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Artículos originales (todos) *** Original articles (all)

Connective and Soft Tissue Tumors.

Julio - Agosto 2013 / July - August 2013

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[1]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Frequent mutation of the major cartilage collagen gene COL2A1 in chondrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nat Genet. 2013 Aug;45(8):923-6. doi: 10.1038/ng.2668. Epub 2013 Jun 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/ng.2668](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tarpey PS; Behjati S; Cooke SL; Van Loo P; Wedge DC; Pillay N; Marshall J; O'Meara S; Davies H; Nik-Zainal S; Beare D; Butler A; Gamble J; Hardy C; Hinton J; Jia MM; Jayakumar A; Jones D; Latimer C; Maddison M; Martin S; McLaren S; Menzies A; Mudie L; Raine K; Teague JW; Tubio JM; Halai D; Tirabosco R; Amary F; Campbell PJ; Stratton MR; Flanagan AM; Futreal PA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1] Cancer Genome Project, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridge, UK.

[2].

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondrosarcoma is a heterogeneous collection of malignant bone tumors and is the second most common primary malignancy of bone after osteosarcoma. Recent work has identified frequent, recurrent mutations in IDH1 or IDH2 in nearly half of central chondrosarcomas. However, there has been little systematic genomic analysis of this tumor type, and, thus, the contribution of other genes is unclear. Here we report comprehensive genomic analyses of 49 individuals with chondrosarcoma (cases). We identified

hypermotability of the major cartilage collagen gene COL2A1, with insertions, deletions and rearrangements identified in 37% of cases. The patterns of mutation were consistent with selection for variants likely to impair normal collagen biosynthesis. In addition, we identified mutations in IDH1 or IDH2 (59%), TP53 (20%), the RB1 pathway (33%) and Hedgehog signaling (18%).

[2]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Genome-wide association study identifies two susceptibility loci for osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nat Genet. 2013 Jun 2;45(7):799-803. doi: 10.1038/ng.2645. Epub 2013 Jun 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/ng.2645](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Savage SA; Mirabello L; Wang Z; Gastier-Foster JM; Gorlick R; Khanna C; Flanagan AM; Tirabosco R; Andrulis IL; Wunder JS; Gokgoz N; Patino-Garcia A; Sierrasesumaga L; Lecanda F; Kurucu N; Ilhan IE; Sari N; Serra M; Hattinger C; Picci P; Spector LG; Barkauskas DA; Marina N; de Toledo SR; Petrilli AS; Amary MF; Halai D; Thomas DM; Douglass C; Meltzer PS; Jacobs K; Chung CC; Berndt SI; Purdue MP; Caporaso NE; Tucker M; Rothman N; Landi MT; Silverman DT; Kraft P; Hunter DJ; Malats N; Kogevinas M; Wacholder S; Troisi R; Helman L; Fraumeni JF Jr; Yeager M; Hoover RN; Chanock SJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute, US National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone malignancy of adolescents and young adults. To better understand the genetic etiology of osteosarcoma, we performed a multistage genome-wide association study consisting of 941 individuals with osteosarcoma (cases) and 3,291 cancer-free adult controls of European ancestry. Two loci achieved genome-wide significance: a locus in the GRM4 gene at 6p21.3 (encoding glutamate receptor metabotropic 4; rs1906953; $P = 8.1 \times 10^{-9}$) and a locus in the gene desert at 2p25.2 (rs7591996 and rs10208273; $P = 1.0 \times 10^{-8}$ and 2.9×10^{-7} , respectively). These two loci warrant further exploration to uncover the biological mechanisms underlying susceptibility to osteosarcoma.

[3]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Characterization of uterine leiomyomas by whole-genome sequencing.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - N Engl J Med. 2013 Jul 4;369(1):43-53. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1302736. Epub 2013 Jun 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1056/NEJMoa1302736](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1302736)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mehine M; Kaasinen E; Makinen N; Katainen R; Kampjarvi K; Pitkanen E; Heinonen HR; Butzow R; Kilpivaara O; Kuosmanen A; Ristolainen H; Gentile M; Sjoberg J; Vahteristo P; Aaltonen LA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Genetics, Genome-Scale Biology Research Program, University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Uterine leiomyomas are benign but affect the health of millions of women. A better understanding of the molecular mechanisms involved may provide clues to the prevention and treatment of these lesions. METHODS: We performed whole-genome sequencing and gene-expression profiling of 38 uterine leiomyomas and the corresponding myometrium from 30 women. RESULTS: Identical variants observed in some separate tumor nodules suggested that these nodules have a common origin. Complex chromosomal rearrangements resembling chromothripsis were a common feature of leiomyomas. These rearrangements are best explained by a single event of multiple chromosomal breaks and random reassembly. The rearrangements created tissue-specific changes consistent with a role in the initiation of leiomyoma, such as translocations of the HMGA2 and RAD51B loci and aberrations at the COL4A5-COL4A6 locus, and occurred in the presence of normal TP53 alleles. In some cases, separate events had occurred more than once in single tumor-cell lineages. CONCLUSIONS: Chromosome shattering and reassembly resembling chromothripsis (a single genomic event that results in focal losses and rearrangements in multiple genomic regions) is a major cause of chromosomal abnormalities in uterine leiomyomas; we propose that tumorigenesis occurs when tissue-specific tumor-promoting changes are formed through these events. Chromothripsis has previously been associated with aggressive cancer; its common occurrence in leiomyomas suggests that it also has a role in the genesis and progression of benign tumors. We observed that multiple separate tumors could be seeded from a single lineage of uterine leiomyoma cells. (Funded by the Academy of Finland Center of Excellence program and others.).

[4]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ptpn11 deletion in a novel progenitor causes metachondromatosis by inducing hedgehog signalling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nature. 2013 Jul 25;499(7459):491-5. doi: 10.1038/nature12396. Epub 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/nature12396](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12396)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang W; Wang J; Moore DC; Liang H; Dooner M; Wu Q; Terek R; Chen Q; Ehrlich MG; Quesenberry PJ; Neel BG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Brown University Alpert Medical School and Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island 02903, USA. wyang@lifespan.org

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The tyrosine phosphatase SHP2, encoded by PTPN11, is required for the survival, proliferation and differentiation of various cell types. Germline activating mutations in PTPN11 cause Noonan syndrome, whereas somatic PTPN11 mutations cause childhood myeloproliferative disease and contribute to some solid tumours. Recently, heterozygous inactivating mutations in PTPN11 were found in metachondromatosis, a rare inherited disorder featuring multiple exostoses, enchondromas, joint destruction and bony deformities. The detailed pathogenesis of this disorder has remained unclear. Here we use a conditional knockout (floxed) Ptpn11 allele (Ptpn11(fl)) and Cre recombinase transgenic mice to delete Ptpn11 specifically in monocytes, macrophages and osteoclasts (lysozyme M-Cre; LysMCre) or in cathepsin K (Ctsk)-expressing cells, previously thought to be osteoclasts. LysMCre;Ptpn11(fl/fl) mice had mild osteopetrosis. Notably, however, CtskCre;Ptpn11(fl/fl) mice developed features very similar to metachondromatosis. Lineage tracing revealed a novel population of CtskCre-expressing cells in the perichondrial groove of Ranvier that display markers and functional properties consistent with mesenchymal progenitors. Chondroid neoplasms arise from these cells and show decreased extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway activation, increased Indian hedgehog (Ihh) and parathyroid hormone-related protein (Pthrp, also known as Pthlh) expression and excessive proliferation. Shp2-deficient chondroprogenitors had decreased fibroblast growth factor-evoked ERK activation and enhanced Ihh and Pthrp expression, whereas fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) or mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK) inhibitor treatment of chondroid cells increased Ihh and Pthrp expression. Importantly, smoothed inhibitor treatment ameliorated metachondromatosis features in CtskCre;Ptpn11(fl/fl) mice. Thus, in contrast to its pro-oncogenic role in haematopoietic and epithelial cells, Ptpn11 is a tumour suppressor in cartilage, acting through a FGFR/MEK/ERK-dependent pathway in a novel progenitor cell population to prevent excessive Ihh production.

