

**00545 Tumours of the Hand and Wrist**

*Pamela Chong, Chung Sze Ryn, Andrew Chin, Muntasir Mannan Choudhury, Duncan Angus McGrouther*

Singapore General Hospital

**Aims:** Large-scale epidemiological data of soft tissue tumours in the hand are infrequently published. The existing literature is not homogeneous with differing accounts of the commonest tumours. Epidemiological data can provide diagnostic cues to guide the workup and management of hand tumours. Epidemiology is also important in the planning and delivery of healthcare services.

**Methodology:** A retrospective review of all patients between 2004 and 2015, who underwent excision of hand tumours in a tertiary hospital in Singapore, was conducted. The following data were collected: age, gender, ethnicity, histological diagnosis, malignancy and location of tumour.

**Result:** A total of 4476 tumors from 4226 patients were identified with a mean age of 51.3 (8–101 years), male to female ratio of 1:1.15. Majority of the patients were Chinese (75%), followed by Malays (9%), Indians (8%) and others (8%). The most common hand tumours excised were ganglions (43%), with the majority located in the wrist. The next most common were giant cell tumours (9%), which were most commonly found in the digits. The majority of soft tissue tumours were benign (97%), with only 3% malignant cases. Tumours were mostly located in the digits (46%) and wrists (40%), with only 14% located over the metacarpals.

**Conclusion:** The overwhelming majority of soft tissue tumours of the hand and wrist are benign and this can guide workup as well as counselling of patients prior to operation. Malignant tumours, while the minority, have the potential for significant morbidity and mortality if not appropriately evaluated or treated.