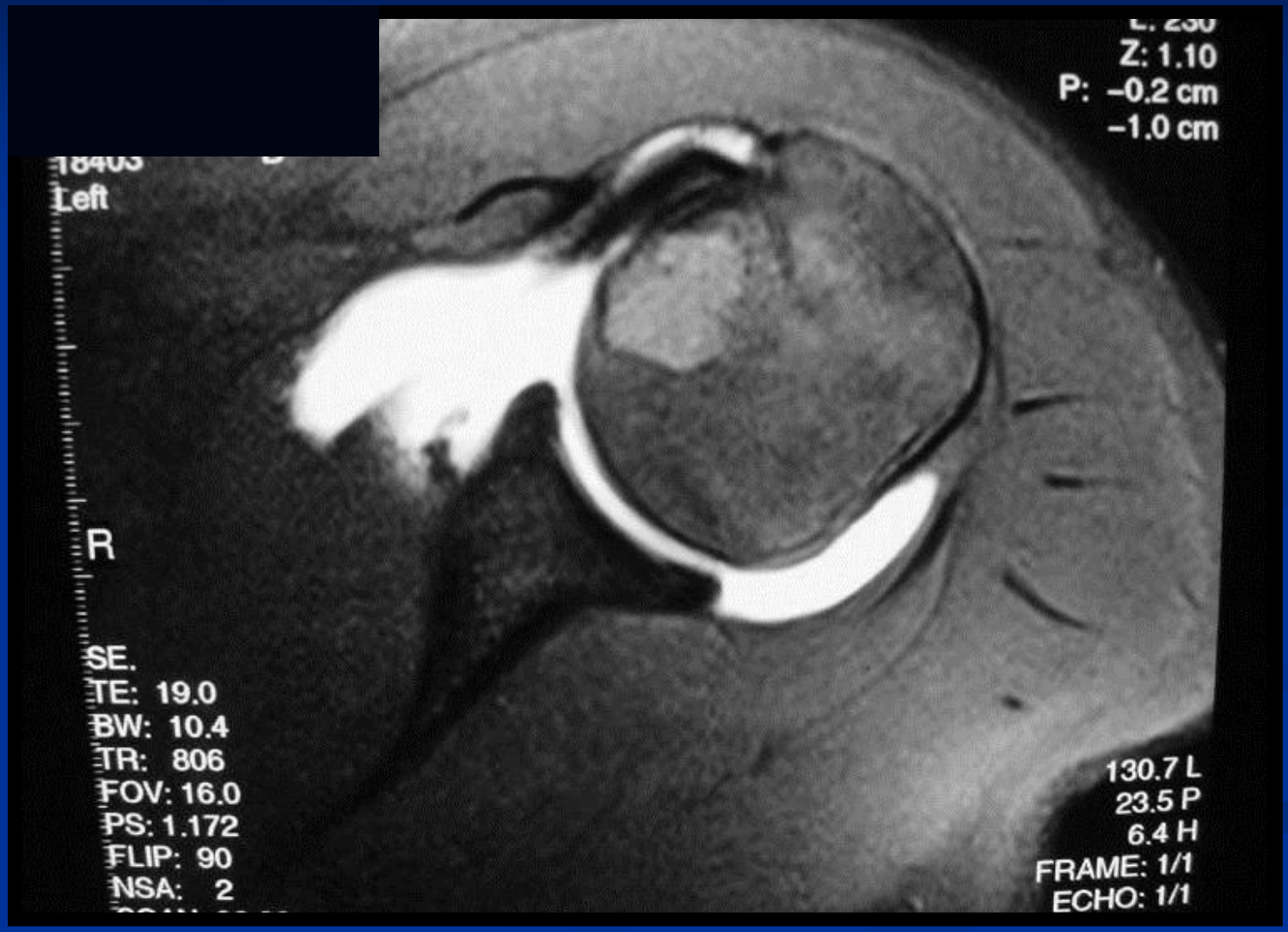
Geographic Bone Destruction



Geographic Bone Destruction



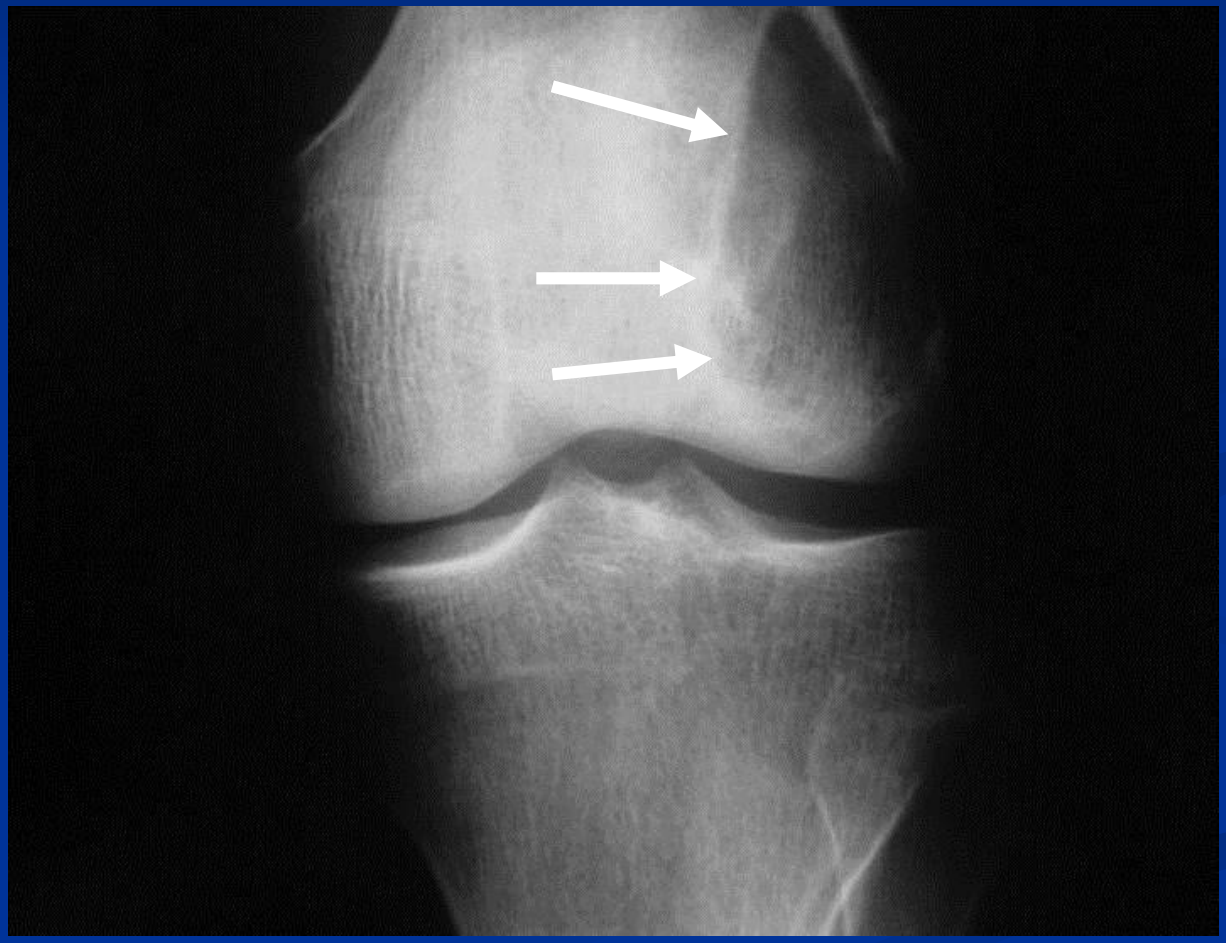
Geographic Bone Destruction

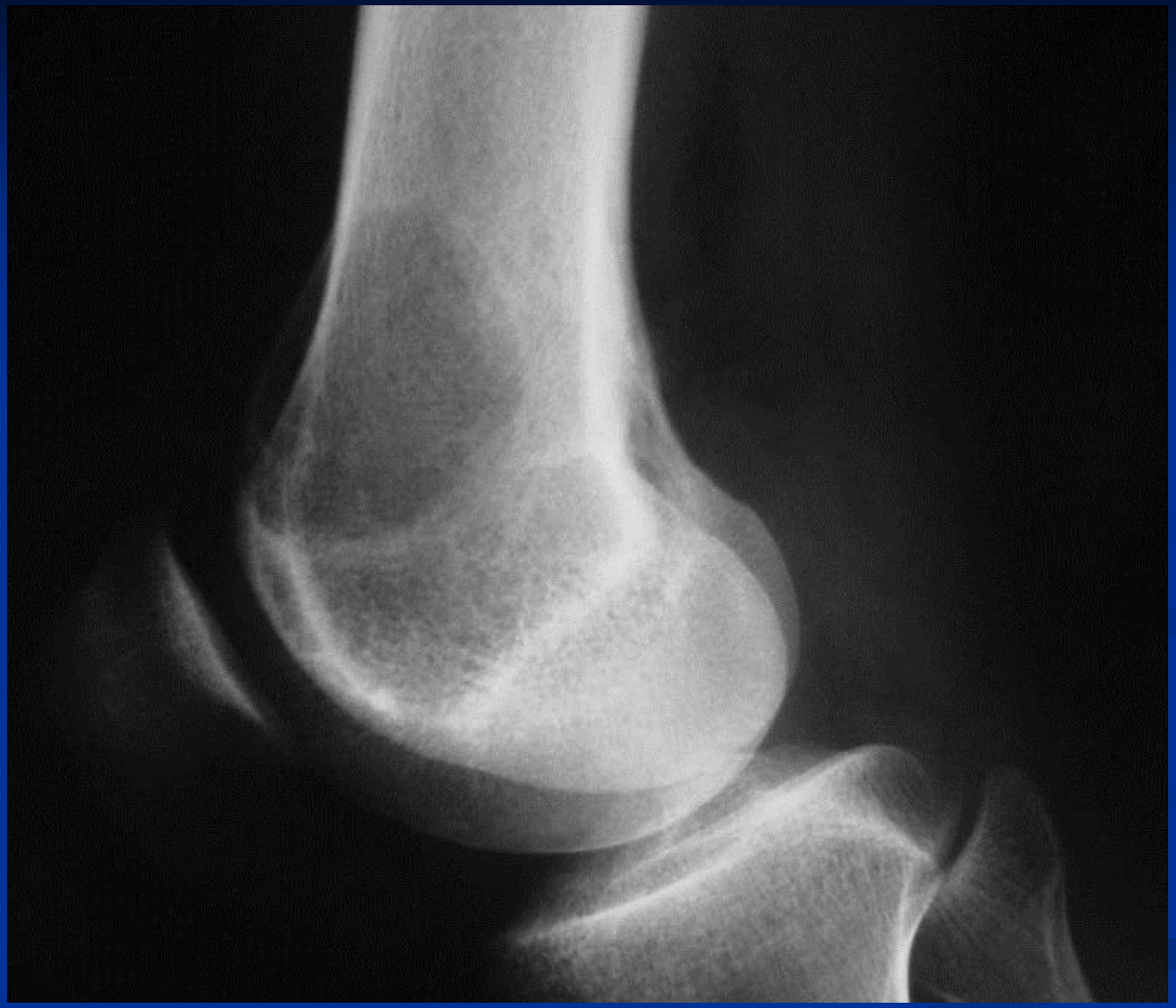


Geographic Bone Destruction
ABC- Aneurysmal Bone Cyst

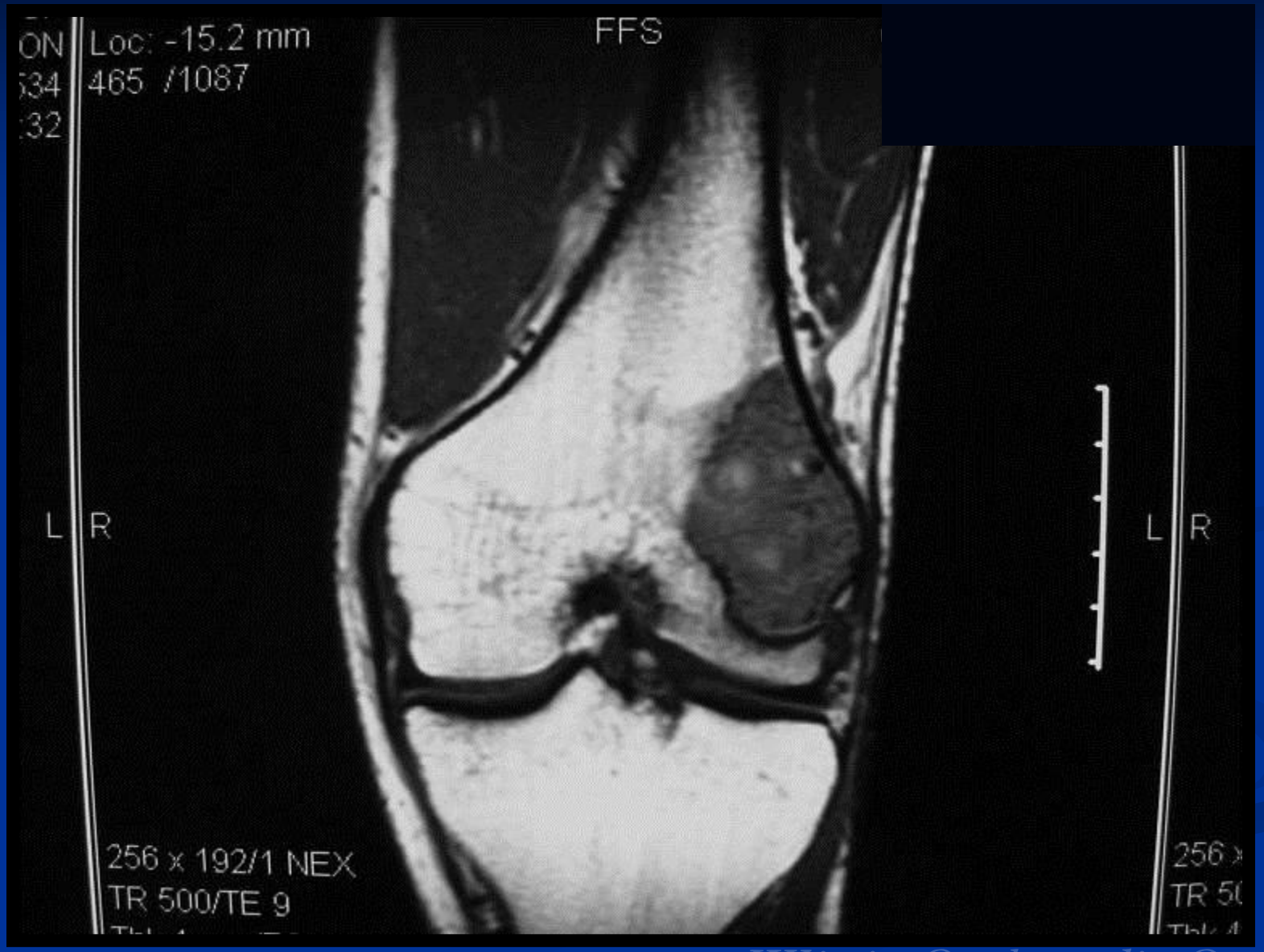
Geographic Bone Destruction
Fluid-Fluid Levels on MRI
ABC

Geographic Bone Destruction
Giant Cell Tumor





MRI



CT Scan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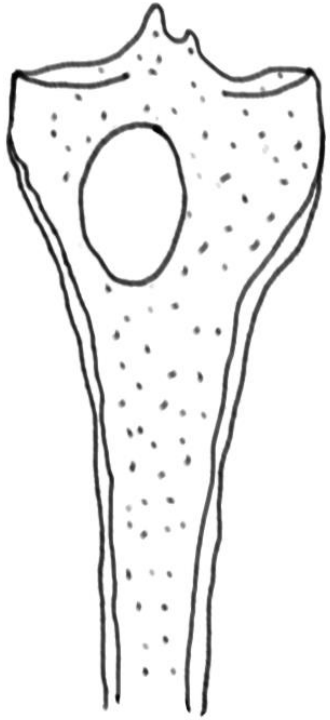
Geographic Bone Destruction

- Types of Margins Around Lesion
  - IA (Thick Complete Sclerotic Margin)
    - Indolent Lesion
  - IB (Thin and Incomplete)
    - Active Lesion
  - IC (No Sclerotic Margin)
    - Aggressive Lesion



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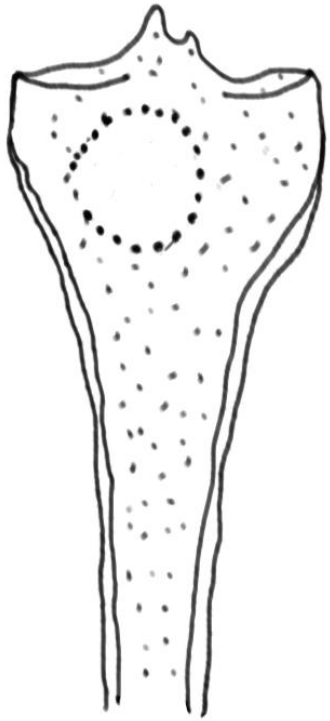

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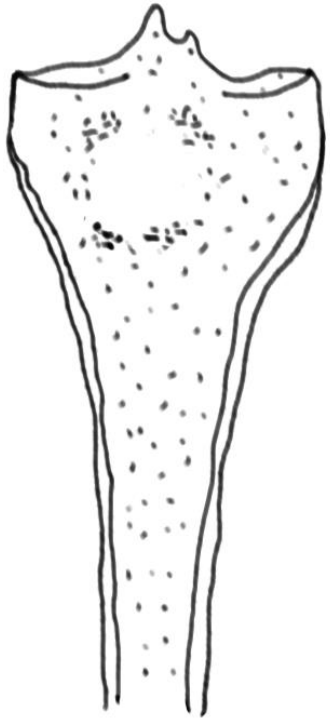
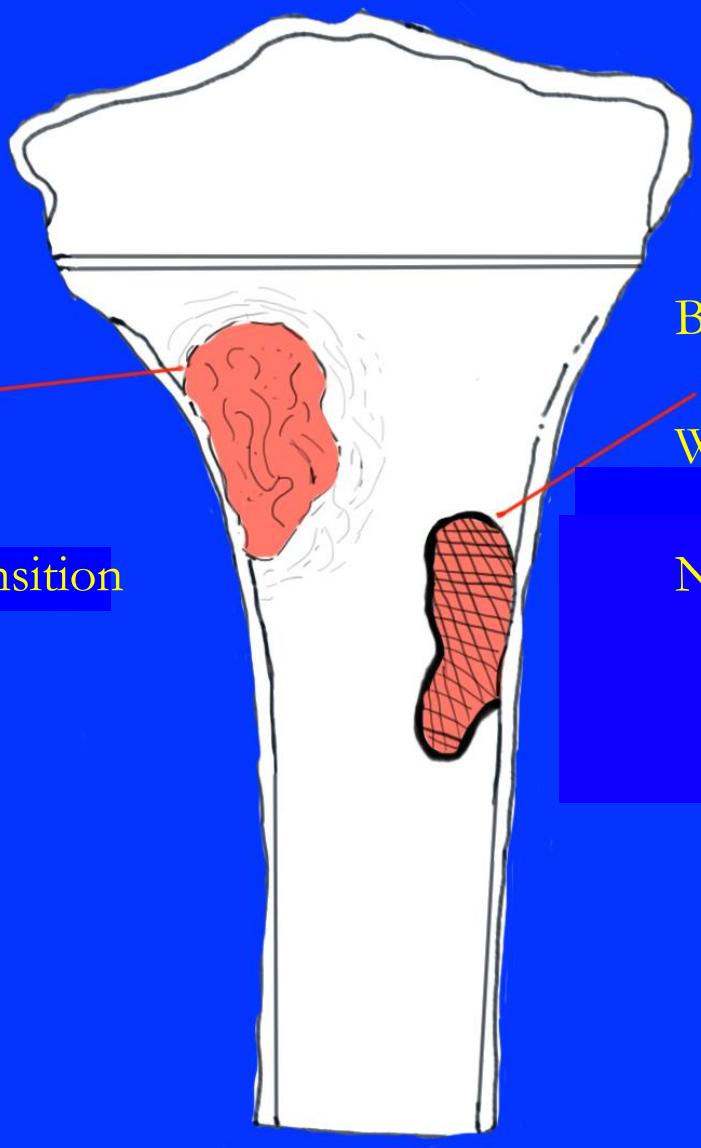


1C

Malignant

Ill Defined

Wide Zone of Transition



Benign

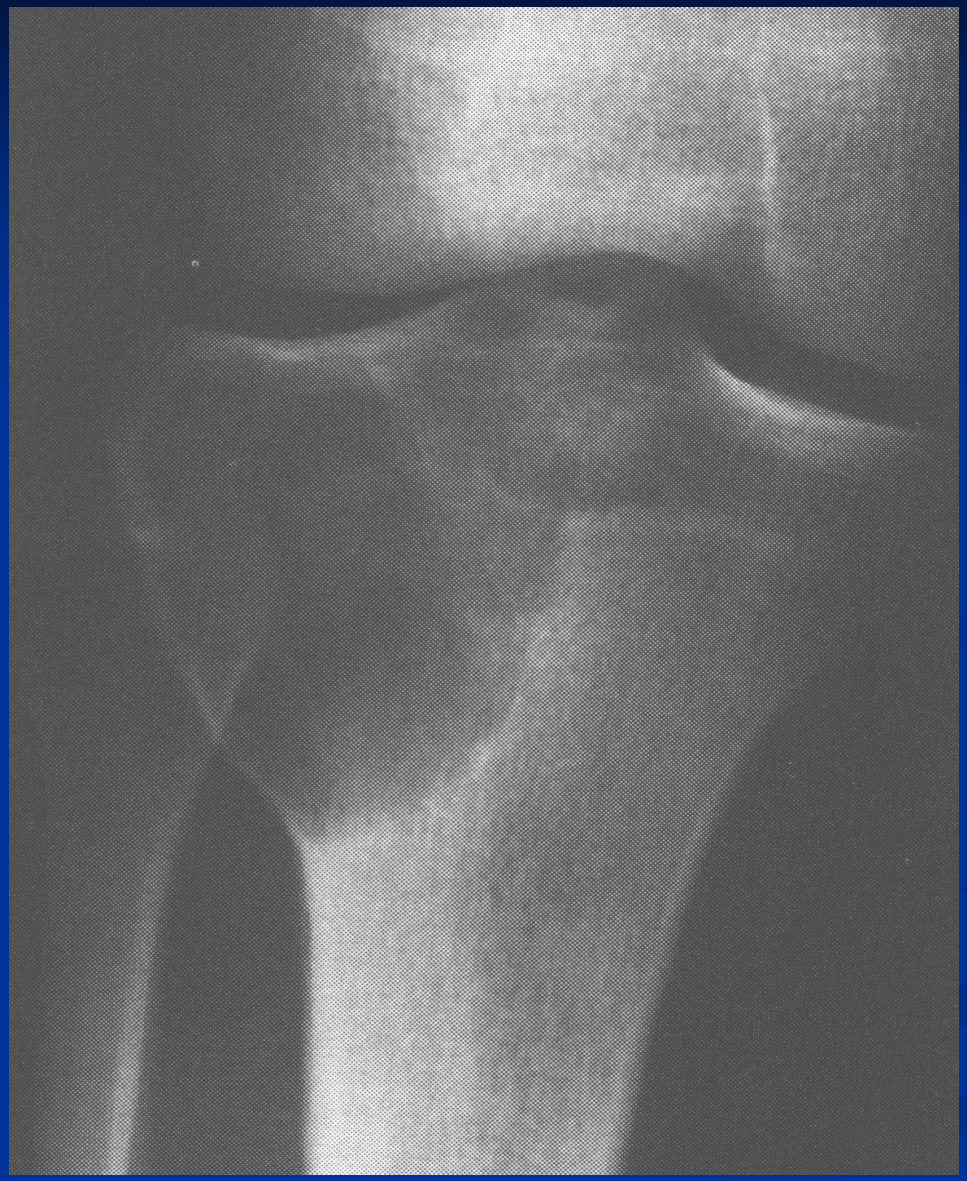
Well Defined Border

Narrow Zone of Transition

IA

IA-Non Ossifying Fibroma

IB—Giant Cell Tumor



IB

IB

IB

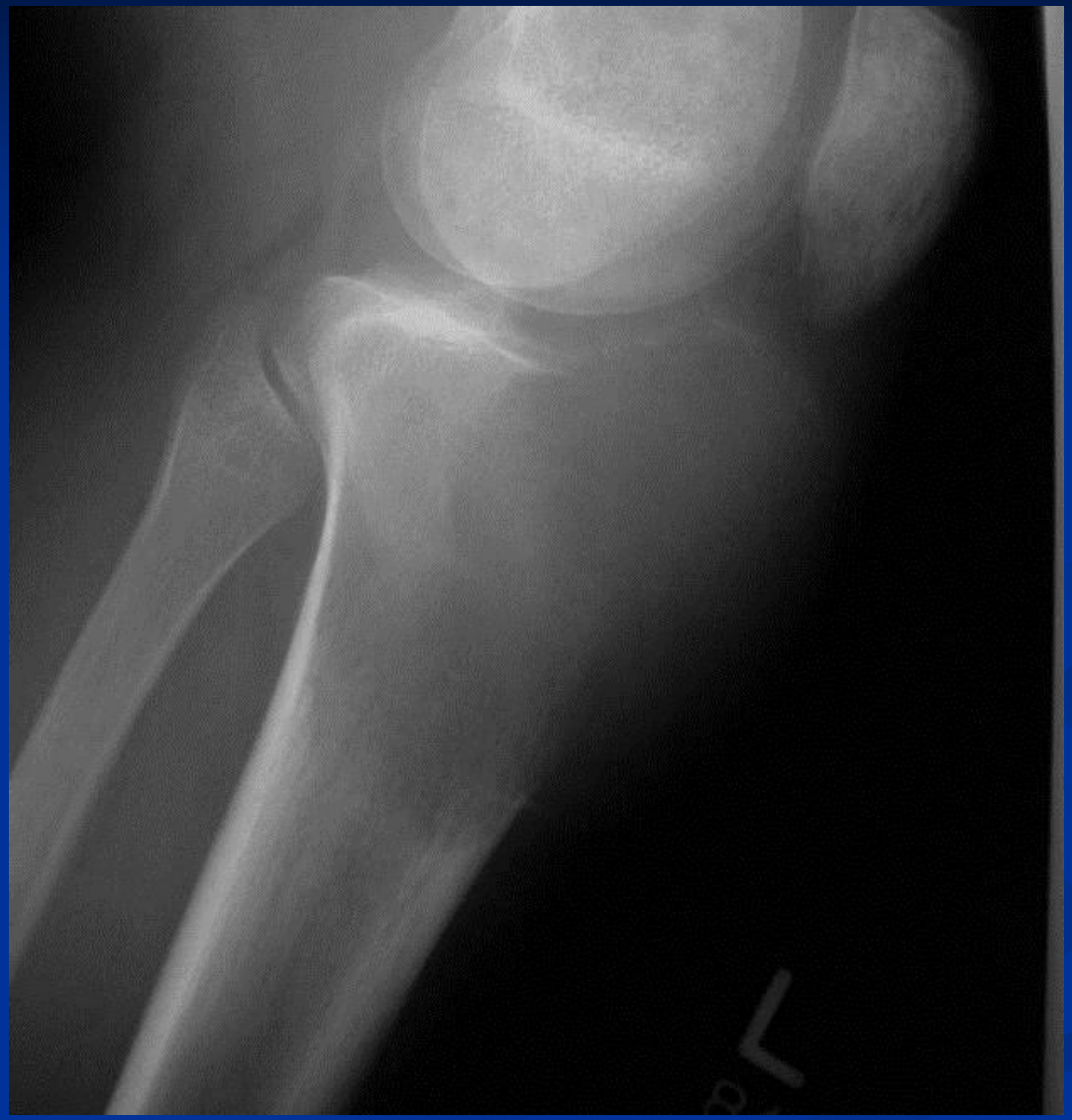
IC

IC

IC—Giant Cell Tumor

IB/IC

IC

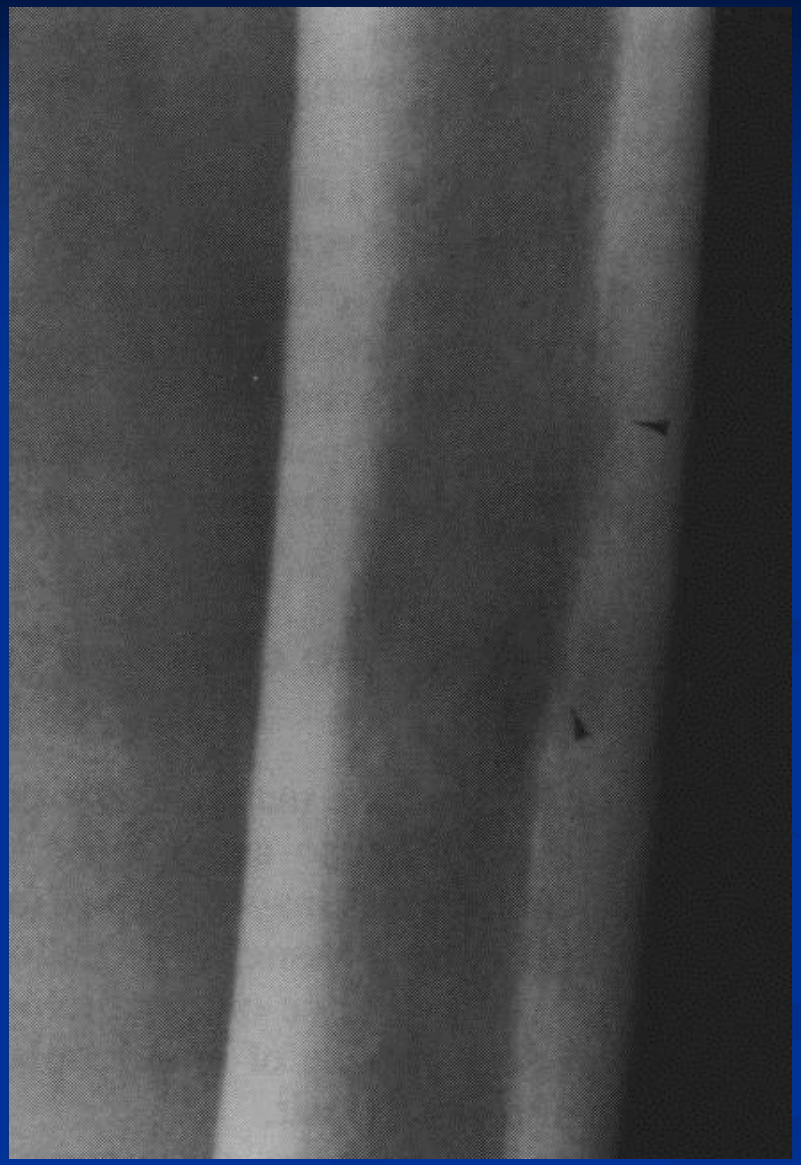


IC—CT Demonstartion

Motheaten Bone Destruction

- More Aggressive Bone Destruction
- Less Well Defined Margins
- Larger Zone of Transition From Normal to Abnormal (Tumor)
- Multiple Punched Out Holes in the Bone
- Malignant Bone Tumors, Osteomyelitis, Eosinophilic Granuloma

Motheaten Bone Destruction

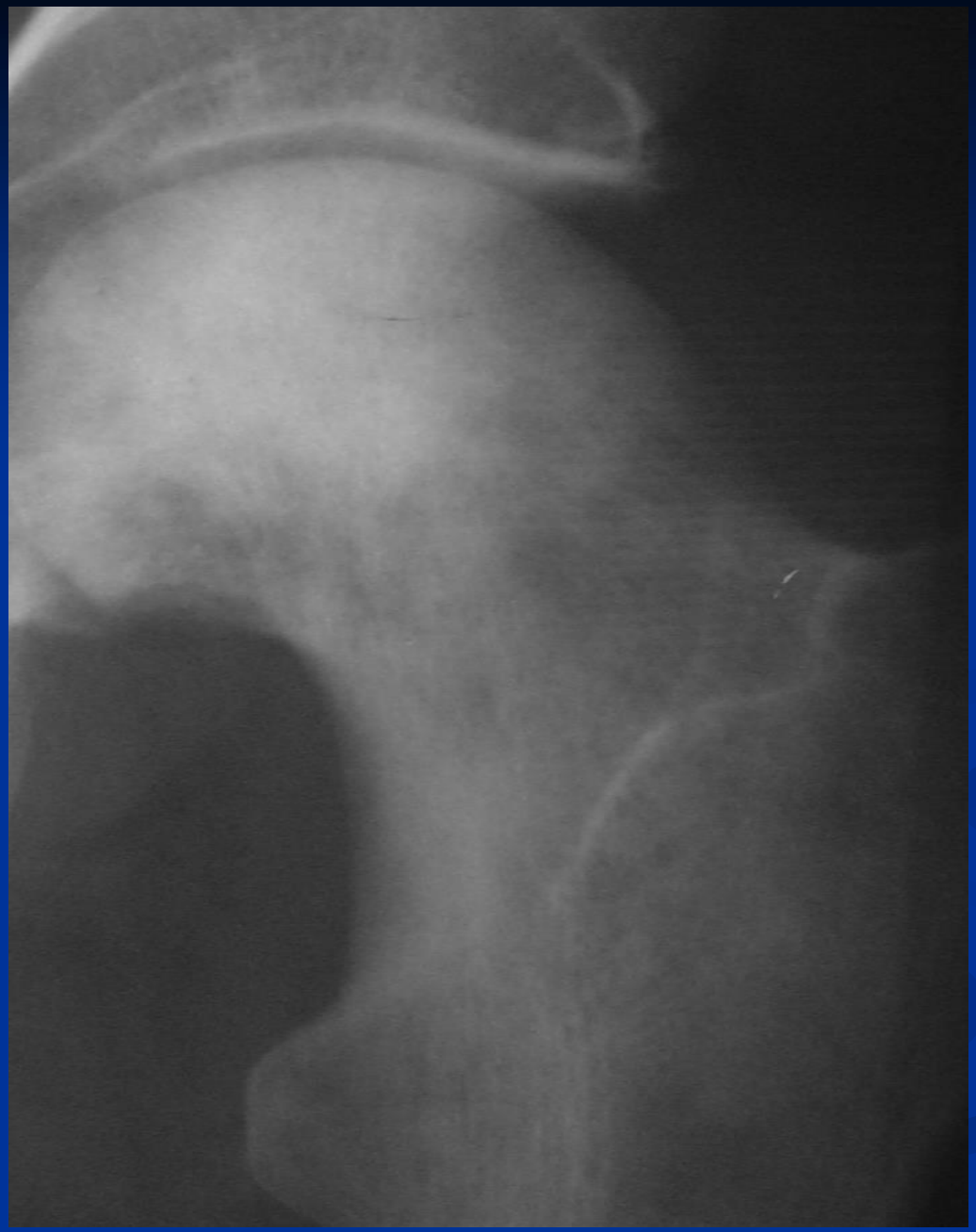


Permeative Bone Destruction

- Aggressive Lesion
- Rapid Growth Potential
- Poorly Demarcated and May Merge Imperceptibly with Uninvolved Bone
- Can Not Delineate Where Tumor Begins and Ends
- Tumor Not Clearly Demarcated From Normal Bone
- Malignant Bone Tumors (Ewings sarcoma;Osteosarcoma), Osteomyelitis, Osteoporosis

