

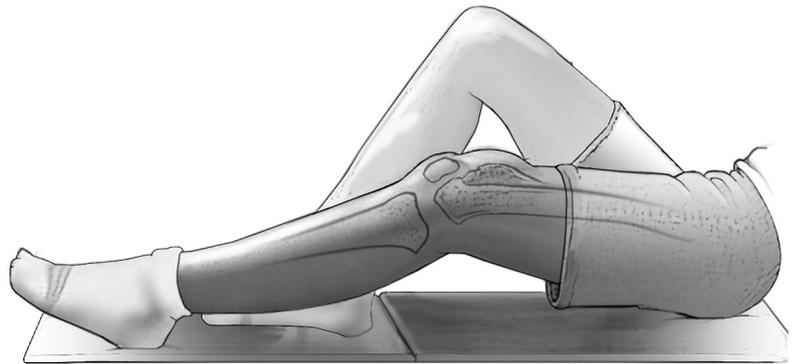
Surgical Options for Cancer

If your child has a malignant tumor, it is serious. It is cancer and can spread fast to other areas. How it is removed depends on:

- The type of tumor
- Its location
- If it has spread to other areas
- Its response to chemotherapy

The Children's Healthcare of Atlanta Limb Deficiency Program provides care that is specific to your child. We will:

- Work with you to decide the best way to remove your child's tumor.
- Help your child get back to being active



Amputation

An amputation is a type of surgery. It removes the limb that has the tumor. We will try to protect the healthy part of your child's limb. This helps keep as much function as possible.

Limb-sparing surgery

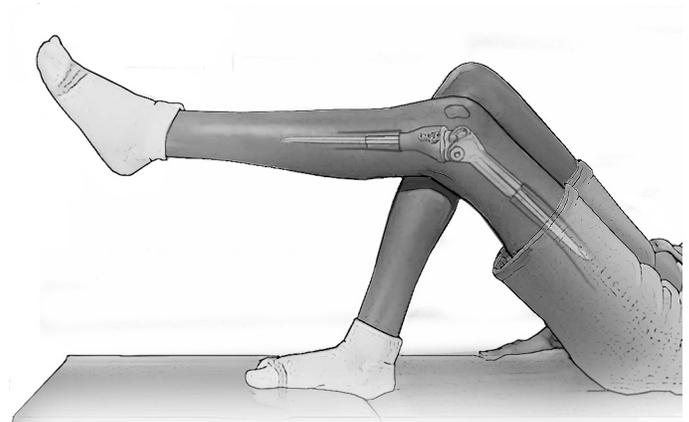
This type of surgery lets your child keep part of his limb. Only the area with the tumor is removed.

The tissue and bone are replaced using one of these:

- Bone transplant
- A type of prosthesis (it might be called an endoprosthesis)
 - It is often used for children younger than age 10.
 - It grows with your child's limb.

We will let you know if this type of surgery is right for your child. We will decide this by:

- Removing a small part of the tumor. This is called a biopsy.
- Looking at how big the tumor is and where it has spread.
- Deciding if all of the tumor can be removed without hurting the rest of the limb.
 - Tumors located near a major nerve or artery may be too dangerous to remove.
 - An amputation or rotationplasty may be needed.



Rotationplasty

This is a surgery that removes some of the limb. It is only used for legs. It keeps more of the limb than an amputation.

- The lower part of the leg is turned 180 degrees and reattached.
- The ankle then acts like a knee.
- It gives more movement and better control with a prosthesis.

Visit www.choa.org/limbdeficiency to learn more about the Children's Limb Deficiency Program.

