

Oncology Images – Large primary bone and soft tissue tumor service.

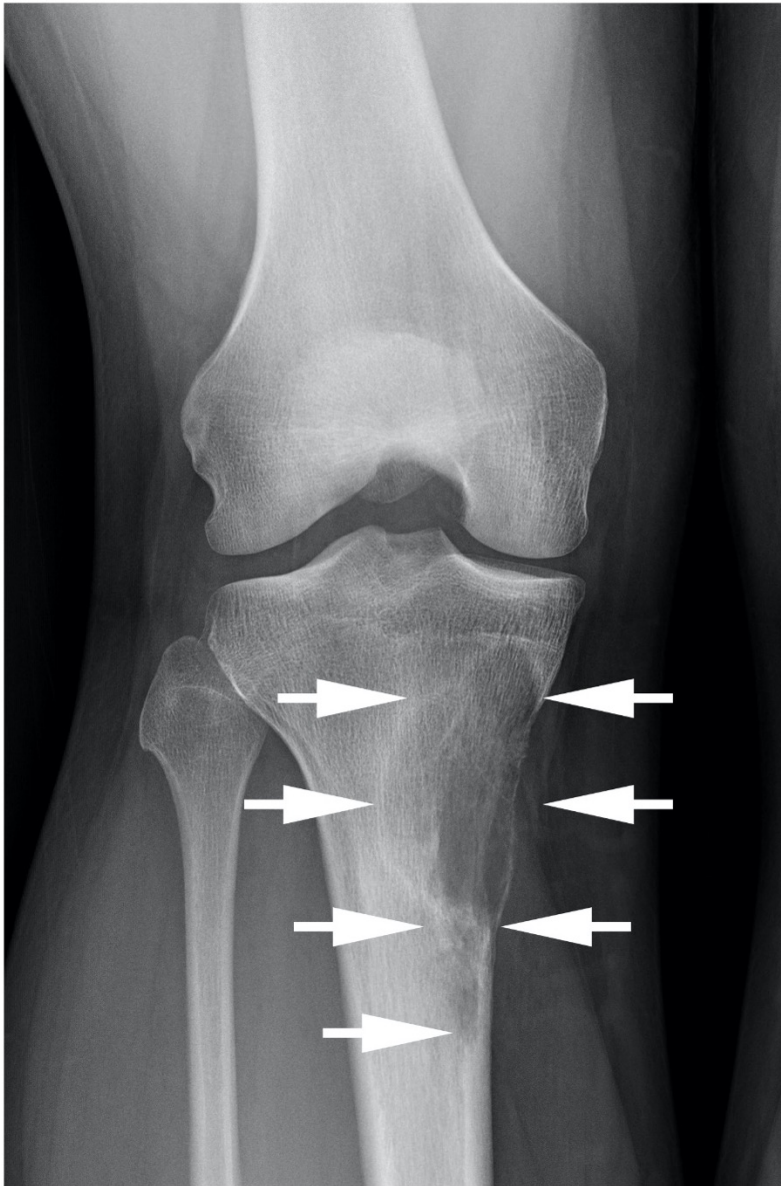


Figure 25(a). Osteosarcoma right tibia. AP radiograph shows an expansile lytic lesion (straight arrows) within the medial aspect of the proximal tibial shaft.

