

OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE, VILLIANUR COMMUNE, KUDAPAKKAM POST, PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

[ Recognised by Medical Council of India, Ministry of Health letter No. U/12012/249/2005-ME ( P -II ) dt. 11/07/2011 ]

[ Affliated to Bharath University, Chennai - TN ]

Date 15/1/21

From Dr.Boblee James, Professor and Head, Orthopaedics, SLIMS, Pondicherry.

To The Dean, SLIMS, pondicherry.

Sub: Permission to conduct value-added course: benign bone tumors

Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department proposes to conduct a value-added course titled: BENIGN BONE TUMORS on 2/2/21. We solicit your kind permission for the same.

Kind Regards



#### DR.BOBLEE JAMES

#### FOR THE USE OF DEANS OFFICE

Names of Committee members for evaluating the course:

The Dean:Dr.Jayakumar

The HOD:Dr.Boblee james

The Expert:Dr.Vijayakumaran.

The committee has discussed about the course and is approved.



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13.10

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Dean

Subject Expert

HOD

(Sign & Seal)

(Sign & Seal)

(Sign & seal

PROFESSOR 4 HOD
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
Listed Herrywoo business of Backer Science
PONDICHERRY - 000 502.

Department of Orthopaedics
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Provinterry - 605 502.

PROFESSOR & HOD
Department of Orthopaedics
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Pondicherry - 605 502.



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#### Circular

07.06.2021

Sub: Organising Value-added Course: BENIGN BONE TUMORS

With reference to the above mentioned subject, it is to bring to your notice that Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, **Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research** is organizing **BENIGN BONE TUMORS** 30 hrs & FEB 2021-may 2021

The application must reach the institution along with all the necessary documents as mentioned. The hard copy of the application should be sent to the institution by registered/ speed post only so as to reach on or before FEB 2021- MAY 2021. Applications received after the mentioned date shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Dean

PROFESSOR & MOD
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
St. Leishmit Nersyons Institute Of Mading Sciences
PONDICHERSY - ORGANICAL



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### **COURSE PROPOSAL**

Course Title: Benign bone tumors

CourseObjective: To assess the benign bone tumors

CourseOutcome: types & management

Course Audience:20

Course Coordinator: dr. Jayakumar

Course Faculties with Qualification and Designation:

#### 1. DR.BOBLEE JAMES Ms ortho

Course Curriculum/Topics with schedule (Min of 30 hours)

SlNo	Date	Topic	Time	Hours
1	2/2/21	BONE FORMING TUMORS	4.30 to 5	1/2
2	9/2/21	CARTILAGENOUS TUMORS	4 to 6	2
3	16/2/21	FIBROUS LESIONS	4.30 to 5.30	1
4	23/2/21	FATTY TUMORS	4 to 7	3
5	29/2/21	VASCULAR TUMORS	4.30 to 6.30	2
6	05/03/21	SOFT TISSUE TUMORS	6.30 to 7	1/2
7	11/3/21	ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST	4.30 to5.30	1
8	18/3/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 7	3
9	24/3/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 6	2
10	31/3/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	3 to 7	4
11	07/04/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 6	2
12	15/04/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 7	3
13	23/04/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 6	2
14	11/05/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to6	2
15	24/05/21	PRACTICAL SESSION	4 to 6	2
			Total Hours	30

**REFERENCE BOOKS:** 

DABLIN'S BONE TUMOR

KRISHNAN UNNI



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DIAGNOSIS OF BENIGN BONE TUMORS

**BROOKE CRAWFORD** 

#### VALUE ADDED COURSE

1. Name of the programme & Code

Benign bone tumors – OR02

2. Duration & Period

30 hrs & FEB 2021-may 2021

3. Information Brochure and Course Content of Value Added Courses

Enclosed as Annexure- I

4. List of students enrolled

Enclosed as Annexure- II

5. Assessment procedures:

Short notes- Enclosed as Annexure- III

6. Certificate model

	Value Added Course- FEB 2021-MAY 2021								
Sl. No	Course	Course Name	Resource	Target Students	Strength &				
	Code		Persons		Year				
		Benign bone tumors	Dr. Boblee james						
1	OR02			THIRD YEAR	20 (FEB 2021-				
				MBBS	may 2021)				

Enclosed as Annexure- IV

7. No. of times offered during the same year:

1 FEB 2021 - may2021

- 8. Year of discontinuation: 2022
- 9. Summary report of each program year-wise
- 10. Course Feed Back Enclosed as Annexure- V

BO

PROFESSOR & HOD
Department of Orthopaedics
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Pondicherry - 605 502.