Permeative Bone Destruction Lymphoma

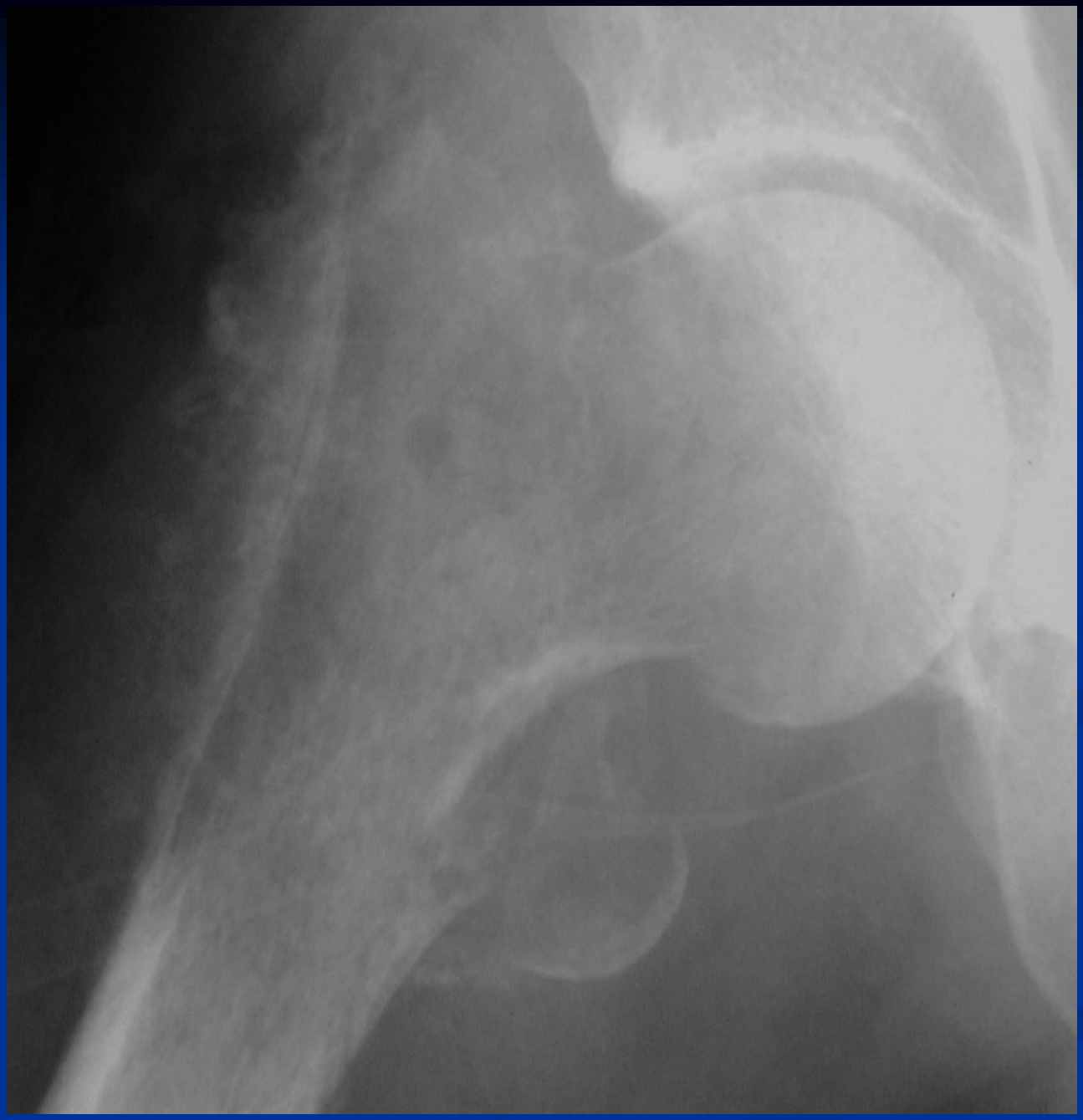
Permeative



Permeative--Osteosarcoma

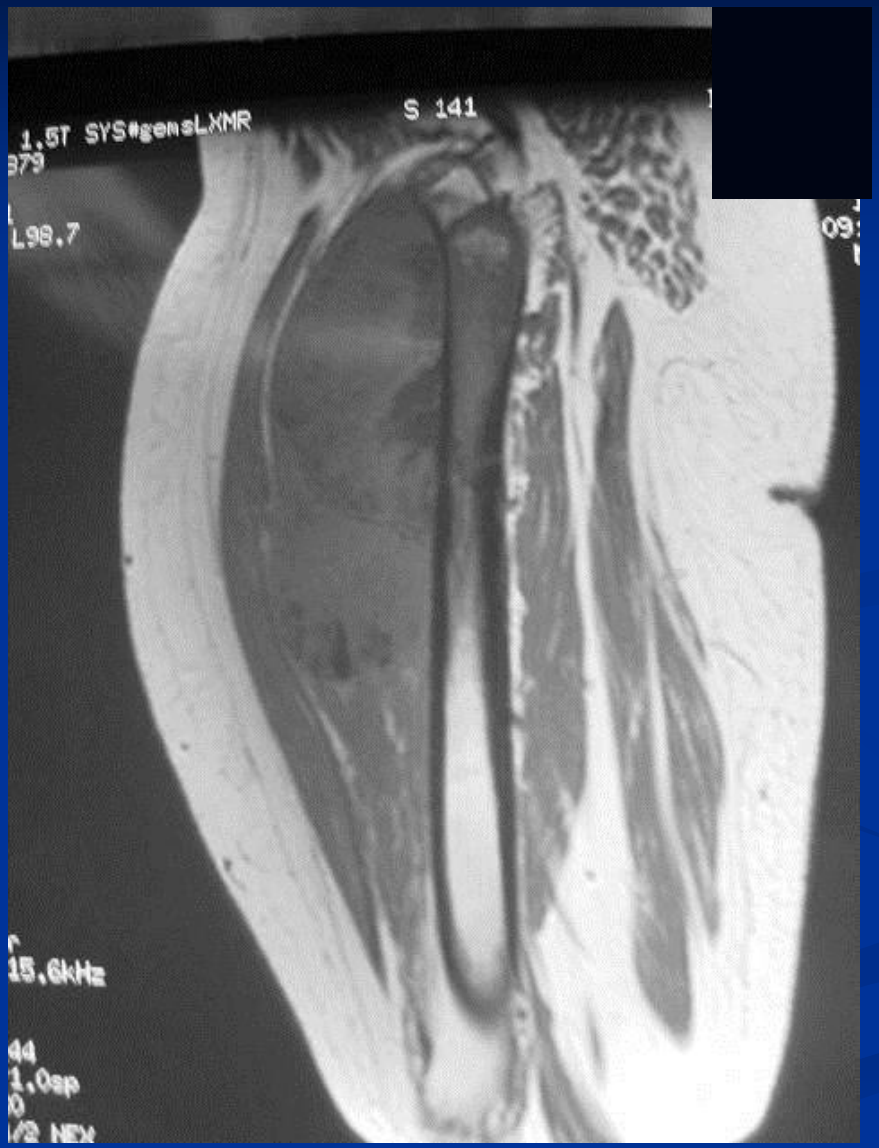
Permeative--Osteosarcoma

Permeative--Lymphoma



Permeative

Permeative



Permeative

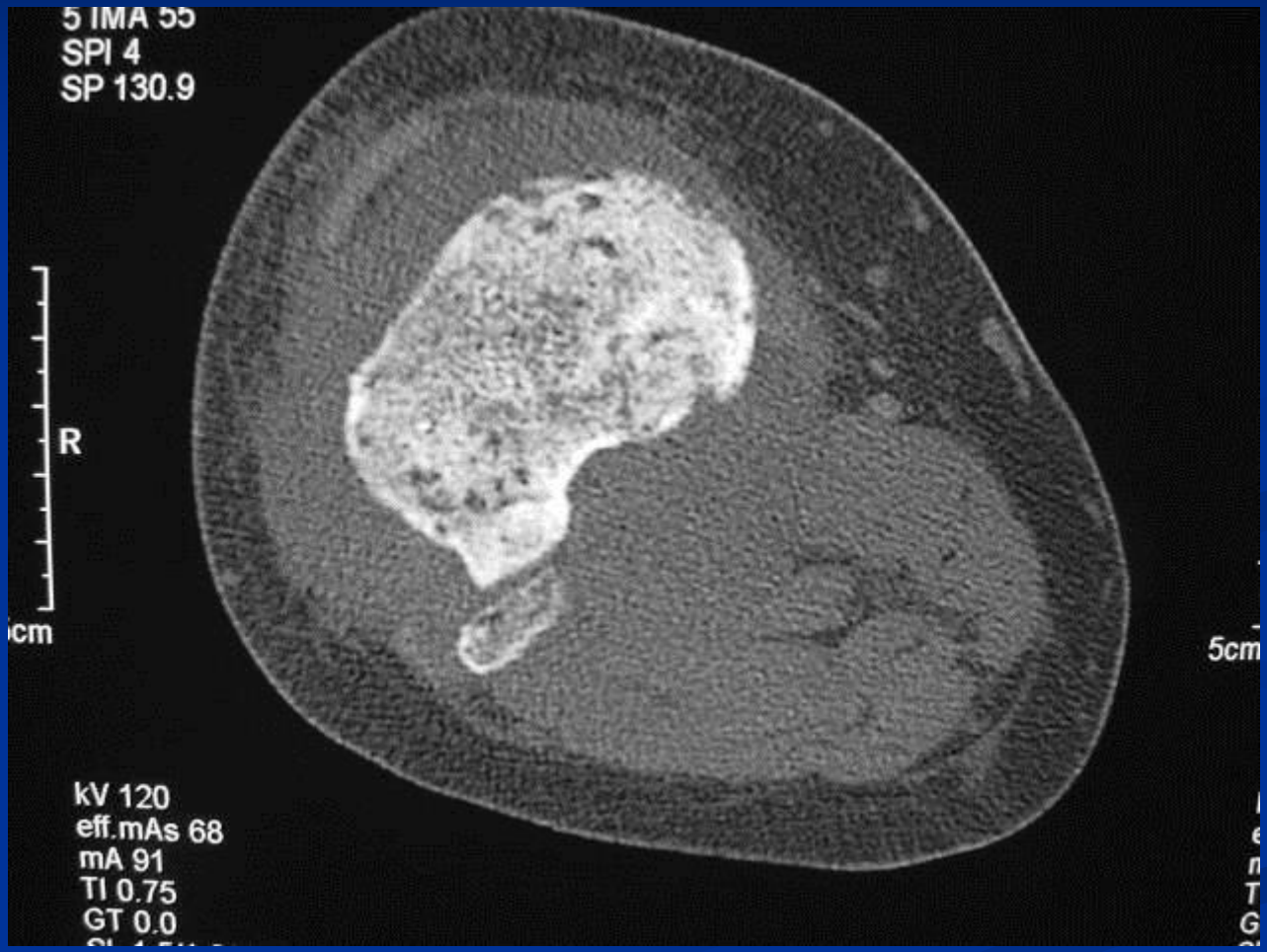
Permeative—MRI Shows Extent

Permeative Lesion Barely Perceptible on X-Ray

Permeative

Permeative—MRI Demonstrates Tumor Extent Better

Permeative—CT Example
The Tumor is Not Clearly Demarcated



Permeative

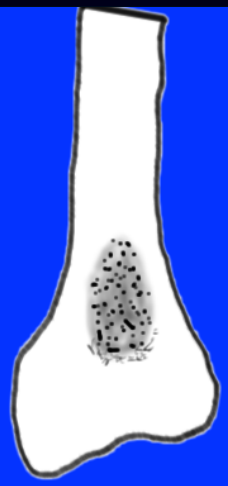
Permeative

Visible Tumor Matrix

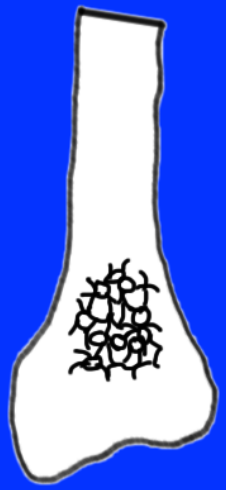
- Calcification
  - Stippled, Flocculent, Rings and Arcs
- Ossification
  - Solid, Cloud-Like, Ivory-Like
- Must Differentiate Mineralization from Calcification Due to Dead or Necrotic Tissue, Fracture Callus (Pathologic Fracture), Sclerotic Response of Non-Neoplastic Bone to Adjacent Tumor Deposit

Solid

Stippled



Cloud



Rings and Arcs

Ivory-Like

Flocculent

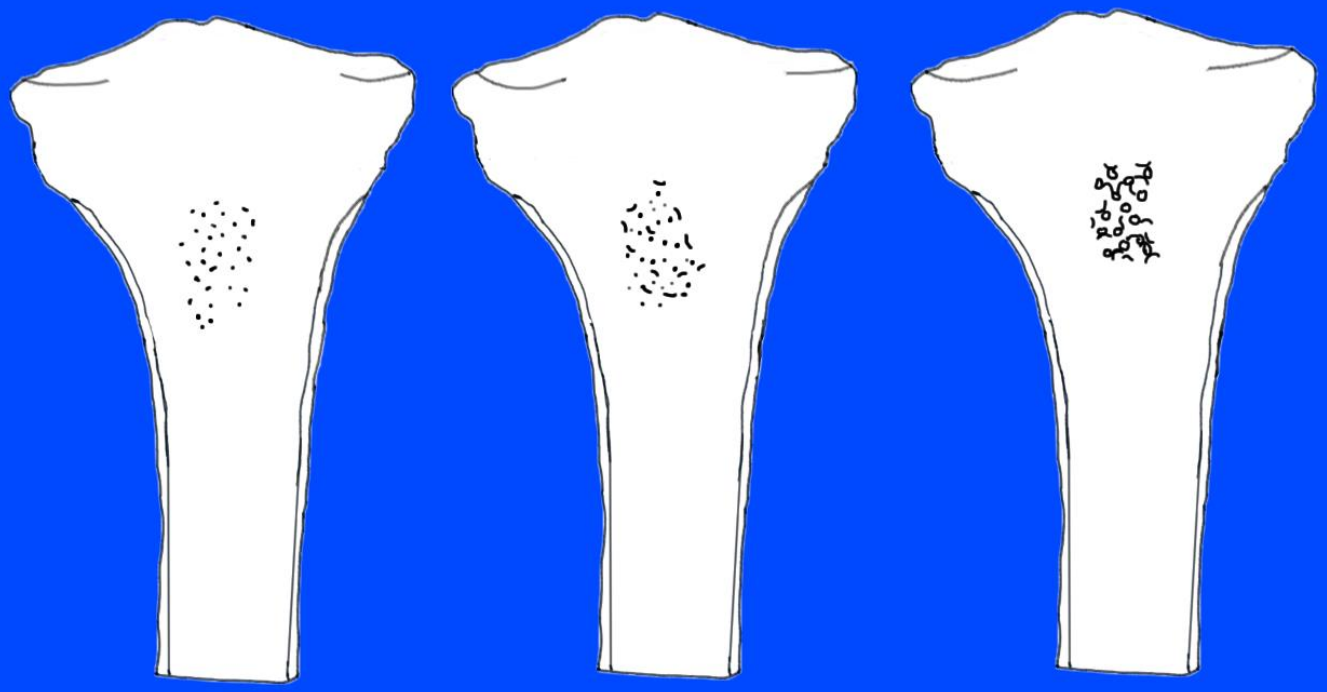
Visible Tumor Matrix

- **Calcification**
  - Rings, Arcs, Flocculent, Fleck-like
  - **Cartilage Tumors**
    - Enchondroma
    - Chondrosarcoma
    - Chondroblastoma
    - Chondromyxofibroma

Visible Tumor Matrix

- Cartilage grows in a lobular manner or in a ball like manner
- Calcification occurs around the periphery of these lobules
- If the calcification occurs completely around the periphery (circumference) it forms a circle or a **Ring** of calcification that is detectable on the Xray
- If the calcification occurs only partially around the lobule, it forms only part of a circle or an **Arc** that is detectable on the Xray

Cartilage Matrix

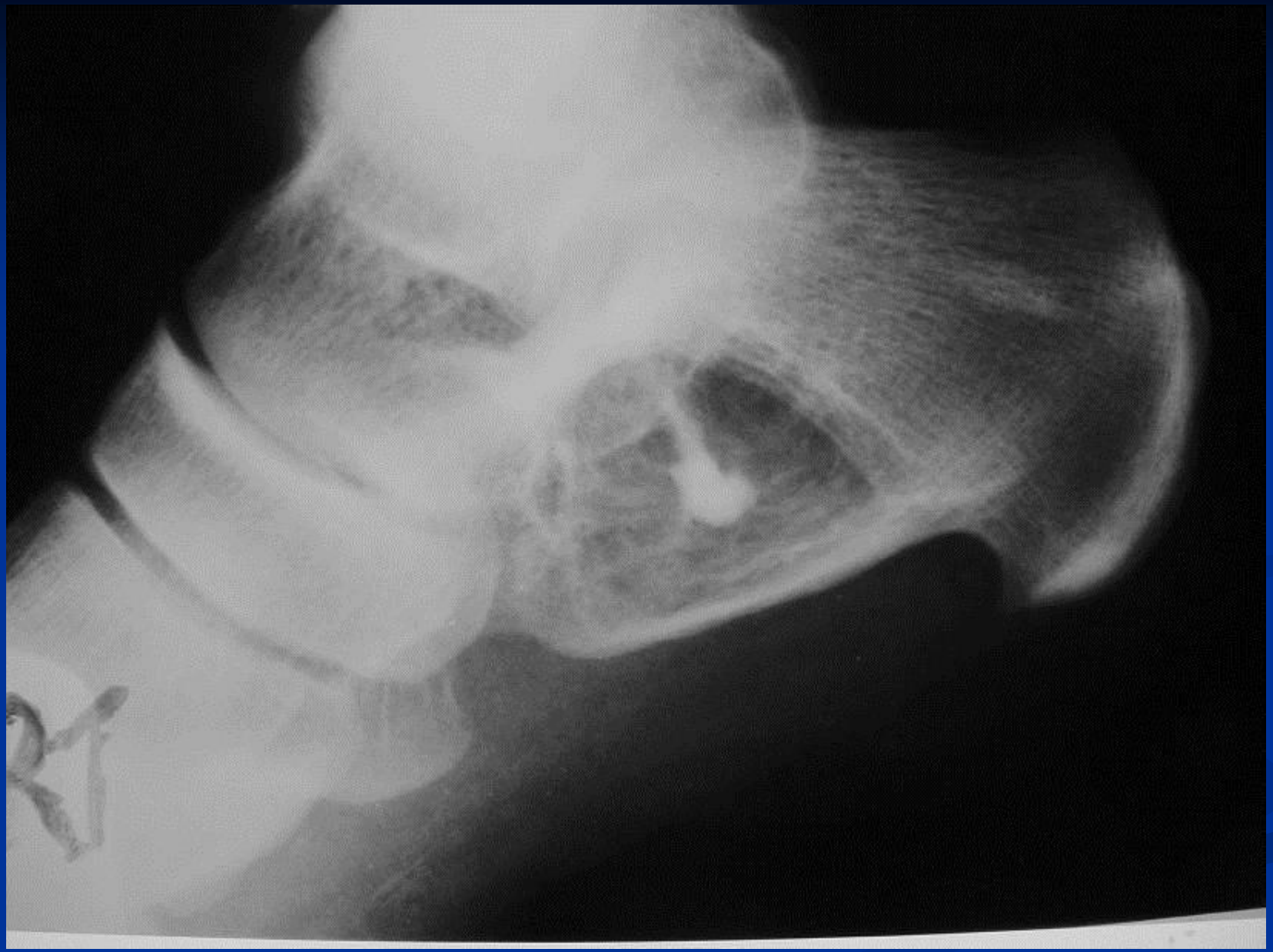


Stippled Flocculent Rings and Arcs

Enchondroma or Low Grade Chondrosarcoma

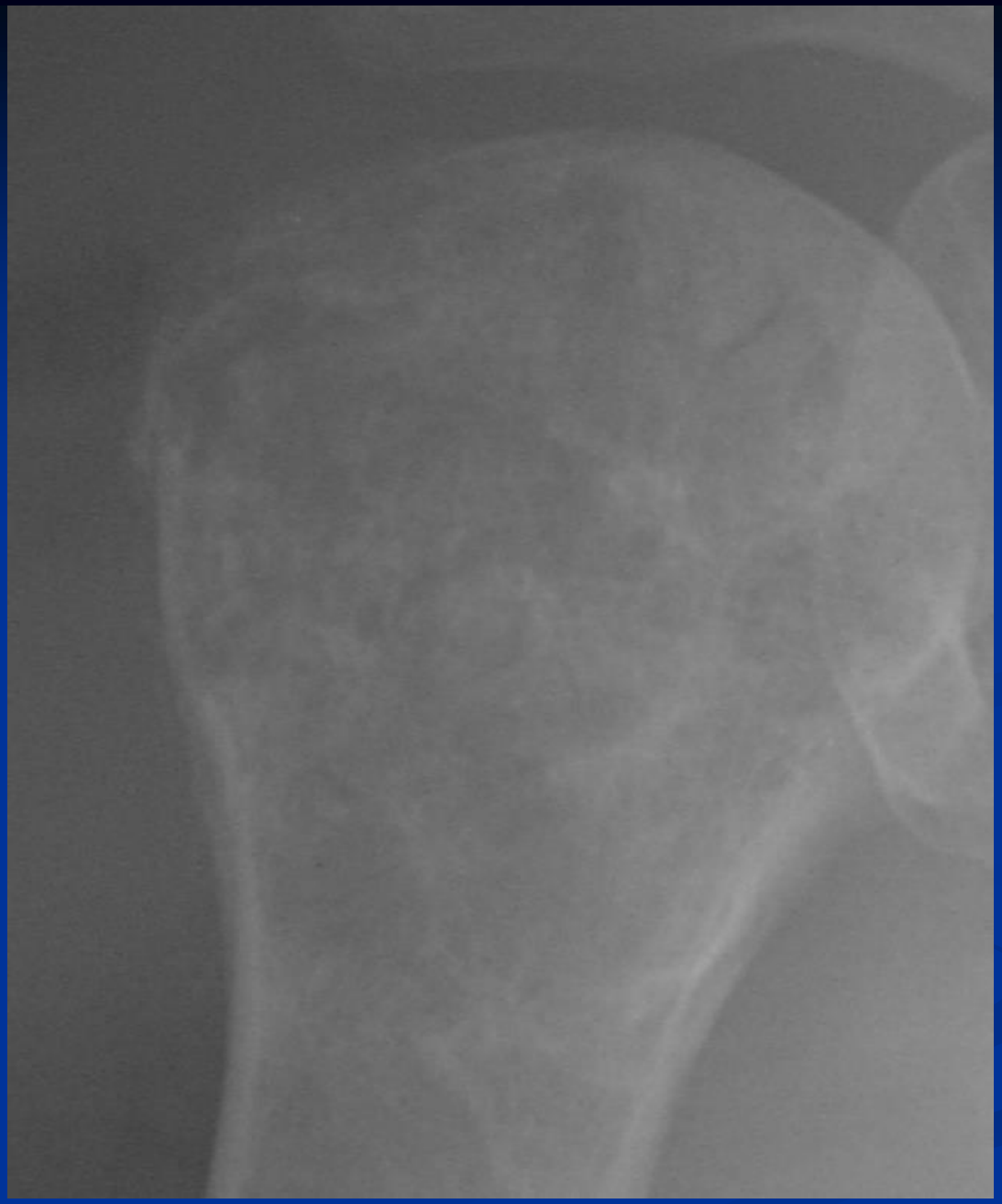
Enchondroma

Chondrosarcoma



Intraosseous Lipoma

Chondrosarcoma

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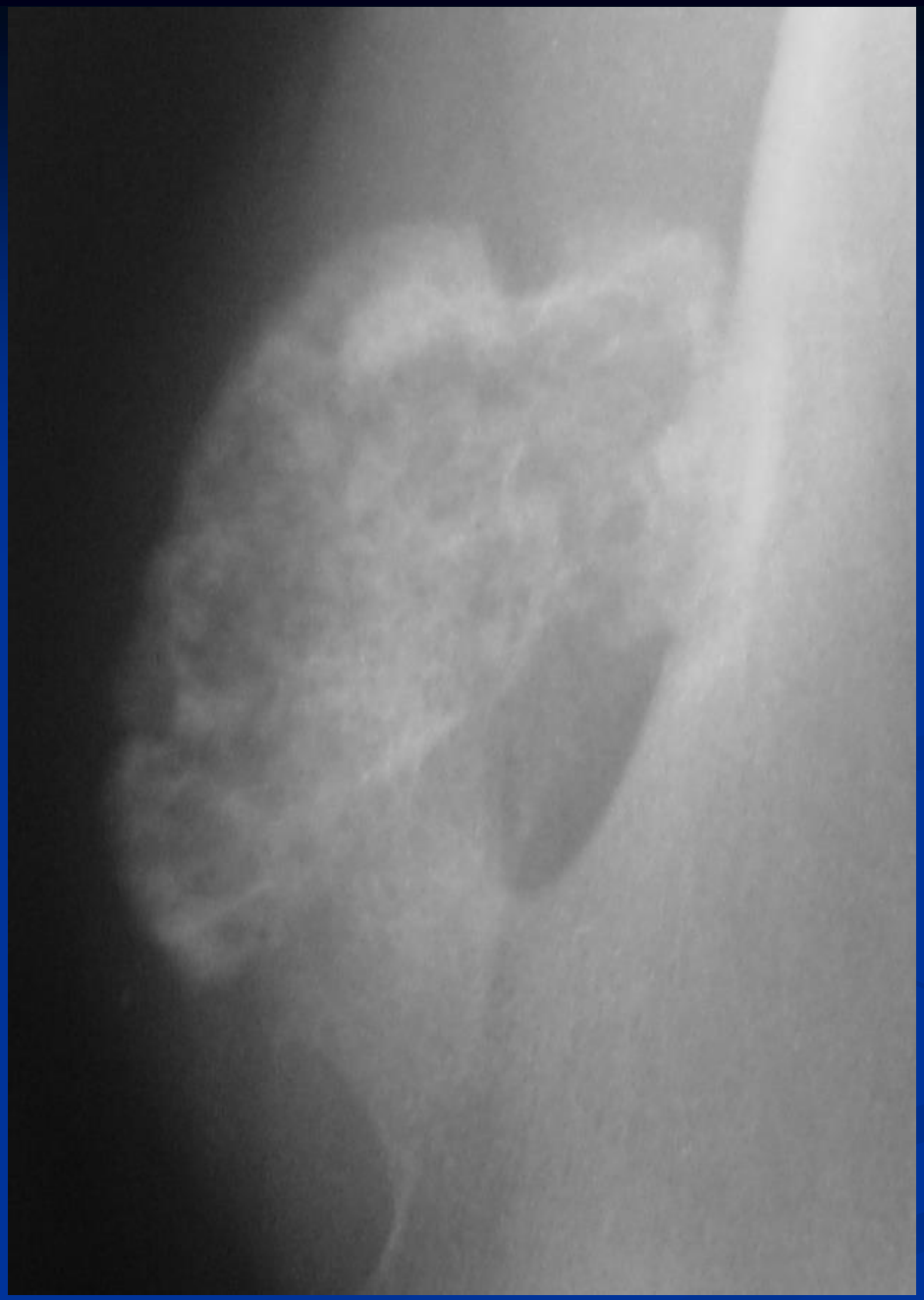
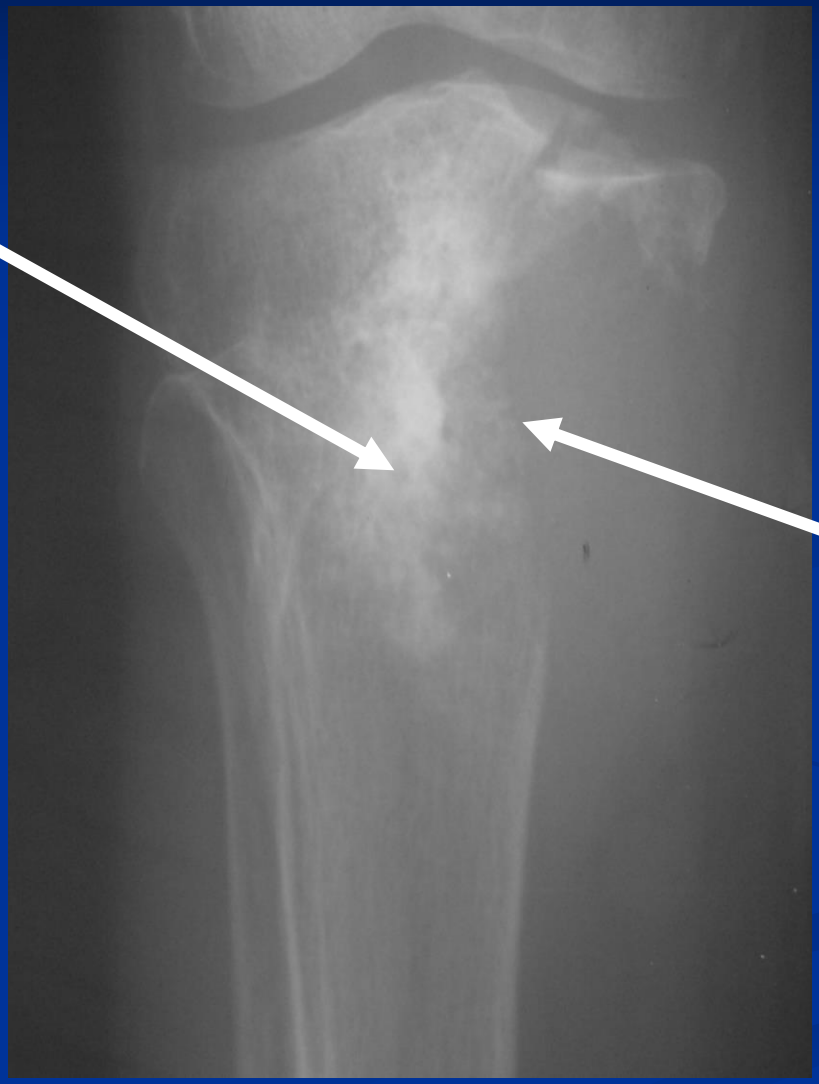
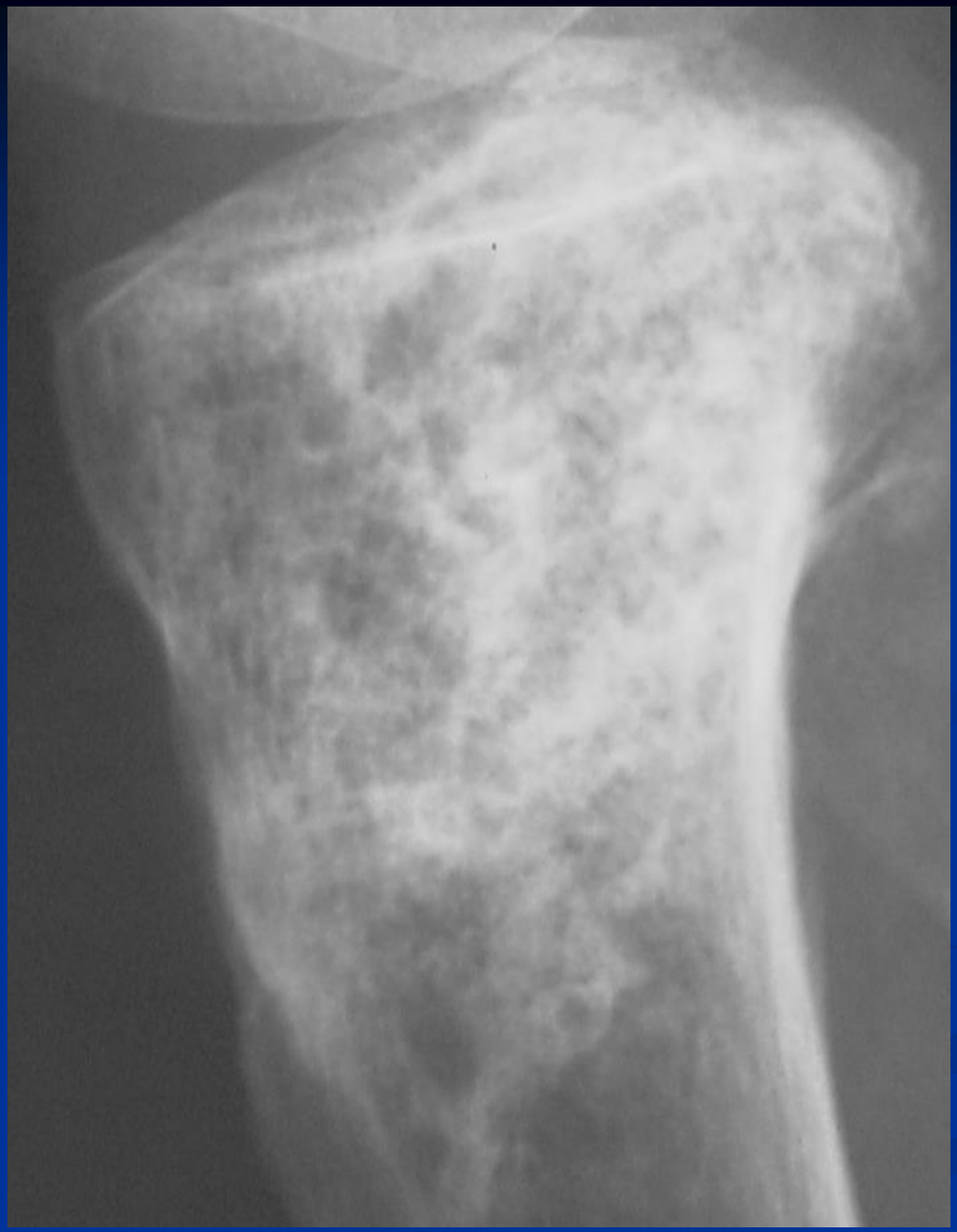
Osteochondroma

