



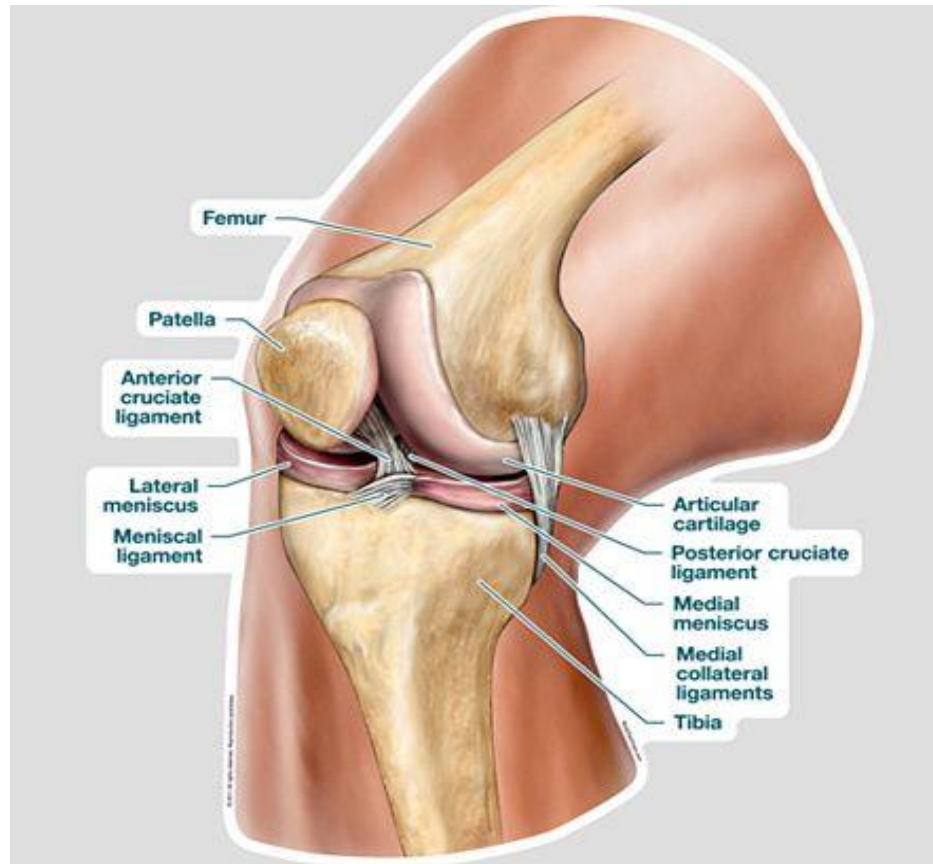
Case presentation – Knee & Calcaneus pain

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1st Case presentation

- 14 year old girl self presentation
- PC – Right knee pain
- HPC – Vague history ? Trauma
- No past medical hx
- Medication - none
- Allergies – none
- Student
- Painscale – 6/10