RESOURCE PERSON DR.BOBLEE JAMES DEAN
Sri Lakshmi Narayara Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Ageram Kudapakkem, Post,

COORDINATOR DR.JAYAKUMAR







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#### **BENIGN BONE TUMORS**

2/2/21

#### **BENIGN BONE TUMORS**

Particulars	Description
Course Title	BENIGN BONE TUMORS
Course Code	OR02
Objective	1. BONE FORMING TUMORS
	2. CARTILAGENOUS TUMORS
	3. FIBROUS LESIONS
	4. FATTY TUMORS
	5. VASCULAR TUMORS
	6. SOFT TISSUE TUMORS
	7. ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST
Further learning opportunities	RARE CASES OF BENINGN TUMORS
Key Competencies	On successful completion of the course the students will have a understanding of diagnosing a bone tumors .
Target Student	Pre final years
Duration	30hrs February – may 2021
Theory Session	10hrs



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Practical Session	20hrs
Assessment	Short notes.
Procedure	

#### CLASSIFICATION:

#### BONE FORMING TUMORS

- Osteoid Osteoma
- Bone Island

#### **CARTILAGENOUS TUMORS**

- -Chondroma
- -Osteochondroma

#### FIBROUS LESIONS

- Non-ossifying fibroma
- Cortical Desmoid
- Benign Fibrous Histiocytoma
- Fibrous Dysplasia
- Osteofibrous Dysplasia
- Desmoplastic Fibroma

#### CYSTIC LESIONS



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- Unicameral Bone Cyst
-Aneurysmal Bone Cyst
FATTY TUMORS
- Lipoma
VASCULAR TUMORS
- Haemangioma
NON-NEOPLASTICCONDITIONS MIMICKING BONE TUMORS
- Pagets' Disease
- Brown Tumor
- Bone infarct, osteomyelitis, stress fracture, post traumatic osteolysis
BENIGN/AGGRESSIVE TUMORS
-Giant Cell Tumor
- Chondroblastoma
- Chondromyxoid Fibroma

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF SOFT TISSUE TUMORS:**

**FATTY** 

- Osteoblastoma

- Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis



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- Lipoma

#### NERVE SHEATH TUMORS

- Neurilemmoma (Schwannoma)
- Neurofibroma

#### SYNOVIAL LESIONS

- Synovial chondromatosis
- Pigmented Villonodular Synovitis
- -Germ Cell Tumor of Tendon Sheath

#### VASCULAR

- Intramuscular haemangioma
- -GlomusTumor

#### FIBROUS LESIONS

- Nodular Fascitis
- Desmoid tumors

#### **OSTEOID OSTEOMA:**

Common in 2nd -3 rd decades

M:F - 3:1

Common sites - Lower extremities - long bones, Spine

Typical pain – worse at night, relieved by NSAIDS.

Joint – Stiffness, swelling, contracture



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Spine – Scoliosis
Imaging – Cortical radiolucent nidus <1.5cm with marked cortical thickening (Xray/CT).
Marked uptake on TC99 bonescans
Histology -Trabeculae surrounded by loose fibrovascular tissue
Treatment
- NSAIDS
- Burr Down Technique
- RF ablation
BONE ISLAND A.K.A "Enostoses"
☐ Benign lesions of cancellous bone
☐ Common in adults, sites – Pelvis, femur
☐ Usually asymptomatic
Imaging studies - Small round area of increased density in cancellous bone with radiating spicules at periphery.
Mature bone with thickened trabeculae that merge with normal bone at the periphery
Treatment – Observation.
If patient experiences pain and lesion grows, biopsy done to rule out more aggressive lesions

such as sclerosing osteosarcoma, blastic metastasis or a sclerotic myeloma.