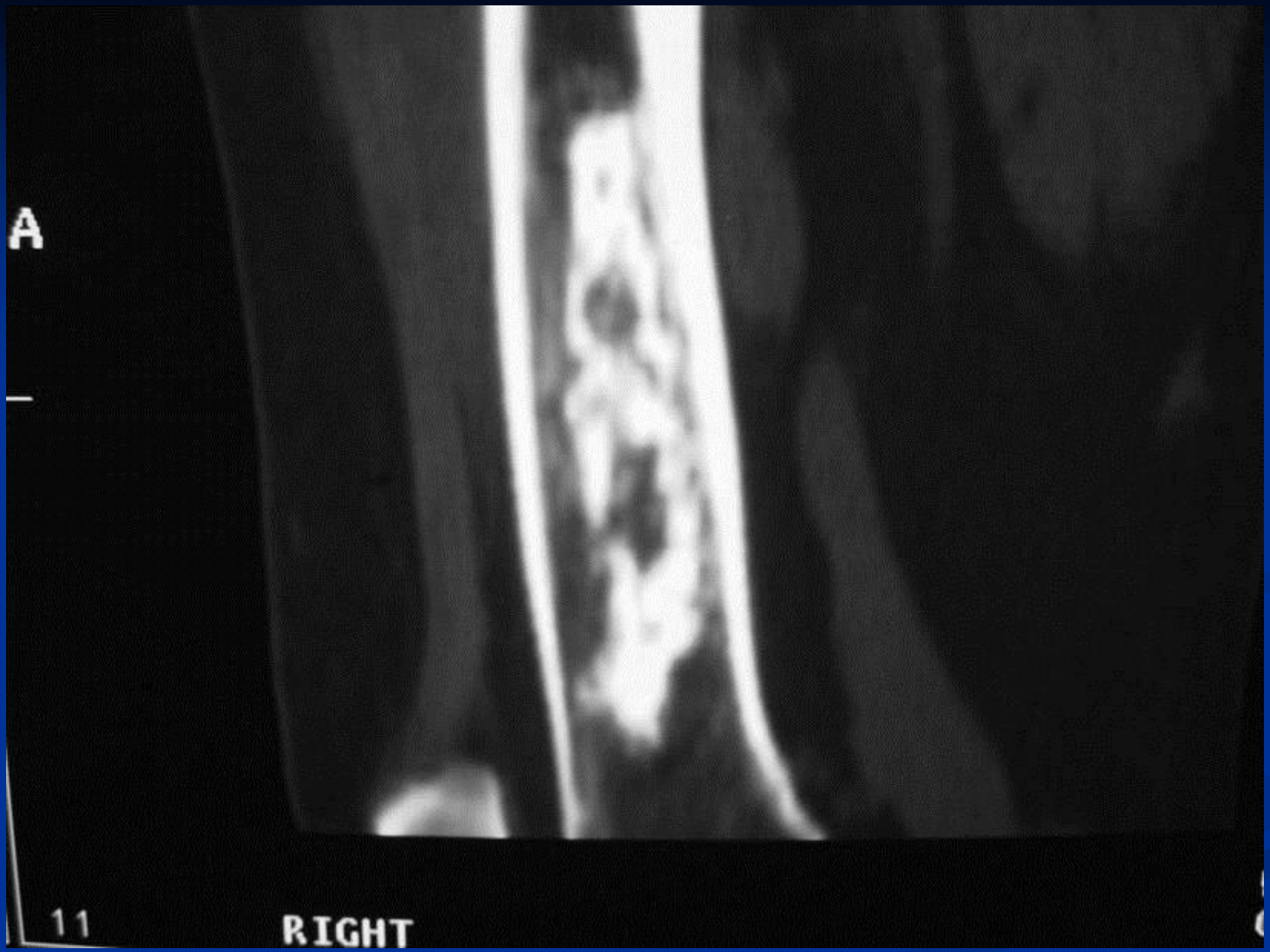


Dedifferentiated Chondrosarcoma



Rings and Arcs

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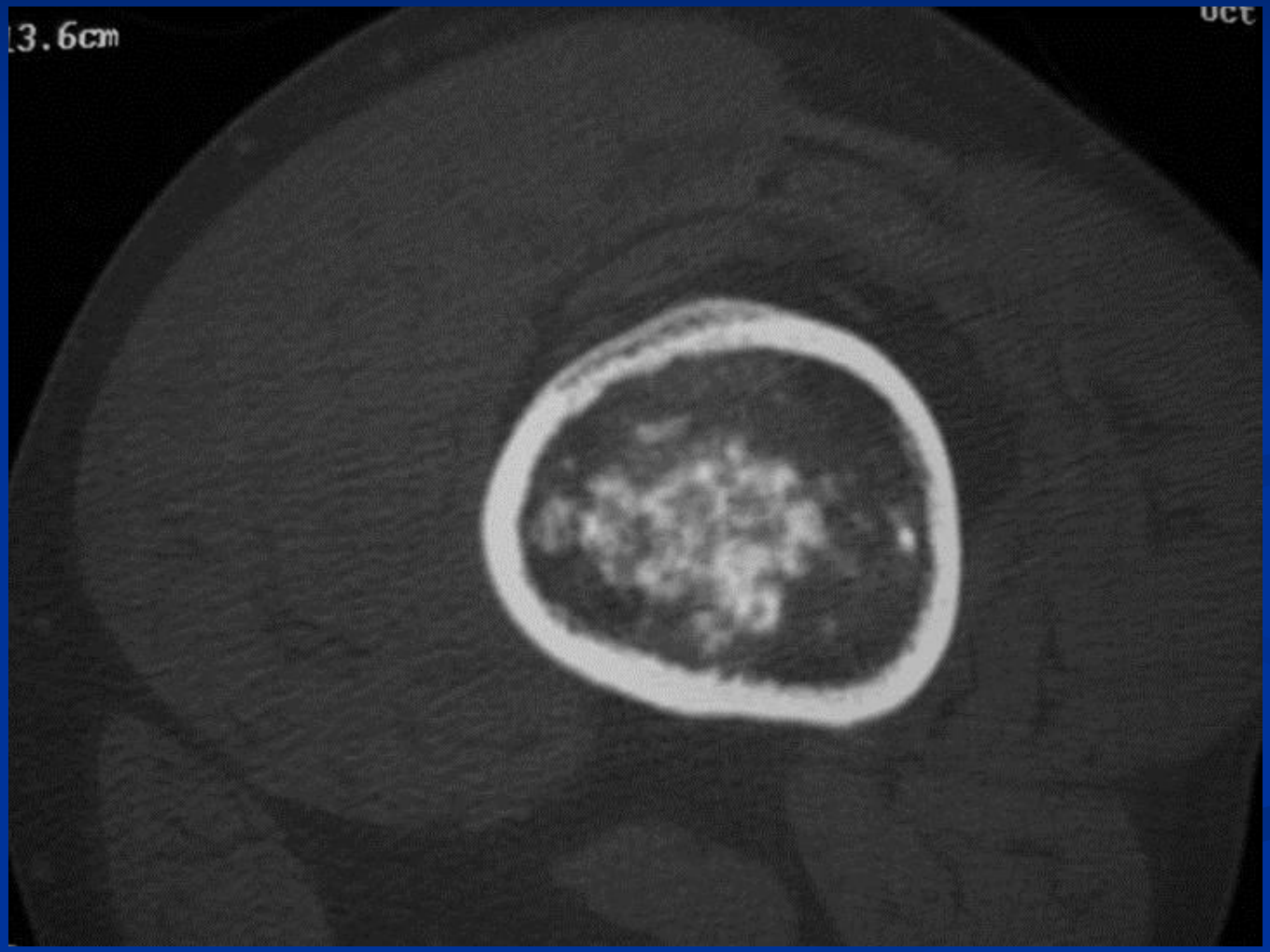
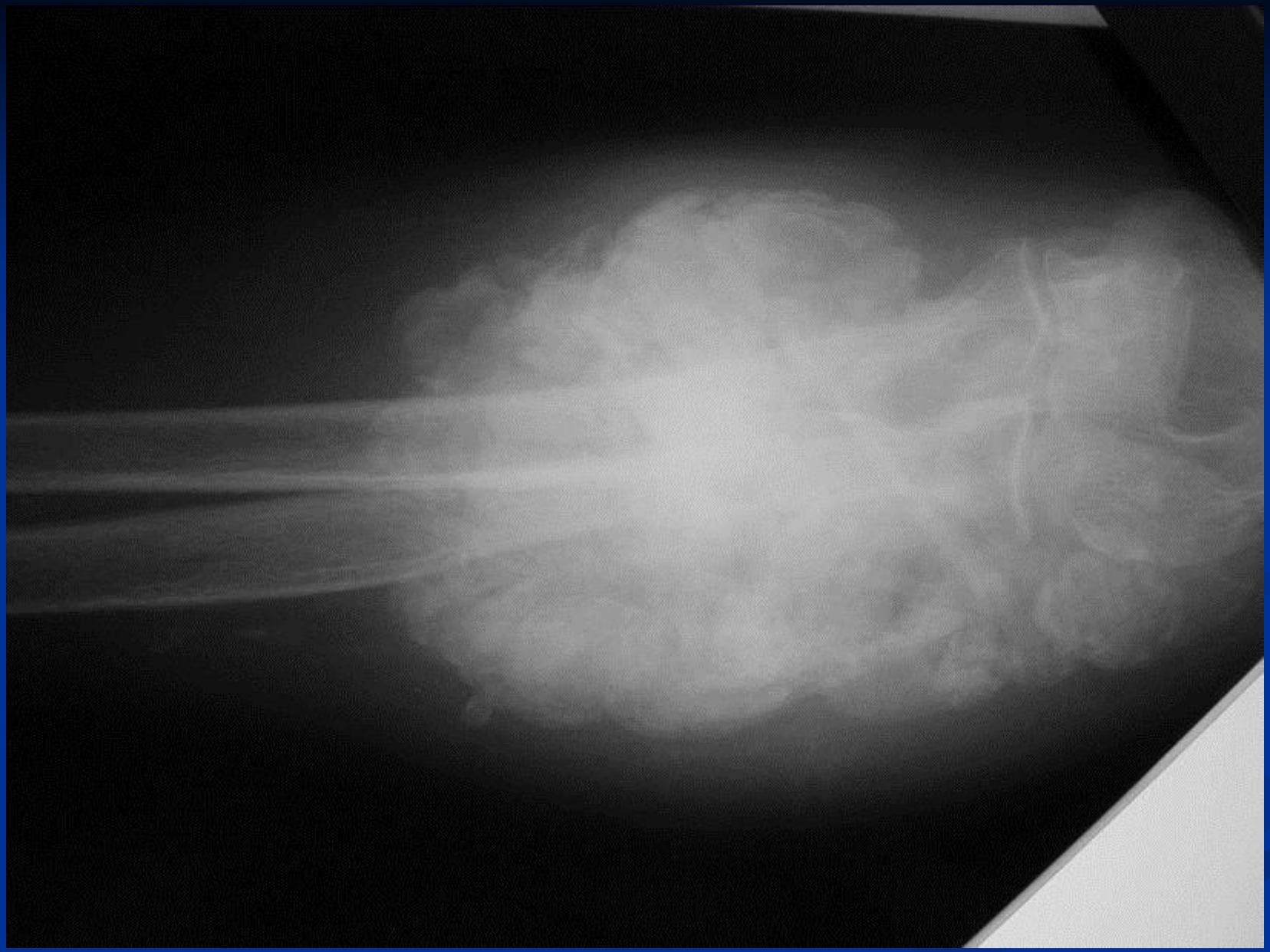
Rings and Arcs-Calcifications Cartilage Tumor

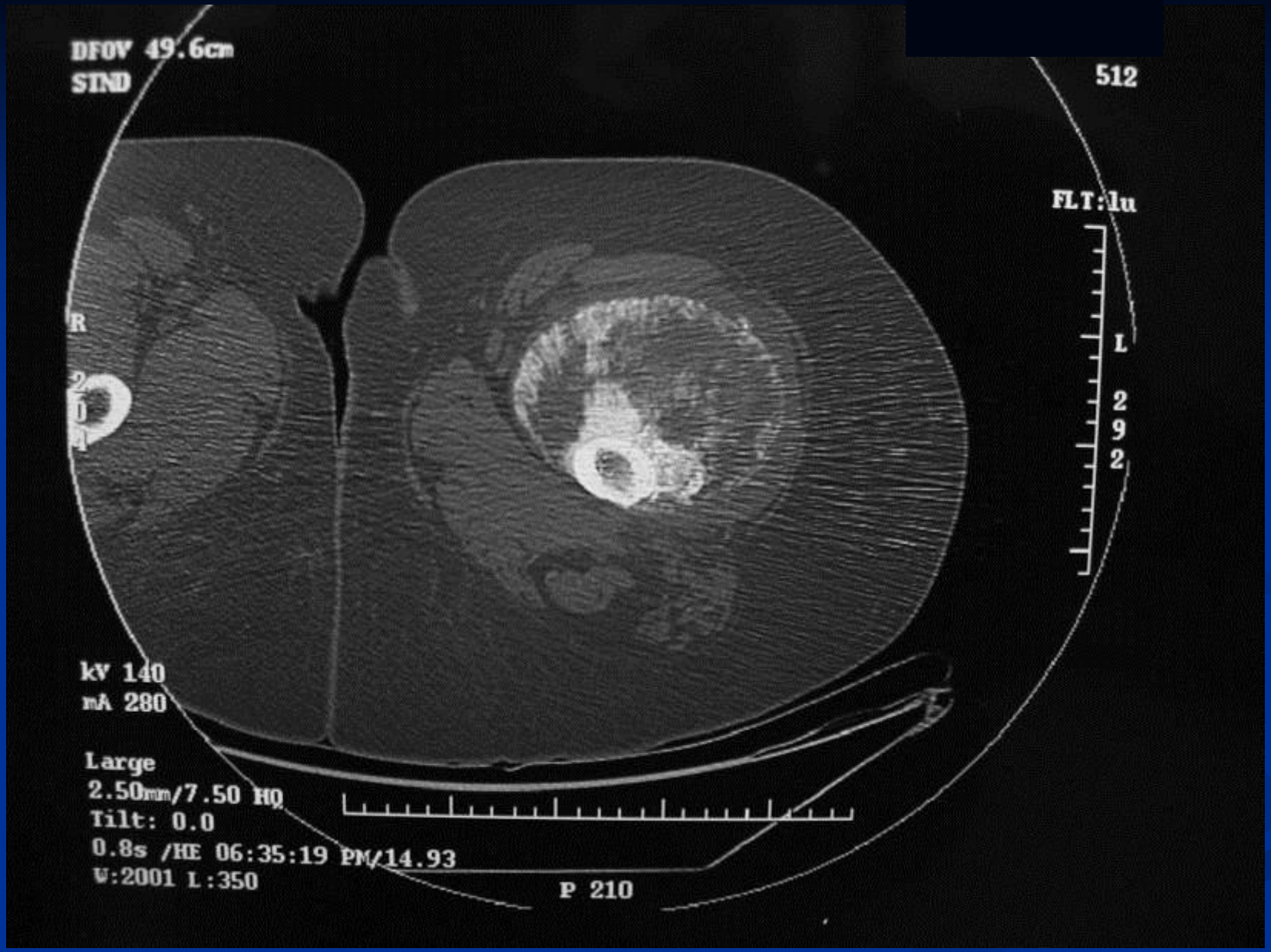


Visible Tumor Matrix

- **Ossification**
  - Cloudlike, Fluffy, Marble-like
    - Osteosarcoma
    - Parosteal Osteosarcoma
    - Osteoblastoma
    - Osteoma



Osteosarcoma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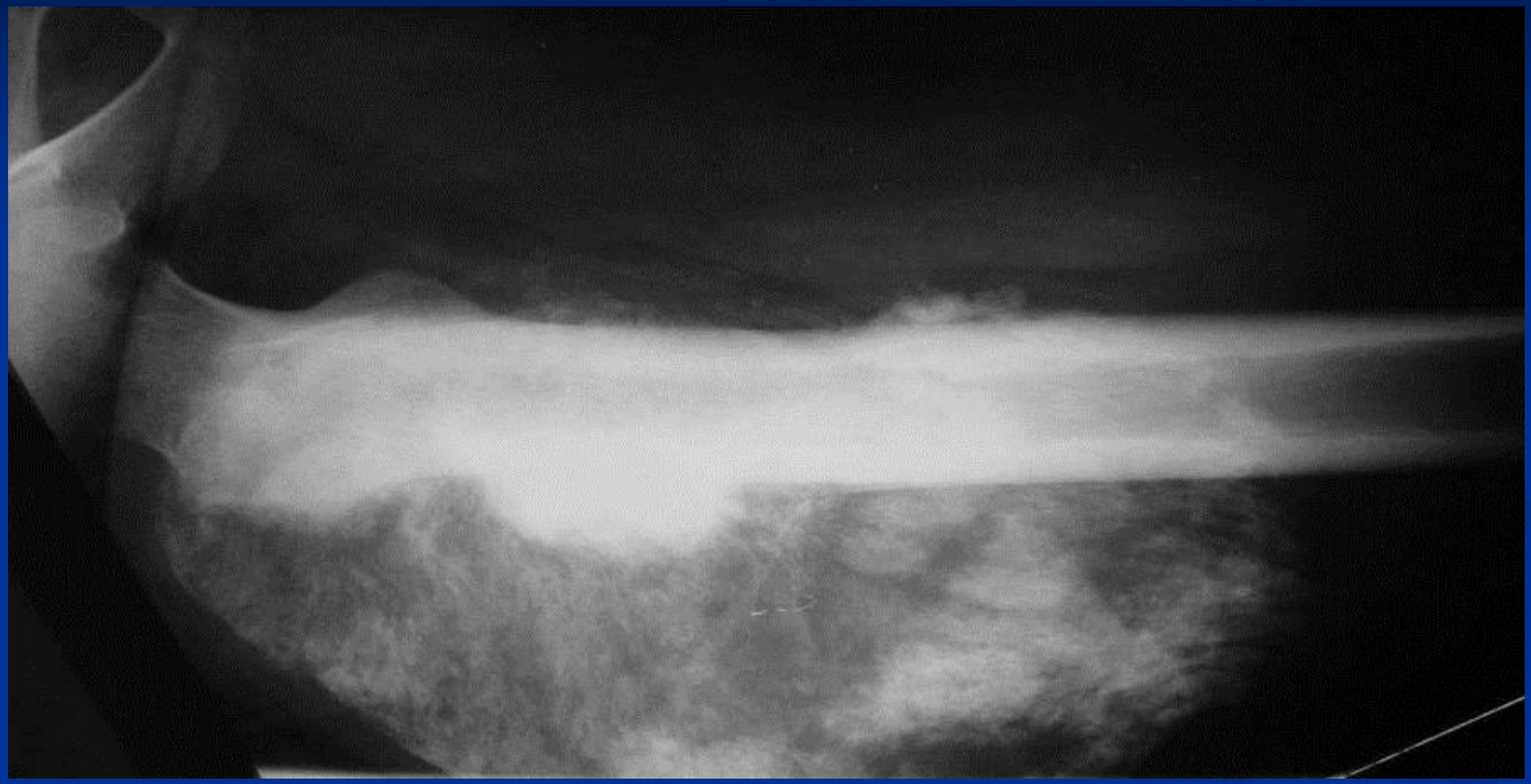
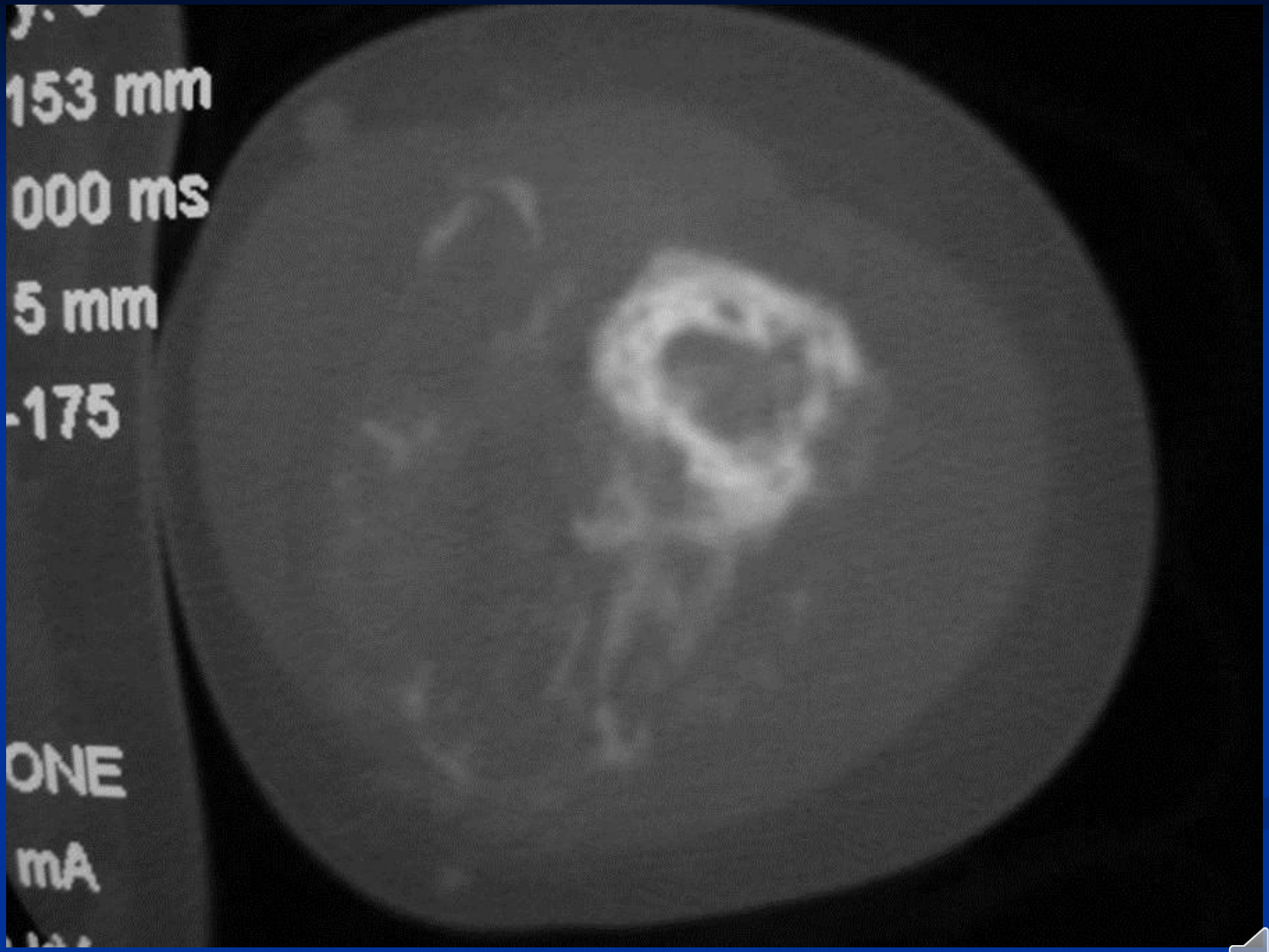


Osteosarcoma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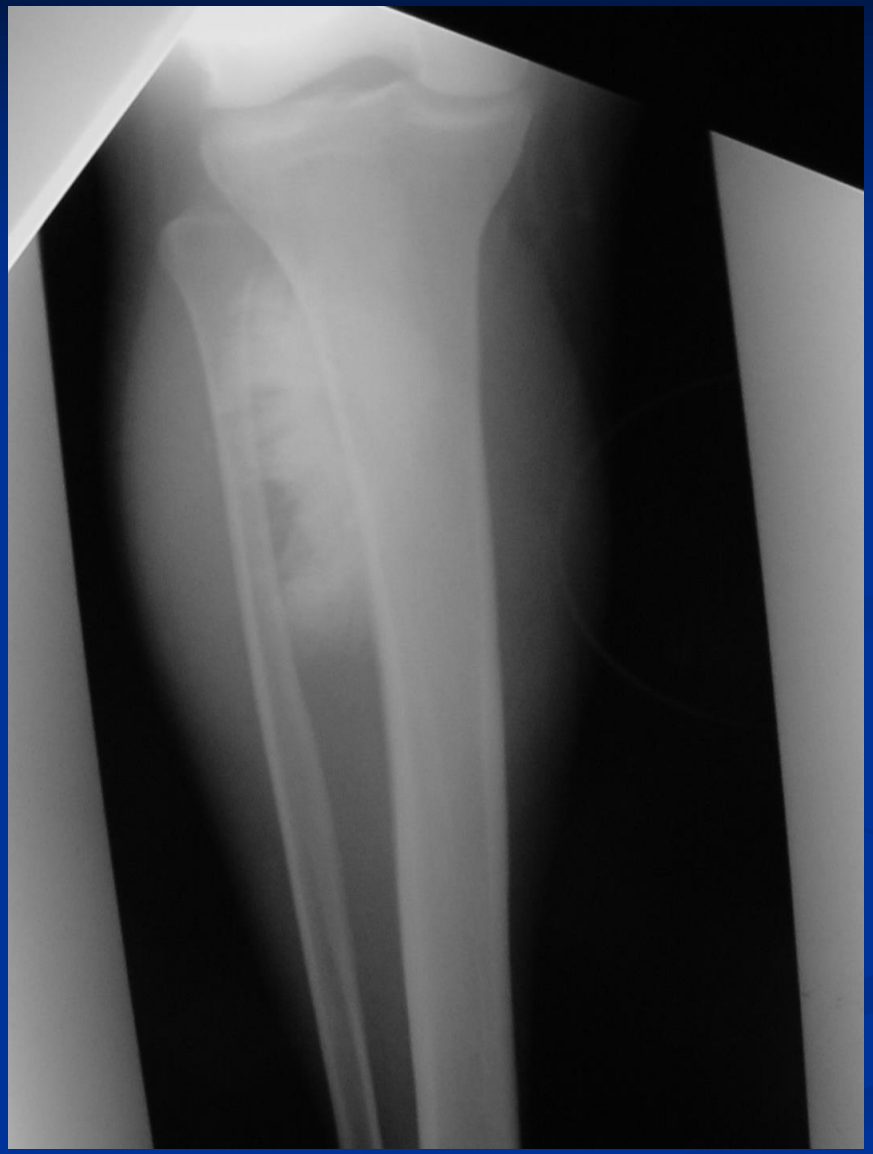
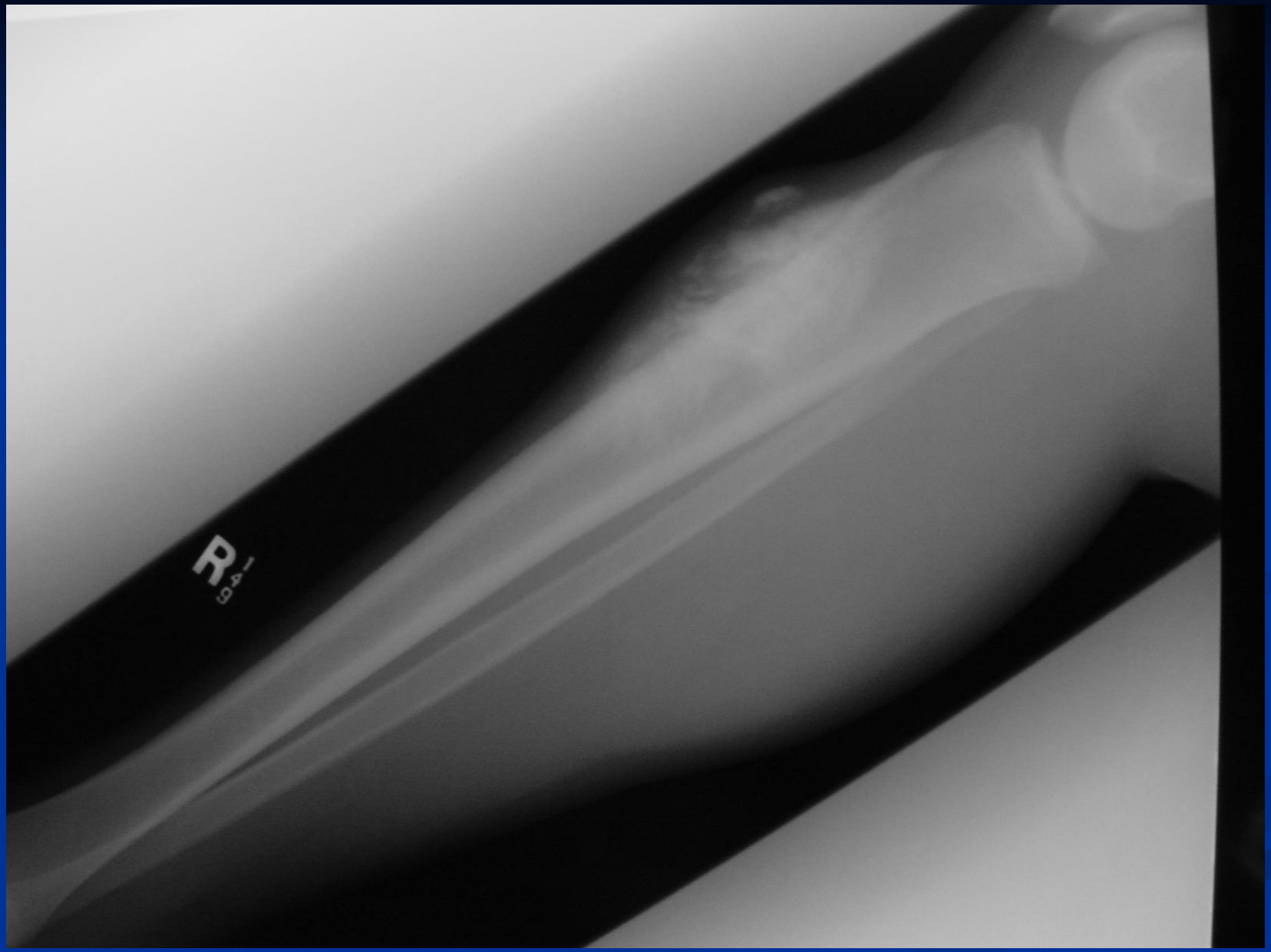
Periosteal Osteosarcoma