[5]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Comment on 'Elevated preoperative neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio is associated with poor prognosis in soft-tissue sarcoma patients': neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio may be predictor of mortality in patients with soft-tissue sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Br J Cancer. 2013 Jun 25;108(12):2625-6. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2013.275. Epub 2013 Jun 4.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1038/bjc.2013.275](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Balta S; Demirkol S; Sarlak H; Kurt O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Gulhane Medical Academy, Department of Cardiology, Ankara, Turkey.

PTPTPTP - Journal Article

[6]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - HuR cytoplasmic expression is associated with increased cyclin A expression and inferior disease-free survival in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histopathology. 2013 Mar 27. doi: 10.1111/his.12148.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1111/his.12148](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wei YC; Chou FF; Li CF; Li WM; Chen YY; Lan J; Li SH; Fang FM; Hu TH; Yu SC; Eng HL; Uen YH; Tian YF; Wang JC; Huang HY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Pathology, Kaohsiung Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIMS: HuR is an RNA-binding protein that post-transcriptionally modulates the expression of various target genes involved in carcinogenesis, such as CCNA2, which encodes cyclin A. The aim of this study was to evaluate the significance of HuR expression and subcellular localization in a large cohort of gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs). METHODS AND RESULTS: HuR immunostaining was assessable for nuclear and cytoplasmic expression in 341 cases on tissue microarrays of primary GISTs, of which 318, 296 and 193 cases were also characterized for Ki67 labelling, cyclin A immunoreexpression, and KIT and PDGFRA receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) genotypes, respectively. The results of HuR nuclear and cytoplasmic expression were correlated with disease-free survival (DFS) and clinicopathological, immunohistochemical and RTK genotypic variables. HuR cytoplasmic expression was present in 42% of primary GISTs, and was significantly related to epithelioid histology, larger tumour size, NIH risk category, and nuclear expression of Ki67 and cyclin A. Importantly, HuR cytoplasmic expression ($P < 0.001$) and cyclin A overexpression ($P < 0.001$) were strongly associated with worse DFS. Both variables remained independently predictive of adverse outcome [$P = 0.020$ and risk ratio (RR) 2.605 for cytoplasmic HuR; $P = 0.026$ and RR 2.763 for cyclin A]. CONCLUSIONS: HuR cytoplasmic expression not only correlates with adverse prognosticators and cyclin A overexpression, but also independently predicts worse DFS, indicating a causative role in conferring tumour aggressiveness.

[7]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inherited human OX40 deficiency underlying classic Kaposi sarcoma of childhood.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Exp Med. 2013 Jul 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1084/jem.20130592

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Byun M; Ma CS; Akcay A; Pedergnana V; Palendira U; Myoung J; Avery DT; Liu Y; Abhyankar A; Lorenzo L; Schmidt M; Lim HK; Cassar O; Migaud M; Rozenberg F; Canpolat N; Aydogan G; Fleckenstein B; Bustamante J; Picard C; Gessain A; Jouanguy E; Cesarman E; Olivier M; Gros P; Abel L; Croft M; Tangye SG; Casanova JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - St. Giles Laboratory of Human Genetics of Infectious Diseases, Rockefeller Branch, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10065.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi sarcoma (KS), a human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8; also called KSHV)-induced endothelial tumor, develops only in a small fraction of individuals infected with HHV-8. We hypothesized that inborn errors of immunity to HHV-8 might underlie the exceedingly rare development of classic KS in childhood. We report here autosomal recessive OX40 deficiency in an otherwise healthy adult with childhood-onset classic KS. OX40 is a co-stimulatory receptor expressed on activated T cells. Its ligand, OX40L, is expressed on various cell types, including endothelial cells. We found OX40L was abundantly expressed in KS lesions. The mutant OX40 protein was poorly expressed on the cell surface and failed to bind OX40L, resulting in complete functional OX40 deficiency. The patient had a low proportion of effector memory CD4+ T cells in the peripheral blood, consistent with impaired CD4+ T cell responses to recall antigens in vitro. The proportion of effector memory CD8+ T cells was less diminished. The proportion of circulating memory B cells was low, but the antibody response in vivo was intact, including the response to a vaccine boost. Together, these findings suggest that human OX40 is necessary for robust CD4+ T cell memory and confers apparently selective protective immunity against HHV-8 infection in endothelial cells.

[8]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Phase I trial of sorafenib in combination with ifosfamide in patients with advanced sarcoma: a Spanish group for research on sarcomas (GEIS) study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Invest New Drugs. 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10637-013-9989-](http://1007/s10637-013-9989-9)

[9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Martin-Liberal J; Lopez-Pousa A; Broto JM; Cubedo R; Gallego O; Brendel E; Tirado OM; Del Muro XG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sarcoma Unit, The Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, SW3 6JJ, London, UK, juan.martin@rmh.nhs.uk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background This phase I trial assessed safety, pharmacokinetics (PK), dose limiting toxicity (DLT), maximum tolerated dose and recommended dose (RD) of the combination of sorafenib plus ifosfamide in patients with advanced sarcoma. Methods Twelve sarcoma patients (9 soft-tissue, 3 bone sarcoma) were treated with sorafenib plus ifosfamide (starting doses 200 mg bid and 6 g/m² respectively). A 3 + 3 dose escalation design with cohorts of 3-6 patients was used. A study to assess the in vitro efficacy of the combination was also conducted. Results Three DLTs were observed: fatigue grade 4 with sorafenib 400 mg bid plus ifosfamide 6 g/m² and encephalopathy and emesis grade 3 with sorafenib 400 mg bid plus ifosfamide 7.5 g/m². Other toxicities included diarrhea, hand-foot syndrome, mucositis, neutropenia, skin rash and thrombocytopenia. There were no relevant effects on PK of sorafenib but an increase in ifosfamide active metabolite 4-hydroxy-ifosfamide was observed. Eight patients achieved stable disease lasting more than 12 weeks. An additive effect was observed in vitro. Conclusions RD was sorafenib 400 mg bid plus ifosfamide 6 g/m², allowing administration of active doses of both agents. Limited preliminary antitumor activity was also observed. A phase II study is currently ongoing.

[9]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Long-term Results of Adjuvant Imatinib Mesylate in Localized, High-Risk, Primary Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor: ACOSOG Z9000 (Alliance) Intergroup Phase 2 Trial.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg. 2013 Jul 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SLA.0b013e3182a15eb7](https://doi.org/10.1097/SLA.0b013e3182a15eb7)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dematteo RP; Ballman KV; Antonescu CR; Corless C; Kolesnikova V; von Mehren M; McCarter MD; Norton J; Maki RG; Pisters PW; Demetri GD; Brennan MF; Owzar K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY daggerAlliance Statistics and Data Center, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN double daggerOregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR section signFox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA paragraph signUniversity of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO ||Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford CA ** Mt Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY daggerdaggerUniversity of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX double daggerdouble daggerDana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; and section sign section signAlliance Statistics and Data Center, Duke University, Durham, NC.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE:: To conduct the first adjuvant trial of imatinib mesylate for treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). BACKGROUND:: GIST is the most common sarcoma. Although surgical resection has been the mainstay of therapy for localized, primary GIST, postoperative tumor recurrence is common. The KIT protooncogene or, less frequently, platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha is mutated in GIST; the gene products of both are inhibited by imatinib mesylate. METHODS:: This was a phase II, intergroup trial led by the American College of Surgeons Oncology Group, registered at ClinicalTrials.gov as NCT00025246. From September 2001 to September 2003, we accrued 106 patients who had undergone complete gross tumor removal but were deemed at high risk for recurrence. Patients were prescribed imatinib 400 mg per day for 1 year and followed with serial radiologic evaluation. The primary endpoint was overall survival (OS). RESULTS:: After a median follow-up of 7.7 years, the 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rates were 99%, 97%, and 83%, which compared favorably with a historical 5-year OS rate of 35%. The 1-, 3-, and 5-year recurrence-free survival (RFS) rates were 96%, 60%, and 40%. On univariable analysis, age and mitotic rate were associated with OS. On multivariable analysis, the RFS rate was lower with increasing tumor size, small bowel site, KIT exon 9 mutation, high mitotic rate, and older age. CONCLUSIONS:: Adjuvant imatinib in patients with primary GIST who are at high risk of recurrence prolongs OS compared with that of historical controls. Optimal duration of adjuvant therapy remains undefined. (NCT00025246).

