Musculoskeletal tumors

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They are prodused in mesenchym

Most of them are benign

Malignant tumors 1-2 % of all malignancies

Bone sarcomas

Soft tissue sarcomas



Pain

- Swelling
- Impaired function
- Pathological fracture
- General symptoms (fever, weaknes, cachexia ...)

Diagnostics

History
X-ray
CT / MRI
Scintigraphy of the skeleton
Chest X-ray, CT of the lungs
Ultrasonography of the abdomen
Biopsy (histology)

Other imaging methods (PET, angiography, laboratory tests. Genetic examination ...



True cut biopsy

Needle biopsy under CT

Excisional biopsy

Histology- experienced pathologist

Biopsy – in special centres

X-ray finding in malignant bone tumors

Aggressive lesions

– Periostal reaction

– Erosions of cortex

- Endostal irregularities

Irregularities







Periostal reaction (spikes)





Codman's triangle





Onion-like periostosis





Osteolytic patches

Erosions of the cortex



Expansion of the tumor





 1. decade: EwingSA
 2.-3. decade: OSA
 3.-4. decade: osteoclastoma, parosteal OSA, chondrosarcoma ...
 5. decade: Myeloma, secondary bone tumors, chondrosarcoma

Staging

TNM classification

T1- T4 (size and localisation)

N0-2 (lymphonodes)

M0, M1- lung, skeleton, liver, CNS

Staging of musculoskeletal tumors (Enneking)

Grade – biological aggressivity

Local finding (T)

N0-2 (lymphonodes)

M0-1 (metastases)

Biological agresivity, Grade

Summary of clinical, radiological and histological findings

G0 benign cytology

G1 invasive growth, mitoses, anaplastic cells

G2 infiltrative growth, no anatomical margins, high vascularity

G3 fast growth, dediferencial tumor cells, distant metastases

Site of tumors

T0 tumor in capsule

T1 extracapsular growth, in compartment Satelites in reactive zone

T2 extracompartmental growth



Extracompartmental growth



Reactive zone- satelite metastases Skip metastases

Metastases

M0 no metastases M1 metastases are present

regional lymphonodes distant metastases- lung, skeleton, liver, CNS

Classification

I L	ow grade			
A	Intracompartmental	G1-2	Τ1	MO
В	Extracompartmental	G1-2	T2	MO
II H	igh grade			
A	Intracompatmental	G3	T1	M0
В	Extracompartmental	G3	T2	MO
🗖 III M	letastatic			
A	Intracompatmental	G1-3	T1	M1
B	Extracompartmental	G1-3	T2	M1

Clinical stage

I. Surgery

II. surgery + radiation + chemotherapy

III. Chemoinduction + radiation (or surgery + chemotherapy)

IV. Paliative management

Therapy Local therapy - surgery - radiotherapy - others (embolisation, RFA ...) Systemic therapy - chemotherapy hormonal therapy bisphosphonates - biological treatment ...

Surgical radicality

- Radical
- Wide resection
- Marginal
- Intralesional



R0 margins of removed tumor - without tumor cells R1 microscopic infiltration R2 macroscopic infiltration

Oncological radicality

R0 surgery is curative

R1 surgery is not curative adjuvant radiotherapy

R2 debulking Surgery is not curative, only paliative Adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy



- Ablative (amputation, disarticulation)

- Limb-salvage surgery

Ablative





Conservative hemipelvectomy Scapulectomy

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Tumor of the pelvis 1. Stage- removal, bone cement + THA 2. Stage- replacement + THA





Tumor of the scapula Removal, replacement of the scapula + total shoulder artroplasty



Intercalary bone graft



Osteocartilaginous grafts



Tumor endoprosthesis

Resection and joint replacement











Composite endoprosthesis



