

Localized TGCT (GCT-TS) | fast facts

Localized tenosynovial* giant cell tumor (TGCT), a type of rare tumor, is typically non-malignant (not cancerous). You may also hear it called giant cell tumor of the tendon sheath (GCT-TS). Localized TGCT is most commonly found in or around small joints, like the fingers and toes. It can also occur in other joints, like the wrist, ankle, foot, knee, elbow, or hip. Localized TGCT usually is limited to one part of a single joint, but it can limit movement of the joint affected (called range of motion) and damage nearby tissues.

* Pronounced TEN-oh-sin-OH-vee-ul.

What should I expect?



Surgery, either open or arthroscopic,[†] is usually recommended to treat localized TGCT. In many people, **surgery is often a cure**. It is usually easy to see where tumors start and end, so they can often be removed completely. But if localized TGCT does grow back, it typically can be treated with another surgery. To learn more about surgery for localized TGCT, talk with your doctor.

Localized TGCT is the more common type of TGCT. **It is most common in people between 30 and 50 years of age**, although it can affect people of any age. Tumors may cause swelling, which may become painful. They can also limit movement of the joint affected.

[†] During arthroscopic (pronounced AR-thruh-SKAW-pick) surgery, a doctor inserts a tool through a small cut, or incision, in the body to treat the tumor. In open surgery, a doctor makes a large incision to expose and treat the tumor.



Localized TGCT can come back, or recur, after the tumor is removed by surgery. **It can recur in up to 15% of patients.** If you have localized TGCT, it is important to discuss the best way to treat and manage it with your doctor.

**To learn more about localized TGCT,
talk with your doctor and visit TGCTfacts.com.**