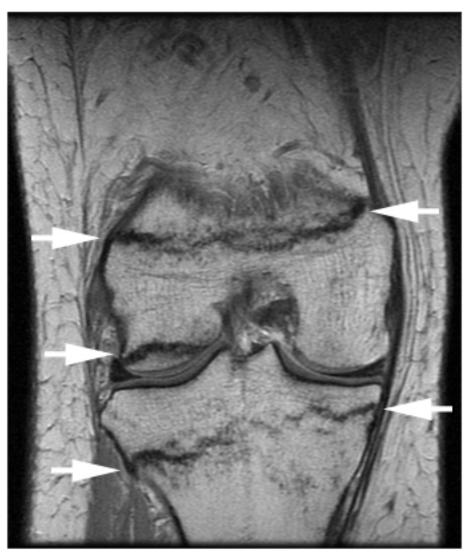


Figure 15(a). Missed biphosphonate fracture right femur. AP radiograph of the right femur shows a tiny triangular area of new bone formation within the proximal lateral femoral shaft, not commented on in the initial radiology report.



Figure 15(b). AP radiograph of the pelvis four months later shows the subsequent completely displaced transverse fracture through the proximal femur (arrows).



Figures 16(a) and (b). Oncogenic osteomalacia. Coronal PD images of the right and left knees show bilateral insufficiency type fractures through the distal femora and tibia.



Figure 16(b).

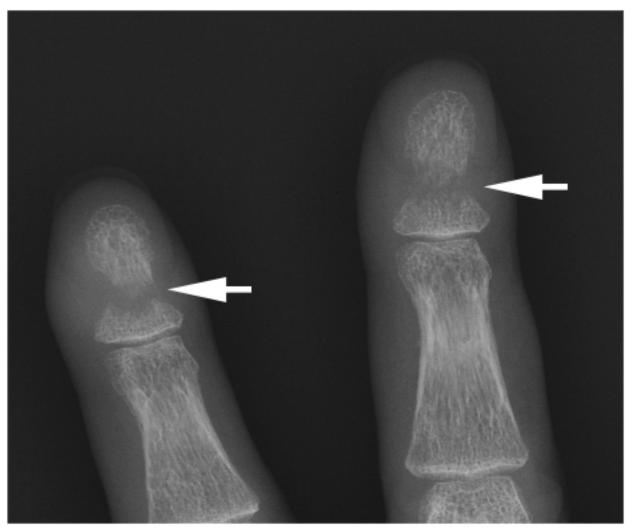


Figure 16(c). Coned down PA radiograph of the right index and middle fingers shows pseudofractures through the midportion of the distal phalanges (arrows). The cause of all the changes in the figures was a small phosphatemic mesenchymal tumor within the neck, causing phosphate loss and secondary mobilization of calcium.