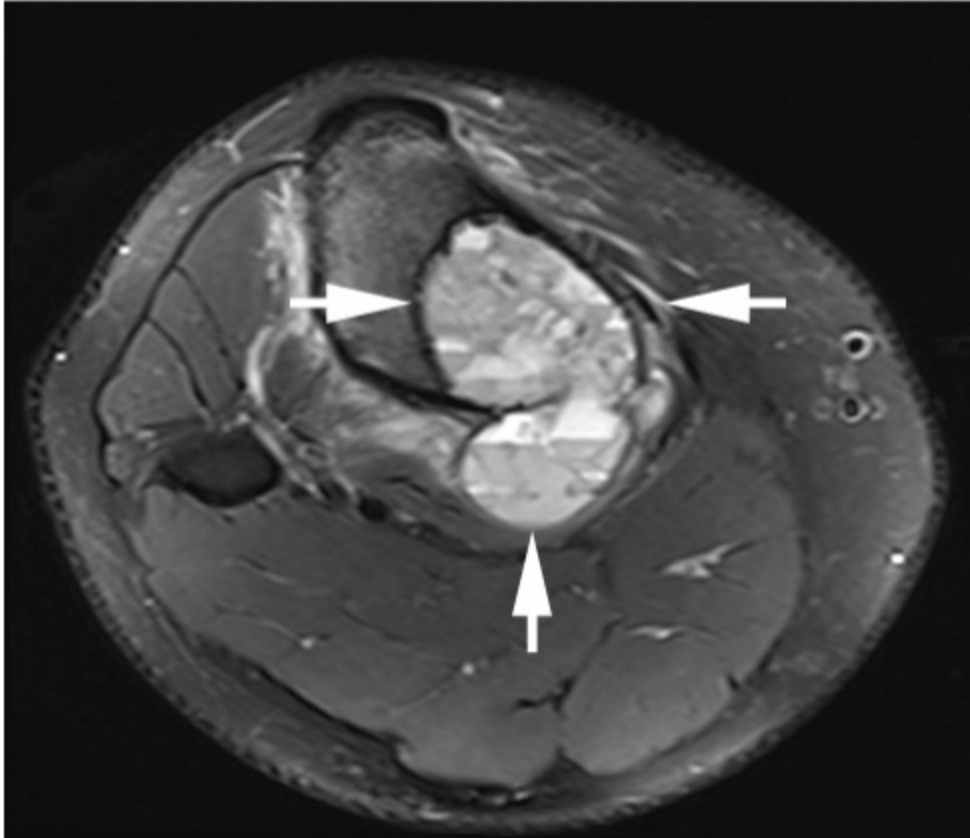


Figure 25(b). Axial fat suppressed T2 weighted sequence shows the expansile slightly loculated lesion containing fluid fluid levels (arrows). There is soft tissue extension into the posterior compartment.

