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Lower Limb Tumour Management David Wood 2015

Lower Limb Tumours

Sarcomas
Biopsy
Staging
Multidisciplinary Management
Resection and Reconstruction

Musculoskeletal tumours

>70 types of sarcoma
1000/yr Australia
40% increase over 10yrs
Average age 29 yrs

Genomics of Cancer Management

Whole genome sequencing \$1000
 Microarrays ~ 20 mutations \$800
 700 mutations-therapeutic relevance
 Personalized medicine

PRESENTATION 10y old painful mass 6m



Management of 50 consecutive sarcomas: WA 1991 -93 ♦ 28 biopsied pre referral to MDT ♦ 3 unnecessary amputations ♦ 14 diagnostic delay 6m ♦ 11 diagnostic delay>1yr 4 missed opportunities to treat with curative intent

WA State Sarcoma Service



Radiologist



Pathologist

Oncologist

Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons

Reconstruct defect
 Cover prosthesis & allograft
 Restore function
 Neurovascular Repair
 Beware DFSP Angiosarcoma & epithelioid sarcoma

Multidisciplinary Management

Clinical assessment
Imaging
Biopsy
Treatment

Imaging

♦ US screening, biopsy guidance screening, initial assessment ♦ XR road map (pre biopsy) ♦ MRI diagnosis / activity metastases >5mm ♦ PET assess systemic therapy fine slice with PET $\diamond CT$

Biopsy After Imaging !

 Fine needle aspiration homogenous cystic lesions sarcoma seeding ♦ Closed core *** LA tract marked with carbon 80% diagnosis Incisional traditional GA 95% diagnosis Excisional low grade lipomatous and cartilagenous lesions

Biopsy Pitfalls

- FNA local recurrence
- Before imaging MRI road map obscured
- ♦ WHOOPS procedure local recurrence
- Sarcoma seeded by haematoma
- Seeding by remote drain placement
- Transverse incision unnecessary amputation

Surgical Staging System

BENIGN		MALIGNANT	
♦ 1	inactive	♦I	low grade
♦ 2	active	◆ II	high grade
♦ 3	addressive		metastases

Histology grade 1, 2, & 3 Giant Cell Tumour of Bone





Surgical Margins Satellites and Skip Lesions

Intralesional
Marginal
Wide
Radical



Surgical Margins

MARGIN RESIDUAL TUMOUR

Intralesional
Marginal
Wide
Radical

macroscopic
microscopic & skips
skips
none (mets)

Stage 1 benign

Inactive Minimal reactive zone Intralesional resection/observe



Stage 2 benign



Stage 2 benign

Active
 Defined reactive zone
 Expansion of bone
 Adjuvant
 Marginal >wide



Surgical Staging System

BENIGN

♦ 1 inactive

♦ 3 AGGRESSIVE



Stage 3 benign

Aggressive
Cortical destruction
Wide reactive zone
Adjuvant down stage
Wide resection



Adjuvant

Physical







Chemical

Adjuvant: Giant Cell Tumour

Acrylic cement
Phenol
Cryosurgery
Bisphosphonates
Denosunab





Sarcomas Surgical Margins

Intralesional
 Marginal
 WIDE
 Radical



Malignant Tumours Broder's Grades



Surgical Staging System

MALIGNANT I LOW GRADE II high grade III metastases



Low grade chondrosarcoma 1A



Surgical Margins

Intralesional
Marginal
WIDE
RADICAL



Low grade chondrosarcoma







Surgical Staging System



G,

Mo

- High grade malignant Extracapsular Intracomp. No @019519595F. Enneking

MALIGNANT

♦ I low grade

♦ II HIGH GRADE

♦ III metastases

Stage IIA & IIB



Wide v Radical
Response to Chemo / DXT
Skips
Relative disability
Amputation v limb salvage
Neurovascular involvement

Amputation v Limb Salvage



Patient preference Function Psychological trauma 2Nd Opinion



Surgical Margins: Amputation

Intralesional
Marginal
Wide
Radical

RADICAL EXARTICULTION WIDE AMPUTATION MARGINAL AMPUTATION INTRACAPSULAR AMPUTATION

Critical Muscle group: Hip - abductors







Stage IIB osteosarcoma allograft arthrodesis



Patient preference - mobility



Surgical Staging System



MALIGNANT ↓ low grade ↓ II high grade METASTASES

Surgical management Palliative amputation



Summary

Early detection & referral to MDT Avoid the WHOOPS procedure Surgical staging system Adjuvant therapy Genomic age of treatment Respect patient's informed views