[10]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic factors for teenage and adult patients with high-grade osteosarcoma: an analysis of 240 patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Oncol. 2013 Sep;30(3):624. doi: 10.1007/s12032-013-0624-6. Epub 2013 Jun 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12032-013-0624-](#)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Durnali A; Alkis N; Cangur S; Yukruk FA; Inal A; Tokluoglu S; Seker MM; Bal O; Akman T; Inanc M; Isikdogan A; Demirci A; Helvaci K; Oksuzoglu B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Dr. A.Y.Ankara Oncology Training and Research Hospital, 13. Street No: 56, Yenimahalle, 06200 Ankara, Turkey. aysadurnali@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of this retrospective, multicenter study was to evaluate clinicopathological characteristics, prognostic factors and treatment outcomes of teenage and adult patients with high-grade osteosarcoma. A total of 240 osteosarcoma patients who were diagnosed and treated from March 1995 to September 2011 were analyzed. Median age was 20 years (range 13-74 years), and 153 patients (63.8%) were male. Primary tumor localization was

extremity in 204 patients (85.4 %), trunk in 21 patients (8.8%) and head and neck region in 14 patients (5.9%). According to American Joint Committee on Cancer staging system, 186 patients (77.5%) were stage II, 3 (1.3%) were stage III and 48 (20.0%) were stage IV. Median overall survival (OS) was 55 months (95 % CI 36.8-73.1 months). OS after 2, 5 and 10 years were 67, 49 and 42%, respectively. Univariable analysis for OS showed that male gender ($p = 0.032$), high baseline lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level ($p < 0.001$), high baseline serum alkaline phosphatase level ($p = 0.002$), telangiectatic subtype ($p = 0.023$), presence of metastasis at diagnosis ($p < 0.001$), presence of tumor positive margins after primary surgery ($p = 0.015$), poor pathological response to preoperative chemotherapy ($p = 0.006$) and presence of recurrent disease during follow-up period ($p < 0.001$) were significantly associated with poor survival. Patients who received postoperative methotrexate plus doxorubicin plus cisplatin (M + A + P) combination regimen ($p = 0.019$), underwent surgery for recurrent disease ($p < 0.001$) and received chemotherapy for recurrent disease ($p < 0.001$) had longer OS. In multivariable analysis for OS, only high LDH level ($p = 0.002$) and the presence of metastasis at diagnosis ($p = 0.011$) were associated with poor OS, whereas the patients who received chemotherapy for recurrent disease had a longer OS ($p = 0.009$).

[11]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Distinguishing Between Lymphangiomyomatosis and Carcinomatous Peritonitis in a Patient With Ovarian Cancer.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jun 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1200/JCO.2012.45.3019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hirasawa A; Sato T; Ueno M; Akahane T; Susumu N; Betsuyaku T; Aoki D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan.

[12]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Proton beam radiotherapy: report of the first patient treated at the Centro Nazionale di Adroterapia Oncologica (CNAO) [National Center of Oncologic Hadron Therapy].

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumori. 2013 Mar-Apr;99(2):e34-7. doi: 10.1700/1283.14204.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1700/1283.14204](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Orecchia R; Srivastava A; Fiore MR; Vitolo V; Fossati P; Vischioni B; Iannalfi A; Tuan J; Ciocca M; Molinelli S; Mirandola A; Vilches G; Mairani A; Tagaste B; Baroni G; Rossi S; Krenkli M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Fondazione CNAO, Pavia, Italy.
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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Proton beam radiotherapy, an innovative treatment modality, allows delivery of high radiation doses to the target while sparing surrounding healthy structures. The Centro Nazionale di Adroterapia Oncologica (CNAO), equipped with a synchrotron and capable of using both protons and ions, initiated its clinical activity in September 2011. The first treatment of a skull base tumor with protons is reported here. The case of a 26-year-old man with an intracranial low-grade chondrosarcoma of the right petroclival junction is discussed with emphasis on technical and clinical details. Two previous surgical interventions had achieved partial removal of the tumor and the patient was treated with protons for residual disease. The prescribed dose was 70 GyE in 35 fractions of 2 GyE. Treatment was completed with minimal acute toxicity consisting of grade 1 alopecia and nausea. Nine months after treatment the disease is locally controlled. Use of high-energy protons at CNAO is a safe and effective means of treating a tumor located near critical normal structures.

[13]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Phase I Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of Pazopanib in Children With Soft Tissue Sarcoma and Other Refractory Solid Tumors: A Children's Oncology Group Phase I Consortium Report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jul 15.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1200/JCO.2012.47.0914](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Glade Bender JL; Lee A; Reid JM; Baruchel S; Roberts T; Voss SD; Wu B; Ahern CH; Ingle AM; Harris P; Weigel BJ; Blaney SM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Julia L. Glade Bender and Alice Lee, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY; Joel M. Reid, Mayo Clinic Cancer Center, Rochester; Brenda J. Weigel, University of Minnesota Amplatz Children's Hospital, Minneapolis, MN; Timothy Roberts, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA; Stephan D. Voss, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA; Charlotte H. Ahern and Susan M. Blaney, Texas Children's Cancer Center, Houston, TX; Ashish M. Ingle, Children's Oncology Group, Operations Center, Arcadia, CA; Pamela Harris, Cancer Treatment Experimental Program, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD; Sylvain Baruchel and Bing Wu, University of Toronto, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE Pazopanib, an oral multikinase angiogenesis inhibitor, prolongs progression-free survival in adults with soft tissue sarcoma (STS). A phase I pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic study of two formulations of pazopanib was performed in children with STS or other refractory solid tumors. PATIENTS AND METHODS Pazopanib (tablet

formulation) was administered once daily in 28-day cycles at four dose levels (275 to 600 mg/m²) using the rolling-six design. Dose determination for a powder suspension was initiated at 50% of the maximum-tolerated dose (MTD) for the intact tablet. Ten patients with STS underwent dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) scanning at baseline and 15 +/- 2 days after initiation of pazopanib at the tablet MTD. Results Fifty-three patients were enrolled; 51 were eligible (26 males; median age, 12.9 years; range, 3.8 to 23.9 years). Hematologic and nonhematologic toxicities were generally mild, with dose-limiting lipase, amylase, and ALT elevation, proteinuria, and hypertension. One patient with occult brain metastasis had grade 4 intracranial hemorrhage. The MTD was 450 mg/m² for tablet and 160 mg/m² for suspension. Steady-state trough concentrations were reached by day 15 and did not seem to be dose dependent. One patient each with hepatoblastoma or desmoplastic small round cell tumor achieved a partial response; eight patients had stable disease for >= six cycles, seven of whom had sarcoma. All patients with evaluable DCE-MRI (n = 8) experienced decreases in tumor blood volume and permeability (P < .01). Placental growth factor increased, whereas endoglin and soluble vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 decreased (P < .01; n = 41). CONCLUSION Pazopanib is well tolerated in children, with evidence of antiangiogenic effect and potential clinical benefit in pediatric sarcoma.

[14]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Patterns of local recurrence and dose fractionation of adjuvant radiation therapy in 462 patients with soft tissue sarcoma of extremity and trunk wall.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys. 2013 Aug 1;86(5):949-55. doi: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2013.04.015. Epub 2013 May 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ijrobp.2013.04.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jebsen NL; Engellau J; Engstrom K; Bauer HC; Monge OR; Muren LP; Eide GE; Trovik CS; Bruland OS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Oncology, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway. Electronic address: nina.louise.jebesen@helse-bergen.no.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: To study the impact of dose fractionation of adjuvant radiation therapy (RT) on local recurrence (LR) and the relation of LR to radiation fields. METHODS AND MATERIALS: LR rates were analyzed in 462 adult patients with soft tissue sarcoma who underwent surgical excision and adjuvant RT at five Scandinavian sarcoma centers from 1998 to 2009. Medical records were reviewed for dose fractionation parameters and to

determine the location of the LR relative to the radiation portals. RESULTS: Fifty-five of 462 patients developed a LR (11.9%). Negative prognostic factors included intralesional surgical margin (hazard ratio [HR]: 7.83, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 3.08-20.0), high malignancy grade (HR: 5.82, 95% CI: 1.31-25.8), age at diagnosis (HR per 10 years: 1.27, 95% CI: 1.03-1.56), and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor histological subtype (HR: 6.66, 95% CI: 2.56-17.3). RT dose was tailored to margin status. No correlation between RT dose and LR rate was found in multiple Cox regression analysis. The majority (65%) of LRs occurred within the primary RT volume. CONCLUSIONS: No significant dose-response effect of adjuvant RT was demonstrated. Interestingly, patients given 45-Gy accelerated RT (1.8 Gy twice daily/2.5 weeks) had the best local outcome. A total dose of 50 Gy in 25 fractions seemed adequate following wide margin surgery. The risk of LR was associated with histopathologic subtype, which should be included in the treatment algorithm of adjuvant RT in soft tissue sarcoma.

