OBJECTIVE
Tumorous conditions of the hand are frequently encountered by hand surgeons throughout their career. 15% of all soft tissue tumors and 6% of bone tumors occur in the hand. For this reason, clinicians should be familiar with frequency, distribution and clinical characteristics of the hand tumors and tumor-like lesions. The aim of this study is to present our 10 years experience with tumorous conditions of the hand's incidence, age range & localizations.

METHODS
Between 2006 and 2016 years, 525 patients (288 women, 237 men) diagnosed with hand tumor and tumor-like lesions were evaluated retrospectively in Akdeniz University and Mugla University Faculty of Medicine, Orthopedics and Traumatology Clinics. The mean age of the patients was 41.7 years (range 1-85 years). Analysed data of the patients were sex, age, clinical presentations, radiological investigations, localizations of tumors and histopathological features.

RESULTS
Four hundred sixty four out of 525 cases (%88.4) were soft tissue tumors, 61 cases (%11.6) were osseous tumors of the hand. Majority of the tumors were benign (97.9%). A total of 11 malignant tumors (%2.1) were encountered in the hand; 4 of them were osseous and 7 were soft tissue origin. Malignant soft tissue tumors were squamous cell carcinoma (6 patients) and synovial sarcoma (1 patient). The most common soft tissue tumor was ganglion cyst (n: 161, 30.6%) and the most common location was dorsal wrist. Giant cell tumor of tendon sheath (GCTTS) accounts for %19.6 of all soft tissue tumors as the 2nd most common tumor (n:103). The most frequent localization of the GCTTS in this study is the second finger. In the study, 61 patients had bone tumors and 57 of these tumors were benign. The most common bone tumor was enchondroma (n: 36, 6.8%). Seven patients had osteoid osteoma; and 4 of them originated from carpal bones. Primary malignant bone tumors were extremely rare in the hand; one osteosarcoma, one chondrosarcoma were reported. Metastatic tumors to the hand were seen in two patients; and they were lung carcinoma and chondrosarcoma metastasis.

CONCLUSION
Because of frequent encounter with tumorous conditions of the hand, up-date knowledge and a thorough understanding of nature and demographic characteristics of these lesions is crucial for an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.