Knee Anatomy





Radiology – X-ray



Periosteal Reactions



Periosteal Reactions



Radiology – X-ray



Patient pathway

- Orthopaedic referral
 - CT & MRI
 - Referral to Crumlin



Patient treatment

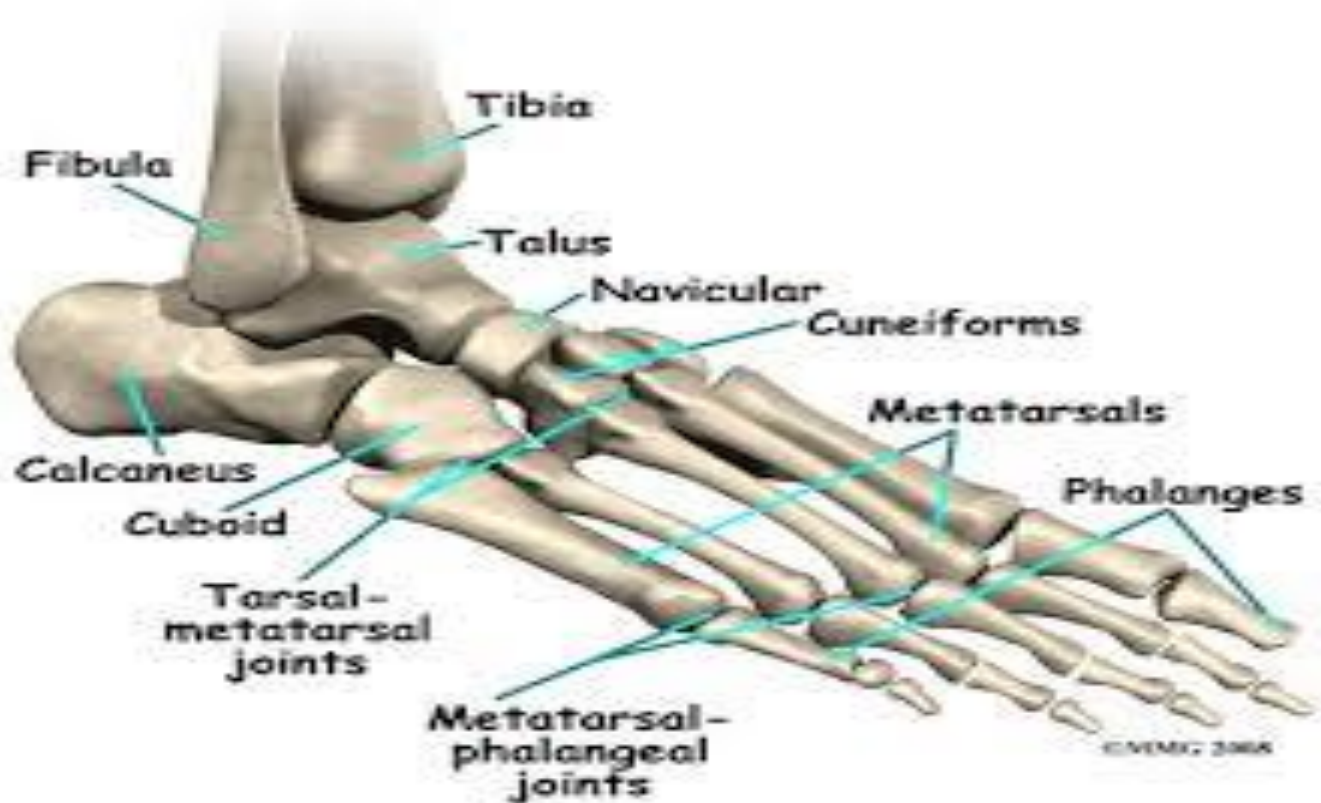




2nd Case presentation

- 9 year old boy referred from x-ray
- PC – Right calcaneum pain
- HPC – Direct trauma approx 5 Wks ago
- No past medical hx
- Medication - none
- Allergies – none
- Student
- Social – Hurling, soccer, football
- Painscale – 3/10