[15]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Immunological changes in psoriasis patients under long-term treatment with fumaric acid esters: risk of Kaposi sarcoma occurrence?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Dermatol. 2013 Jun 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1684/ejd.2013.2014](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Philipp S; Kokolakis G; Hund M; Witte E; Witte K; Kunz S; Roewert HJ; Sterry W; Sabat R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Psoriasis Research and Treatment Center,, Interdisciplinary Group of Molecular Immunopathology, Dermatology / Medical Immunology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Psoriasis is a chronic skin disorder. The most frequently used systemic anti-psoriatic therapy in Germany is fumaric acid esters (FAE). Objectives: We aimed to characterize immunological changes in psoriasis patients under FAE treatment. Methods and Materials: Over 200 flow-cytometry analyses of blood from 27 psoriasis patients and histological, molecular, and serological analyses of samples from a patient who developed Kaposi sarcoma (KS) during FAE therapy were performed. Results: The patients receiving FAE showed decreased CD8+ T cell counts, in particular during the first six months. The CD4+ T cell decline was less pronounced and delayed in time. In a patient with KS, we found a profound CD4 and CD8 lymphocytopenia, as well as a NK cell number reduction, although leukocyte and lymphocyte counts were within the recommended limits. The patient was HIV negative, but positive for HHV8. After cessation of FAE therapy, KS regressed. Discussion: HHV8 infection and iatrogenic T cell reduction, prominently of CD8+ T cells, could have contributed to KS development in this patient. Therefore, we suggest a control of CD4+ and CD8+ T cell counts in

addition to the commonly-used differential blood counts in patients with a higher HHV8 prevalence or at high risk of other latent viral infections.

[16]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Acute promyelocytic leukemia presenting as a mass in the external ear.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Blood. 2013 Jun 6;121(23):4616.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Seftel M; Serebrin A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Manitoba.

[17]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dosimetric accuracy of proton therapy for chordoma patients with titanium implants.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Phys. 2013 Jul;40(7):071727. doi: 10.1118/1.4810942.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1118/1.4810942](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Verburg JM; Seco J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02114 and School of Medical Physics and Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Purpose: To investigate dosimetric errors in proton therapy treatment planning due to titanium implants, and to determine how these affect postoperative passively scattered proton therapy for chordoma patients with orthopedic hardware. Methods: The presence of titanium hardware near the tumor may affect the dosimetric accuracy of proton therapy. Artifacts in the computed tomography (CT) scan can cause errors in the proton stopping powers used for dose calculation, which are derived from CT numbers. Also, clinical dose calculation algorithms may not accurately simulate proton beam transport through the implants, which have very different properties as compared to human tissue. The authors first evaluated the impact of these two main issues. Dose errors introduced by metal artifacts were studied using phantoms with and without titanium inserts, and patient scans on which a metal artifact reduction method was applied. Pencil-beam dose calculations were compared to models of nuclear interactions in titanium and Monte Carlo simulations. Then, to assess the overall impact on treatment plans for chordoma, the authors compared the original clinical treatment plans to recalculated dose distributions employing both metal artifact reduction and Monte Carlo methods. Results: Dose recalculations of clinical proton fields showed that metal artifacts cause range errors up to 6 mm distal to regions

affected by CT artifacts. Monte Carlo simulations revealed dose differences >10% in the high-dose area, and range differences up to 10 mm. Since these errors are mostly local in nature, the large number of fields limits the impact on target coverage in the chordoma treatment plans to a small decrease of dose homogeneity. Conclusions: In the presence of titanium implants, CT metal artifacts and the approximations of pencil-beam dose calculations cause considerable errors in proton dose calculation. The spatial distribution of the errors however limits the overall impact on passively scattered proton therapy for chordoma.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing sarcoma of the proximal phalanx: case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Plast Surg Hand Surg. 2013 Jul 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/2000656X.2013.814314](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fujii H; Honoki K; Kobata Y; Yajima H; Kido A; Takakura Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Nara Medical University, Nara, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract We report a case of primary Ewing sarcoma of the proximal phalanx of the right middle finger in an 18-year-old boy. He was treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy, followed by ray amputation. To restore maximum function, the index ray was transferred to the base of the third metacarpal bone and fixed with a plate. The function of his right hand after the operation was excellent and the cosmetic appearance acceptable. There was no evidence of local recurrence or metastasis after 20 months follow up.

[18]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The benefit of using CT-perfusion imaging for reliable response monitoring in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) undergoing treatment with novel targeted agents.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Radiol. 2013 May 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0284185113484642](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Betz M; Kopp HG; Spira D; Claussen CD; Horger M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Eberhard-Karls-University, Tbingen.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solely size-based response criteria may be unreliable in patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors, because they typically underestimate responses to treatment. As GISTs are generally hypervascularized and novel targeted drugs knowingly affect angiogenic signaling pathways, perfusion measurements are expected to

deliver important information about their efficacy. This pictorial essay illustrates the benefit of using complementary CT-perfusion-based measurements for more accurate evaluation of response to therapy in GIST.

[19]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Detection of mutant free circulating tumor DNA in the plasma of patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) harboring activating mutations of CKIT or PDGFRA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Jul 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-0765](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maier J; Lange T; Kerle I; Specht K; Brugel M; Wickenhauser C; Jost P; Niederwieser D; Peschel C; Duyster J; von Bubnoff N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Innere Medizin-Hamatologie, Internistische Onkologie, Universitätsklinikum Leipzig.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: In gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST), there is no biomarker available that indicates success or failure of therapy. We hypothesized that tumor specific CKIT or PDGFRA mutant DNA fragments can be detected and quantified in plasma samples of GIST patients. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: We prospectively collected 291 plasma samples from 38 subjects with GIST harbouring activating mutations of CKIT or PDGFRA detected in tumor tissue, irrespective of current disease status or treatment. We used allele-specific Ligation PCR to detect mutant free circulating (fc)DNA. RESULTS: We were able to detect fcDNA harbouring the tumor mutation in 15 out of 38 patients. Patients with active disease displayed significantly higher amounts of mutant fcDNA compared to patients in CR. The amount of mutant fcDNA correlated with disease course. We observed repeated positive test results or an increase of mutant fcDNA in five patients with progressive disease or relapse. A decline of tumor fcDNA or conversion from positive to negative was seen in five patients responding to treatment. A negative to positive conversion was seen in two patients with relapse and one patient with progression. In two cases, we aimed to identify additional mutations, and found four additional exchanges, including mutations not known from sequentially performed tumor biopsies. CONCLUSIONS: Our results indicate that free circulating DNA harbouring tumor specific mutations in the plasma of patients with GIST can be used as tumor-specific biomarker. The detection of resistance mutations in plasma samples might allow earlier treatment changes and obviates the need for repeated tumor biopsies.

