

GIANT FINGER

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Introduction: Giant cell tumour (GCT) is a benign type of bone tumour affecting long bones most commonly at distal femur and proximal tibia. Although it is a benign tumour, they are aggressive and can destroy the surrounding bones. Though it is a common benign tumour of the long bones, for the tumour to be occur on the proximal phalanx are rare. 28 years old female presented with painless swelling over left ring finger for 5 months. The swelling progressively increasing in size for the past 2 months. Examination of left hand revealed deformity of the left ring finger, swelling sizing 4x4cm over the base of ring finger, hard non fluctuant swelling, non-mobile, no veins engorgement, and non-tender. Range of motion are limited due to mass effect of the swelling. No locking of joints.

Discussion: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) a few days later, imaging showed destructive bone lesions involving the entire proximal phalanx with enhancing soft tissue mass and cortical break in keeping with aggressive bone lesion. A diagnosis of GCT of left proximal phalanx ring finger was made. Rays amputation of the left ring finger was done. Intraoperatively, rays amputation was done without disturbing the swelling. Health margins achieved. Histopathological confirmed the diagnosis of GCT.

Conclusion: GCT is a rare tumour, but it may behave unexpectedly, regardless of results of radiological or histological examinations. It is common in long bones metaphysis of leg and arm. Early detection and removal of tumour are imminent to prevent further bone damage as GCT is a benign but aggressive tumour.