Relevant anatomy of foot

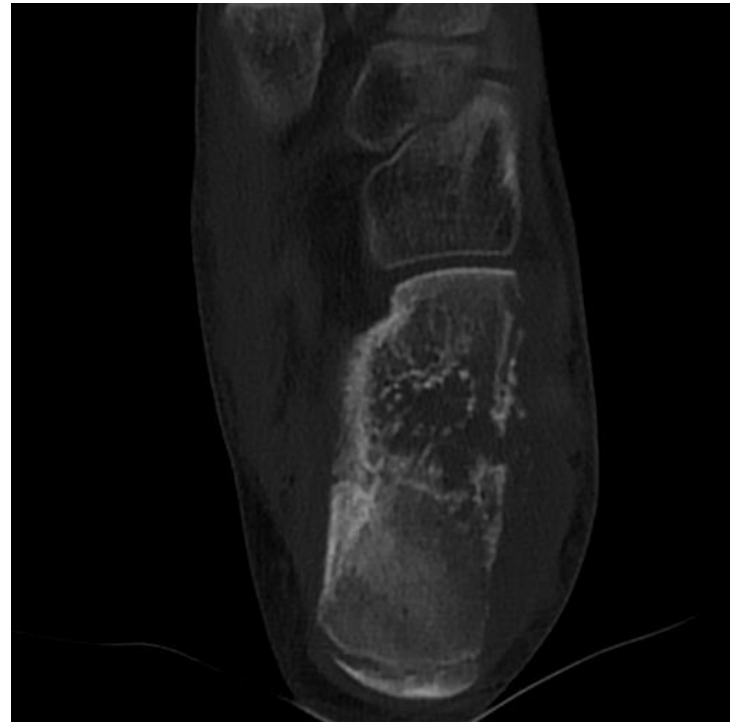
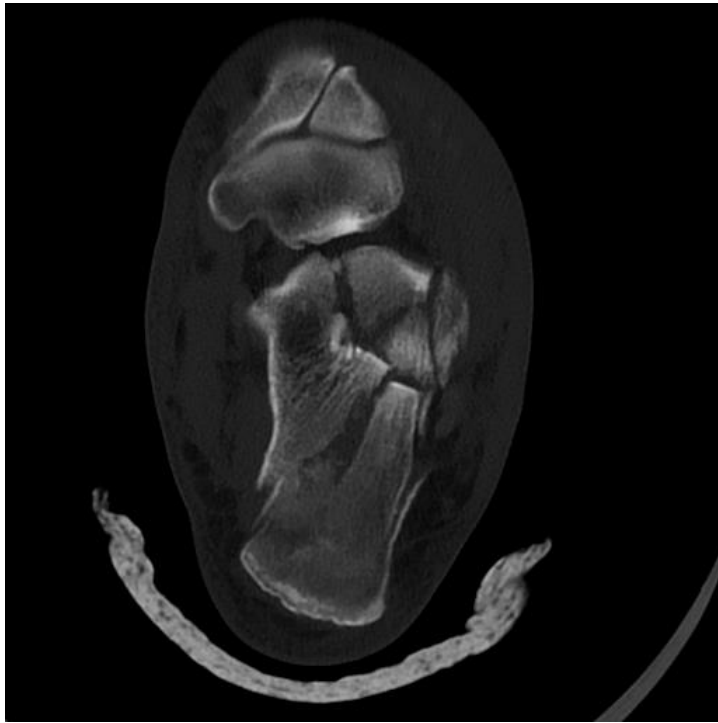




Radiology – X-ray



Radiology - CT



Referral Pathway

- Orthopaedics on call
 - MRI
 - Referral to Crumlin





What is an osteosarcoma?

- primary malignant tumour of bone that is characterized by the production of osteoid or immature bone by the malignant cells

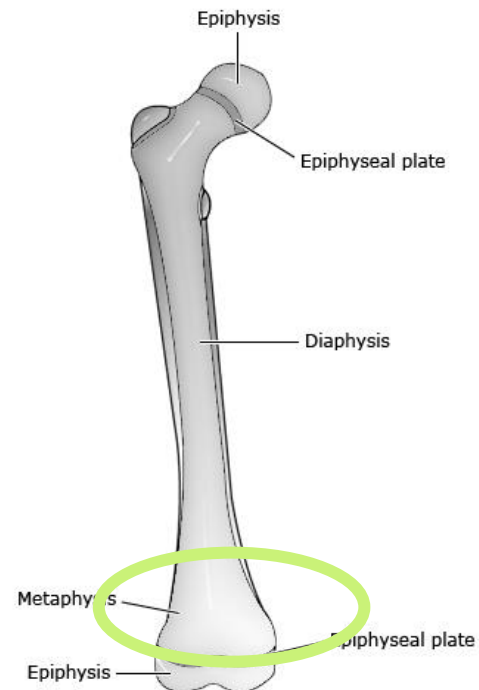
Epidemiology

- Uncommon tumour
- Most common in children & adolescents
- Accounts for 56% of all bone cancers
- Peak incidence 13 – 16 yrs
- Boys > girls
- Caucasians < other races