[20]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An open-label, phase 2 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of the anti-IGF-1R antibody cixutumumab in patients with previously treated advanced or metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma or Ewing family of tumours.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Jul 5. pii: S0959-8049(13)00485-1. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.06.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ejca.2013.06.010

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schoffski P; Adkins D; Blay JY; Gil T; Elias AD; Rutkowski P; Pennock GK; Youssoufian H; Gelderblom H; Willey R; Grebennik DO

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University Hospitals Leuven, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium. Electronic address: patrick.schoffski@uzleuven.be.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Cixutumumab (IMC-A12), a fully human immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) monoclonal antibody, exerts preclinical activity in several sarcoma models and may be effective for the treatment of these tumours. METHODS: In this open-label, multicentre, phase 2 study, patients with previously treated advanced or metastatic rhabdomyosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, adipocytic sarcoma, synovial sarcoma or Ewing family of tumours received intravenous cixutumumab (10mg/kg) for 1h every other week until disease progression or discontinuation. The primary end-point was the progression-free survival rate (PFR), defined as stable disease or better at 12weeks. In each tier of disease histology, Simon's optimum 2-stage design was applied (PFR at 12weeks P0=20%, P1=40%, alpha=0.10, beta=0.10). Stage 1 enrolled 17 patients in each disease group/tier, with at least four patients with stable disease or better required at 12weeks to proceed to stage 2. RESULTS: A total of 113 patients were enrolled; all tiers except adipocytic sarcoma were closed after stage 1 due to futility. The 12-week PFR was 12% for rhabdomyosarcoma (n=17), 14% for leiomyosarcoma (n=22), 32% for adipocytic sarcoma (n=37), 18% for synovial sarcoma (n=17) and 11% for Ewing family of tumours (n=18). Median progression-free survival (weeks) was 6.1 for rhabdomyosarcoma, 6.0 for leiomyosarcoma, 12.1 for adipocytic sarcoma, 6.4 for synovial sarcoma and 6.4 for Ewing family of tumours. Among all patients, the most frequent treatment-emergent adverse events (AEs) were nausea (26%), fatigue (23%), diarrhoea (23%) and hyperglycaemia (20%). CONCLUSIONS: Patients with adipocytic sarcoma may benefit from treatment with cixutumumab. Cixutumumab treatment was well tolerated, with limited gastrointestinal AEs, fatigue and hyperglycaemia.

[21]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Correction: cell surface expression of epidermal growth factor receptor and her-2 with nuclear expression of her-4 in primary osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Res. 2013 Jul 1;73(13):4169. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-1177. Epub 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-1177](http://dx.doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-1177)

[22]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Overexpression of fibroblast activation protein and its clinical implications in patients with osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Surg Oncol. 2013 Sep;108(3):157-62. doi: 10.1002/jso.23368. Epub 2013 Jun 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/jso.23368](http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jso.23368)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yuan D; Liu B; Liu K; Zhu G; Dai Z; Xie Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Huaian First People's Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Huaian, Jiangsu, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Fibroblast activation protein (FAP) expression has been detected in fibroblastic component of osteosarcomas. The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation of FAP expression with the clinicopathological features of osteosarcoma. METHODS: FAP mRNA and protein expression levels in human osteosarcoma tissues were, respectively detected by RT-PCR, Western blot, and immunohistochemistry assays. RESULTS: FAP mRNA and protein expression were both higher in osteosarcoma than in corresponding noncancerous bone tissues (both $P < 0.001$). In addition, the immunohistochemistry assay found that all patients showed positive FAP expression. Higher FAP expression was significantly correlated with advanced clinical stage ($P = 0.006$), high histological grade ($P = 0.02$), positive metastatic status ($P = 0.01$), shorter overall ($P < 0.001$), and disease-free ($P < 0.001$) survival in osteosarcoma patients. Furthermore, Cox multivariate analysis showed that FAP overexpression was an independent prognostic factor for predicting both overall and disease-free survival of osteosarcoma patients. CONCLUSION: Expression of FAP in osteosarcoma could be adopted as a candidate biomarker for the diagnosis of clinical stage, histological grade and metastasis, and for assessing prognosis, indicating for the first time that FAP may play an important role in tumor development and progression in osteosarcoma. FAP might be considered as a novel therapeutic target against this cancer. J. Surg. Oncol. 2013; 108:157-162. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[23]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Role of IRF4 in IFN-Stimulated Gene Induction and Maintenance of Kaposi Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus Latency in Primary Effusion Lymphoma Cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Immunol. 2013 Aug 1;191(3):1476-85. doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1202514. Epub 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4049/jimmunol.1202514](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Forero A; Moore PS; Sarkar SN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cancer Virology Program, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - IFN regulatory factor (IRF) 4 is a hematopoietic cell-specific transcription factor that regulates the maturation and differentiation of immune cells. Using an inducible expression system, we found that IRF4 directly induced a specific subset of IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) in a type I IFN-independent manner in both epithelial and B cell lines. Moreover, Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV)-encoded viral FLICE inhibitory protein (vFLIP) enhances IRF4-mediated gene induction. Coexpression of IRF4 with vFLIP significantly increased ISG60 (IFIT3) and Cig5 (RSAD2) transcription that was dependent on the ability of vFLIP to activate NF-kappaB. A vFLIP mutant (A57L) defective in NF-kappaB activation failed to enhance IRF4-mediated ISG induction. Thus, we provide a physiologically relevant mechanism by which viral protein-mediated NF-kappaB activation modulates specific ISG induction by IRF4. In contrast, IRF4 also acted as a negative regulator of KSHV replication and transcription activator expression after induction of KSHV lytic reactivation in KSHV-positive primary effusion lymphoma cells. Taken together, these results suggest a dual role for IRF4 in regulating ISG induction and KSHV lytic reactivation in primary effusion lymphoma cells.

[24]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Comprehensive genetic analysis identifies a pathognomonic NAB2/STAT6 fusion gene, nonrandom secondary genomic imbalances, and a characteristic gene expression profile in solitary fibrous tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Genes Chromosomes Cancer. 2013 Jun 12. doi: 10.1002/gcc.22083.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/gcc.22083](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mohajeri A; Tayebwa J; Collin A; Nilsson J; Magnusson L; von Steyern FV; Brosjo O; Domanski HA; Larsson O; Sciort R; Debiec-Rychter M; Hornick JL; Mandahl N; Nord KH; Mertens F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Genetics, University and Regional Laboratories, Lund University, Lund, Sweden.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) is a mesenchymal neoplasm displaying variable morphologic and clinical features. To identify pathogenetically important genetic rearrangements, 44 SFTs were analyzed using a variety of techniques. Chromosome banding and fluorescence in situ

hybridization (FISH) showed recurrent breakpoints in 12q13, clustering near the NAB2 and STAT6 genes, and single nucleotide polymorphism array analysis disclosed frequent deletions affecting STAT6. Quantitative real-time PCR revealed high expression levels of the 5'-end of NAB2 and the 3'-end of STAT6, which at deep sequencing of enriched DNA corresponded to NAB2/STAT6 fusions. Subsequent reverse-transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) analysis identified a NAB2/STAT6 fusion in 37/41 cases, confirming that this fusion gene underlies the pathogenesis of SFT. The hypothesis that the NAB2/STAT6 fusions will result in altered properties of the transcriptional co-repressor NAB2 - a key regulator of the early growth response 1 (EGR1) transcription factor - was corroborated by global gene expression analysis; SFTs showed deregulated expression of EGR1 target genes, as well as of other, developmentally important genes. We also identified several nonrandom secondary changes, notably loss of material from 13q and 14q. As neither chromosome banding nor FISH analysis identify more than a minor fraction of the fusion-positive cases, and because multiple primer combinations are required to identify all possible fusion transcripts by RT-PCR, alternative diagnostic markers might instead be found among deregulated genes identified at global gene expression analysis. Indeed, using immunohistochemistry on tissue microarrays, the top up-regulated gene, GRIA2, was found to be differentially expressed also at the protein level. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[25]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A Recurrent PDGFRB Mutation Causes Familial Infantile Myofibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Hum Genet. 2013 May 22. pii: S0002-9297(13)00213-9. doi: 10.1016/j.ajhg.2013.04.026.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ajhg.2013.04.026](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cheung YH; Gayden T; Campeau PM; Leduc CA; Russo D; Nguyen VH; Guo J; Qi M; Guan Y; Albrecht S; Moroz B; Eldin KW; Lu JT; Schwartzentruber J; Malkin D; Berghuis AM; Emil S; Gibbs RA; Burk DL; Vanstone M; Lee BH; Orchard D; Boycott KM; Chung WK; Jabado N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Infantile myofibromatosis (IM) is the most common benign fibrous tumor of soft tissues affecting young children. By using whole-exome sequencing, RNA sequencing, and targeted sequencing, we investigated germline and tumor DNA in individuals from four distinct families with the familial form of IM and in five simplex IM cases with no previous family history of this disease. We identified a germline mutation c.1681C>T (p.Arg561Cys) in platelet-derived growth factor receptor ? (PDGFRB) in all 11 affected individuals with familial IM, although none of the five individuals with

nonfamilial IM had mutations in this gene. We further identified a second heterozygous mutation in PDGFRB in two myofibromas from one of the affected familial cases, indicative of a potential second hit in this gene in the tumor. PDGFR- β promotes growth of mesenchymal cells, including blood vessels and smooth muscles, which are affected in IM. Our findings indicate p.Arg561Cys substitution in PDGFR- β as a cause of the dominant form of this disease. They provide a rationale for further investigations of this specific mutation and gene to assess the benefits of targeted therapies against PDGFR- β in aggressive life-threatening familial forms of the disease.