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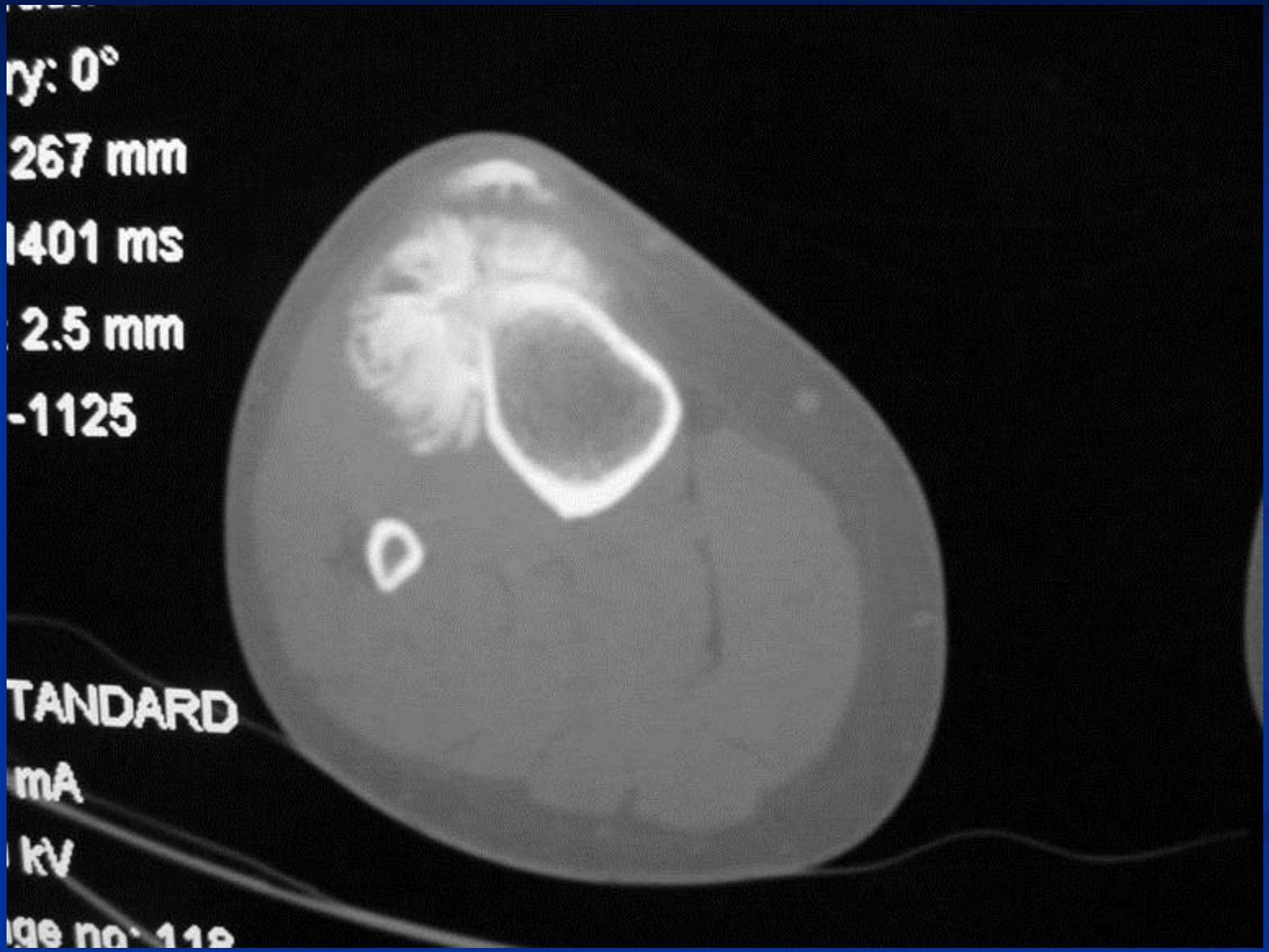
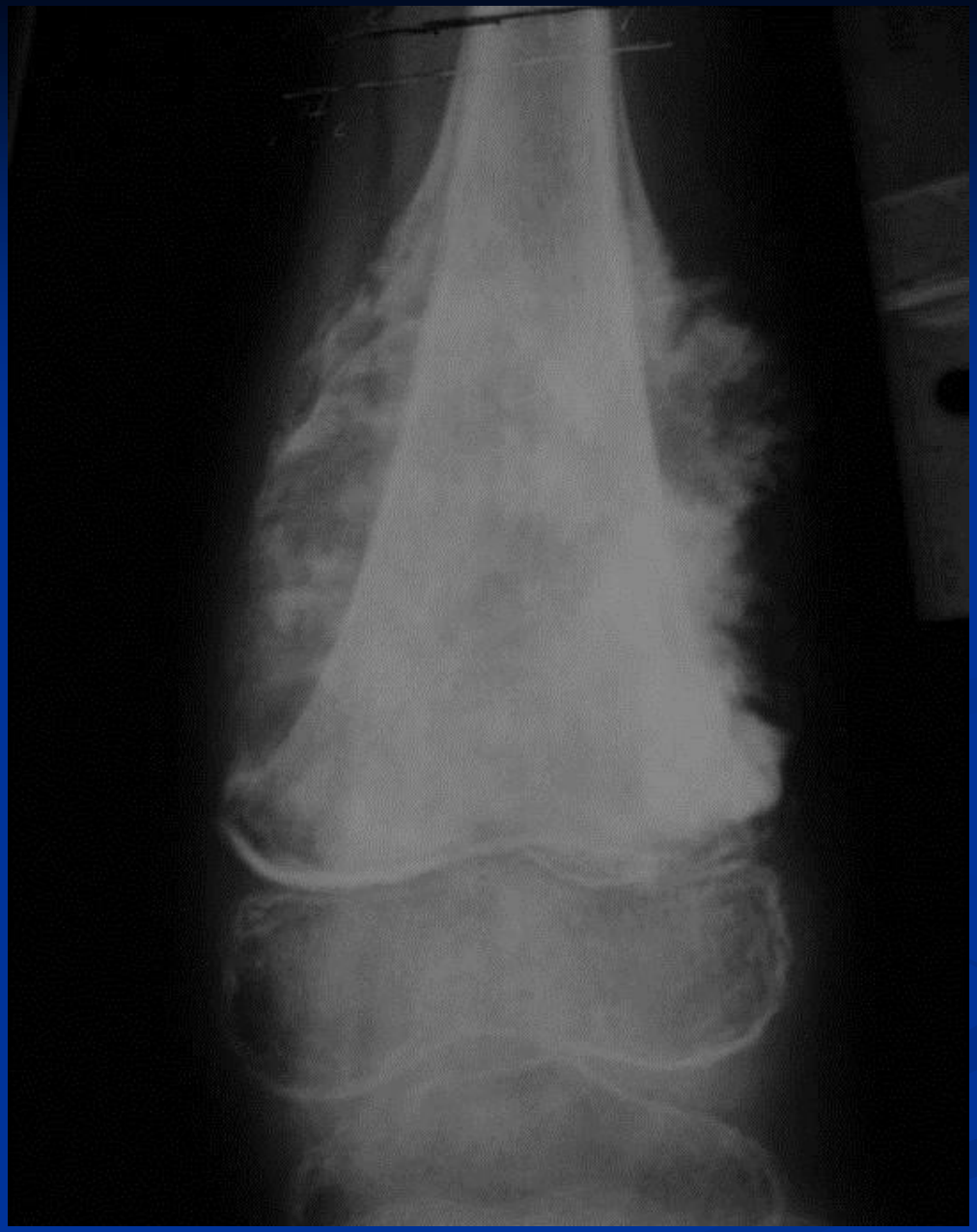
Periosteal Osteosarcoma CT Scan



Conventional Intramedullary Osteosarcoma

Conventional Intramedullary Osteosarcoma

Marble-Like Ossification Osteosarcoma

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Parosteal Osteosarcoma

Parosteal Osteosarcoma

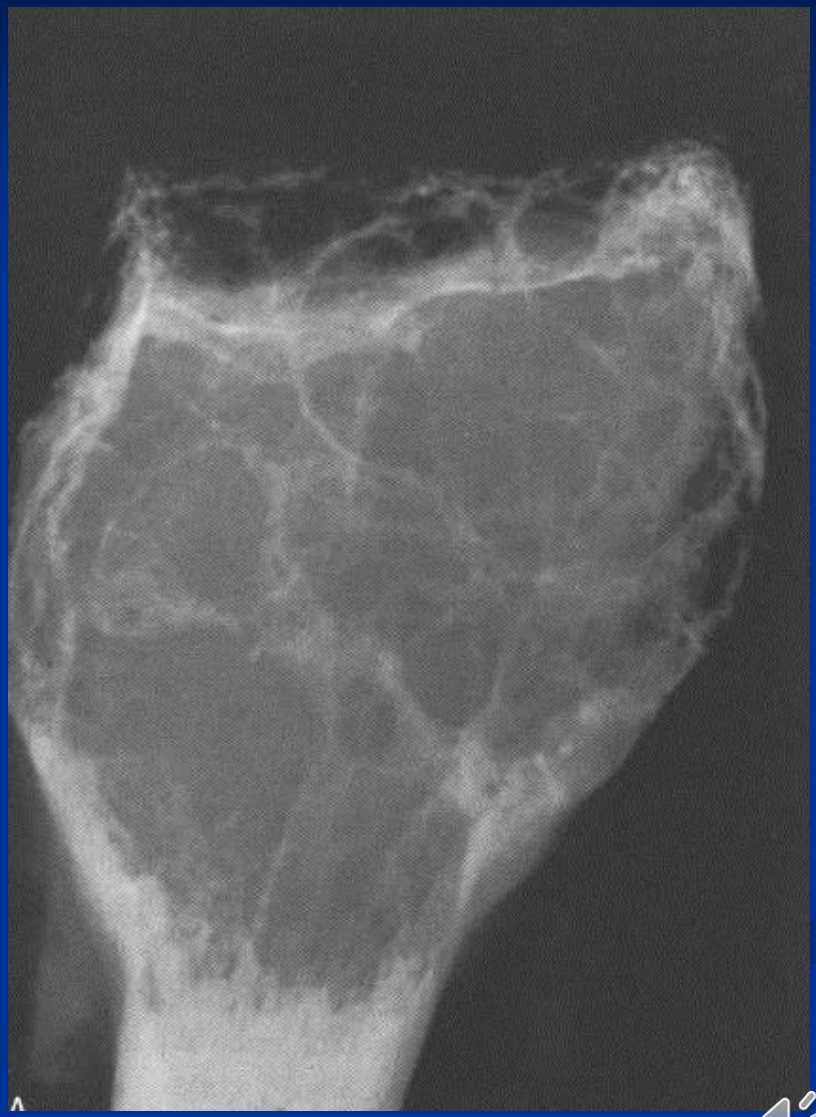
Parosteal Osteosarcoma CT Scan

Parosteal Osteosarcoma

Parosteal Osteosarcoma CT Scan

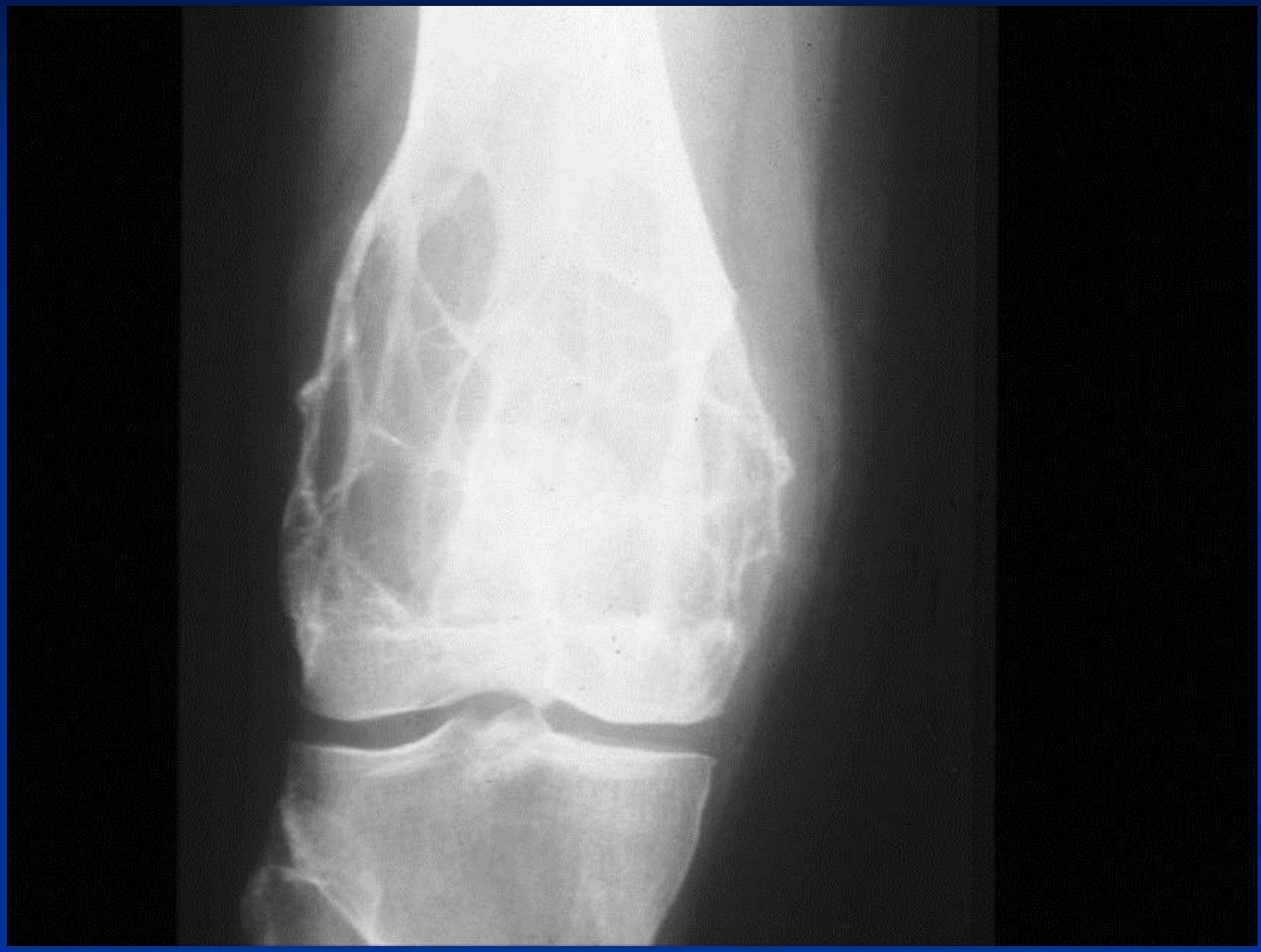
Internal Trabeculations

- Residual Trabeculae or New Bone Formation Due to Adjacent Tumor
- **Differential Diagnosis:**
- **Giant Cell Tumor**
- **Chondromyxofibroma**
- **Desmoplastic Fibroma**
- **Nonossifying Fibroma**
- **Aneurysmal Bone Cyst**
- **Hemangioma**



Giant Cell Tumor

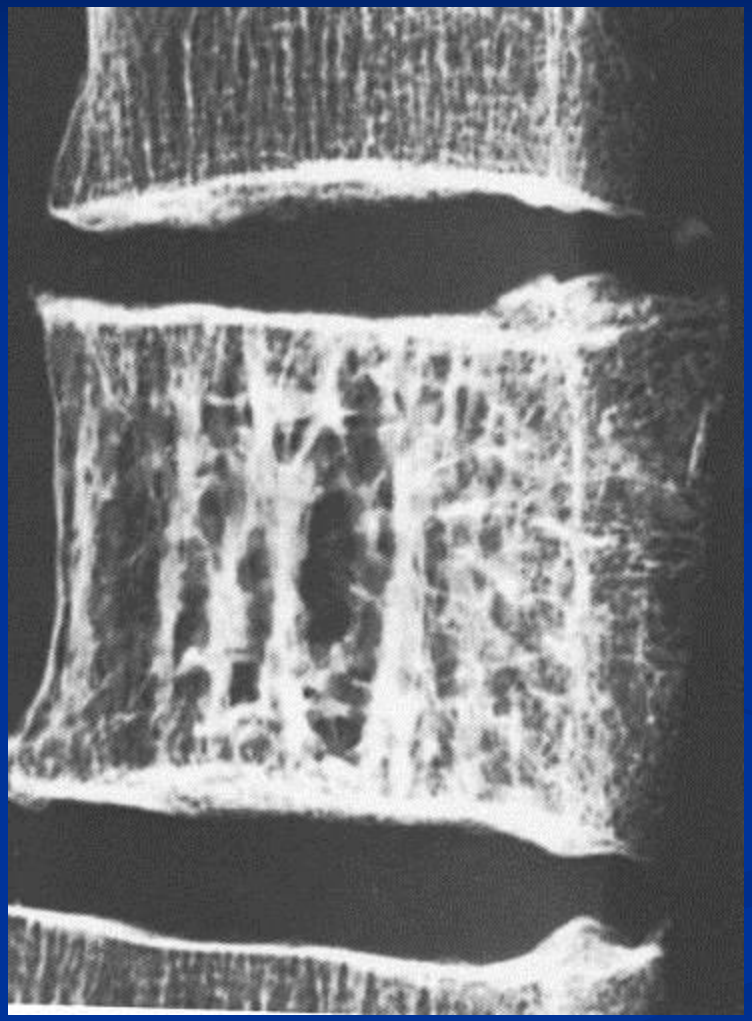
Desmoplastic Fibroma



Chondromyxofibroma

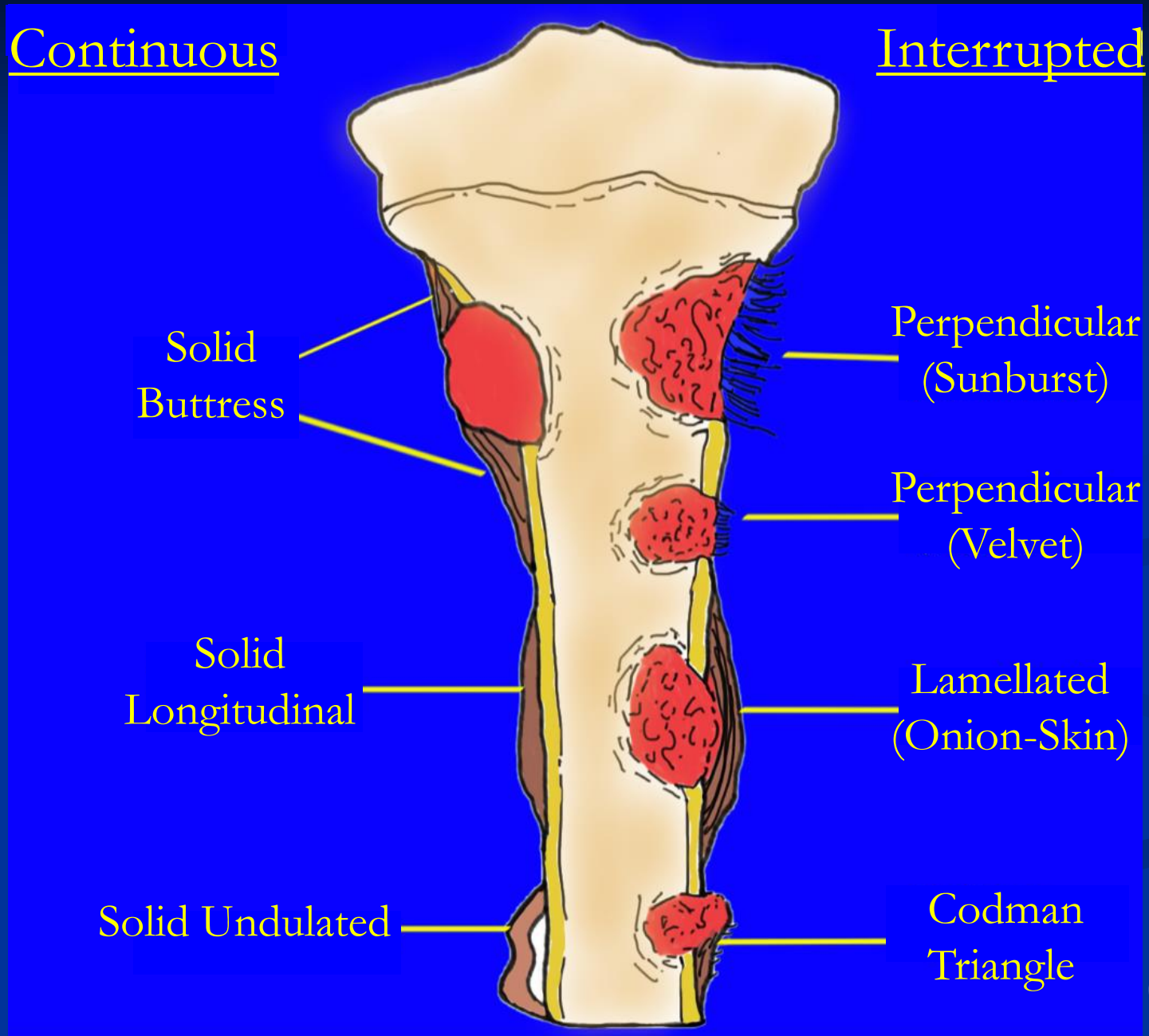
Nonossifying Fibroma

Hemangioma



ABC

Periosteal Reactions

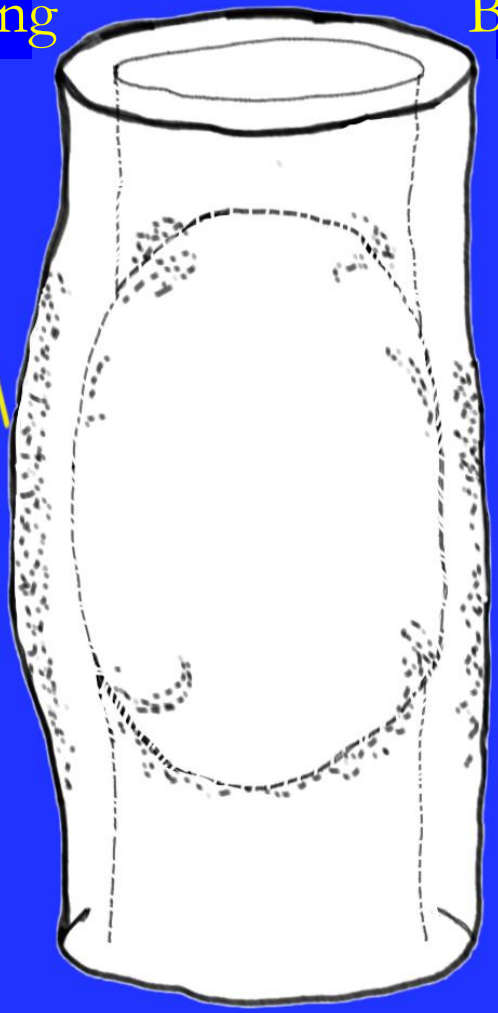


Periosteal Response

- **Benign: Buttressing Pattern; Single Lamellar; Cortical Thickening; Bony Expansion**
  - Endosteal Erosion Leads to Periosteal Proliferation
  - Can Be Same or Diminished Thickness Compared to Normal Cortex
  - Buttressing: Interface Between Normal and Expanded Cortex is Filled In with Bone

Buttressing

Buttressing

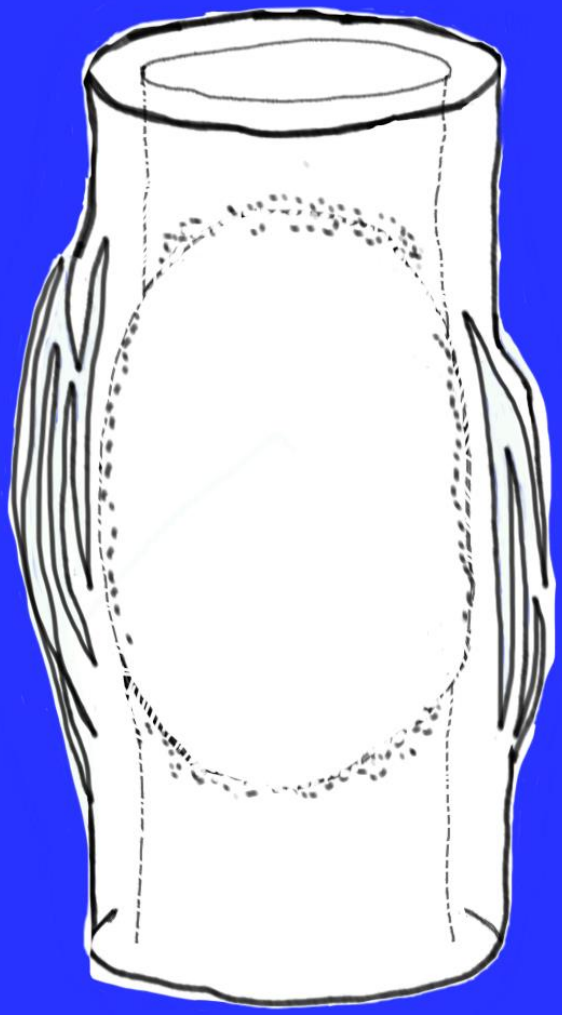


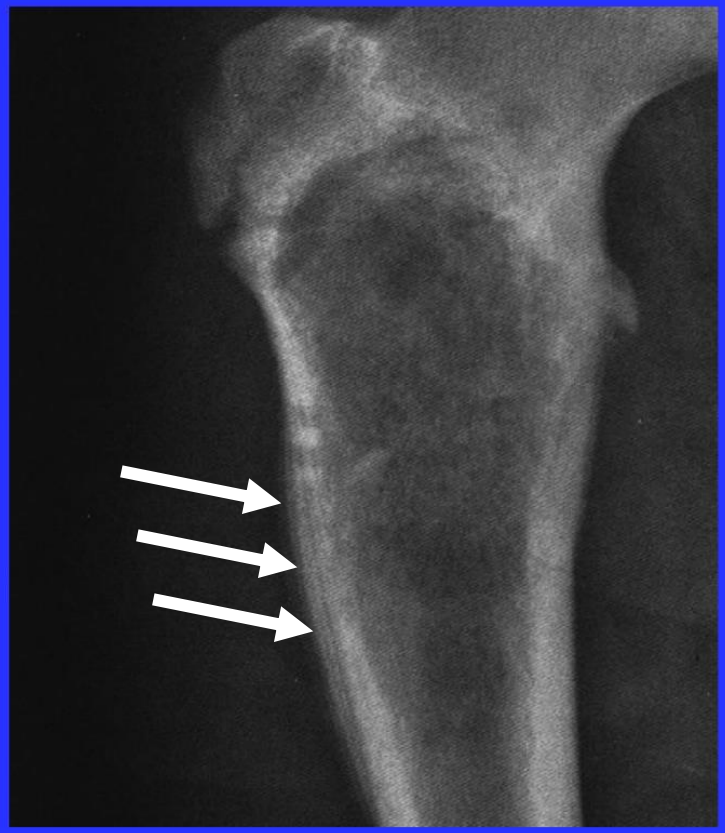
Buttressing

Periosteal Response

- **Malignant Tumors:** Rapid Tumor Growth May Lead to Single or Multiple Concentric Layers
- **Types of Malignant Periosteal Reactions:**
  - Onion Skin: Multiple Concentric layers
  - Codman's Triangle: Occurs at the Periphery of a Lesion or Infective Focus
  - Sun Burst: Delicate Rays that Extend Away from the Bone (Angled with Bone)
  - Hair On End: Rays are Perpendicular to Bone