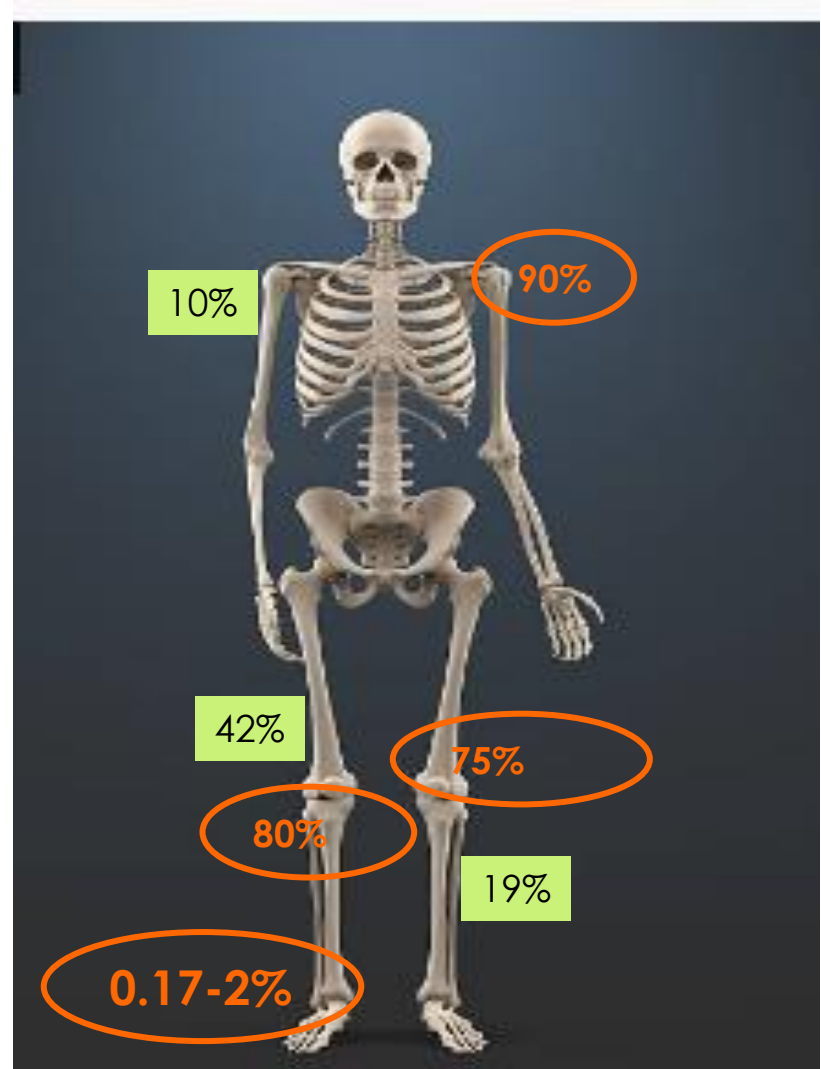


Epidemiology cont'd

- Unclear aetiology
- Peak incidence during growth spurts
- Most frequent sites
 - Greatest increase in bone length & size i.e. metaphysis (90%)



Common Sites



Prognosis

- Survival rate 68%
- Poorest survival among older patients



“Don’t worry, with the proper set of sticks, you can beat this.”

Conclusion

- Uncommon but serious issue
- Accurate history and dynamic assessment



“Take the green pill to feel hunky, the yellow pill to feel dory.”

Thank you

The Fight is On



>>against<<
Childhood Cancer