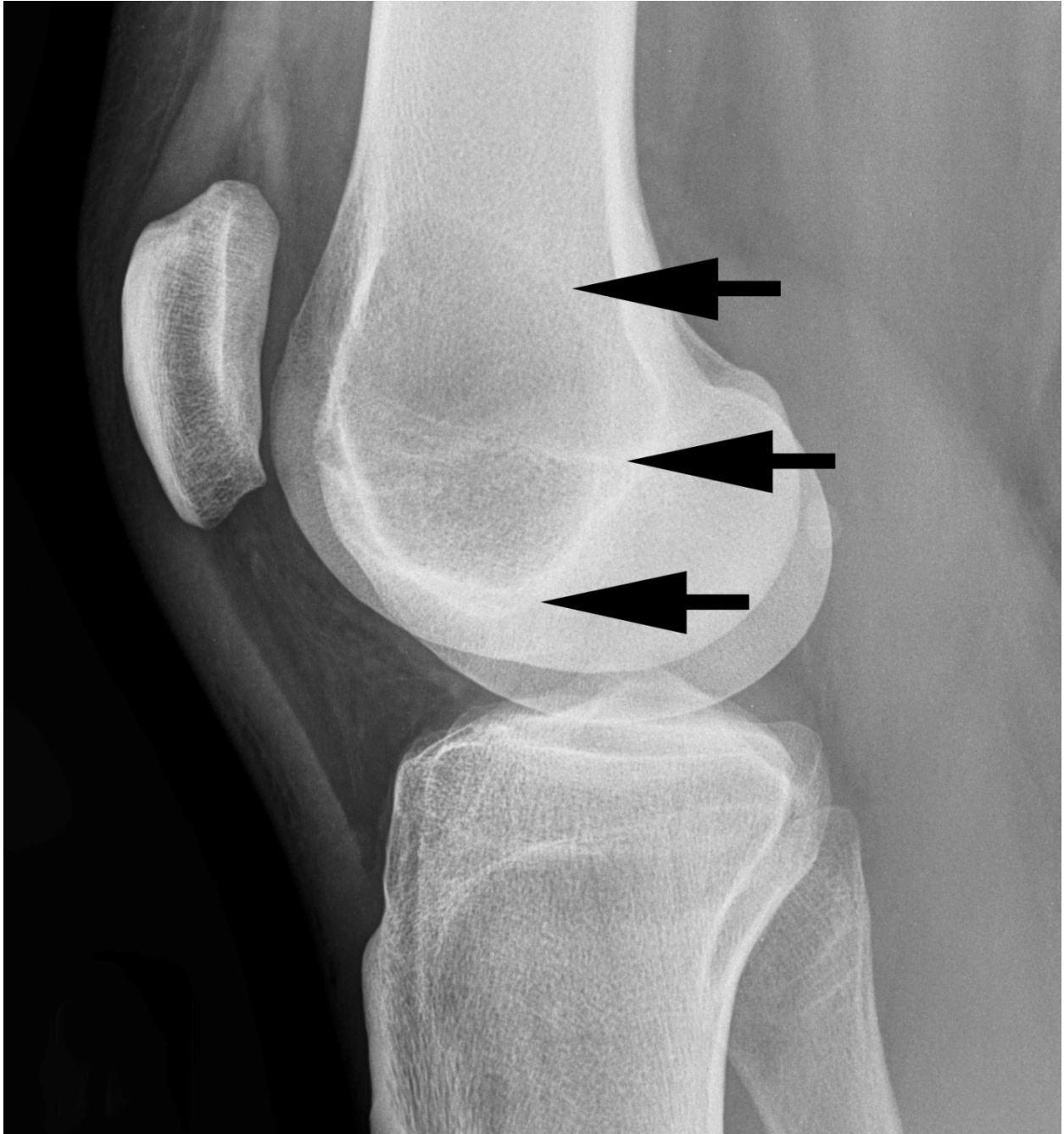


Figure 26(a). Giant cell tumor of the distal femur. Lateral radiograph shows a lucent/lytic oval lesion of the distal femur (arrows).



Figure 26(b). Giant cell tumor of the distal femur. Sagittal fat suppressed PD weighted image shows the lesion in the distal femur (arrows). Note the areas of increased and decreased signal within the tumor.

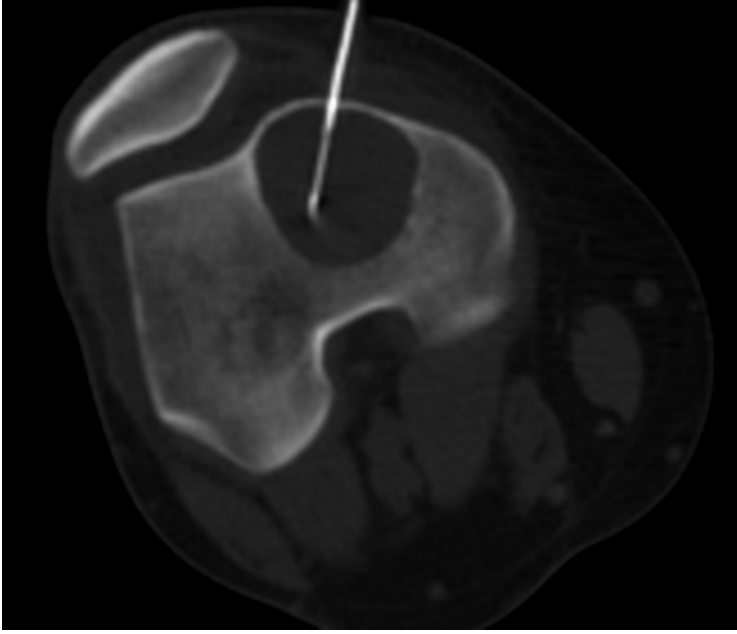


Figure 26(c). CT guided biopsy using an anteromedial approach.

