

# Arthroplasty

(3.1 Arthroplasty); Created August 11th, 2019 by Jeremy Deisch, MD; Last edited January 26th, 2020 by Jeremy Deisch, MD

## SAMPLE DICTATION

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(Labeled: \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_) Received \_\_\_\_ is an aggregate of bone and soft tissue, the largest of which is a \_\_ x \_\_ x \_\_ cm [femoral head, tibial plateau, humeral head]. The fragments of [fatty/fibrous] soft tissue range in size from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ cm.

Major pathologic finding(s): The articular surface shows [erosion/pitting], with eburnation of the subjacent bone. There [is/is not] peripheral osteophyte formation. The cut surface shows [unremarkable spongy bone/focal softening/cyst formation].

Specimen Handling: (RS / TE, \_\_\_\_ caps)

## SUGGESTED SAMPLING

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- No sections are necessary for cases with no clinical documentation/suspicion of avascular necrosis or tumor in the specimen, or in cases with gross subchondral softening or other discrete lesion on sectioning
- For cases with discrete gross lesions (subchondral softening, possible tumor, etc), submission of a single cap of the area of interest (with decalcification) is warranted.

## STAGING CRITERIA (AJCC 8TH EDITION)

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- N/A

## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Just an issue on terminology...
  - Cartilaginous degeneration typically presents as pitting and erosion.
  - *Eburnation* is a change of subchondral bone. Normally, the bone under articular cartilage is rough and trabecular. With cartilaginous erosion, the subchondral bone becomes smooth and glistening, like a “cue ball”. This bone change is *eburnation*, a term that should not be used when describing cartilage.