

RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHONDROSARCOMA AT DIFFERENT LOCALIZATIONS IN THE BONES OF THE SKELETON

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INTRODUCTION. Chondrosarcoma amounts 7–16% of the total number of malignant bone tumors. Around 60% of cases of the disease are diagnosed in middle-aged and elderly patients (40–60 years) [4]. Chondrosarcomas are divided into primary and secondary, and by the degree of malignancy are divided into the highly differentiated, moderately differentiated and poorly differentiated [1, 2]. The main method of treatment of this disease is surgical. The prognosis depends on the degree of chondrosarcoma malignancy [3].

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK. To show the possibility of surgical treatment of chondrosarcoma at different localizations and extent of the tumor in the bones of the skeleton.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The analysis of treatment results of 42 patients with various localization of chondrosarcoma was carried out. Chondrosarcoma of bone in the extremities was observed in 29 (69%) patients, the pelvis in 13 (31%). Surgical treatment in the amount of bone segment resection with arthroplasty was performed in 19 (45,2%) patients; in the amount of bone segment resection without replacing a defect - in 16 (38,1%), amputation or disarticulation of limbs in 7 (16,7%). The average age of the patients was 52,4±1,2 years. Knee arthroplasty was performed in 8 patients, hip — 5, shoulder — 4, ankle — 1, mega total femur arthroplasty — 1; pubic bone resection was performed in 5 patients, iliac — 5, ischium — 3, the proximal part of the fibula — 3. Radical operations were performed in 37 (88,1%) patients. Non-radical operations were performed in 5 (11,9%) patients with localization in the pelvis. The functional outcome of the operated limb was calculated by MSTS system (Musculo-Skeletal Tumor Staging / System /). Quality of life was measured by questionnaire EORTIC-QLQ-C30. The survival rate of patients evaluated by Kaplan–Meier method.

RESULTS. Postoperative complications were observed in 7 (16,7%) patients, tumor recurrence in 8

(19%). After radical surgery recurrences were detected in 3 (8,1%) patients; after non-radical surgery — in 5 (100%). Distant metastases of chondrosarcoma were observed in 10 (23,8%) cases. After sweeping operations tumor metastases were found in 6 (16,2%) patients after nonradical in 4 (80%). Postoperative recovery of limb function and supporting ability was observed in 35 (83,3%) patients. Functional outcome of the limb after arthroplasty amounted 64–92%. The quality of life of patients increased with preoperative 25 points to 84 points after the surgery. Three-year overall survival of patients was — 72,2±4,1%, the five-year — 64,5±4,6%.

CONCLUSIONS. The occurrence of chondrosarcoma relapses usually depends on radical surgery. Chondrosarcoma metastases are determined by the degree of tumor cells differentiation.

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