[26]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mutations in PDGFRB Cause Autosomal-Dominant Infantile Myofibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Hum Genet. 2013 May 22. pii: S0002-9297(13)00211-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ajhg.2013.04.024.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ajhg.2013.04.024

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Martignetti JA; Tian L; Li D; Ramirez MC; Camacho-Vanegas O; Camacho SC; Guo Y; Zand DJ; Bernstein AM; Masur SK; Kim CE; Otieno FG; Hou C; Abdel-Magid N; Tweddale B; Metry D; Fournet JC; Papp E; McPherson EW; Zabel C; Vaksman G; Morisot C; Keating B; Sleiman PM; Cleveland JA; Everman DB; Zackai E; Hakonarson H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Genetics and Genomic Sciences, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029, USA; Department of Pediatrics, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029, USA; Department of Oncological Sciences, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY 10029, USA. Electronic address: john.martignetti@mssm.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Infantile myofibromatosis (IM) is a disorder of mesenchymal proliferation characterized by the development of nonmetastasizing tumors in the skin, muscle, bone, and viscera. Occurrence within families across multiple generations is suggestive of an autosomal-dominant (AD) inheritance pattern, but autosomal-recessive (AR) modes of inheritance have also been proposed. We performed whole-exome sequencing (WES) in members of nine unrelated families clinically diagnosed with AD IM to identify the genetic origin of the disorder. In eight of the families, we identified one of two disease-causing mutations, c.1978C>A (p.Pro660Thr) and c.1681C>T (p.Arg561Cys), in PDGFRB. Intriguingly, one family did not have either of these PDGFRB mutations but all affected individuals had a c.4556T>C (p.Leu1519Pro) mutation in NOTCH3. Our studies suggest that mutations in PDGFRB are a cause of IM and highlight NOTCH3 as a candidate gene. Further studies of the crosstalk between PDGFRB and NOTCH pathways may offer new opportunities to identify mutations in other genes that result in IM and

is a necessary first step toward understanding the mechanisms of both tumor growth and regression and its targeted treatment.

[27]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The DREAM Complex Mediates GIST Cell Quiescence and Is a Novel Therapeutic Target to Enhance Imatinib-Induced Apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Res. 2013 Aug 2.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-0579](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Boichuk S; Parry JA; Makielski KR; Litovchick L; Baron JL; Zewe JP; Wozniak A; Mehalek KR; Korzeniewski N; Seneviratne DS; Schoffski P; Debiec-Rychter M; Decaprio JA; Duensing A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Authors' Affiliations: Cancer Virology Program, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, Hillman Cancer Center; Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; Department of Medicine, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia; Departments of Oncology and General Medical Oncology and Human Genetics, KU Leuven and University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Molecular Urooncology, Medical Faculty Heidelberg, University of Heidelberg School of Medicine, Heidelberg, Germany; and Department of Pathology, Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) can be successfully treated with imatinib mesylate (Gleevec); however, complete remissions are rare and patients frequently achieve disease stabilization in the presence of residual tumor masses. The clinical observation that discontinuation of treatment can lead to tumor progression suggests that residual tumor cells are, in fact, quiescent and, therefore, able to re-enter the cell-division cycle. In line with this notion, we have previously shown that imatinib induces GIST cell quiescence in vitro through the APCCDH1-SKP2-p27Kip1 signaling axis. Here, we provide evidence that imatinib induces GIST cell quiescence in vivo and that this process also involves the DREAM complex, a multisubunit complex that has recently been identified as an additional key regulator of quiescence. Importantly, inhibition of DREAM complex formation by depletion of the DREAM regulatory kinase DYRK1A or its target LIN52 was found to enhance imatinib-induced cell death. Our results show that imatinib induces apoptosis in a fraction of GIST cells while, at the same time, a subset of cells undergoes quiescence involving the DREAM complex. Inhibition of this process enhances imatinib-induced apoptosis, which opens the opportunity for future therapeutic interventions to target the DREAM complex for more efficient imatinib responses. Cancer Res; 73(16); 1-10. ©2013 AACR.

[28]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lymph node management in patients with paratesticular rhabdomyosarcoma: A Population-Based Analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer. 2013 Jun 6. doi: 10.1002/cncr.28198.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/cncr.28198](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dang ND; Dang PT; Samuelian J; Paulino AC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Paratesticular rhabdomyosarcoma (PTRMS) is the most common primary solid tumor arising from the mesenchymal tissue of the testis. Traditionally, retroperitoneal lymph node dissection is not recommended for children aged <10 years because of the morbidity of the procedure and low risk of retroperitoneal lymph node involvement. In the current study, the authors analyzed the patient and tumor characteristics of PTRMS as well as survival outcomes associated with lymph node dissection status. METHODS: A total of 255 cases of PTRMS were identified from the patient data reported by the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program of the National Cancer Institute from 1973 through 2009. RESULTS: Among 173 patients aged ≥ 10 years, lymph node dissection was found to improve the 5-year overall survival (OS) rate from 64% to 86% ($P < 0.01$). Conversely, patients aged <10 years fared extremely well regardless of lymph node dissection status; the 5-year OS rate was 100% and 97%, respectively, for patients who did versus those who did not undergo lymph node dissection ($P = .37$). The yield of positive lymph nodes was approximately $\geq 20\%$ when < 11 lymph nodes were removed. The incidence of lymph node involvement was also higher in older patients compared with younger patients (40% vs 8%). Radiotherapy improved the OS rate in patients with lymph node involvement (5-year OS rate: 90% with vs 36% without radiation; $P < .0001$). CONCLUSIONS: Lymph node dissection is recommended in patients aged ≥ 10 years. Radiotherapy is beneficial in patients with lymph node-positive disease. Cancer 2013. © 2013 American Cancer Society.

[29]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Reply: Comment on 'Elevated preoperative neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio is associated with poor prognosis in soft-tissue sarcoma patients'.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Br J Cancer. 2013 Jun 25;108(12):2627. doi: 10.1038/bjc.2013.276. Epub 2013 Jun 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/bjc.2013.276](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Szkandera J; Pichler M; Gerger A; Leithner A
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Clinical Oncology, Department of Medicine, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 15, 8036 Graz, Austria.

[30]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The RNA Binding Protein Fused In Sarcoma (FUS) Functions Downstream of PARP in Response to DNA Damage.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Biol Chem. 2013 Jul 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1074/jbc.M113.497974](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mastrocola AS; Kim SH; Trinh AT; Rodenkirch LA; Tibbetts RS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The list of factors that participate in the DNA damage response (DDR) to maintain genomic stability has expanded significantly to include a role for proteins involved in RNA processing. Here, we provide evidence that the RNA binding protein (RBP) fused in sarcoma/translocated in liposarcoma (FUS) is a novel component of the DDR. We demonstrate that FUS is rapidly recruited to sites of laser-induced DNA double strand-breaks (DSBs) in a manner that requires poly(ADP-ribose) (PAR) polymerase (PARP) activity, but is independent of ataxia-telangiectasia mutated (ATM) kinase function. FUS recruitment is mediated by the arginine/glycine-rich (RGG) domains, which directly interact with PAR. In addition, we identify a role for the prion-like domain (PLD) in promoting accumulation of FUS at sites of DNA damage. Finally, depletion of FUS diminished DNA double-strand break (DSB) repair through both homologous recombination (HR) and non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ), implicating FUS as an upstream participant in both pathways. These results identify FUS as a new factor in the immediate response to DSBs that functions downstream of PARP to preserve genomic integrity.

[31]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Seven-year disease-free survival after radical pneumonectomy for a pulmonary artery sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jun 10. pii: S0022-5223(13)00486-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2013.04.022.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.jtcvs.2013.04.022](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Linden PA; Morgan JA; Couper GS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Thoracic and Esophageal Surgery, University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Case Western Reserve School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio. Electronic address: philip.linden@uhhospitals.org.

