Medical Sciences Translation Sample

Source Text:

滑膜软骨瘤是一种少见的关节滑膜等软组织的软骨化生性病变，多发于膝关节，髋关节较罕见。髋关节滑膜软骨瘤虽然是一种良性瘤样病变，但患者会有明显疼痛、关节绞锁等临床症状，晚期甚至会破坏关节骨质，因此对于症状明显的患者应早期手术治疗。传统开放手术治疗髋关节滑膜软骨瘤创伤大，术后发生股骨头缺血性坏死等并发症风险较高，术后恢复时间长，且因瘤体数量多、髋关节结构复杂，彻底清理难度大，术后易复发。随着关节镜的发展，该技术已被逐渐应用于滑膜软骨瘤的治疗。它具有创伤小、术后并发症少、患者恢复快的优点，而且瘤体及滑膜清理较彻底，术后复发率低。由于髋关节滑膜软骨瘤发病率低，国内相关报道较少且样本量小。

Final sent to client version:

Synovial chondromatosis (SC) is a rare disease characterized by cartilaginous metaplasia of the joint synovial membrane and other soft tissues. It most frequently occurs in the knee joint but can occur in the hip joint, albeit rarely. Although hip SC is characterized by benign tumor-like lesions, patients experience significant pain, joint locking, and other clinical symptoms, which could even damage the bones in the joint. Therefore, patients with clear symptoms of hip SC should receive early surgical treatment. The conventional open surgery to treat hip SC is highly invasive, with a high risk of post-operative complications, such as ischemic necrosis of the femoral head, and a long post-operative recovery time. Moreover, complete excision is difficult to achieve due to the large number of tumors and the complex structure of the hip joint, which in turn increases the risk of post-operative recurrence. The development of arthroscopy has gradually led to its use in the treatment of hip SC. Its advantages include small wound size, fewer post-operative complications, and shorter patient recovery time. It can also achieve complete excision of tumors and the synovial membrane, leading to lower post-operative recurrence rates. Due to its low incidence, reports on hip SC in China are limited and have small sample sizes.