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#### CARTILAGENOUS TUMORS CHONDROMA:

Benign lesions of hyaline cartilage

Common in adults; M=F

Common sites – Phalanges of the hand, small bones of hand and feet

Asymptomatic usually, discovered incidentally/after a pathologic fractureIntramedullary canal – "Enchondroma"

Olliers' Disease – Multiple enchondromatosis – cartilaginous tumors appear in the large and small tubular bones and in flat bones – due to failure of normal enchondral ossification.

Olliers' + Haemangiomas = Maffucci syndrome

Imaging - Lobulated areas of stippled calcification (Popcorn/punctate calcification), Minimal cortical erosion (except in hand).

Histology - Benign-appearing hyaline cartilage. Solitary Enchondromas – Observation with serial radiographs. If stable radiographically, no further intervention is indicated.

- ☐ Symptomatic Curretage
- ☐ Multiple enchondromatoses Deformities treated by osteotomy

#### **OSTEOCHONDROMA:**

More developmental malformations than true neoplasms

- ☐ Originate within the periosteum as small cartilaginous models
- ☐ Slight male predominance. 2nd -3 rd decade.

Metaphysis of long bones



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☐ Multiple hereditary exostoses (MHE) is autosomal dominant —mutation of EXT1 or EXT2

Presentation - Mass; may be painful secondary to irritation of soft tissue structures, fracture, or overlying bursa.

Two types – Pedunculated or Sessile.

Pedunculated more common.Imaging studies – Plain radiograph/CT/MRI (Confirmatory) – Pedunculated or sessile bone lesion that communicates with the intramedullary canal of the host bone + Cartilage cap

Histological features – Similar to epiphysis of the bone which undergoes enchondral ossification

Treatment – Observation if asymptomatic

En bloc resection – if symptomatic, with removal of the cartilage cap.

 $\square$  Malignant degeneration – rare – 1% solitary,

5% in multiple hereditary exostoses.

#### FIBROUS LESION- NON OSSIFYING FIBROMA:

AKA – metaphyseal fibrous defects, fibrous cortical defects and fibroxanthomas

Common developmental abnormalities – 1 st - 2 nd decade

Site – Metaphyseal region of long bones; mostly in distal femur, tibia and fibulaRadiology – Well defined lobulated lesion located eccentrically in the metaphysis with sclerotic margins

Presentation – Incidental finding on xrays / pathological fracture at the site of lesion

Histology – Bland appearing spindle cells Arranged in a storiform pattern within a collagenous matrix. Fibroblastic proliferation is present.



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Jaffe-Campanacci syndrome – Multiple nonossifying fibromas with café-au-lait spots. □

Treatment – Observation, curettage if large Fractures are usually treated non-operatively.

#### **CORTICAL DESMOID:**

Irregularity in the posteromedial aspect of the distal femoral epiphysis, possibly a reaction to the pull of adductor magnus 2 nd decade of life. Males.

Usually asymptomatic. Xray shows erosion of the posteromedial distal femoral cortex with a sclerotic base. Best seen with LL externally rotated 20-45 degrees.

Histology – Fibrous tissue with collagenous stroma. Similar to NOF.

☐ Treatment - Observation

#### **BENIGN FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA:**

Dahlin in 1978

- $\square$  Common in 4th 5 th decades. Equal predilection in both sexes.
- ☐ More common in soft tissues than bone. Pelvis, femur
- ☐ Histologically similar to non-ossifying fibroma but much more aggressive in behaviour and radiological characteristics.

Presentation – progressive pain

- □Xray Lytic, expanding lobulated centrally lucent lesion with sclerotic rim with little periosteal reaction.
- ☐ Treatment Curretage extended or wide resection d/t local recurrence.

#### FIBROUS DYSPLASIA:



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Replacement of normal bone and marrow by fibrous tissue and small, woven spicules of bone. Monostotic/Polyostotic.

Common – 1 st to 3rd decades. M=F

Can occur in the epiphysis, metaphysis or diaphysis

Presentation – Pain, deformity, cutaneous pigmentation and endocrine abnormalities

(McCune Albright Syndrome), sexual precocity, intramuscular myxoma (Mazabraud syndrome) and thyroid disease.

