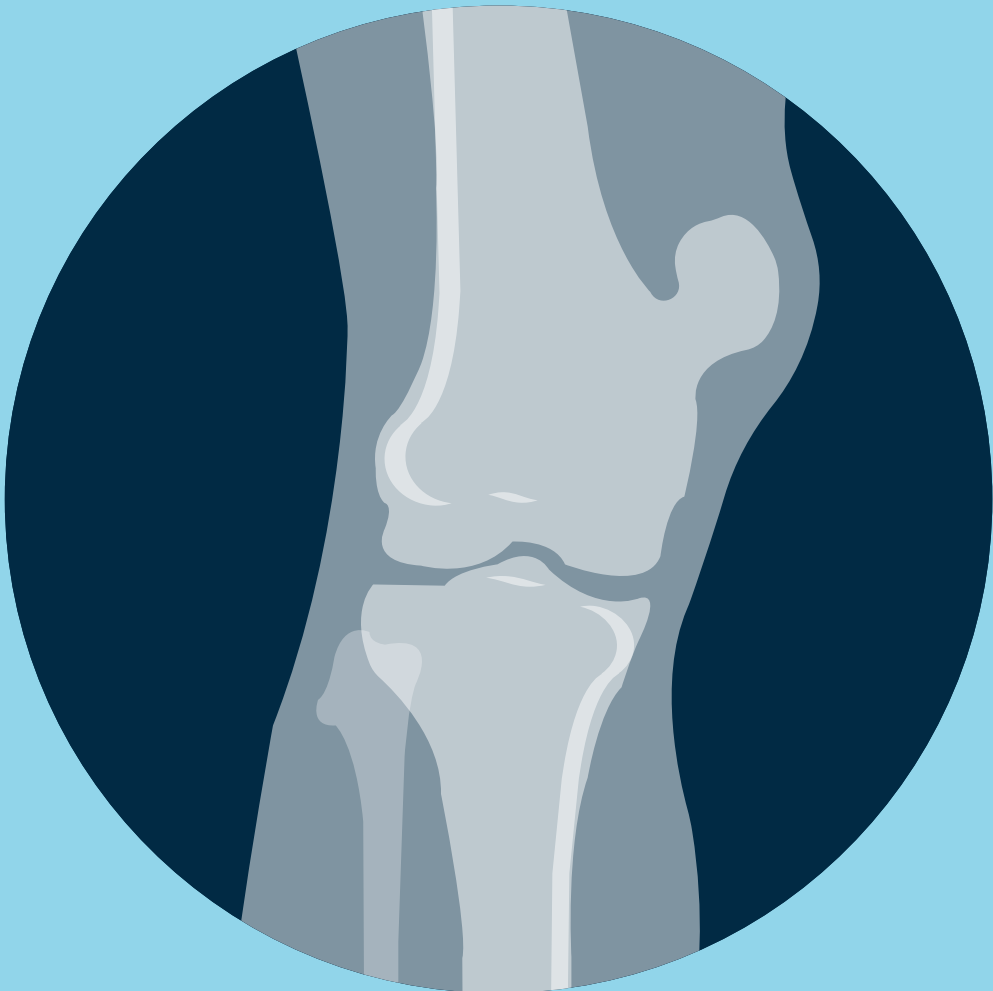


# Functional Outcomes and Complications Following Surgical Treatment of Osteochondromas in Young Patients

Osteochondromas, or osteocartilaginous exostoses (OCEs), one of the most common benign bone tumors, are known to cause knee symptoms in younger patients



Surgical interventions and the consequent functional outcomes, however, have seldom been assessed



## Single-center retrospective evaluation



264 pediatric patients who underwent surgery for solitary periarticular knee OCE

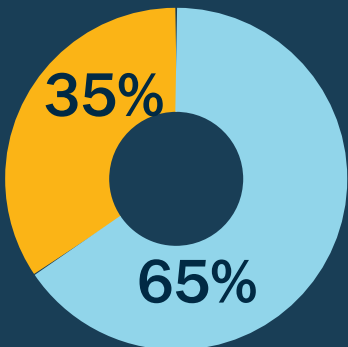


- **58%** Male
- **81%** Athletes

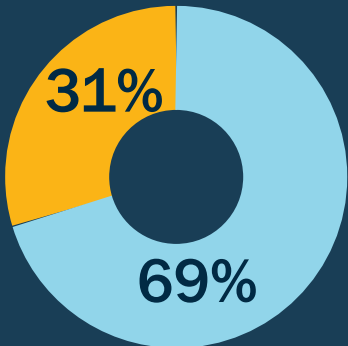
## Assessment of



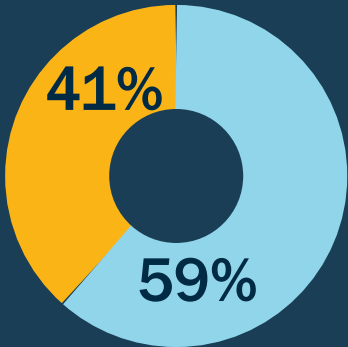
### Clinical features



- Pedunculated
- Sessile



- Medial
- Lateral



- Distal femoral region
- Proximal tibial/fibular region



### Perioperative complications



Lesion recurrence **1.1%**



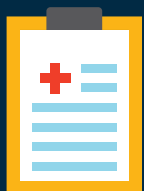
Minor complications **16%**



Major complications **2%**



More common in patients with sessile OCEs, younger age, and distal femoral lesions



### Patient-reported functional outcomes



96% patients resumed sports activities in 2.5 months



Most patients demonstrated excellent functional outcomes irrespective of surgeon training



**Surgery is an effective treatment for OCEs, with excellent functional outcomes and minimal postoperative complications and recurrences**

Surgical Treatment of Solitary Periarticular Osteochondromas About the Knee in Pediatric and Adolescent Patients: Complications and Functional Outcomes

Wu et al. (2021) | DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.20.00998

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