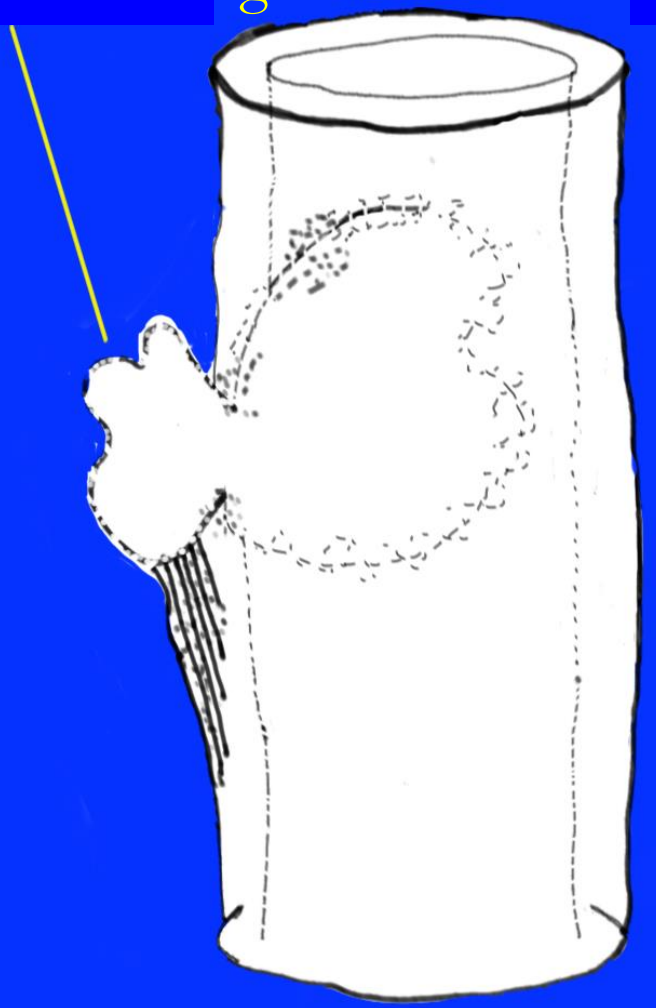
Onion Skin Appearance



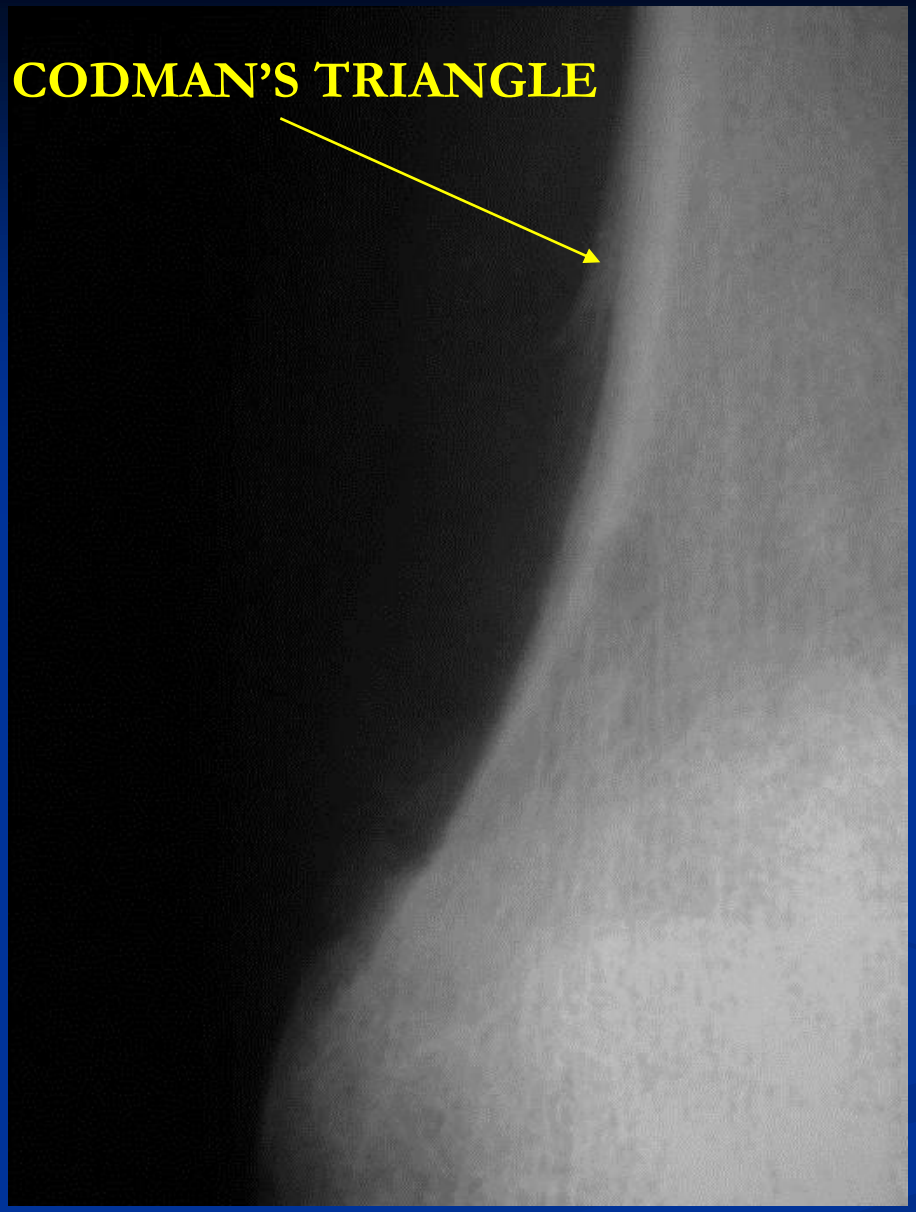


Onion Skin

Codman's Triangle

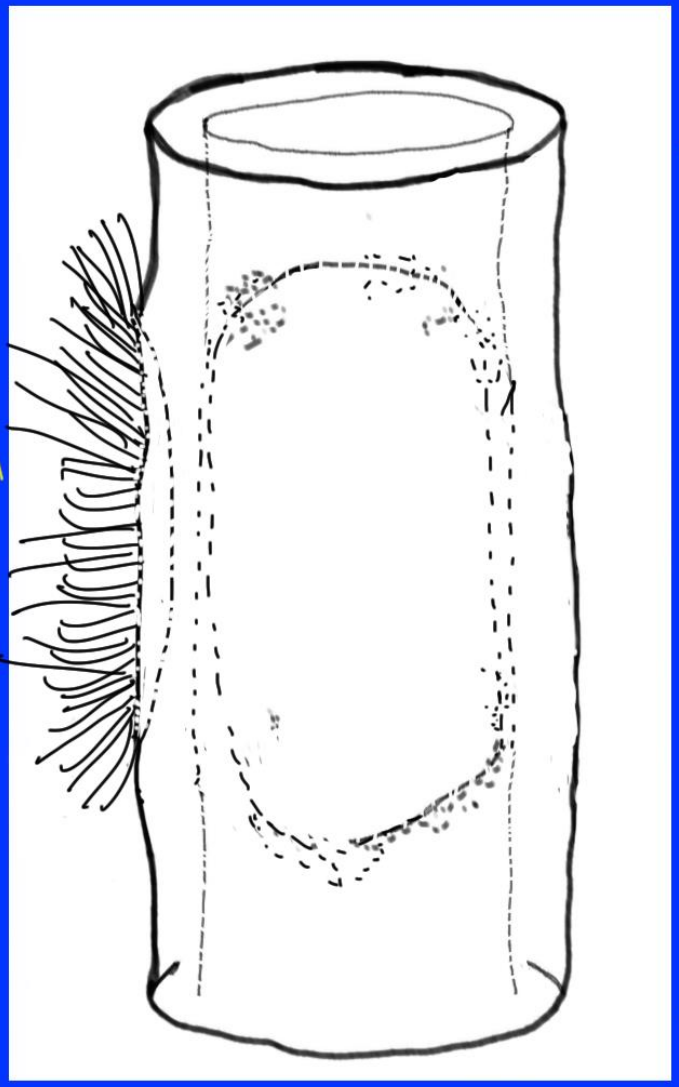


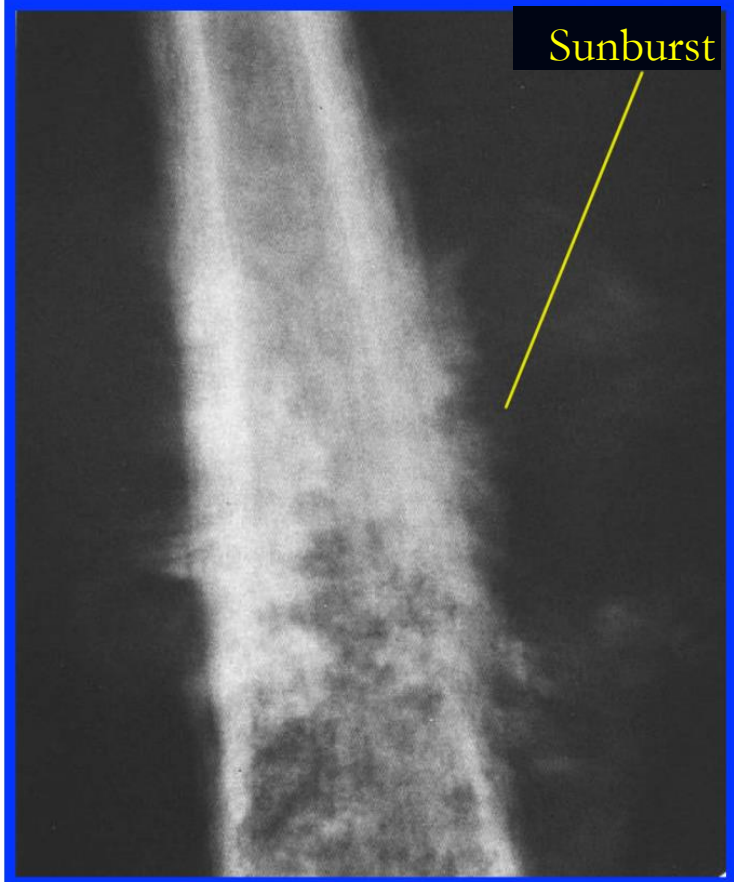
Codman's Triangle


CODMAN'S TRIANGLE

CT Scan of Codman's triangle

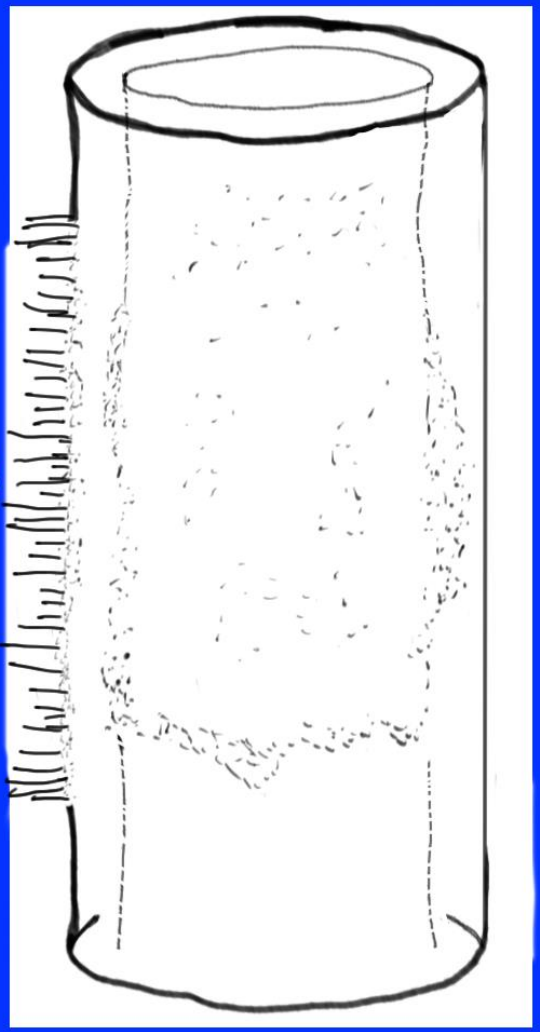
Sunburst Pattern





Hair On End Periosteal Reaction

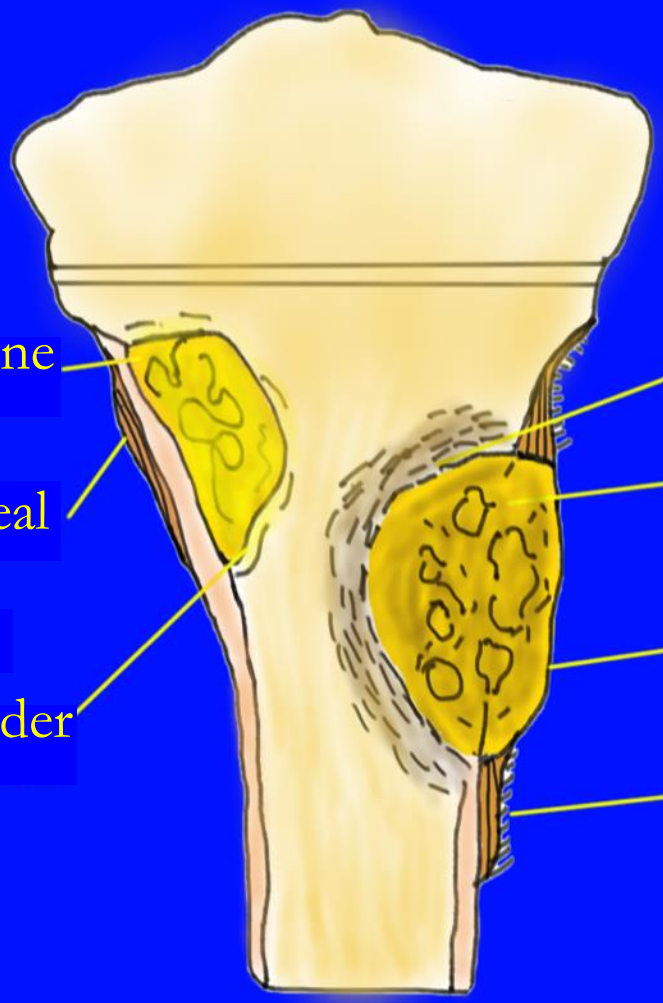
Hair
On End



Hair
On End

Benign

Malignancy



Geographic Bone Destruction

Unified Periosteal Reaction

Well Defined Border

Ill-defined Border

Permeative Bone Destruction

Soft Tissue Extension

Non-Unified Periosteal Rxn

Soft Tissue Mass

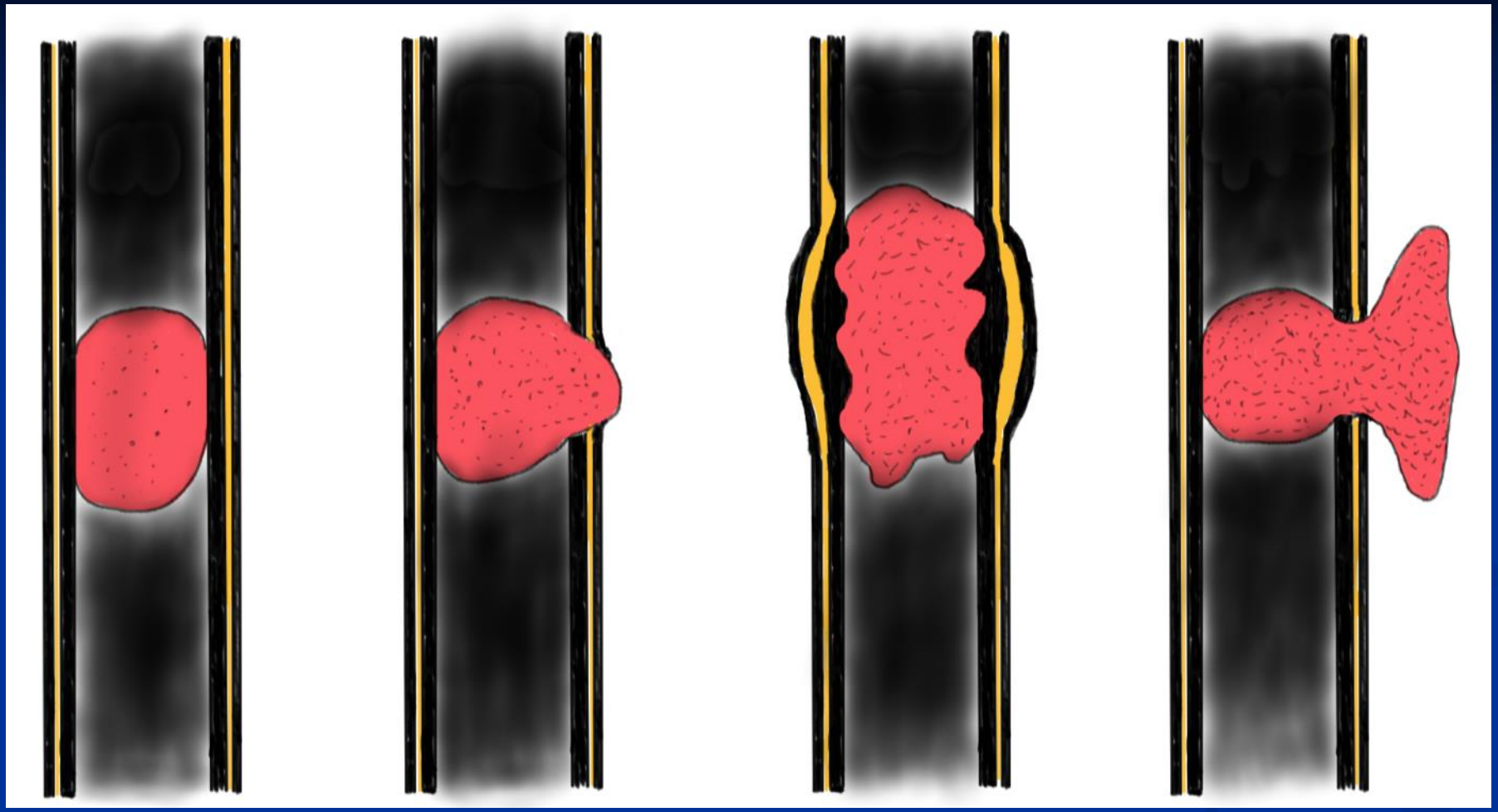
- Primary Malignant Bone Tumors
- Benign Aggressive Bone Tumors
- Mets
- Osteomyelitis

Cortical Erosion, Expansion, Penetration

- Bone Cortex Can Be an Effective Barrier To Tumor Growth of Certain Tumors
- Certain Tumors Penetrate the Cortex Partially or Completely (Benign and Malignant)
- Progressive Endosteal Erosion that is Accompanied by a Periosteal Reaction Leads to an Expanded Bony Contour (Like an ABC)
- Aggressive lesion that Penetrates the entire Cortex or Penetrates Haversian Canals will Elevate the Periosteum and Lead to a Periosteal Reaction

Cortical Erosion, Expansion, Penetration

- It is important to understand that both benign and malignant tumors can penetrate the cortical bone and form a soft tissue mass. The fact that there is a soft tissue mass does not automatically confer that the tumor is malignant. Certain benign tumors can also form a soft tissue mass. The periosteum usually remains intact around a benign soft tissue mass. This may only be detectable on a CT scan demonstrating an "Egg-Shell" rim of calcification around the periphery of the mass. The periosteum is usually destroyed by malignant tumors and does not remain intact around the soft tissue component of a malignant tumor.

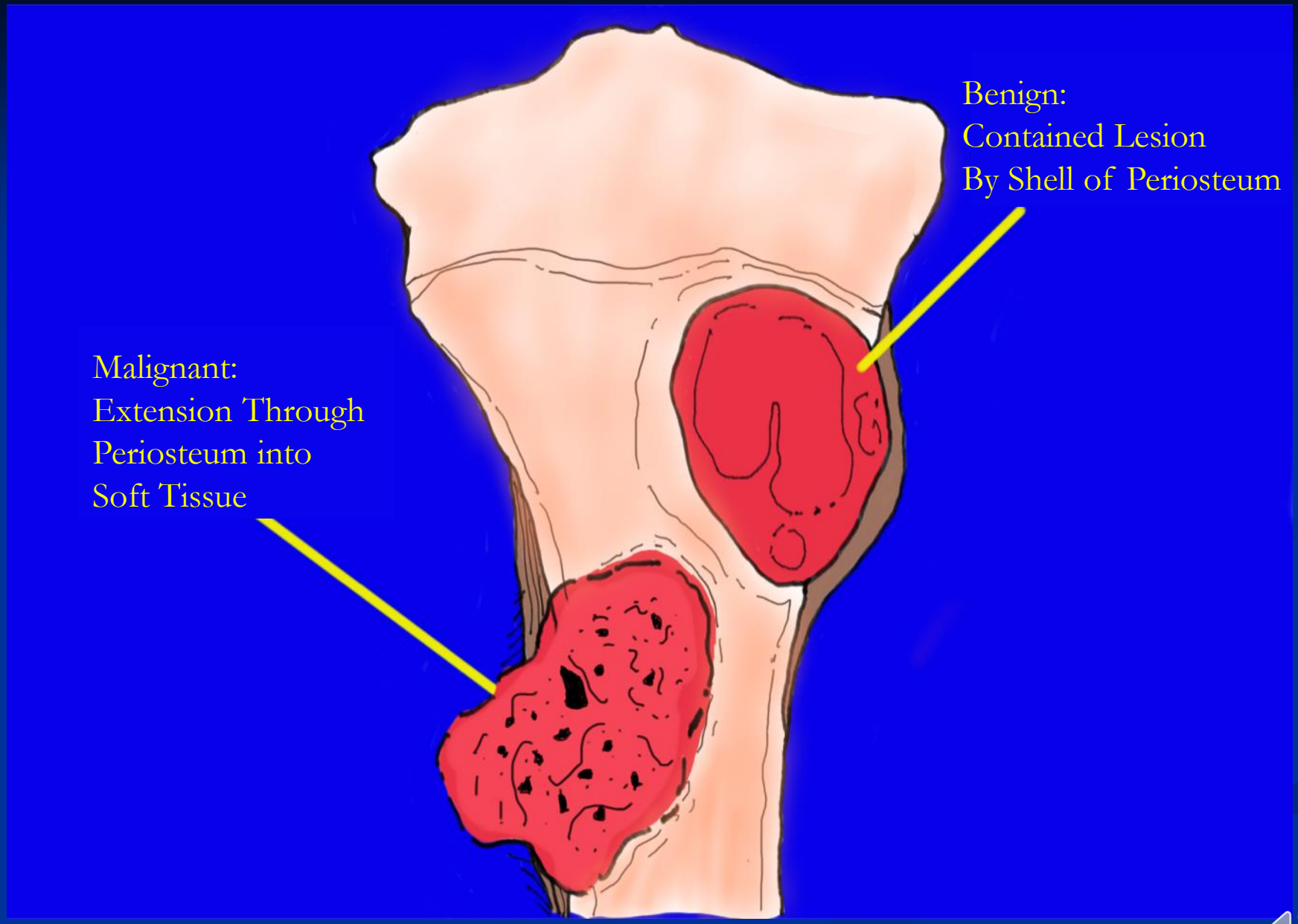


Intact Cortex

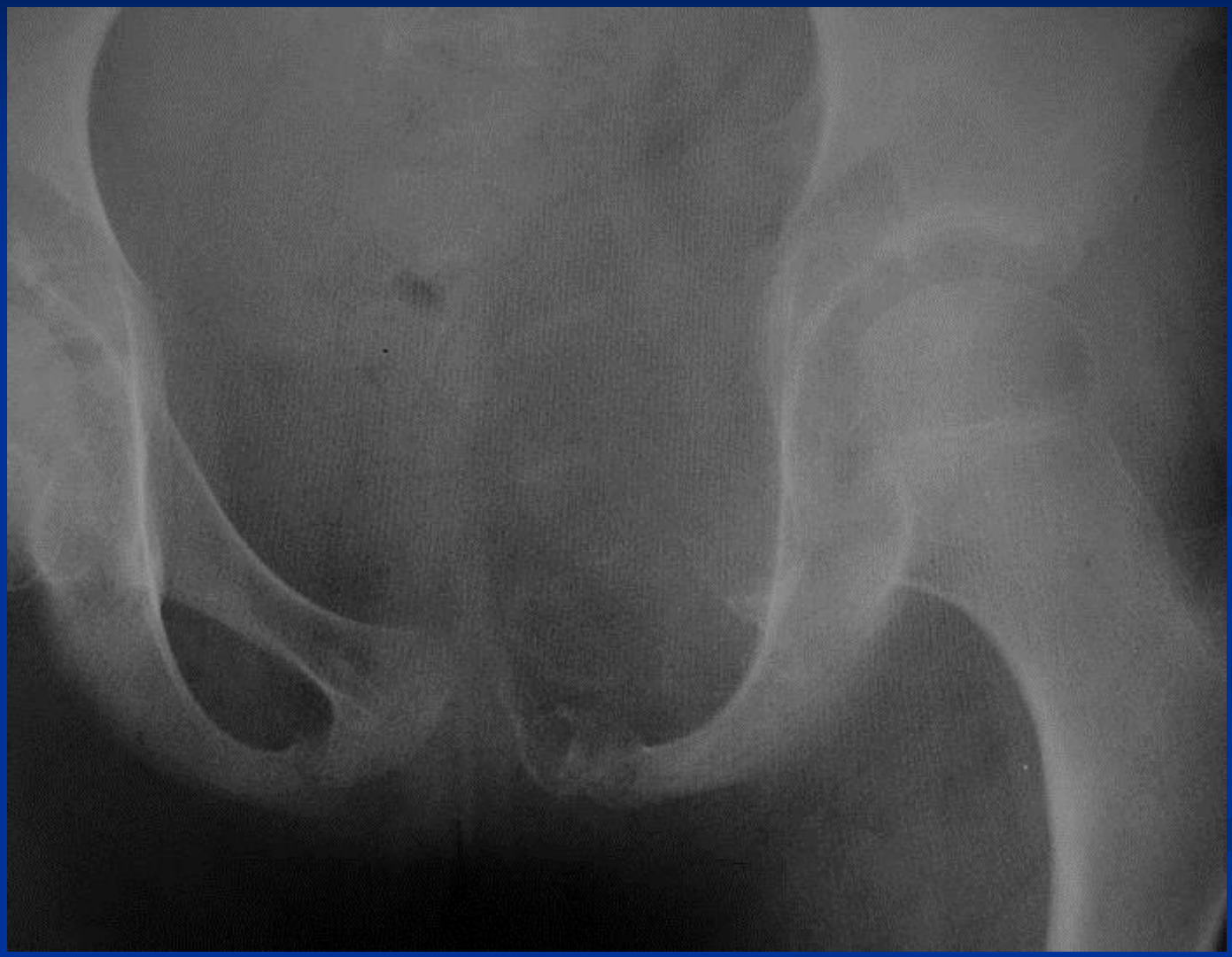
Entire Cortex Destroyed

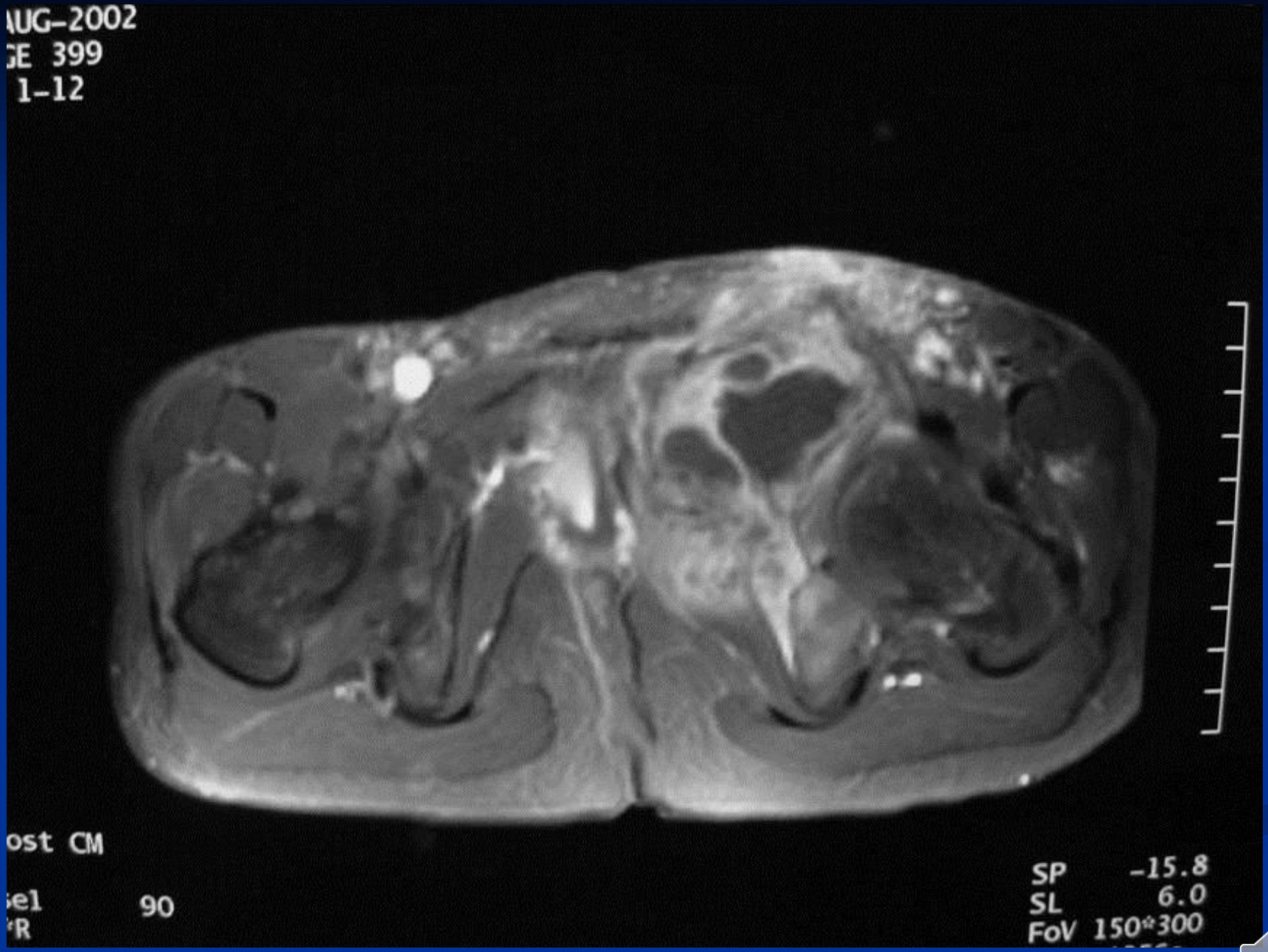
Scalloping Cortex

Dumbbell Configuration



Benign Aggressive Tumor

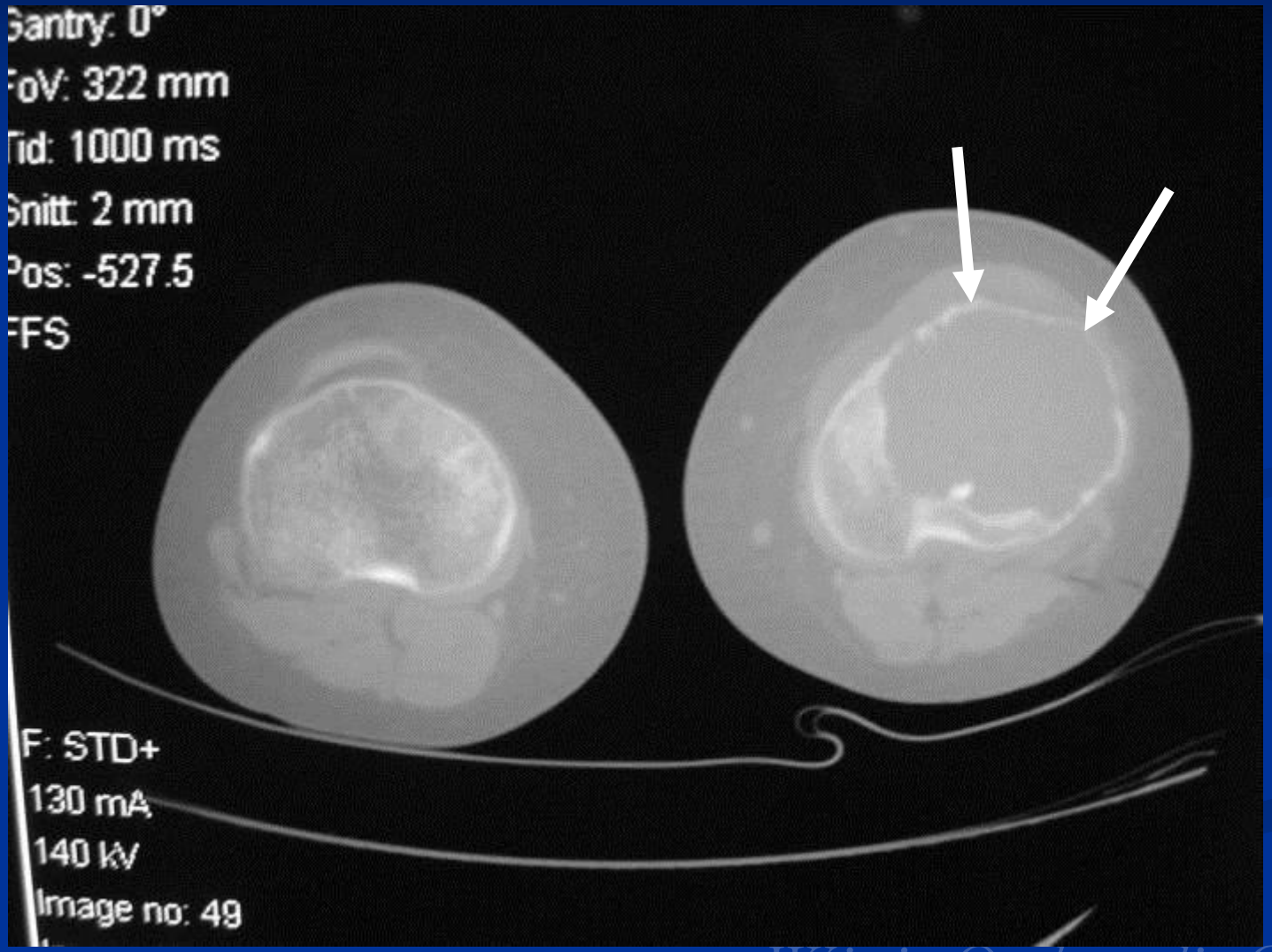


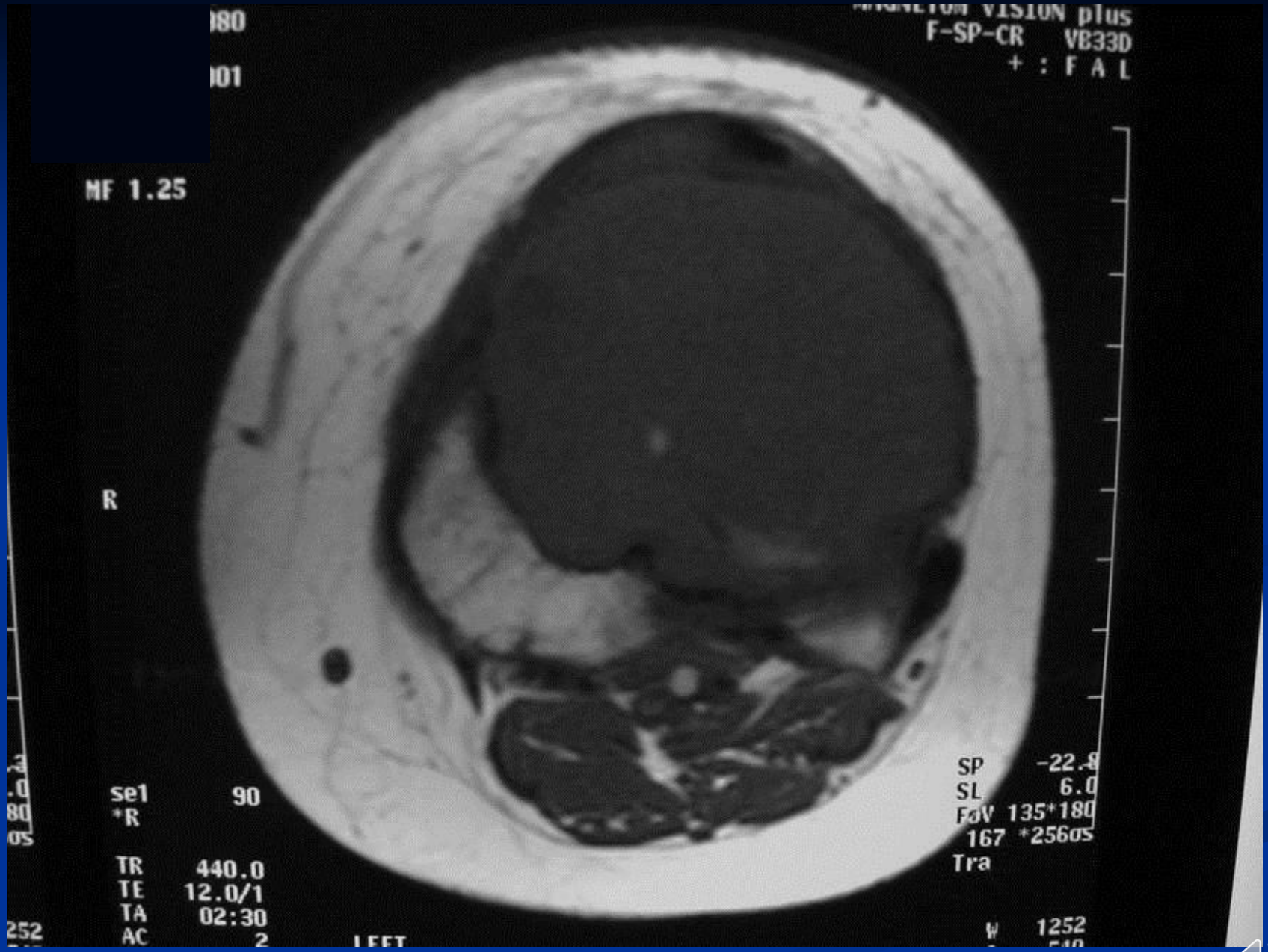


Periosteum Intact Around Periphery of Soft Tissue Mass

Benign Aggressive Giant Cell Tumor

Periosteum Intact Around Periphery




MAGNETOM VISION plus
F-SP-CR VB33D
+ : F A L
MF 1.25
R
se1 90
*R
TR 440.0
TE 12.0/1
TA 02:30
AC 2
SP -22.8
SL 6.0
FoV 135*180
167 *256os
Tra
W 1252
LEFT

Malignant-- Osteosarcoma

Periosteum Not Intact Around Soft Tissue Mass

MRI of Osteosarcoma Periosteum Not Intact Around Soft Tissue Mass

Distribution in Bone

- **Position in Transverse Plain**
  - Central
  - Eccentric
  - Cortical
  - Juxtacortical (Periosteal/Parosteal)
  - Soft Tissue Location