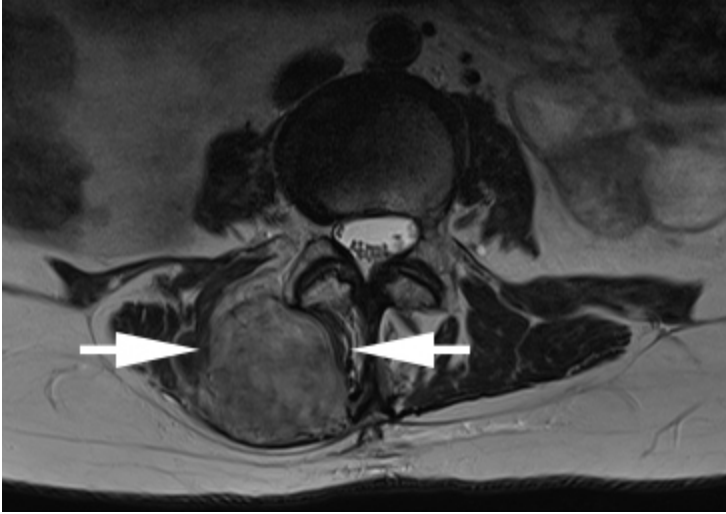


Figure 27(a). Paraspinal soft tissue sarcoma. Axial MR image shows a rounded slightly expansile right paraspinal soft tissue mass (arrows) of heterogeneous signal.