Histology – Irregularly woven bone spicules

with a fibrous stroma

Imaging –Ground glass appearance, granular with a well-defined sclerotic rim. Small areas of cartilaginous metaplasia and cystic changes may be present

Treatment – Surgical treatment – significant deformity or pathological fracture or pain – intramedullary fixation/osteotomy.

Treatment with bisphosphonates for extensive disease

#### OSTEOFIBROUS DYSPLASIA:

A.K.A Campanacci disease

- ☐ Ossifying fibroma of long bones
- ☐ Common 2nd -3 rd decade of life usually affecting the tibia and fibula
- ☐ Presentation —Asymptomatic unless there's a pathological fracture anterior bowing.

Radiologically – Multicentric radiolucent lesions of the cortex of the tibia



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☐ Histologically —	Irregular	trabeculae	with	prominent	osteoblastic	rimming	in	a	loose
fibrous stroma									

☐ Treatment – Observation, Fractures usually non-operatively, deformity correction.

#### **DESMOPLASTIC FIBROMA:**

Extremely rare, locally aggressive benign bone tumor – bony counterpart of the desmoid tumor.

All age groups – comm0n in 2nd and 3rd decade

Long tubular bones most often involved apart from skull, mandible, pelvis and spine

☐ Pain is the chief complaint + Pathological fracture

Radiological – Radiolucent lesion with cortical erosion; may have septations; soft tissue mass

☐ Histologically — Fibroblastic, hypocellular, much collagen and few mitosesTreatment options — extended curettage, wide resection. Adjuvant treatments — radiation, anti-inflammatory agents, tamoxifen and cytotoxic agents.

#### CYSTIC LESIONS- UNICAMERAL BONE CYST:

Developmental/reactive lesion

- $\square$  1 st 2 nd decades. M:F = 2:1
- ☐ Any extremity; most common proximal humerus and femur. Ilium and calcaneum.
- ☐ Active during skeletal growth and heal spontaneously at maturity

Asymptomatic unless pathological fracture



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□ Radiologically – Centrally located, purely radiolucent lesion which concentrically expands the cortex. No cortical destruction
Cyst filled with straw colored fluid. Thin fibrovascular lining.
Observation
Aspiration
Injection of steroids/bone marrow/bone graft substitutes
Curretage
ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST:
Locally destructive, blood filled reactive lesions of bone.
☐ Any bone. Most commonly proximal humerus, distal femur, proximal tibia and spine − 15% (posterior elements)
Common in 1st -2 nd decade, female predominance.Presentation – Pain. Rapid growth can mimic a malignancy. Spinal lesions – neurological deficits.
□ Radiology – Eccentric, expansile radiolucent lesion, thin cortical shell. Fluid levels evident on MRI
Histology – Haemorrhagic cavernous spaces, septae of fibroblasts, histiocytes, haemosiderin laden macrophages and giant cells.
Solid variant of aneurysmal bone cyst – "giant cell reparative granuloma"
Surgical treatment – extended curretage and grafting with a bone graft substitute under tourniquet control.
☐ Spine/Pelvic lesions – Preoperative embolization.
☐ Low dose radiation – associated with malignant transformation.



INTEROSSEOUS GANGLION CYST:
Occur in the ends of long bones of middle aged men – particularly distal tibia.
☐ Intraosseous extensions of ganglia of local soft tissues
☐ Xray/MRI – uniloculated or multiloculated, well demarcated with a rim of sclerotic bone.
☐ Treatment 0 Local excision of overlying soft tissue and curretage
DERMOID CYST:
Cysts filled with keratinous material
☐ Histologically lined with squamous epithelium.
Resemble epidermal inclusion cysts of the skin.
☐ Rarefied defects surrounded by sclerotic bone
RARE TUMORS: INTEROSSEOUS LIPOMA
Relatively rare
□ Adults, M=F
☐ Asymptomatic, discovered as incidental findings.
☐ Radiology –Well defined lucencies with a thin rim of reactive bone. ☐ Histologically –
Fatty tissue with focal areas of necrosis.