Central

Eccentric

Cortical

Parosteal

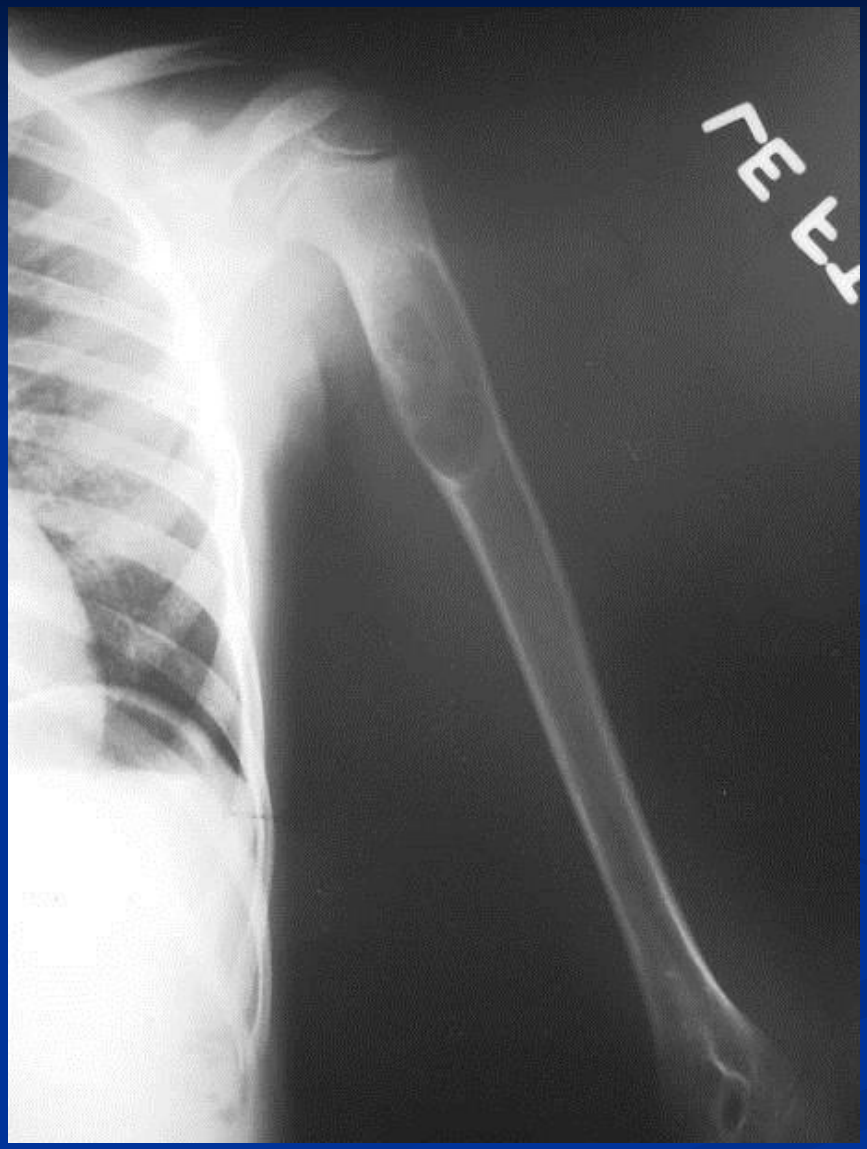
Intra-Cortical

Central Axis

- Enchondromas
- Fibrous Dysplasia
- Simple Bone Cysts

UBC

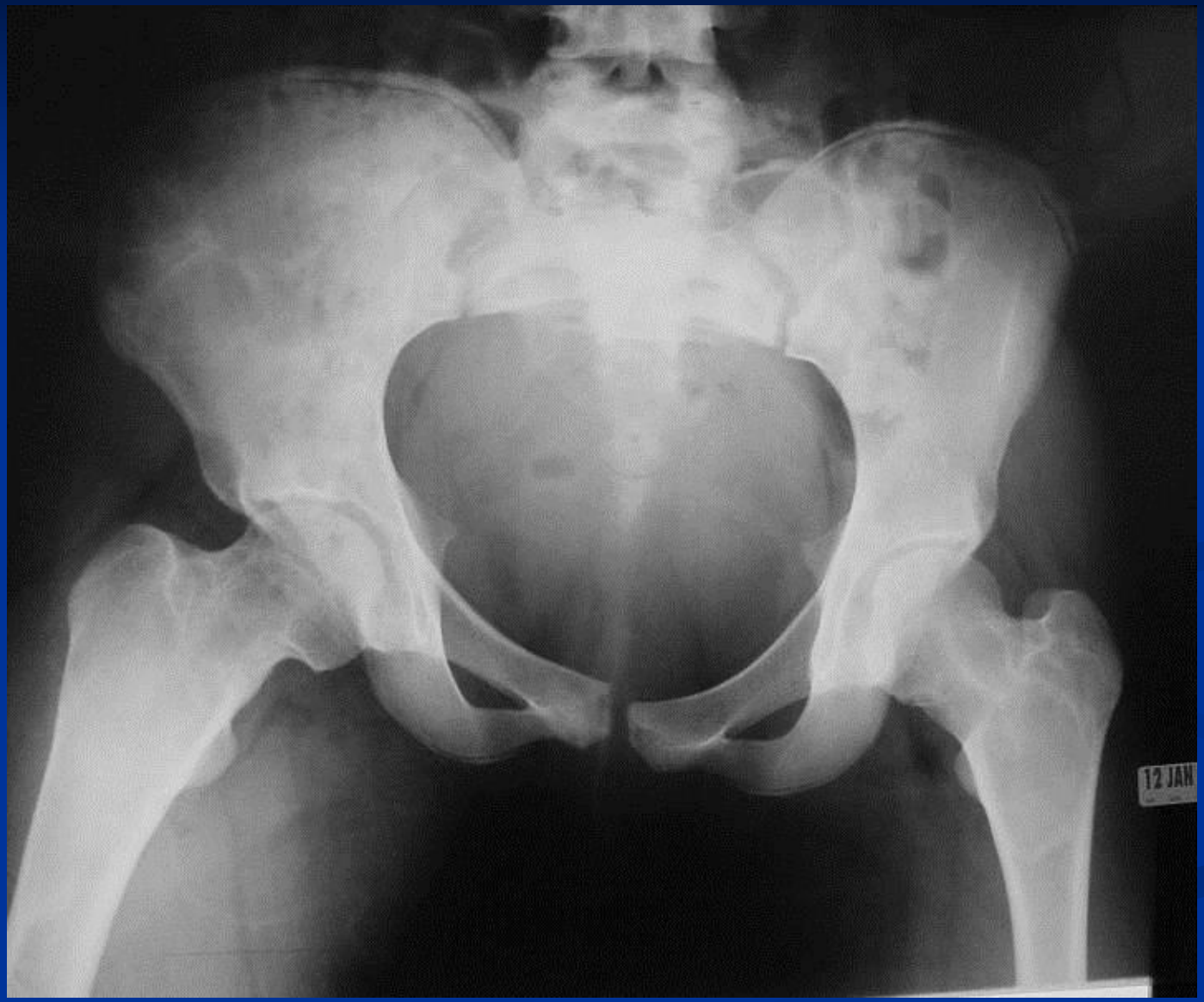
UBC



Fibrous Dysplasia

Fibrous Dysplasia

Fibrous Dysplasia



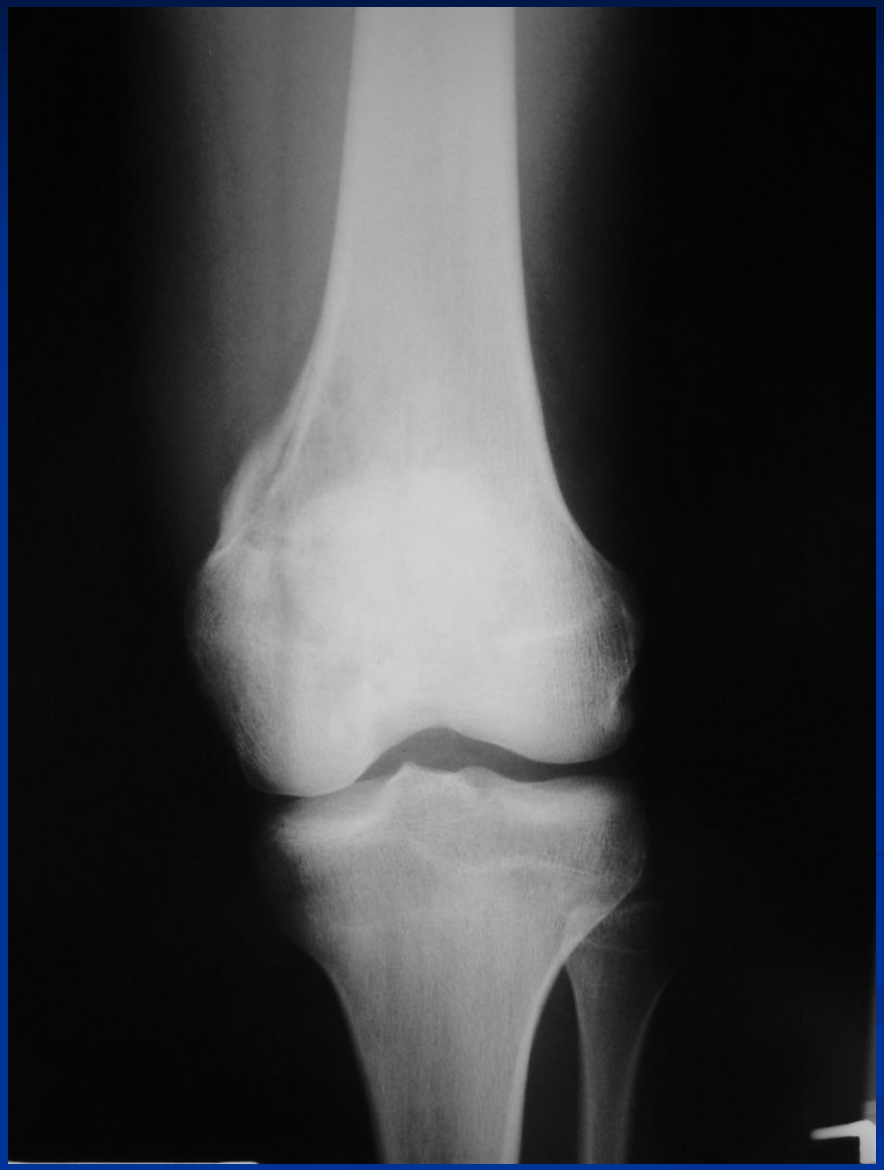
Enchondroma

Eccentric Lesions

- Giant Cell Tumor
- Osteosarcoma
- Chondrosarcoma
- Chondromyxofibroma

GCT

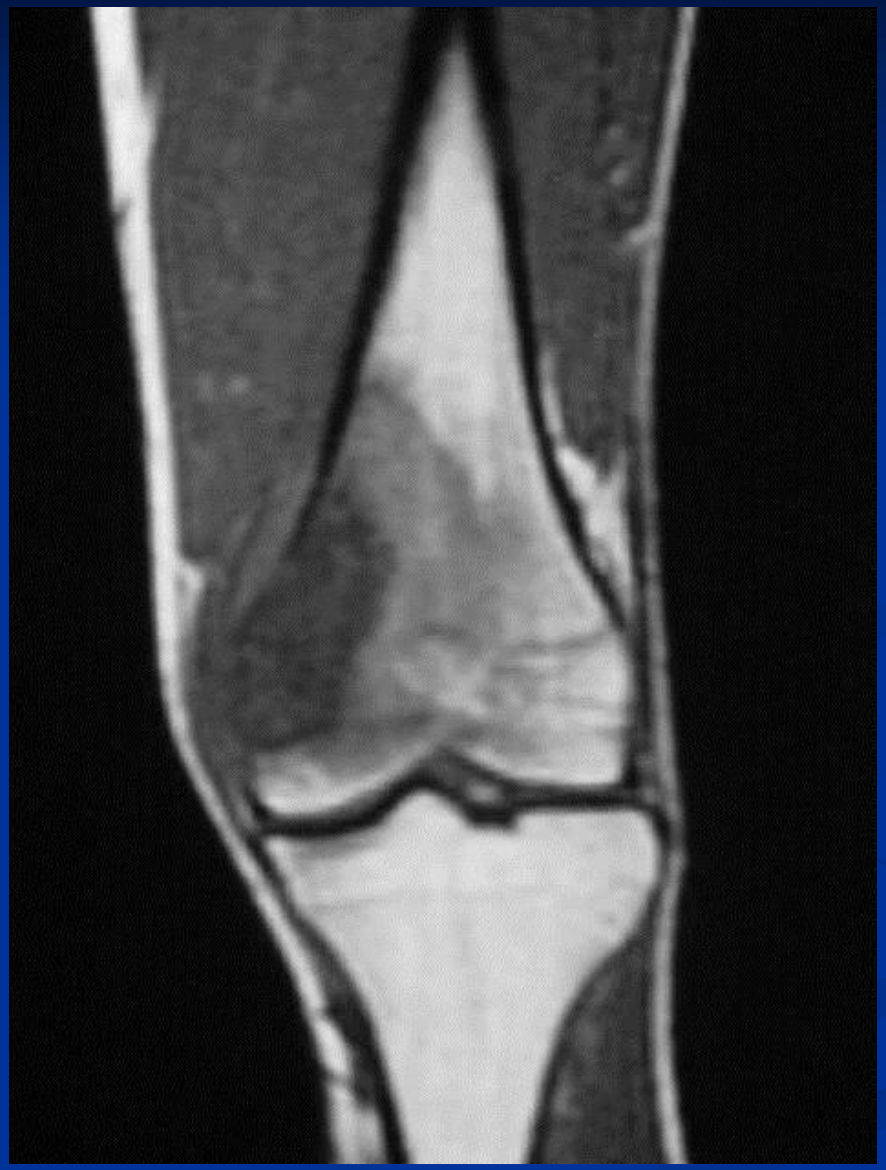
Osteosarcoma



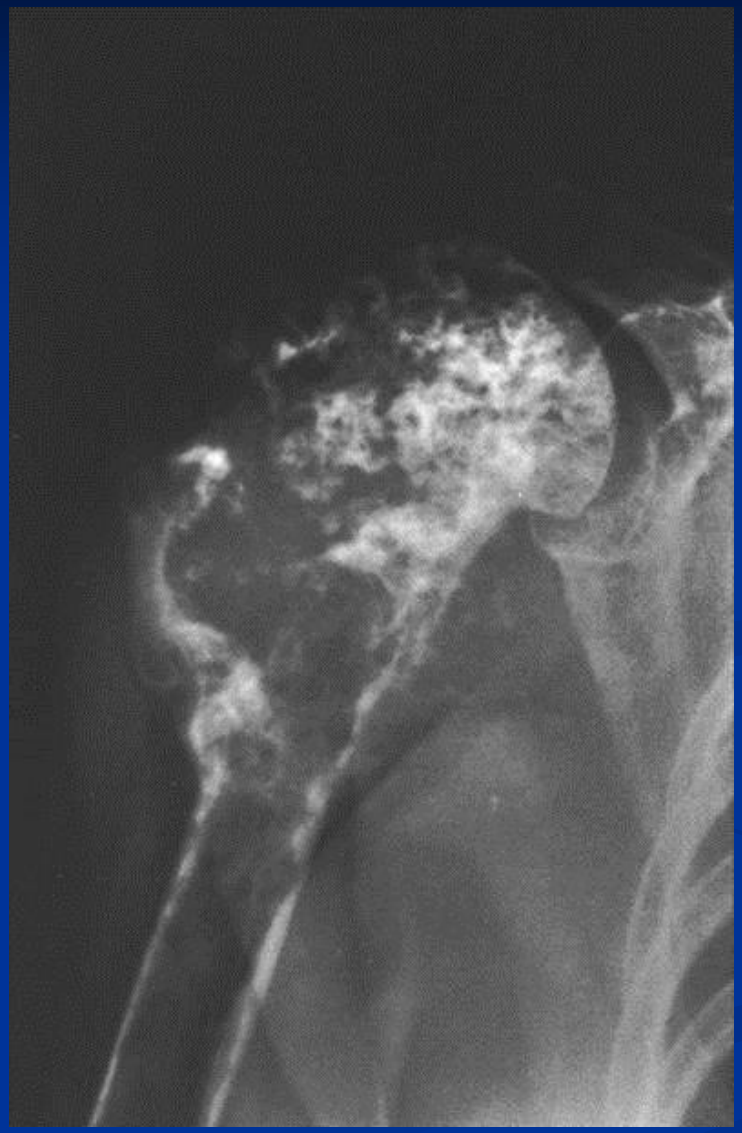
Osteosarcoma

Osteosarcoma

Osteosarcoma



Chondrosarcoma



Chondromyxofibroma

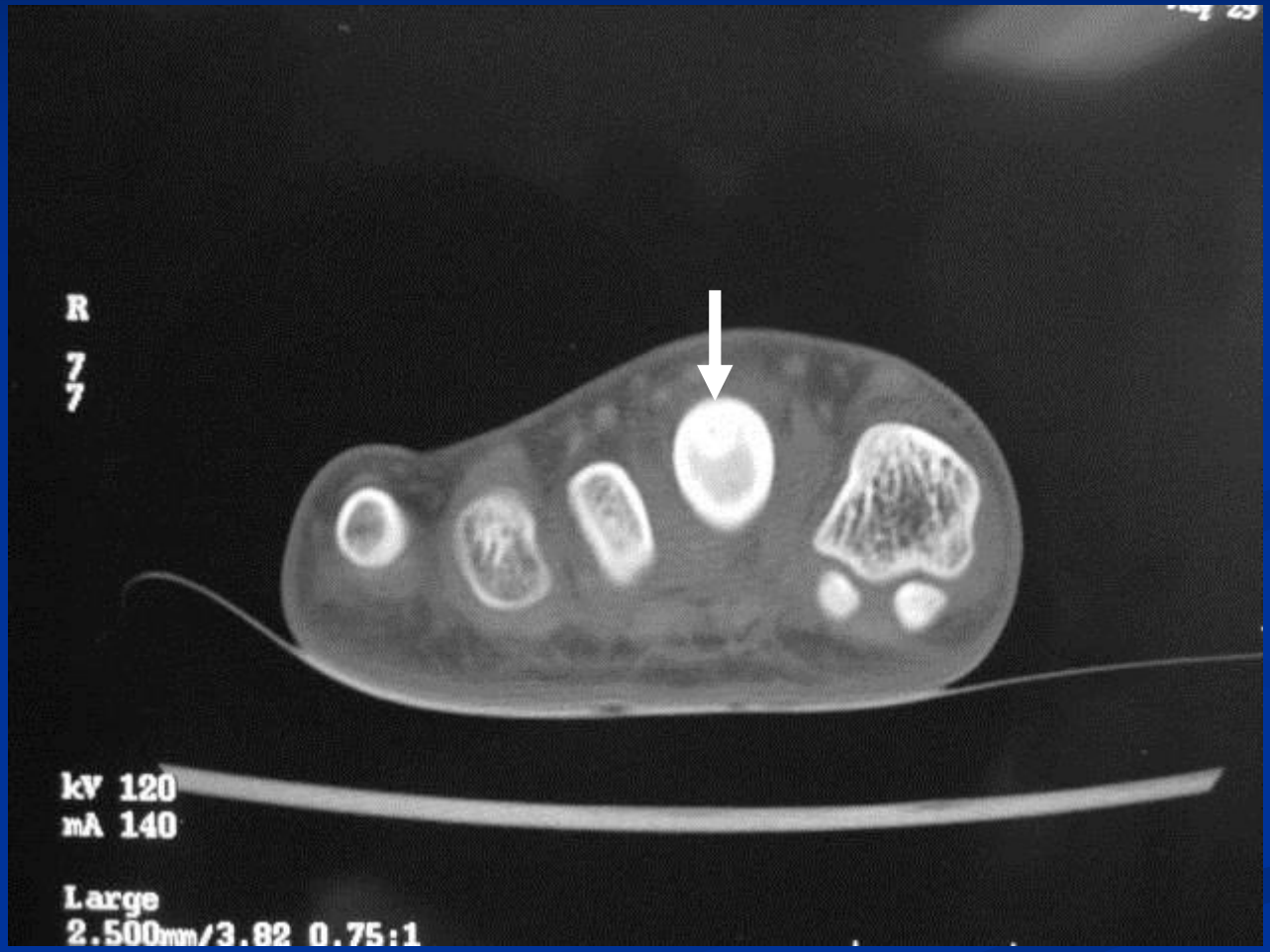
Cortical Lesions

- Nonossifying Fibromas
- Osteoid Osteomas

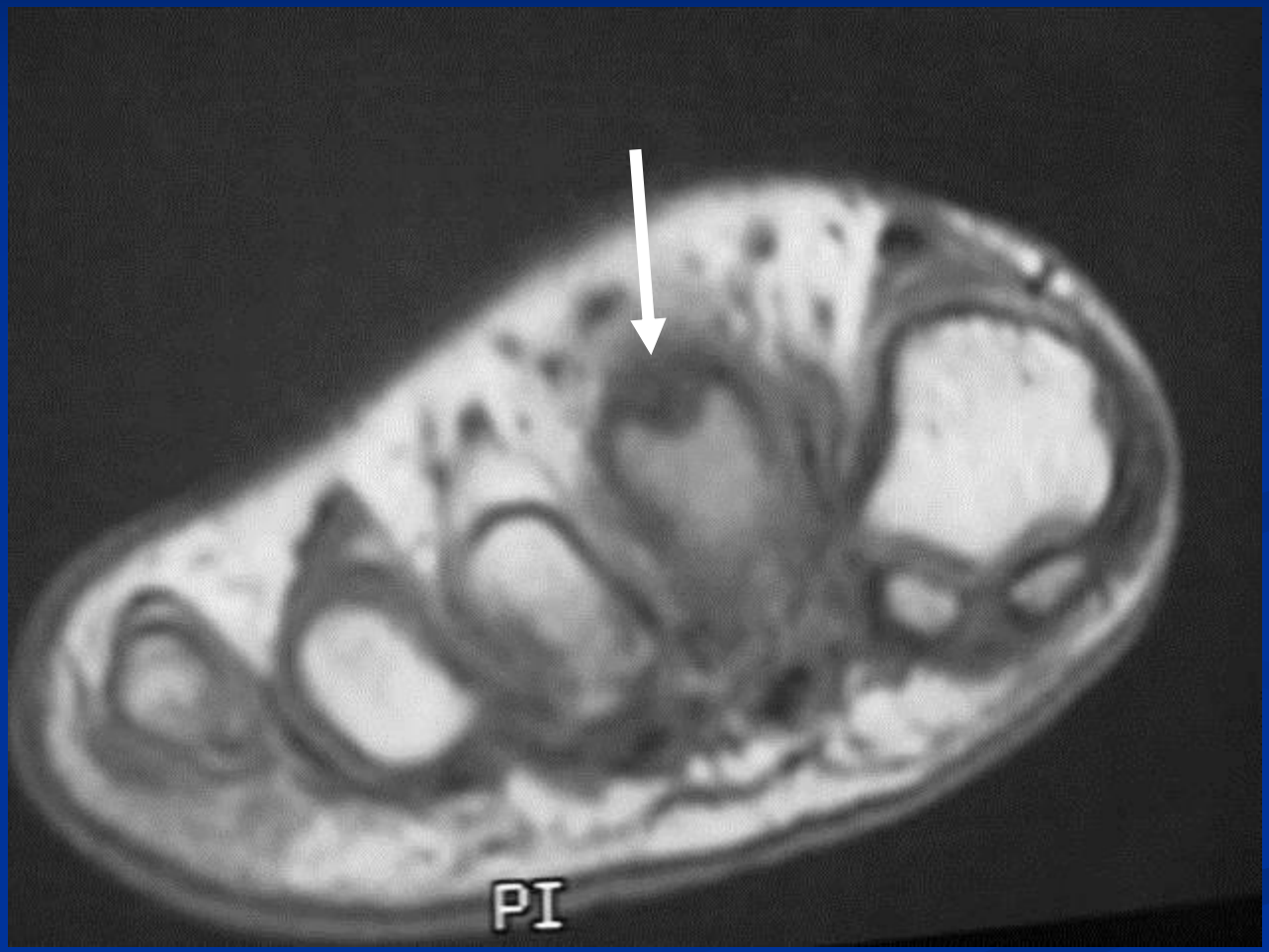
Nonossifying Fibroma

Osteoid Osteoma

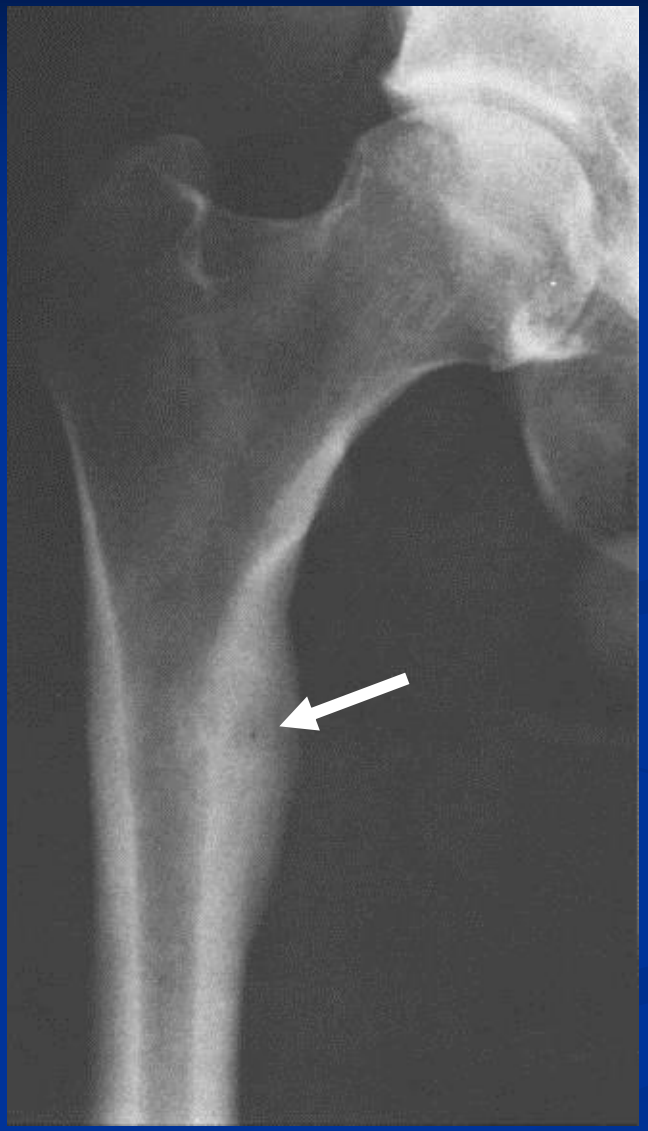
Osteoid Osteoma



Osteoid Osteoma



Osteoid Osteoma



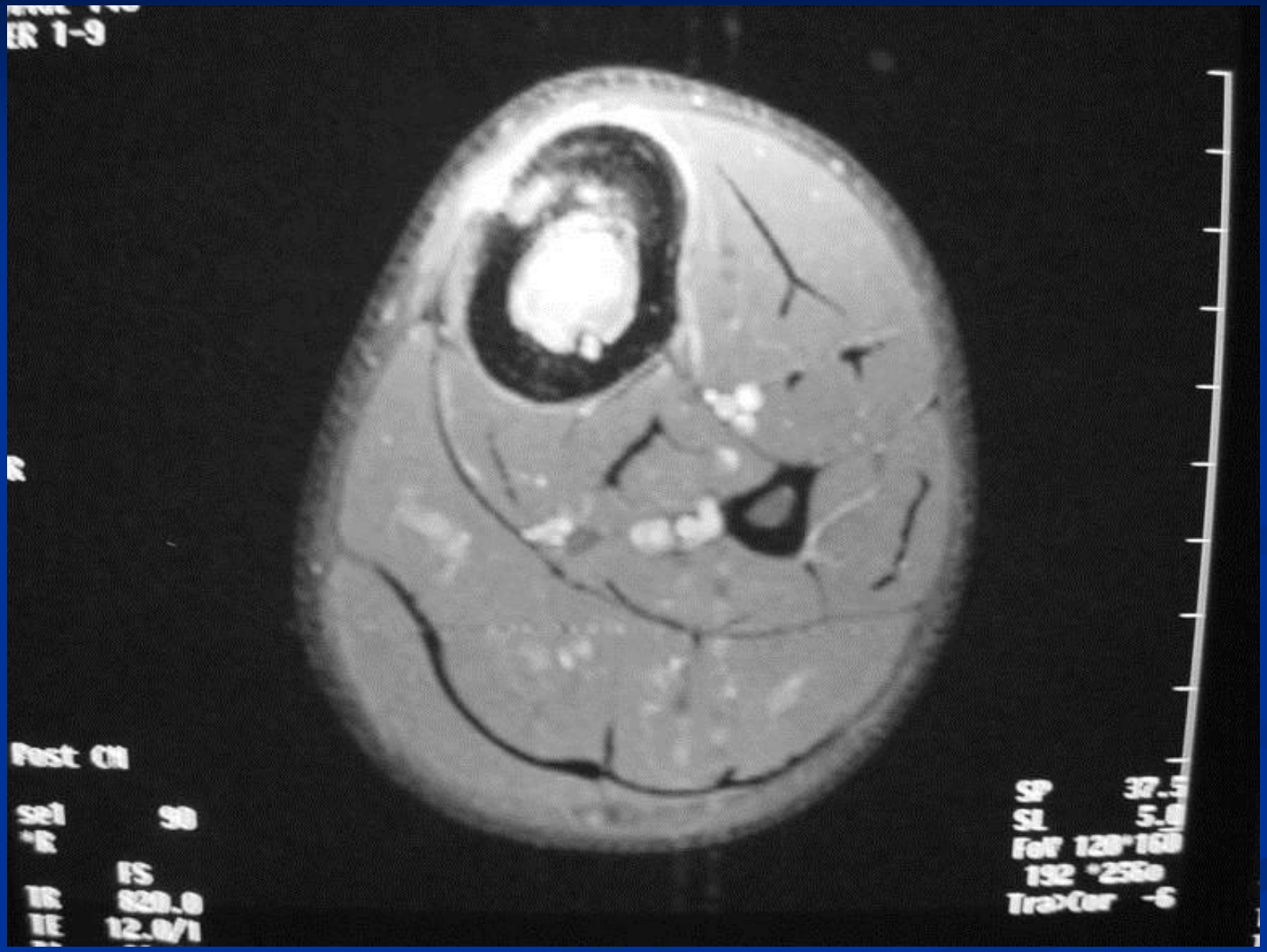
Osteoid Osteoma

Osteoid Osteoma

Brodie's Abscess

Brodie's Abscess

Brodie's Abscess

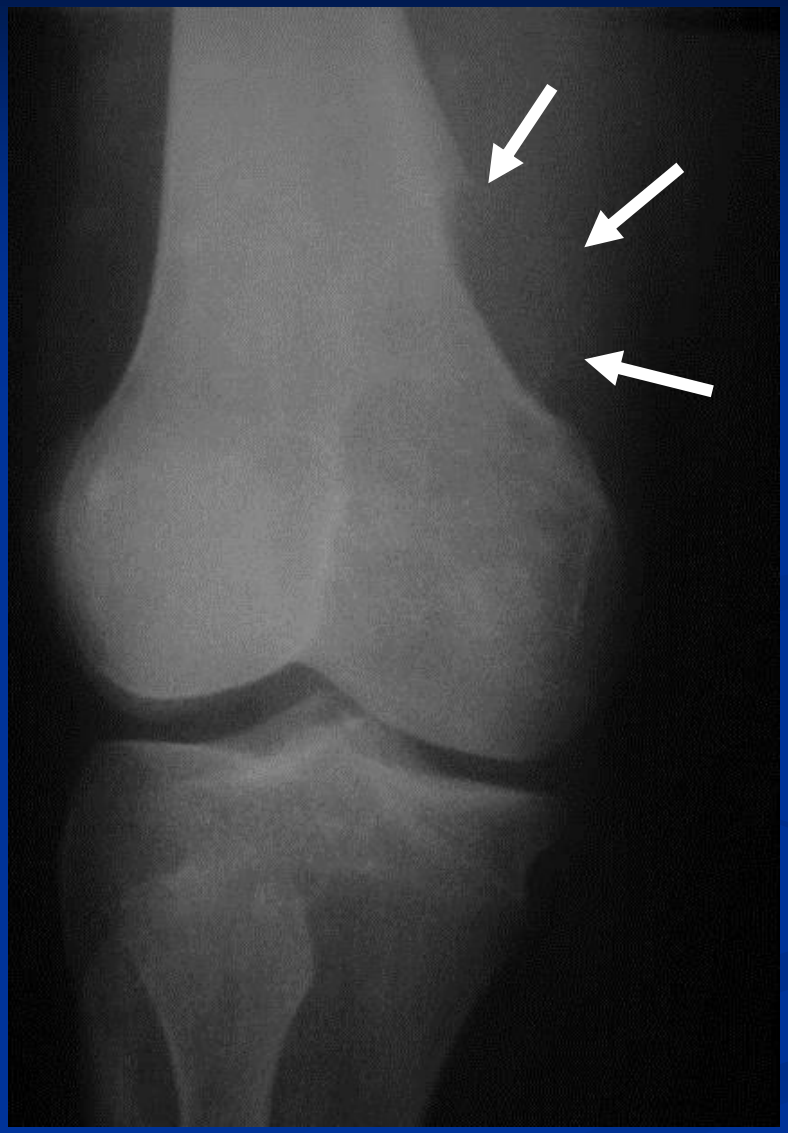


Juxtacortical Lesions

- Juxtacortical Chondroma
- Periosteal Osteosarcoma/Chondrosarcoma
- Parosteal Osteosarcoma