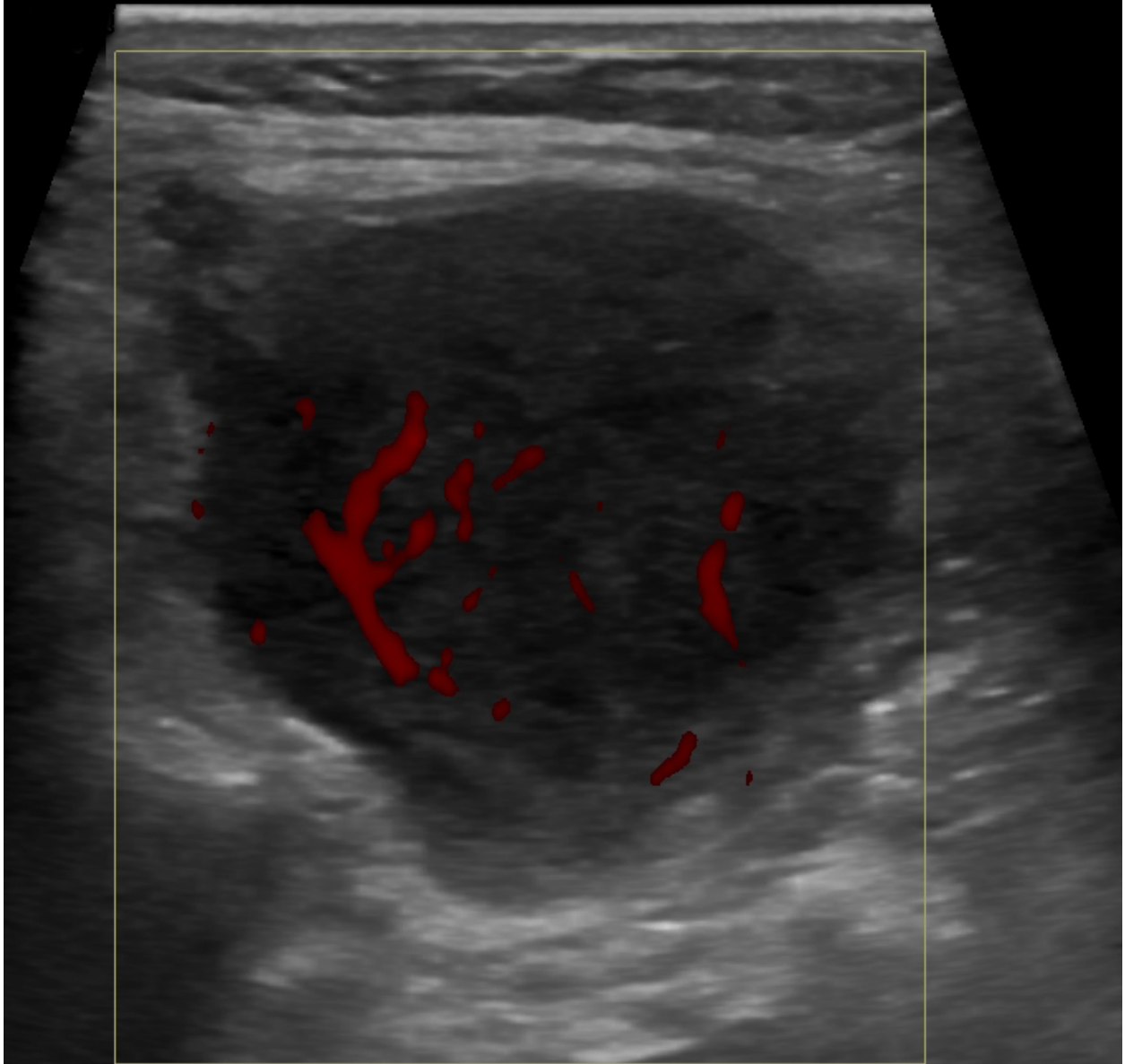


Figure 27(b). Ultrasound shows the mass to be predominantly hypoechoic with prominent vascularity.



Figure 27(c). Ultrasound guided biopsy shows the coaxial 16-gauge needle within the mass. Six cores were obtained.