[32]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Erratum to: Phase I trial of bortezomib and dacarbazine in melanoma and soft tissue sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Invest New Drugs. 2013 Aug;31(4):1095. doi: 10.1007/s10637-013-9997-9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10637-013-9997-](#)

[9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Poklepovic A; Youssefian LE; Winning M; Birdsell CA; Crosby NA; Ramakrishnan V; Ernstoff MS; Roberts JD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Massey Cancer Center and the Division of Hematology, Oncology & Palliative Care, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, 23298-0037, USA.

[33]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors in children and young adults: a clinicopathologic and molecular genetic study of 22 Korean cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - APMIS. 2013 Jun 12. doi: 10.1111/apm.12085.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/apm.12085](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kang G; Park YS; Jung ES; Joo M; Kang MS; Ahn S; Kang GH; Kim KM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Studies on gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) in young patients are limited due to their rarity, and none have been conducted in Asian populations. GISTs from patients under the age of 30 were retrospectively reviewed and were analyzed for clinicopathologic features, immunohistochemistry for SDHB (succinate dehydrogenase subunit B), and mutations for exon 9, 11, 13, and 17 of KIT gene and exon 12, 14, and 18 of PDGFRA gene. We found two pediatric (<18 years old) and 20 young adult (18-30 years old) GIST cases. Pediatric GISTs occurred in two girls, both as solitary masses with epithelioid histology in the stomach. Both GISTs were wild type for KIT and PDGFRA genes, were negative for SDHB, and there was no recurrence during follow-up. Of the 20 GISTs in young adults, 12 (60%) were from extra-gastric locations (six duodenum, five jejunum, and one esophagus), and 16 (80%) showed a spindle cell morphology. Mutations of KIT or PDGFRA genes were identified in 14 (78%) of the 18 cases. One patient with multiple gastric GISTs with perigastric lymph node metastases at presentation developed multiple distant metastases and died of the disease 7.3 years after diagnosis. Of the 19 R0-resected young adult patients, one patient with small

intestinal GIST harboring KIT exon 11 deletion mutation developed recurrence and showed partial responses for imatinib. In summary, compared with pediatric GIST cases, young adult GISTs are heterogeneous and share the characteristics of both pediatric and adult GISTs. When a mesenchymal tumor is clinically suspected in the small intestine of young adults, a GIST should be included in the differential diagnoses. Further mutation studies and extensive treatments are recommended for these cases.

[34]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma of the lung in a young patient treated for osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Dev Pathol. 2013 Jul 30.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 2350/13-06-1350-CR.1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bernardi FD; Garcia JL; de Almeida MT; Zamperlini G; Soares IC; Odone Filho V; Dolhnikoff M; Mauad T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - a Sao Paulo of University, Pathology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract The lungs are the most frequent site of metastasis of osteosarcomas; therefore, children with osteosarcoma are submitted to CT scans periodically to detect precocious lung nodules. Although children with osteosarcoma have a higher incidence of a second malignancy than the general population, secondary malignancies in the lungs are rare. The few reported cases show an epithelial origin. Here we report the case of a 13-year-old boy with a primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma diagnosed 3 years after the osteosarcoma diagnosis, and present a review of the literature.

[35]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Survey among German Gynecologists on the Clinical Management of Patients with Sarcomas of the Uterus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Aug;33(8):3375-81.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen FC; David M; Richter R; Muallem MZ; Chekerov R; Sehouli J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynecology, Charite University Medicine Berlin, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Augustenburger Platz 1, 13353 Berlin, Germany. jalid.sehouli@charite.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aim: To gain more information about the knowledge of the clinical management of uterine sarcoma. MATERIALS AND METHODS: This survey was performed among members of the North-Eastern German Society of Gynecological Oncology (NOGGO) and the German Society of Psychosomatic Medicine in Gynecology and Obstetrics (DGPF) on the treatment of uterine sarcomas. RESULTS: Altogether, 374 gynecologists took

part. When asked about the surgical therapy of leiomyosarcoma, 64% indicated hysterectomy with bilateral adnectomy and lymph node dissection. Answers on the extent of lymphadenectomy in leiomyosarcoma differed widely. When asked about the preferred chemotherapy regimen for metastatic uterine sarcoma, more than 60% of all gynecologists would not apply any chemotherapy. Almost 40% recommended any kind of radiotherapy in this situation. CONCLUSION: There is a great uncertainty about the standard treatment of uterine sarcoma, even among specialists of gynecological oncology. It is time for organized efforts to improve the treatment of uterine sarcoma.

[36]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of Chinese patients with sarcomatoid carcinoma of the bladder.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histol Histopathol. 2013 Jun 27.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Guo AT; Huang H; Wei LX

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, The General Hospital of PLA, Beijing, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to retrospectively analyze the clinicopathological features and prognosis of Chinese patients diagnosed with sarcomatoid carcinoma (SC) of the bladder. METHODS: 13 patients admitted to the General Hospital of People's Liberation Army (PLA) between 1999 and 2010 (study group) and 74 Chinese patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2010 and reported in one of two Chinese databases (literature group). RESULTS: The two groups were similar in all demographic and clinical characteristics except depth of tumor invasion. SC of the bladder was most common in older males and most patients had high-grade or late-stage disease at diagnosis. The 6-month, 1-year, 2-year, and 5-years survival rates were 78.9%, 42.7%, 28.0%, and 21.0%, respectively. Analysis of the association of demographic and clinical characteristics with prognosis indicated no significant effect of sex, age, lesion location, tumor diameter, tumor type, depth of invasion, type of surgery, gross hematuria, and urinary tract infection. CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that the pathologic tumor stage was unrelated to prognosis. Early diagnosis and surgical intervention are preferred strategies for improvement of prognosis. The association between clinical stage and survival time requires further analysis.

[37]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Risk Factors for Metastatic Disease at Presentation with Osteosarcoma: An Analysis of the SEER Database.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2013 Jul 3;95(13):e891-8. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.L.01189.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2106/JBJS.L.01189](https://doi.org/10.2106/JBJS.L.01189)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miller BJ; Cram P; Lynch CF; Buckwalter JA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation (B.J.M., J.A.B.), Internal Medicine (P.C.), and Epidemiology (C.F.L.), University of Iowa, 200 Hawkins Drive, 01015 JPP, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. E-mail address for B.J. Miller: benjamin-j-miller@uiowa.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** Osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone sarcoma and affects all ages. There are substantial differences in management and outcomes for patients who have localized disease compared with distant spread at the time of diagnosis. Our goal was to examine potential risk factors predictive of metastatic disease at presentation. **METHODS:** The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program database was used to identify all patients diagnosed with osteosarcoma from 2000 to 2008 and to classify each patient as having metastatic or localized disease at the time of diagnosis. Patient-based characteristics, tumor characteristics, and county-level socioeconomic measures were analyzed to determine which factors were predictive of an increased rate of distant metastatic disease at presentation. These factors were analyzed as univariate characteristics as well as in a multivariate logistic regression model. **RESULTS:** We identified 2017 cases of high-grade osteosarcoma, and 464 (23.0%) of the patients presented with metastatic disease. In the unadjusted logistic regression analysis, patients had increased odds of metastatic disease at presentation if they had an age of sixty years or more (odds ratio [OR] = 2.22; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.71 to 2.89), had a tumor located in the axial skeleton (OR = 2.47; 95% CI, 1.88 to 3.26), and lived in a county with low socioeconomic status (OR = 1.59; 95% CI, 1.08 to 2.35). These factors remained significant when combined in multivariate models controlling for age, location, and socioeconomic status. For patients with recorded tumor size information (n = 1398), the odds of metastasis at presentation increased by 10% with each additional centimeter of tumor size (OR = 1.10; 95% CI, 1.08 to 1.13). When the patients with missing tumor size information were excluded, socioeconomic status was no longer a significant risk factor for metastasis at presentation in the multivariate model. **CONCLUSIONS:** Osteosarcoma patients with advanced age, a tumor in the axial skeleton, a larger tumor size, and a residence in a less affluent county were more likely to have metastatic disease at presentation. **LEVEL OF EVIDENCE:** Prognostic Level II. See Instructions for Authors for a complete description of levels of evidence.