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☐ Surgery – only if symptomatic – simple curretage

HEMANGIUMA:
Common benign bone lesion. 10% population has asymptomatic lesions in vertebral bodies.
☐ Skull, long bones uncommon.
☐ Usually incidental findings.
☐ Rarely symptomatic unless there is vertebral collapse or nerve root or cord compression.
Radiographic appearance – Characteristic thickened vertically oriented trabeculae – "Jailhouse" appearance
Cross section – "Polka-dot" pattern
MRI – bright on T1 and T2 weighted images.
☐ Asymptomatic – no treatment required
☐ Vertebral collapse with neurological deficit – decompression with spinal stabilization.
Long bones – extended curretage
Pre-op embolization to prevent blood loss.
Low dose radiation – risk of malignant transformation



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#### VALUE ADDED COURSE

Benign bone tumors

OR02

4. List of Students Enrolled feb 2021 - may- 2021

	Pre final Year MBBS St	udent	
Sl. No	Name of the Student	Roll No	sign
1	BALASUBRAMANIAN.R.	U13MB171	Bahu
2	BENCY.L.	U13MB172	18
3	BHARANIDARAN.E.	U13MB173	Braran
4	BRINDHA.M.	U13MB174	MB
5	CHRIS ANDREW AJAY	O I SI I I I	6.0
	SRIPATHAM	U13MB175	GAJ
6	CHRISTOPHER. A.	U13MB176	Ohnito
7	DHATCHAYANI.	U13MB178	Dheotchay
8	DEVIKA. G.	U13MB177	Devibac
9	DINESH KUMAR.P.	U13MB179	DA
10	DIVYA.A.	U13MB180	Ad.
11	ELAVAZHAGHAN. R.	U13MB181	R-Elver
12	GANESH. S.	U13MB182	Cranch
13	GAYATHRI.T.	U13MB183	7-acyan
14	GNANAKANNAN.G.	U13MB184	Chanaix
15	HARESH.S.	U13MB185	Harash
16	HEMA PRIYA.K.	U13MB186	hema.
17	INDHUJA. M.	U13MB187	Enduya
18	IREEN SUGITHA RANI.J.	U13MB188	TORI
19	JAVEED IBRAHIM.J.	U13MB189	Javeed.
20	JEEVIHA.R.	U13MB190	4 acuitus





		Cour	rse/Training Fe	edback Form		
Course: b	enign bone	tumors				
Date: 24/5						
Reg NO.	RISTOPHE	ER.A				
Departme	nt:ortho					
Q 1: Pleas	e rate your o	verall satisfacti	on with the form	nat of the course	:	
a)	Excellent	b. Very Good	d c. Satisfactory	y d. unsatisfact	ory	
Q 2: Pleas	e rate course	notes:				
a.	Excellent	b. Very Good	c. Satisfactory	d. unsatisfact	ory	
		nce was well pl				
a.	Excellent	by Very Good	l c. Satisfactory	d. unsatisfact	ory	
		clear and easy				
a.	Excellent	Jog Very Good	c. Satisfactory	d. unsatisfacte	ory	
	The second secon		se administration			
ą.	Excellent	b. Very Good	c. Satisfactory	d. unsatisfacto	ory	
Q 6: Any o	other suggest	ions:				
Comment	3:					



• Constant and the cons
stau to assers ; evaluate various types of Bone turnows  ng. of various types of Bone turnows
mg. of various types of Bone turnows
1 Assessment and evaluation of Bone tumor
- The differential diagnosis is based on history,  physical examination, diagnostic studies
- AGIE: _ 5 yrs > malignant tumour is often
metastatic new asia new
5-15yls -> Ollesalloria, cong
>40 yrs > metaslases/myeloma
Dragnostic studies X-Rays Bropsy  MRI PET Bropsy
Leays show location, size, shape; lung metastains chest x Ray — to detect presence of lung metastains and locative material is
chest x Ray - to detect preserve and in a radioactive material is
Bone scan small omnound got then collects in the
Bone scan small amount of radioactive material is  Bone scan small amount of radioactive material is  mjected into Blood venels it thin collects in the  bones, detected by a scanner  bones, detected by a scanner
Bropsy : <a href="#">Processional bropsy</a> Processional bropsy  ( elevated)
Brotzy needle brotsy  Rhood test alkalme Phosphatase (elevated)