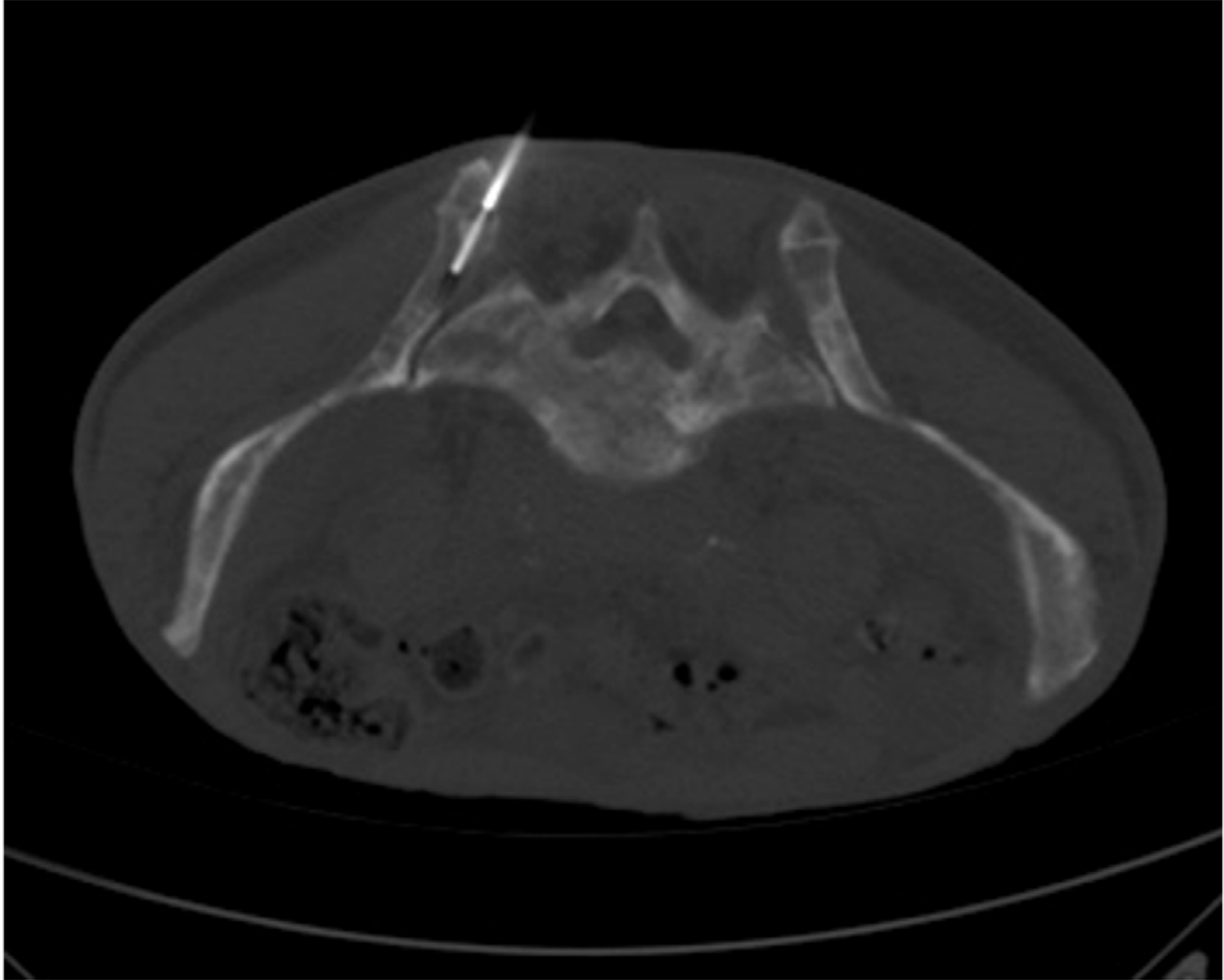


Figure 28(a). CT guided biopsy using the OnControl drill of the right ilium in a patient with metastatic carcinoma of prostate.

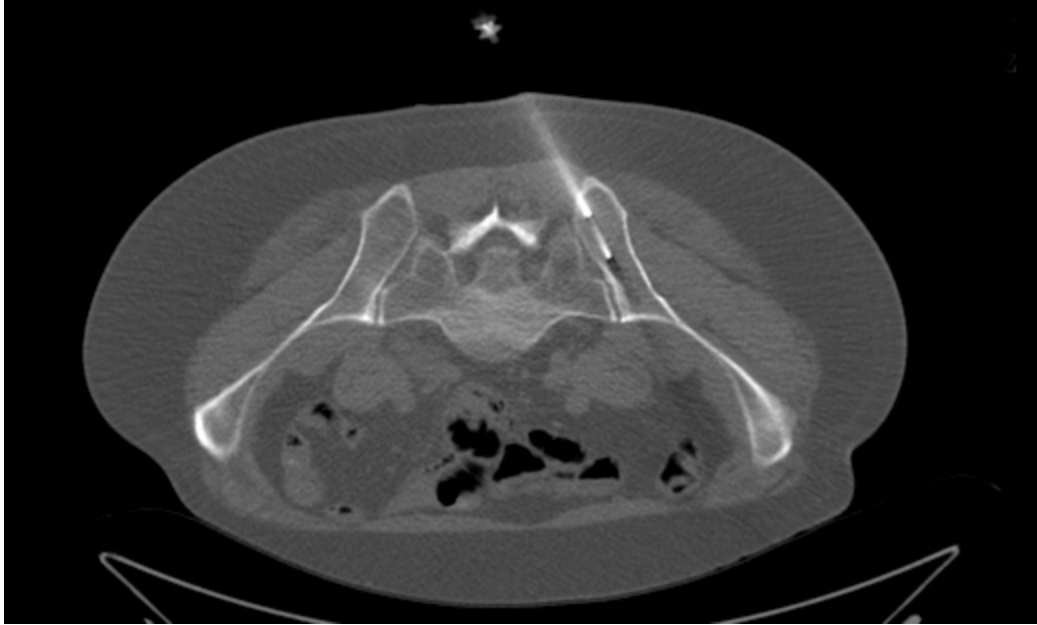


Figure 28(b). CT guided bone marrow aspirate of the left ilium also using the OnControl drill.