Periosteal Chondroma

Periosteal Chondrosarcoma

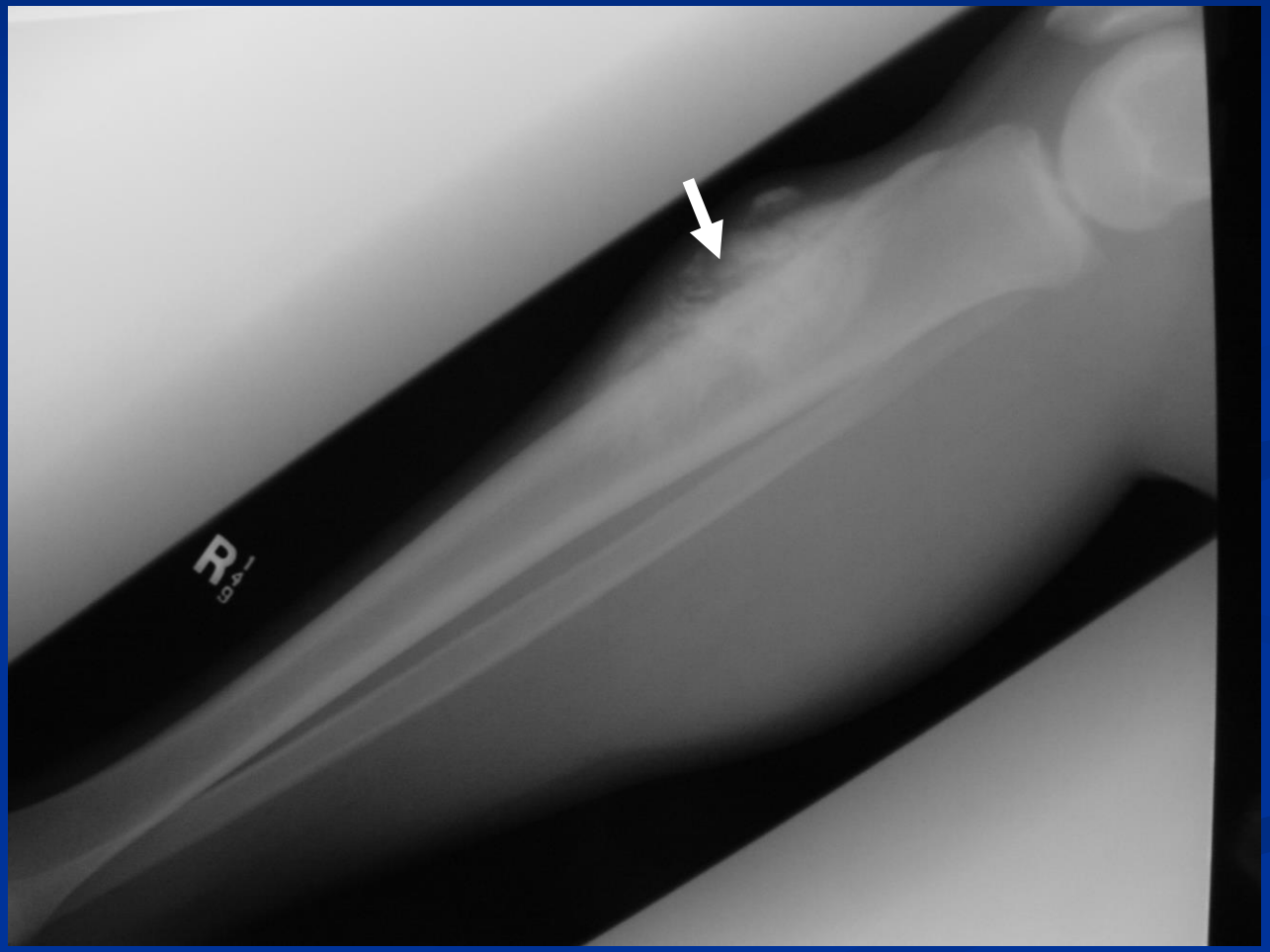


Periosteal Osteosarcoma

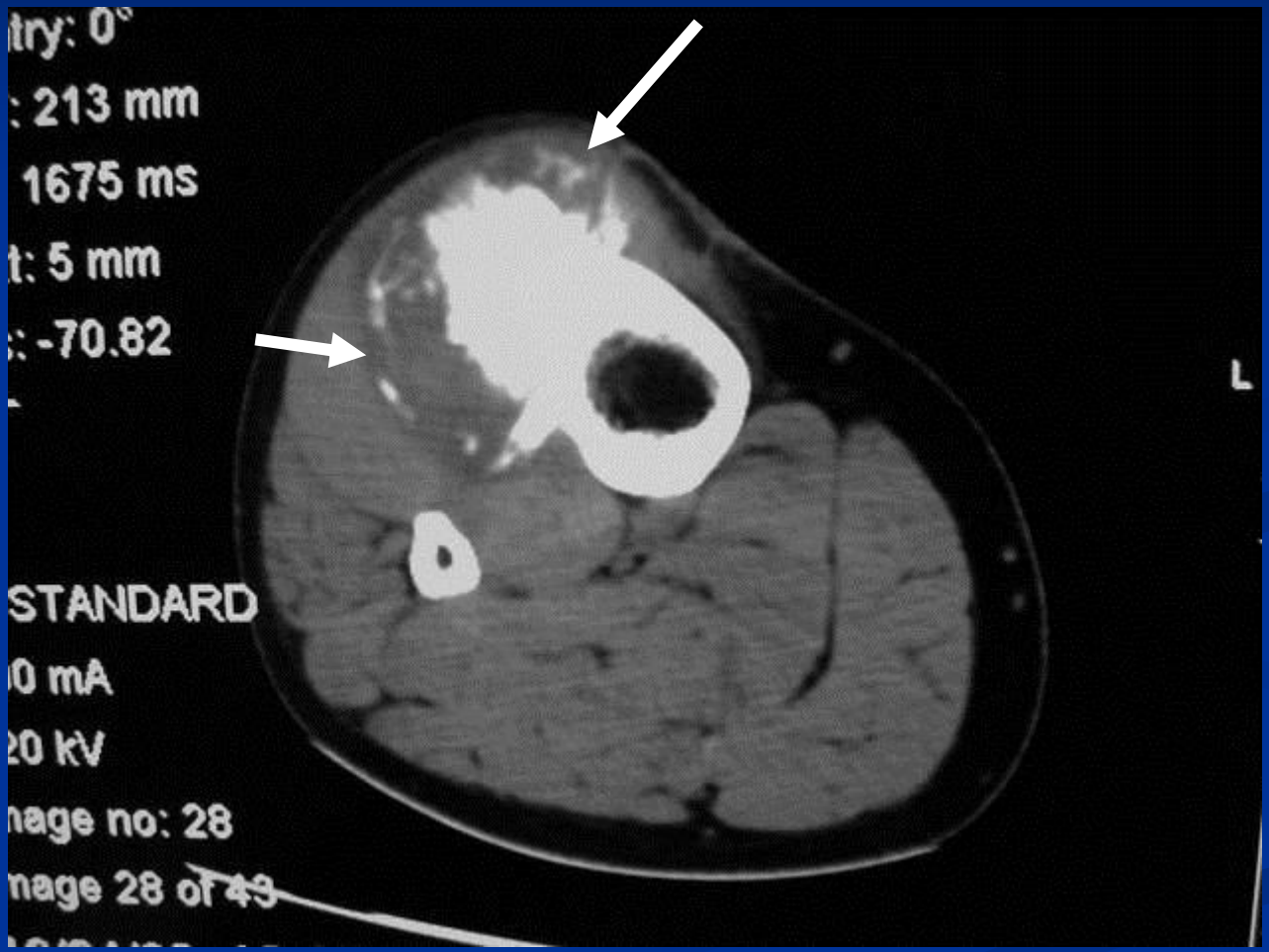
Periosteal Osteosarcoma

Periosteal/High Grade Surface Osteosarcoma

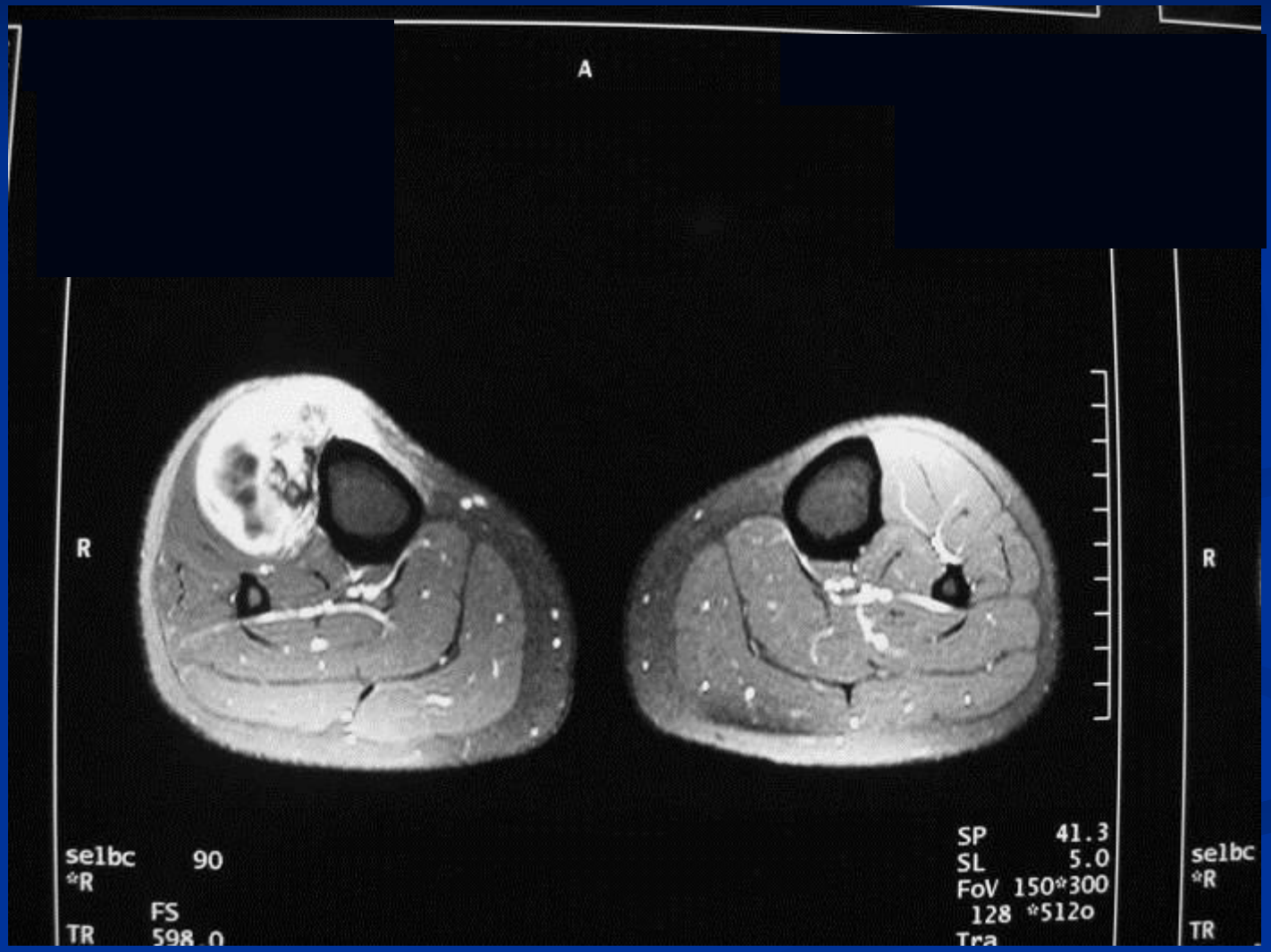
Periosteal/HGS Osteosarc



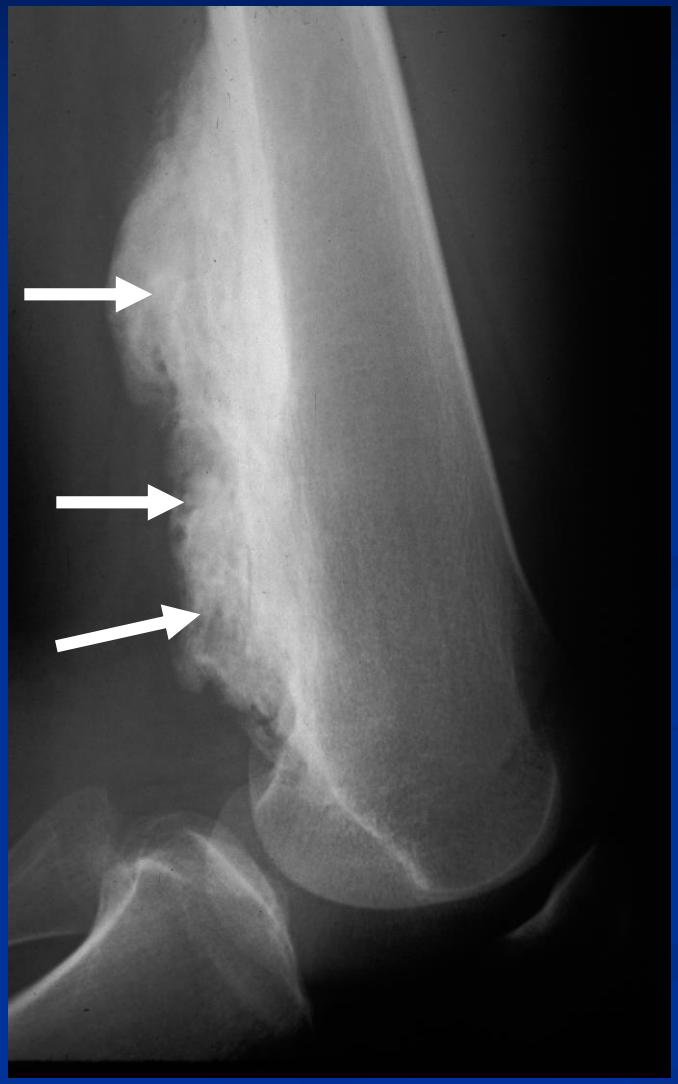
Periosteal/HGS Osteosarc



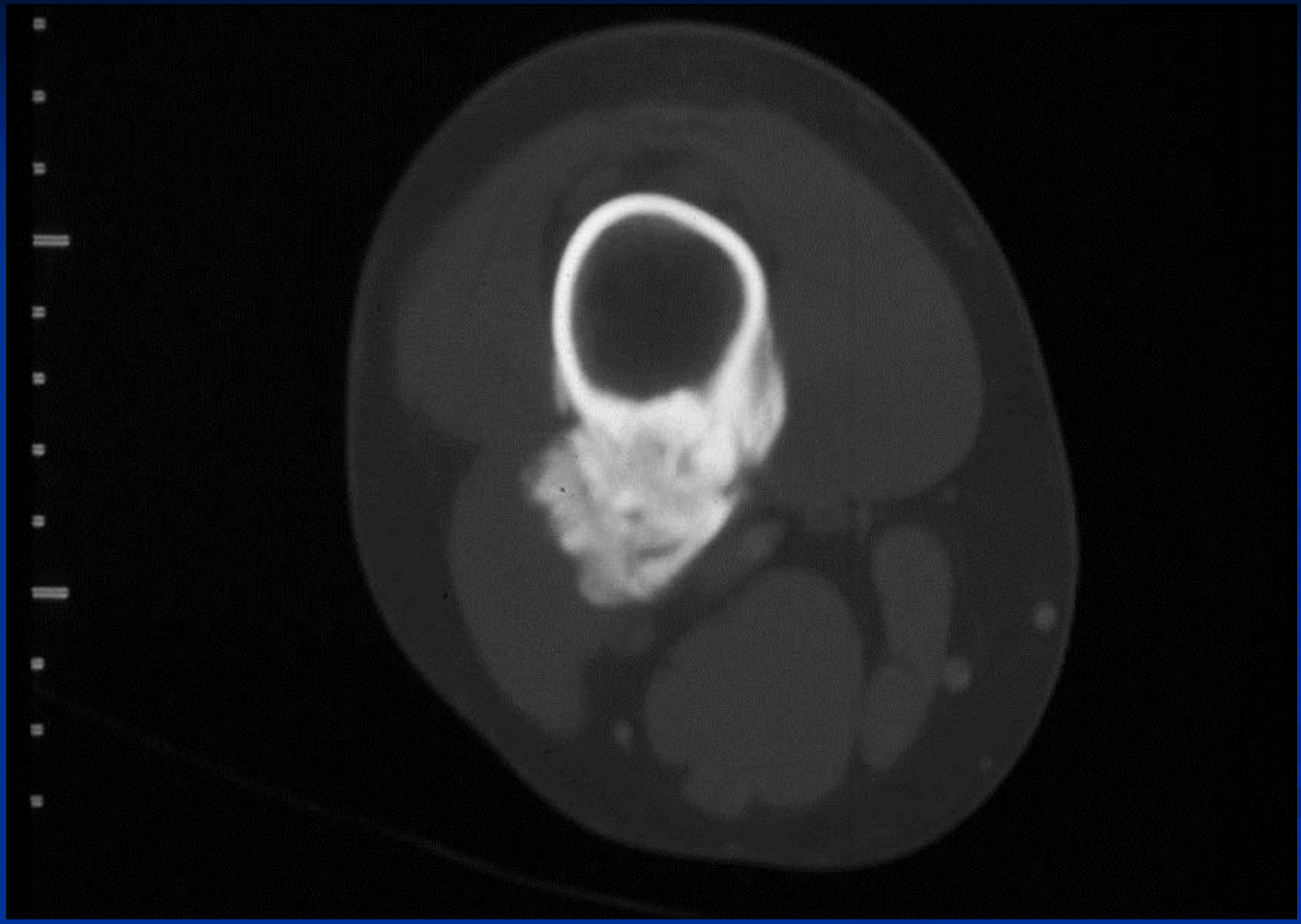
Periosteal/HGS Osteosarcoma



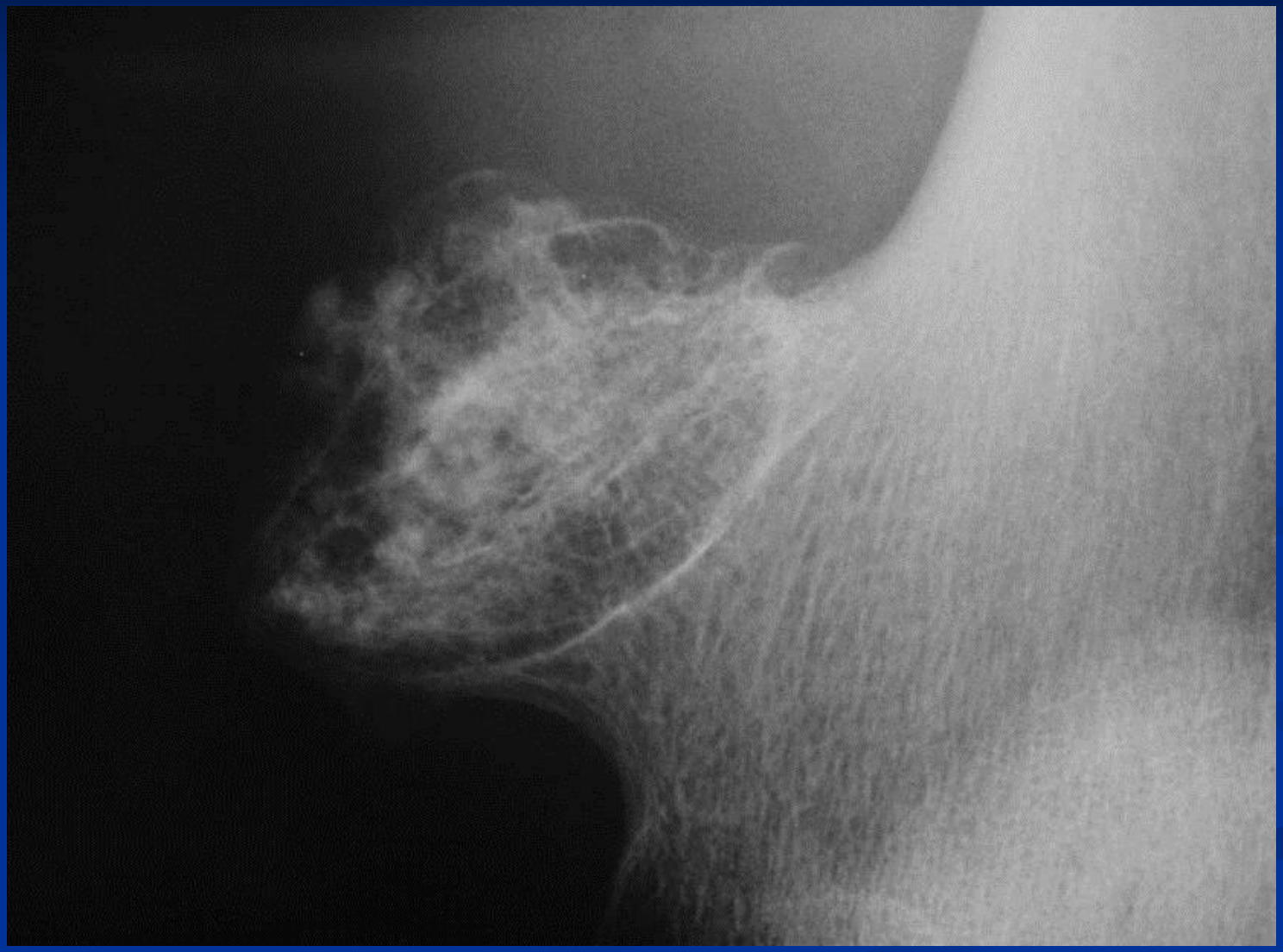
Parosteal Osteosarcoma



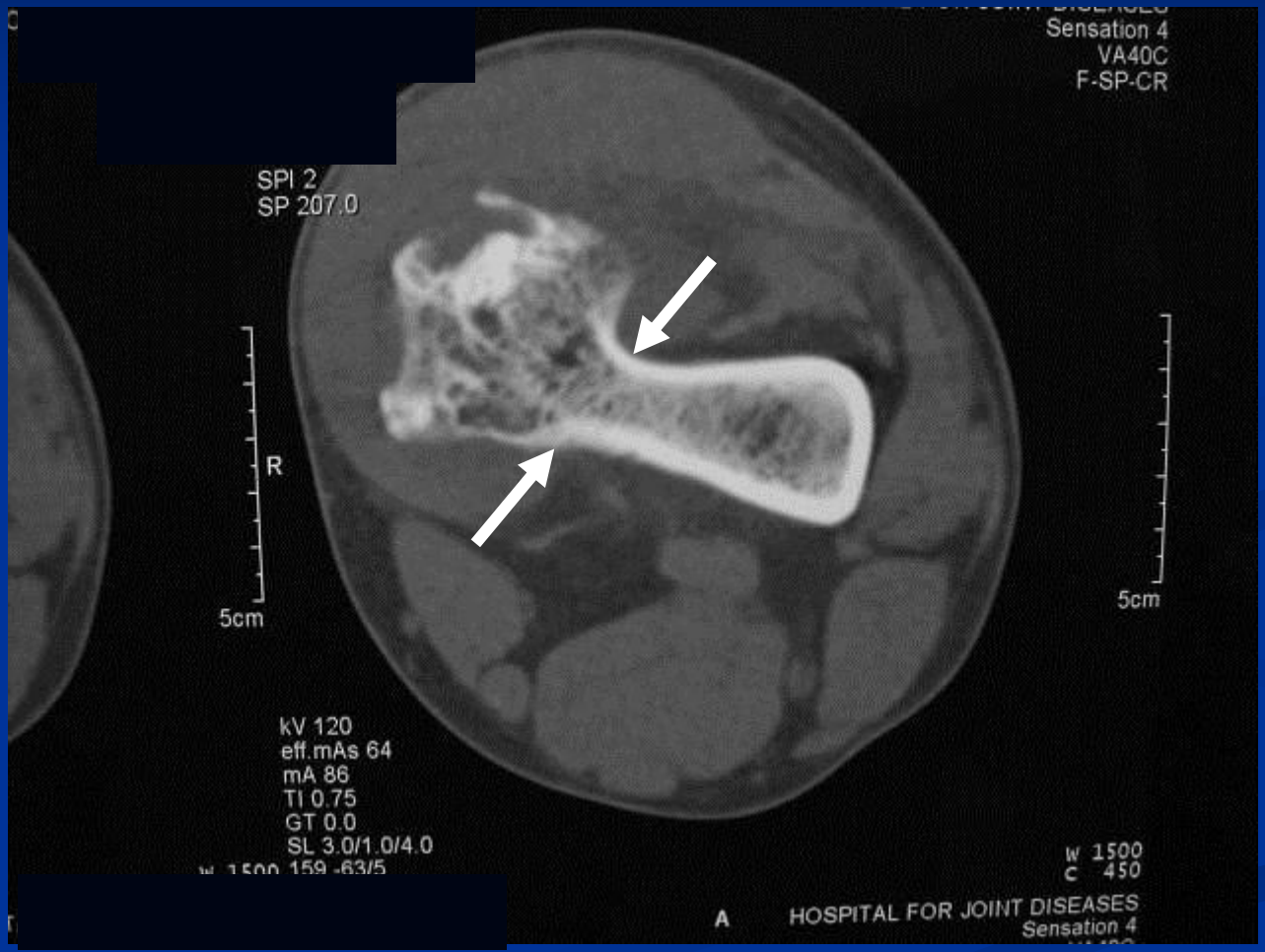
Parosteal Osteosarcoma



Osteochondroma

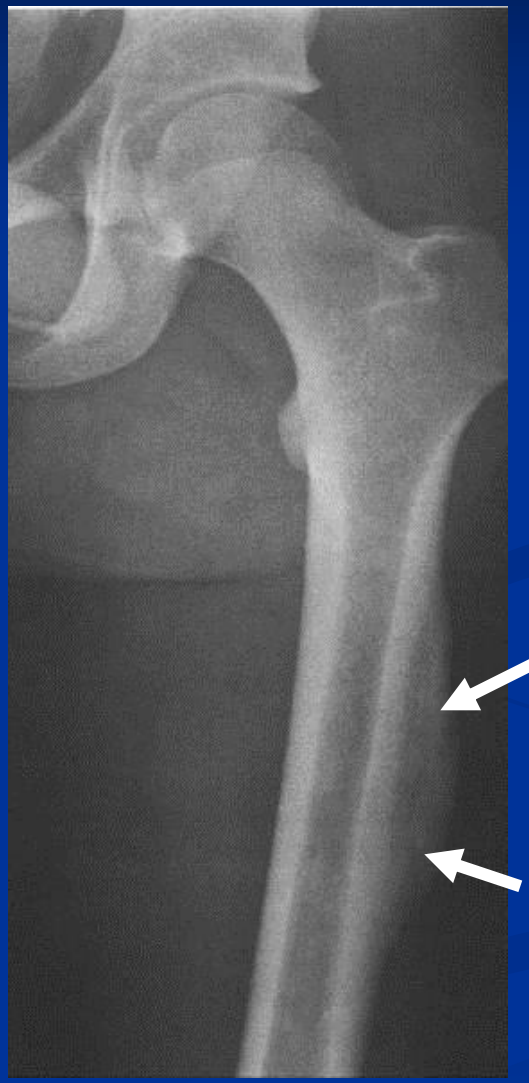


Osteochondroma
Cortico-Medullary Continuity

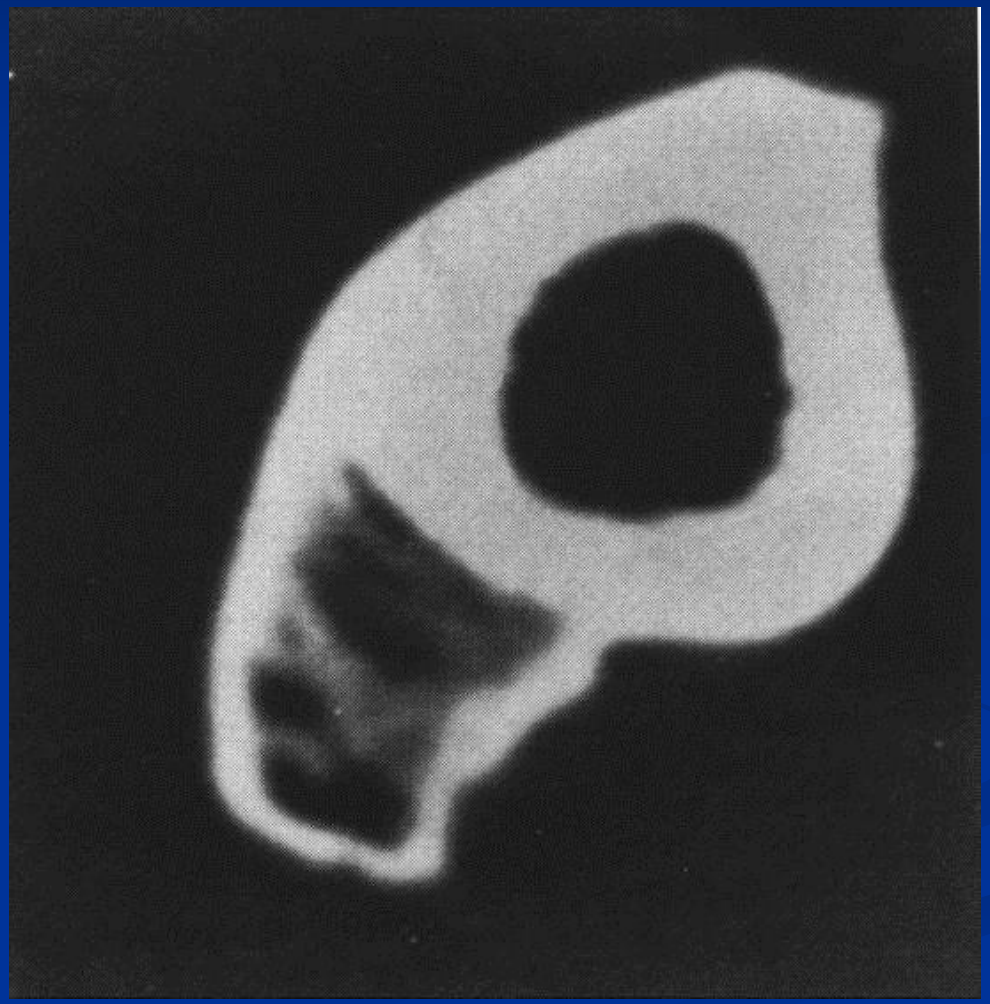


Surface Osteoma

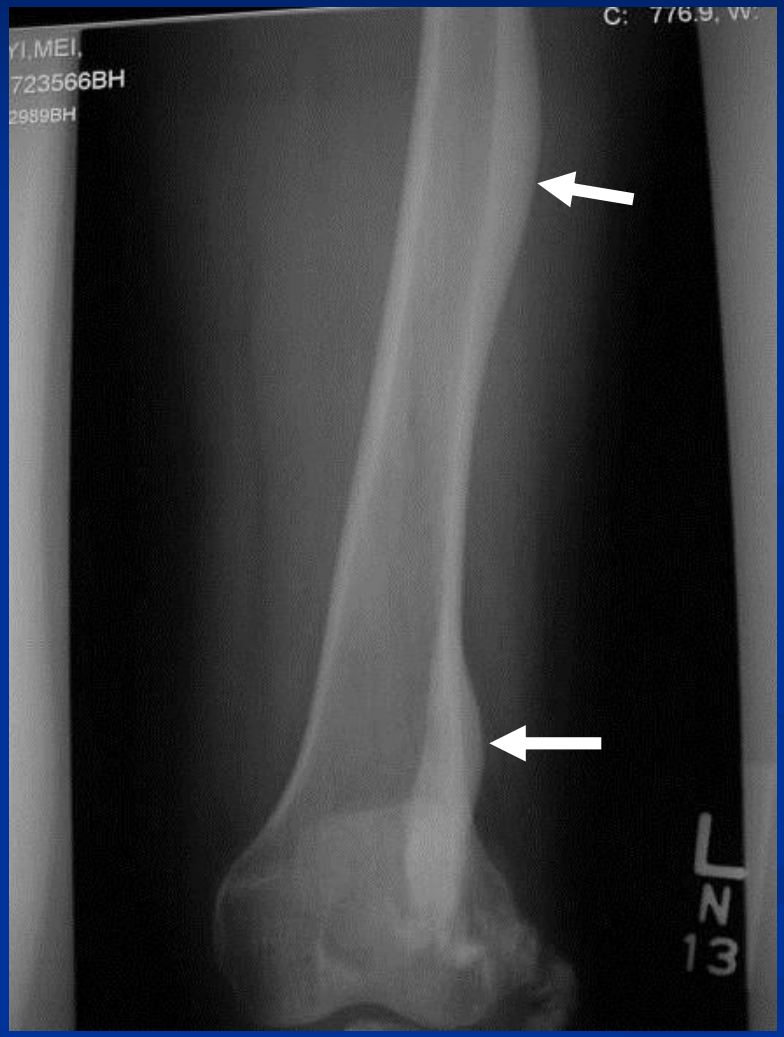
Myositis Ossificans



Myositis Ossificans
Zonal Phenomenon—Central Lucency



Melorrheostosis
"Candle Wax Drippings"



Position of Lesion in Longitudinal Plane

- Epiphysis
- Metaphysis
- Diaphysis

Epiphyseal Lesions

- Adults:
  - Clear Cell Chondrosarcoma
  - Metastasis, Myeloma, Lymphoma
  - Lipoma
  - Intraosseous Ganglion

Epiphyseal Lesions

- Children:
  - Chondroblastoma
  - Osteomyelitis
  - Osteoid Osteoma
  - Enchondroma
  - Eosinophilic Granuloma