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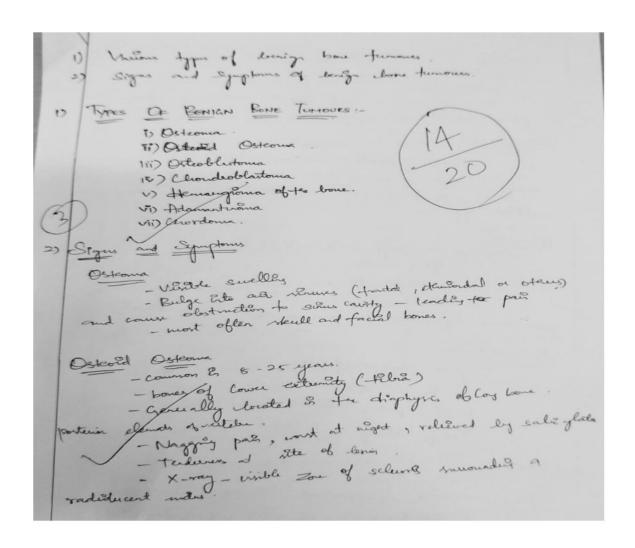
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Long bones ( Diaghynis or metaphynes) but new and decade of life. Achen park Endistogically - well defends worden weed po expande some lesson 2-12cm & rige. Chondeololastoma - young adults, near epiphyseel plate. - Bones wound bree - commonly enrology - Radhologically - well detried lytic levin , - commonly vertebra of skull - your adults. - arguptantie.
- Radiologically - loss of Horizontal strictions, prominence of vertical strinting of affected vertiled body Adamartinome
- jaw, lower-haff tilta. - 10-35 years of age.
- Herimal pass, increase in size graduly - Kray - Honey Comb - like . Corolone lælly melignet rements obnotocrond - Sacrum, Cenied spine Ruselley o Neurological defre Pernestent of pare , Owelles , Neurological defect



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management of Bone tumour Solitary Bone lesion in previous H/o malignoming should not be assumed a melastatic lesson metablatic bone lumos Palliative care epipuyeal, metaglyseal lesions - Prosthetic mot sensitive to chemo, radiotherapy Treatment is surgical



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### Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

This is to certify that \_CHRISTOPHER . A\_ has actively participated in the Value Added Course on *Benign bone tumors* held during FEB2021 - MAY 2021 Organized

Dr. BOBLEE JAMES

RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. JAYAKUMAR

COORDINATOR



	Studen	t Feedba	ck For	m			
Cou	urse Name: BENIGN BONE TUM	ORS					
000	cer code: OR02						
Nan	ne of Student: An ba 3hag	an D		R	oll No.:	)) 3 MB	159
eval	We are constantly looking to improve	e our clas	ses and	deliver	the bes	t training to	you. Your
	uations, comments and suggestions will h	nelp us to	mprove	our per	forman	ce	
	Particulars			,			
SI. NO	Objective of the course is clear	1	2	3	4	5	
2	Course contents met with your					/	
3	expectations Lecturer sequence was well planned						
4	Lectures were clear and easy to					/	
	understand Teaching aids were effective						
5	Instructors encourage interaction and					/	
6	were helpful The level of the course					/	
7							
8	Overall rating of the course  5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2	1	2	3	4	5	
Sugges	tions if any:						
							Anbase Signature



OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE, VILLIANUR COMMUNE, KUDAPAKKAM POST, PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

[ Recognised by Medical Council of India, Ministry of Health letter No. U/12012/249/2005-ME ( P -II ) dt. 11/07/2011 ]

[ Affliated to Bharath University, Chennai - TN ]

Date: 25/5/21

From Dr.Boblee James , Orthopaedics, SLIMS, Pondicherry.

Through Proper Channel

To The Dean, SLIMS, Pondicherry.

Sub: Completion of value-added course: Benign bone tumors

Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department has conducted the value-added course titled: **benign bone tumors** on 24/05/21. We solicit your kind action to send certificates for the participants, that is attached with this letter. Also, I am attaching the photographs captured during the conduct of the course.

Kind Regards

B

Dr.Boblee James

PROFESSOR & HOD
Department of Orthopaedics
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Pondicherry - 605 502.

**Encl:** Certificates

**Photographs** 