Metaphyseal Lesions

- GCT (extends to epiphysis)
- Nonossifying Fibroma
- Chondromyxoid Fibroma
- Simple Bone Cyst (Unicameral Bone Cyst)
- Osteochondroma
- Brodie's Abscess
- Osteosarcoma
- Chondrosarcoma
- MFH/Fibrosarcoma

Diaphyseal Lesions

- Ewing's Sarcoma
- Nonossifying fibroma
- Simple Bone Cysts
- Aneurysmal Bone Cysts
- Enchondromas
- Osteoblastomas
- Fibrous Dysplasia
- Adamantinoma
- Osteofibrous Dysplasia

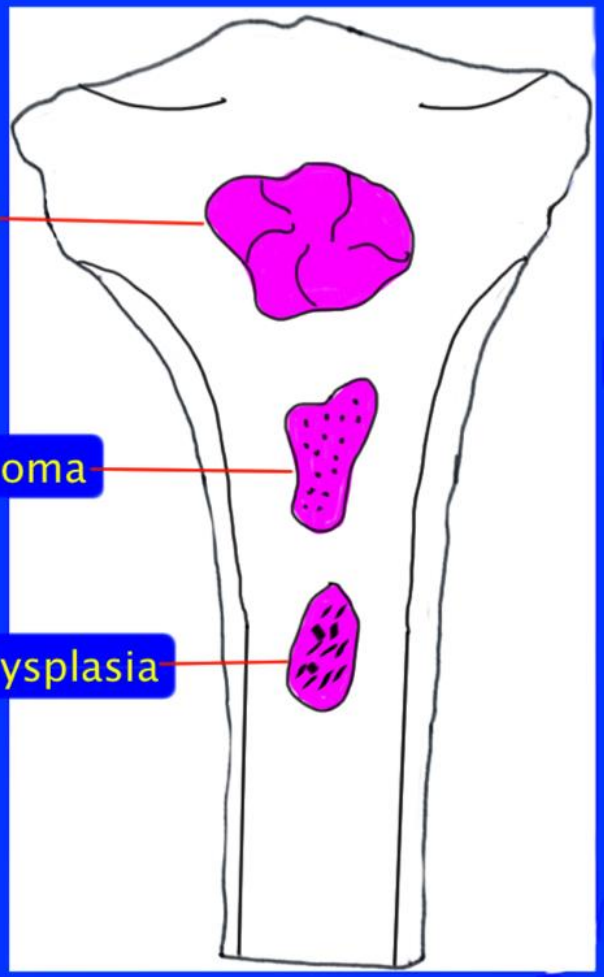
Epiphyseal Equivalent Areas

- Subchondral Regions of Acetabulum and Scapula
- Tarsal Bones
- Calcaneus, Talus

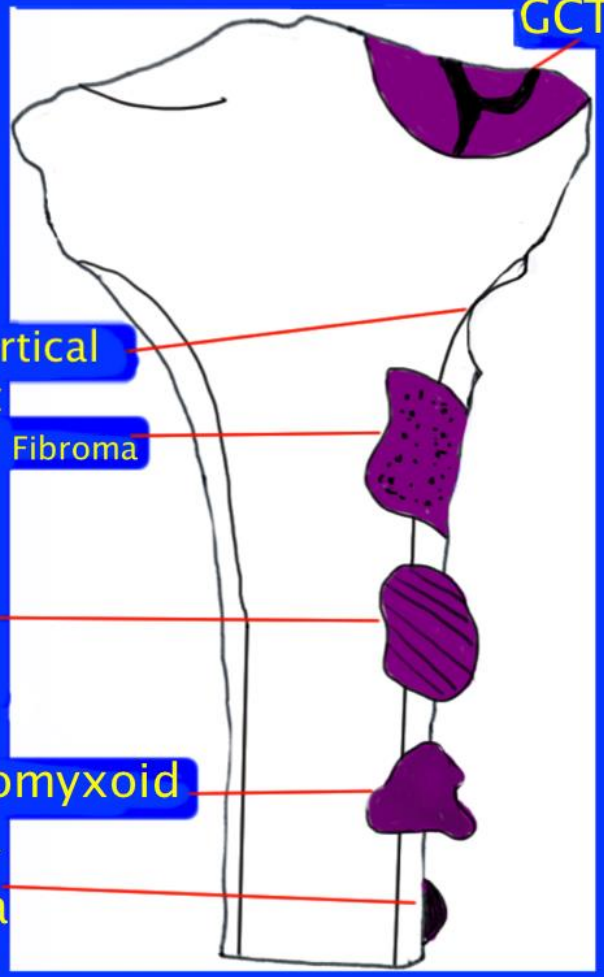
Growth Plate

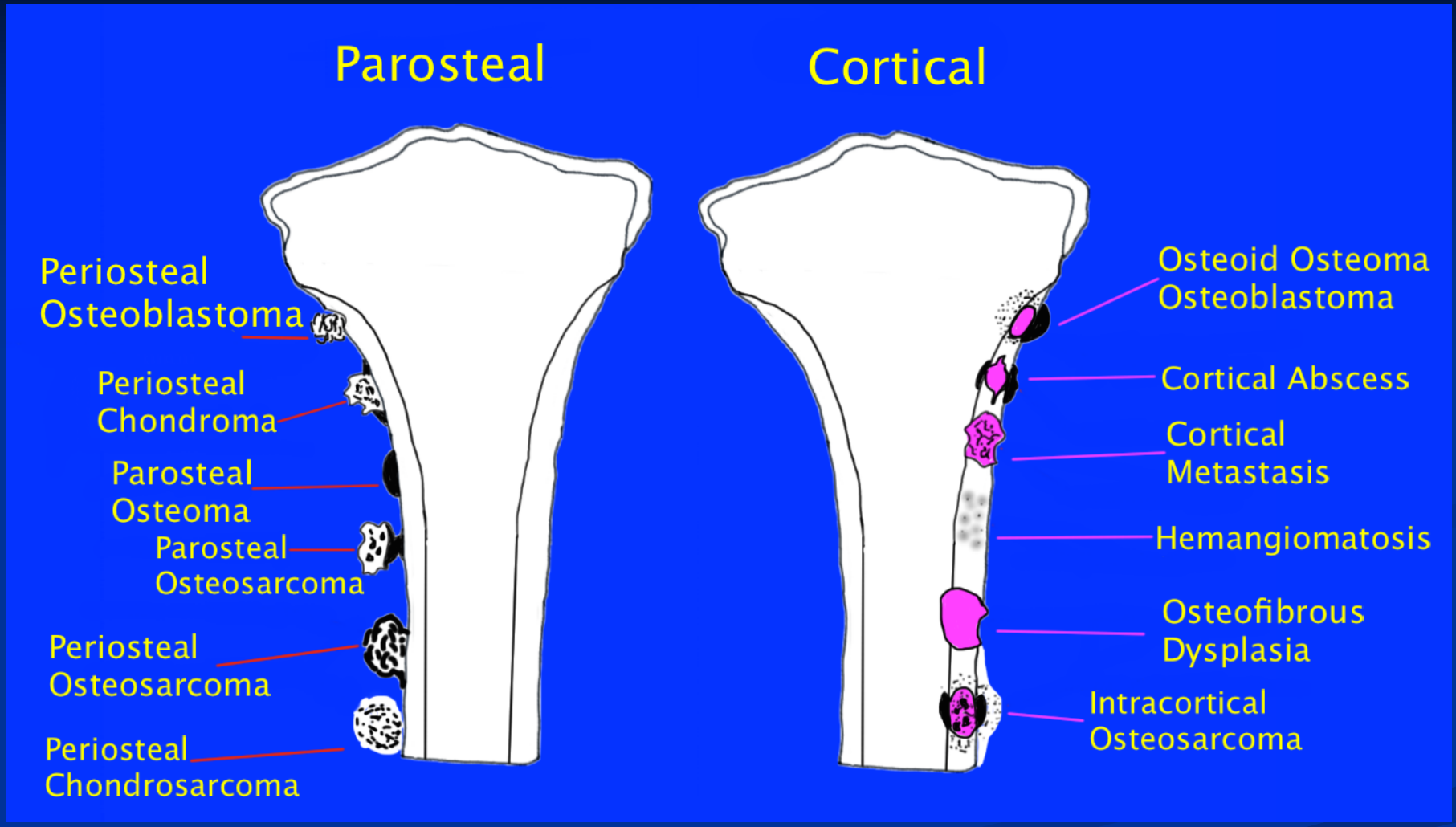
- Tumors Usually Do Not Cross Growth Plate
- Think Infection

Centrally Located Lesions

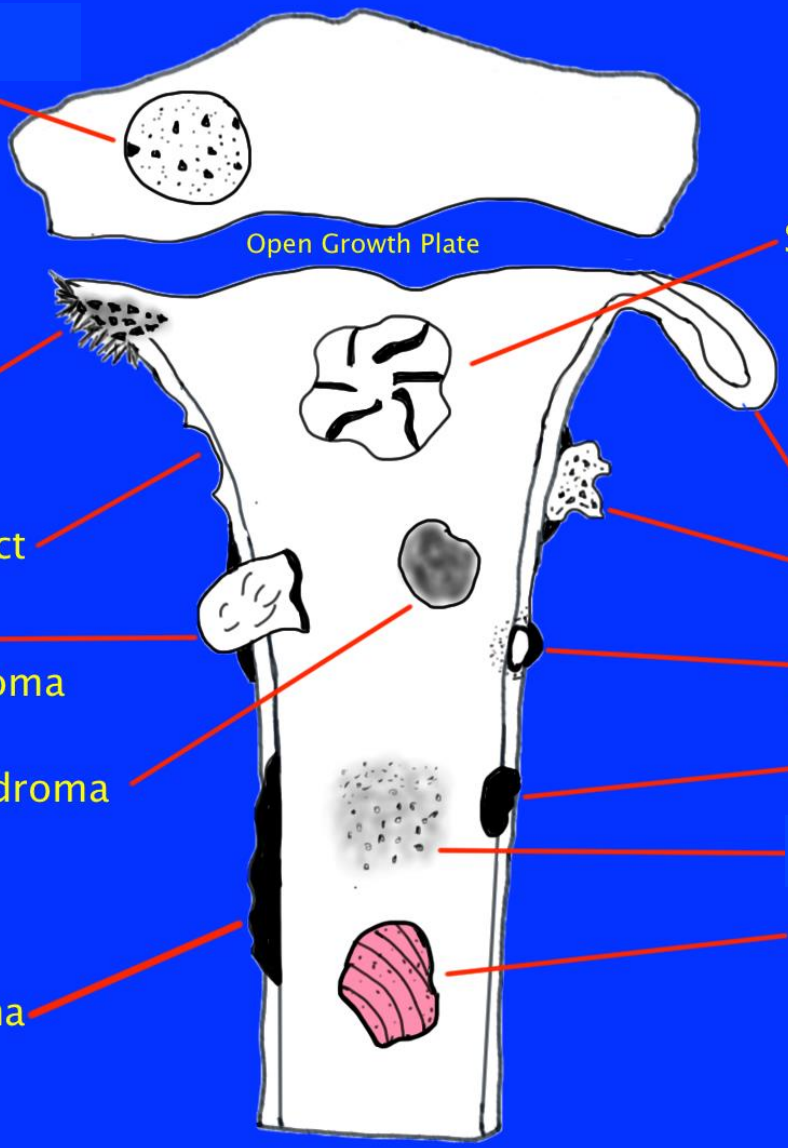


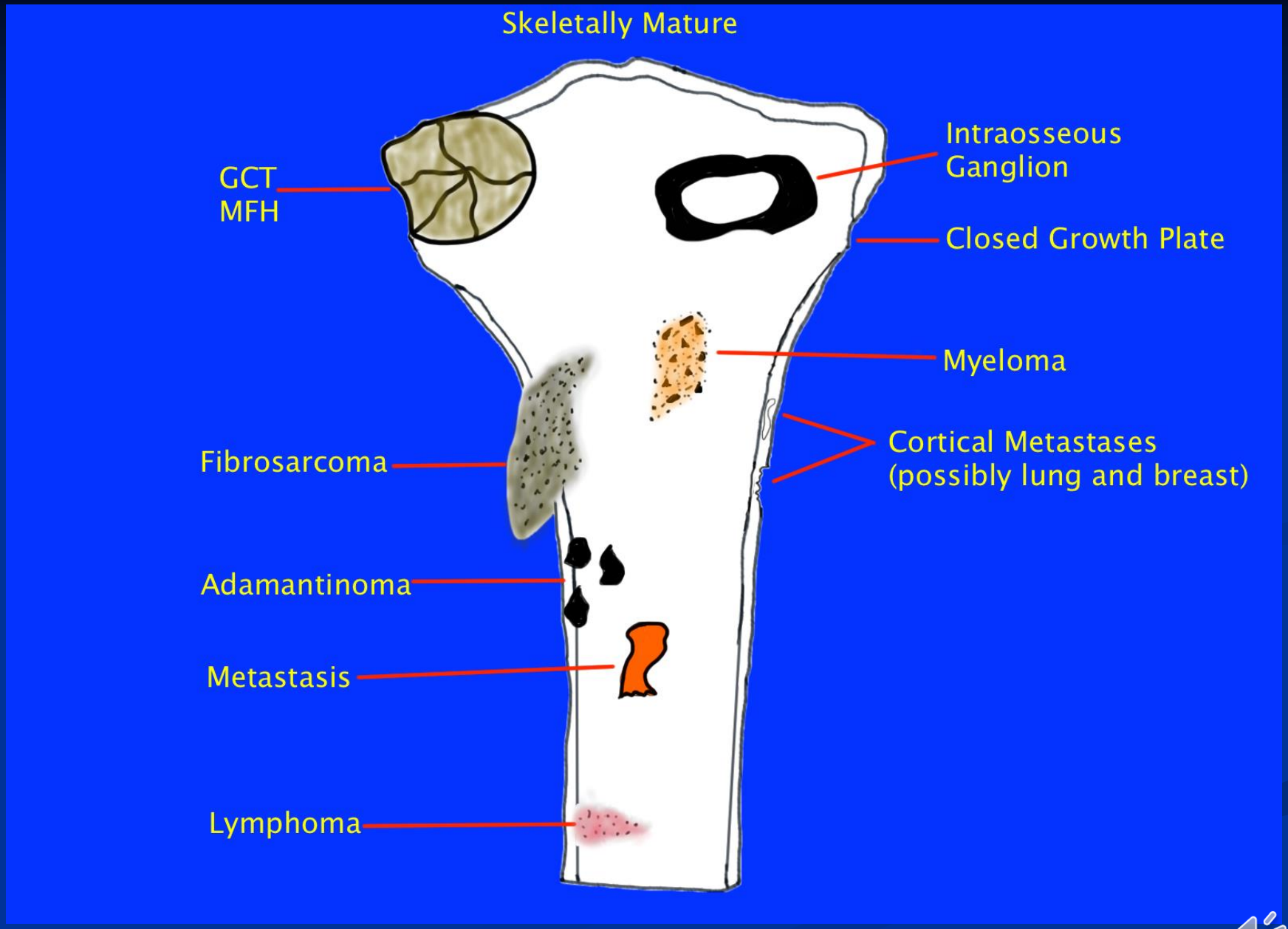
Eccentrically Located Lesions





Skeletally Immature





Common Spine Tumors with Their Location

Malignant - Anterior	Benign - Posterior
Lymphoma	Osteoblastoma
Hodgkin	Osteoid Osteoma
Myeloma	ABC
Ewing	Osteochondroma
Osteosarcoma	Chondromyxoid Fibroma
Chondrosarcoma	
Metastasis	

Exceptions:
Hemangioma
Langerhans-cell Granuloma
Fibrous Dysplasia

Specific Bones

- Heamatopoietic Marrow—predilection for sites with red marrow; rich sinusoidal vasculature
- Axial and Appendicular Skeleton in Children
- **Axial Skeleton in Adults**
  - Metastatic Disease
  - Myeloma
  - Ewing's Sarcoma
  - Histiocytic Lymphoma

Specific Bones

- **Areas of Rapid Growth**
- Primary Bone Tumors
  - Distal Femur
  - Proximal Tibia
  - Proximal Humerus

Specific Bones

- Vertebrae (Adults)
  - Skeletal Mets
  - Myeloma
  - Hemangioma
  - Lymphoma
  - Osteomyelitis
- Vertebrae (Children)
  - Eosinophilic Granuloma
  - ABC
  - Osteoblastoma
  - Osteoid Osteoma
  - Lymphoma
  - Leukemia
  - Osteomyelitis

Malignant - Anterior	Benign - Posterior
Lymphoma	Osteoblastoma
Hodgkin	Osteoid Osteoma
Myeloma	ABC
Ewing	Osteochondroma
Osteosarcoma	Chondromyxoid Fibroma
Chondrosarcoma	
Metastasis	

Exceptions:
Hemangioma
Langerhans-cell Granuloma
Fibrous Dysplasia

Specific Bones

- **Sacrum**
  - Chordoma
  - Myeloma/Plasmacytoma
  - Giant Cell Tumor
  - Mets
  - Simple Cysts
  - Neurogenic Tumors /Schwannoma

Specific Bones

- **Ribs**
  - Mets
  - Fibrous Dysplasia
  - Enchondroma

Specific Bones

- **Metacarpals and Phalanges**
  - Giant Cell Tumor
  - Giant Cell Reparative Granuloma
  - Sarcoidosis
  - ABC
  - Fibrous Dysplasia
  - Enchondroma

Specific Bones

- **Terminal Phalanges**
  - Inclusion Cyst
  - Glomus Tumor
  - Mets (Lung)

Tumors with Predilection for Certain Sites

Lesion	Bone	Site	Location
Osteoid Osteoma	Femur Tibia	Neck of Femur	Cortically
Chondroblastoma	Tibia	Epiphysis	Eccentric
Chordoma	Clivus C-2 Sacrum	Posterior Aspect, Distal End	Central
Parosteal Osteosarcoma	Femur	Posterior Aspect, Distal End	Juxtacortically
Osteofibrous Dysplasia	Tibia	Anterior Aspect	Cortically
Adamantinoma	Tibia	Anterior Aspect	Cortically
Giant Cell Tumor	Femur Tibia Radius	Articular End	Eccentric
ABC	Tibia Humerus	Metaphysis	Eccentric
Simple Bone Cyst	Humerus Femur	Metaphysis	Central
Chondromyxoid Fibroma	Tibia	Metaphysis	Eccentric

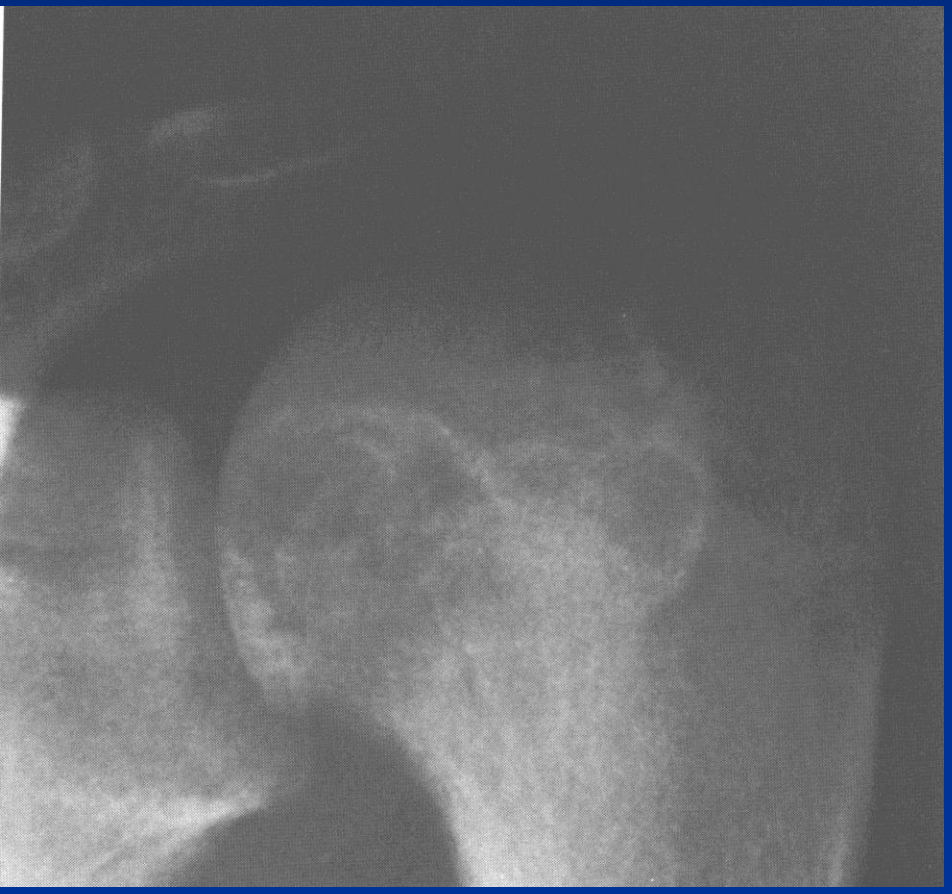
Unknown Examples

Unknown #1

Unknown #1

- Epiphyseal Lesion with Geographic Pattern of Bone Destruction (Probably Benign)
- Eccentric
- Internal Mineralization/Calcifications (indicates most likely cartlaginous nature)
- Sclerotic IA/IB Margin

Chondroblastoma



Unknown #2

Unknown #2

- Spine Lesion
- Posterior Elements
- Geographic Pattern of Bone Destruction (Probably benign)
- Internal Mineralization indicative of bone producing or cartilage producing tumor

Osteoblastoma

Unknown #3

Unknown #3

- Small Cortical Lesion
- Geographic pattern of Bone Destruction
- Extensive Surrounding Sclerosis
- Buttressing Periosteal Reaction (Benign Periosteal Reaction)
- Internal Mineralization

Osteoid Osteoma

Unknown #4

Unknown #4

- Central, Diaphyseal Lesion
- No Periosteal Reaction
- No Cortical destruction
- Calcifications in a Ring and Arc Like Manner

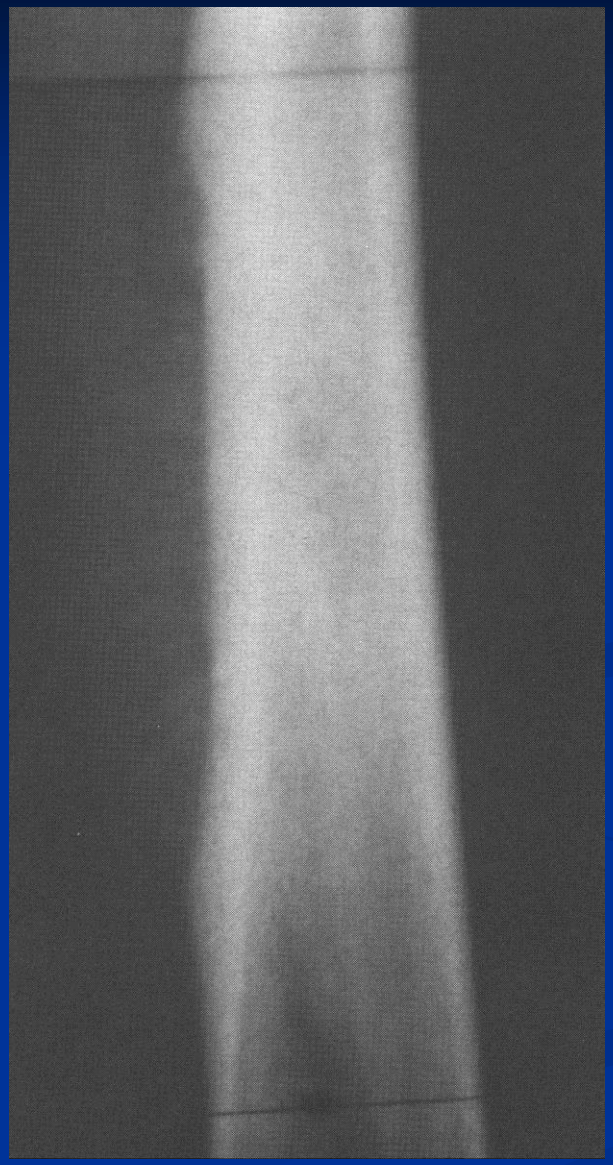
Enchondroma

Unknown #5

- Metaphyseal Eccentric Lesion
- Permeative Lesion (Malignant)
- Cortical Destruction
- Calcifications in a Ring and Arc Manner indicative of a cartilage tumor

Dedifferentiated Chondrosarcoma

Unknown #6



Unknown #6

- Permeative Pattern of Bone Destruction
- Diaphyseal
- Cortical penetration
- Hair on End Periosteal Reaction
- No Internal Mineralization (probably not bone or cartilage producing)
- Malignant Appearing

Ewing's Sarcoma

Unknown #7

Unknown #7

- Metaphyseal, Central lesion
- Permeative Pattern of Bone Destruction (malignant)
- No Internal Mineralization (probably not cartilage or bone producing—no visible matrix)
- No Periosteal Reaction
- Malignant Appearing

Fibrosarcoma of Bone

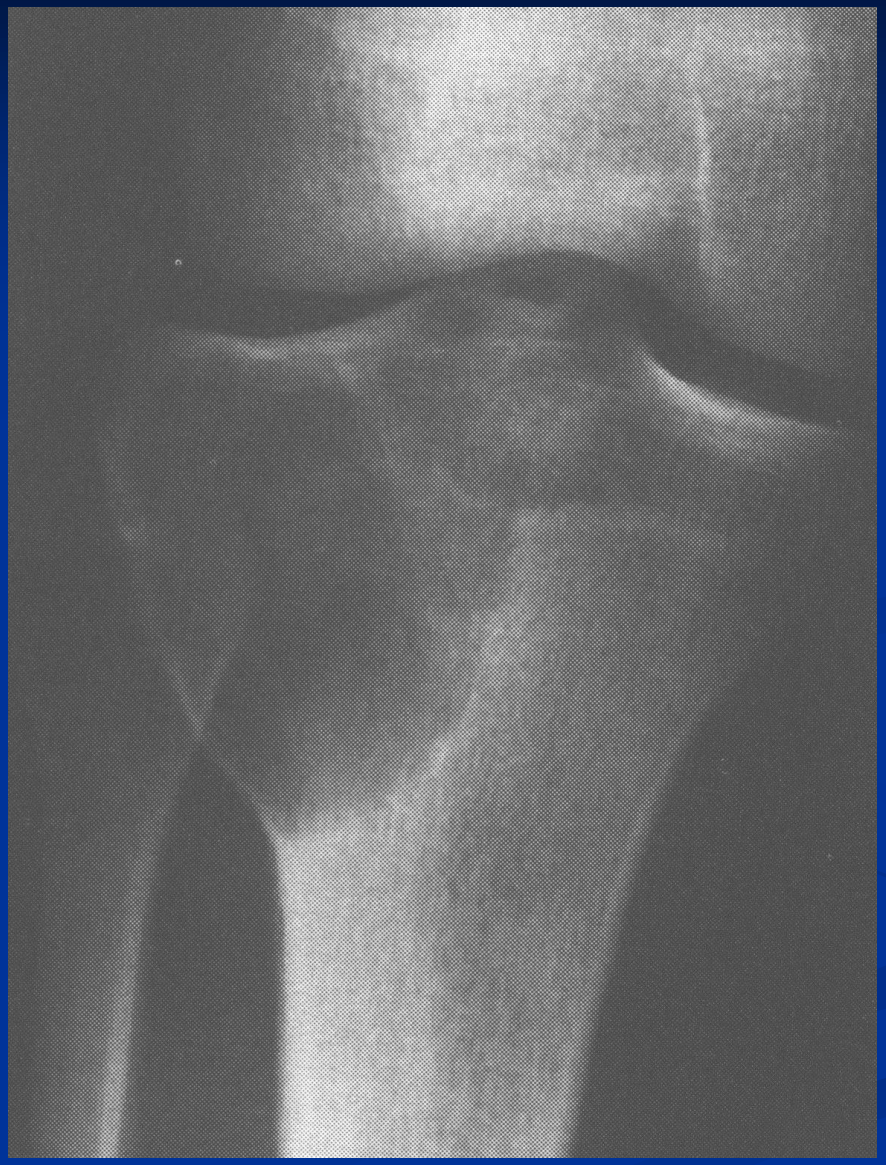
Unknown #8

Unknown #8

- Central Lesion
- Geographic Pattern of Bone Destruction (Benign Appearing)
- Metadiaphyseal
- Bone is Expanded (Benign Periosteal reaction)
- No Internal Mineralization (Probably not Cartilaginous or Bone Producing)
- Ground Glass Appearance

Fibrous Dysplasia

Unknown #9



Unknown #9

- Eccentric Lesion
- Metaphyseal with Epiphyseal Extension
- No Internal Mineralization
- Cortex is Thinned and Slightly Expanded
- Thin, Incomplete Sclerotic Margin (Type IB)
- Benign Appearing

Giant Cell Tumor

Unknown #10

Unknown #10

- Metadiaphyseal Lesion
- Motheaten and Permeative (Malignant Appearing)
- No Internal Mineralization
- Cortical Destruction
- No Periosteal Reaction

Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma of Bone

Unknown #11

Unknown #11

- Central Location
- Metaphyseal
- Multiloculated
- Geographic
- Bone is Expanded
- Skeletally Immature
- No Mineralization
- Benign Appearing

Unicameral Bone Cyst

Unknown #12

Unknown #12

- Eccentric/Cortical Lesion
- Metaphyseal
- Geographic pattern of Bone Destruction
- Well Circumscribed (Type IA Margin: Indolent)
- No Internal Mineralization
- Bone has Expanded Contour
- Benign Appearing

Nonossifying Fibroma

Unknown #13

Unknown #13

- Geographic, Central Lesion in a Phalange
- Lobular Growth Contour with Endosteal Erosion
- Punctate calcifications (arrows)--Cartilaginous
- Appears Benign

Enchondroma

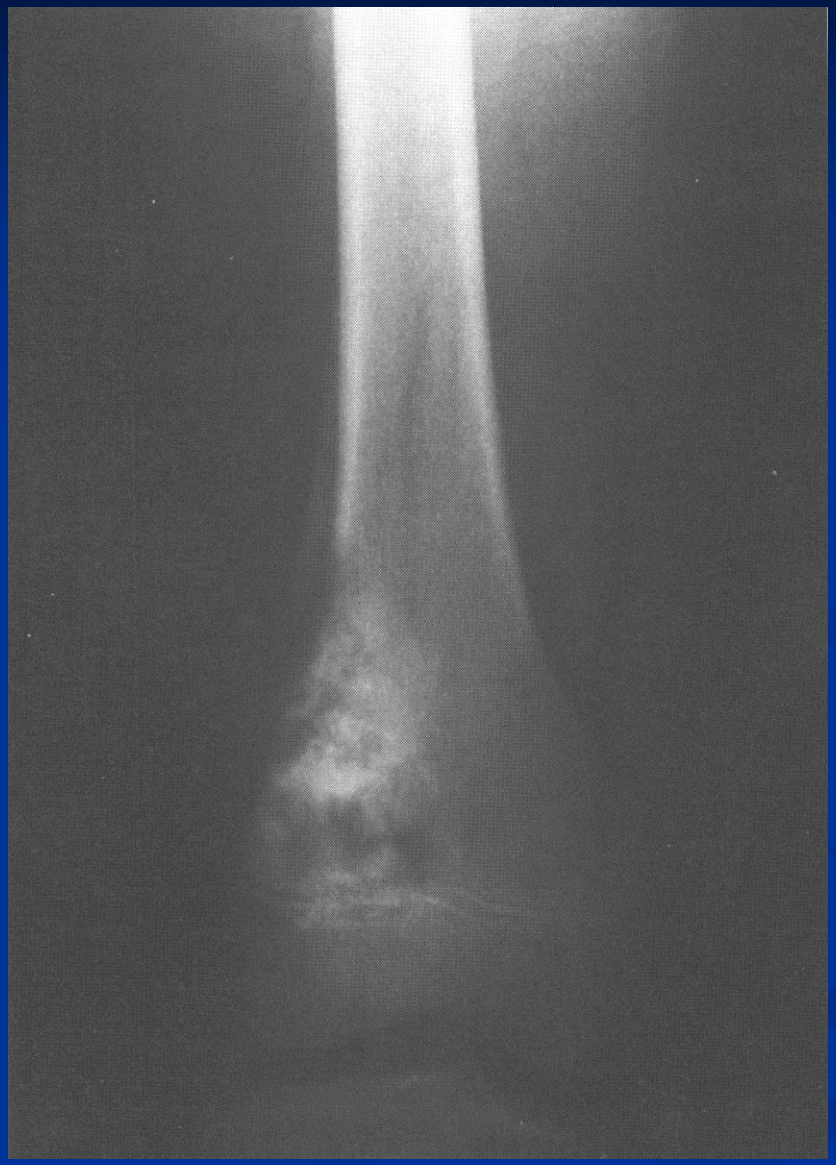
Unknown #14

Unknown #14

- Cortical based, Geographic Lesion in Tibia
- Extensive Sclerotic Margin
- Tibial bowing

Osteofibrous Dysplasia

Unknown #15



Unknown #15

- Permeative/Moth Eaten Lesion (Malignant)
- Eccentric, Metaphyseal
- Ossification Present within Neoplasm
- Codman's Triangle
- Skeletally Immature; Spares Growth Plate
- Cortical Destruction
- Appears Malignant and is Producing Osteoid

Osteosarcoma

Thank You!