[38]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Downregulated RhoBTB2 Expression Contributes to Poor Outcome in Osteosarcoma Patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Biother Radiopharm. 2013 Jun 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1089/cbr.2012.1386](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jin Z; Han YX; Han XR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Purpose: Osteosarcoma is a malignant bone tumor. RhoBTB2 protein participated in various cellular activities and influenced pathways responsible for cell cycle and apoptosis. To address its potential as a therapeutic target for osteosarcoma, this study investigated the effect of RhoBTB2 expression on osteosarcoma tissue and cell. Materials and Methods: Real-time PCR and immunohistochemistry analysis were performed to evaluate the level of RhoBTB2 mRNA and protein in 121 osteosarcoma specimens. The relationship of RhoBTB2 expression with clinicopathological parameters of osteosarcoma patients was analyzed using Chi-square test. In addition, a plasmid expressing the RhoBTB2 gene was transfected into human osteosarcoma (HOS) cell using Lipofectamine 2000, and the effects of RhoBTB2 on HOS cell were investigated using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazoliumbromide assay and flow cytometry. Results: This study reports that RhoBTB2 protein is weakly expressed in osteosarcoma specimens, but highly in normal parts of specimens. RhoBTB2 expression is significantly associated with primary location and local recurrence of osteosarcoma. Overexpression of RhoBTB2 results in significant G1 phase arrest and apoptosis in HOS cell. Conclusion: Taken together, we identified the role RhoBTB2 in osteosarcoma tissue and cell. The results might not only be of relevance for diagnosis and prognosis, but potentially also provide a novel target for osteosarcoma therapies.

[39]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Tubulin polymerization promoting protein 1 (TPPP1) increases beta-catenin expression through inhibition of HDAC6 activity in U2OS osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2013 Jul 12;436(4):571-7. doi: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2013.05.076. Epub 2013 May 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.bbrc.2013.05.076](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schofield AV; Gamell C; Bernard O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cytoskeleton and Cancer Unit, St. Vincent's Institute of Medical Research, Australia; Department of Medicine, St. Vincent's Hospital, The University of Melbourne, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The Rho-associated coiled-coil kinase (ROCK) family of proteins, including ROCK1 and ROCK2, are key regulators of actin and intermediate filament morphology. The newly discovered ROCK substrate

Tubulin polymerization promoting protein 1 (TPPP1) promotes microtubule polymerization and inhibits the activity of Histone deacetylase 6 (HDAC6). The effect of TPPP1 on HDAC6 activity is inhibited by ROCK signaling. Moreover, it was recently demonstrated that ROCK activity increases the cellular expression of the oncogene beta-catenin, which is a HDAC6 substrate. In this study, we investigated the interplay between ROCK-TPPP1-HDAC6 signaling and beta-catenin expression. We demonstrate that beta-catenin expression is increased with ROCK signaling activation and is reduced with increased TPPP1 expression in U2OS cells. Further investigation revealed that ROCK-mediated TPPP1 phosphorylation, which prevents its binding to HDAC6, negates TPPP1-mediated reduction in beta-catenin expression. We also show that increased HDAC6 activity resulting from ROCK signaling activation reduced beta-catenin acetylation at Lys-49, which was also accompanied by its decreased phosphorylation by Caesin kinase 1 (CK1) and Glycogen synthase kinase 3beta (GSK3beta), thus preventing its proteasomal degradation. Overall, our results suggest that ROCK regulates beta-catenin stability in cells via preventing TPPP1-mediated inhibition of HDAC6 activity, to reduce its acetylation and degradation via phosphorylation by CK1 and GSK3beta.

[40]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Reoxygenation using a novel CO2 therapy decreases the metastatic potential of osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Exp Cell Res. 2013 Aug 1;319(13):1988-97. doi: 10.1016/j.yexcr.2013.05.019. Epub 2013 May 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.yexcr.2013.05.019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Harada R; Kawamoto T; Ueha T; Minoda M; Toda M; Onishi Y; Fukase N; Hara H; Sakai Y; Miwa M; Kuroda R; Kurosaka M; Akisue T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, 7-5-1 Kusunoki-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe 650-0017, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteosarcoma is the most common primary solid malignant bone tumor. Despite substantial improvements in surgery and chemotherapy, metastasis remains a major cause of fatal outcomes, and the molecular mechanisms of metastasis are still poorly understood. Hypoxia, which is common in malignant tumors including osteosarcoma, increases expressions of hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1alpha, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9, and can induce invasiveness. As we previously showed a novel transcutaneous CO2 application to decrease HIF-1alpha expression and induce apoptosis in malignant fibrous histiocytoma, we hypothesize that transcutaneous CO2 application could suppress metastatic potential of

osteosarcoma by improving hypoxic conditions. Here, we examined the effects of transcutaneous CO2 application on apoptosis, and development of pulmonary metastasis using a highly metastatic osteosarcoma cell line, LM8. Transcutaneous CO2 application significantly decreased tumor growth and pulmonary metastasis in LM8 cells. Apoptotic activity increased, and intratumoral hypoxia was improved with decreased expressions of HIF-1alpha, MMP-2 and MMP-9, significantly, in the CO2-treated tumors. In conclusion, we found that transcutaneous CO2 application can induce tumor cell apoptosis and might suppress pulmonary metastasis by improvement of hypoxic conditions with decreased expressions of HIF-1alpha and MMPs in highly metastatic osteosarcoma cell. These findings strongly indicate that this novel transcutaneous CO2 therapy could be a therapeutic breakthrough for osteosarcoma patients.

[41]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Acute disseminated intravascular coagulation developed after dilation and curettage in an adenomyosis patient: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/MBC.0b013e3283641917](https://doi.org/10.1097/MBC.0b013e3283641917)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang J; Xiao X; Luo F; Shi G; He Y; Yao Y; Xu L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - aDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology
bDepartment of Pathology, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We reported a rare case of acute disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) after dilation and curettage in an adenomyosis and missed abortion patient. The clinical performance improved after treatment with tranexamic acid, blood transfusions and subtotal hysterectomy. Hemorrhage, degeneration and necrosis were found in the myometrium. Pregnancy-related thrombotic tendency, accelerated uterus tissue injury after curettage, activation of coagulation system, microthrombosis formation, myometrium necrosis, exhaustion of coagulation factors and hyperfibrinolysis might play the crucial roles in the pathophysiology of acute DIC. Physicians should be alert that adenomyosis patients undergoing dilation and curettage may be in danger of DIC.

[42]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Two Cases of Clear Cell Sarcoma with Different Clinical and Genetic Features: Cutaneous Type with BRAF Mutation and Subcutaneous Type with KIT Mutation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Br J Dermatol. 2013 Jun 25. doi: 10.1111/bjd.12480.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/bjd.12480

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Park BM; Jin SA; Choi YD; Shin SH; Jung ST; Lee JB; Lee SC; Yun SJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Dermatology, Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Clear cell sarcoma, also known as malignant melanoma of soft parts, is a rare malignancy constituting approximately 1% of all soft-tissue sarcomas. It occurs predominantly in the lower extremities of young adults, manifesting as a deep, painless, slow-growing mass. Clear cell sarcoma is sometimes confused with other types of melanoma because of its melanocytic differentiation. Although BRAF and KIT mutations are well-known melanocytic tumour-promoting mutations frequently found in cutaneous melanoma, they are rare or absent in clear cell sarcoma. We present two cases of clear cell sarcoma with different clinical and genetic features. Both female patients, aged 25 and 20 years, presented with a palpable nodule on a lower extremity. Biopsies of both tumours revealed features identical to clear cell sarcoma. Each tumour cell was positive for S100 protein and HMB-45. However, one patient's tumour was localized to the dermis, with many multinucleated giant cells, whereas the other was located in the deep subcutaneous fat layer near bone. Fluorescence in situ hybridization demonstrated the presence of characteristic EWSR1 gene rearrangement in both cases. RT-PCR and sequencing of PCR product revealed EWSR1-ATF1 type 1 fusion transcript in both cases. In addition, we detected BRAF mutation in the dermal type and the KIT mutation in the subcutaneous type. It is of interest that the BRAF and KIT mutations are known to be very rare in clear cell sarcoma. On the basis of our observations, we suggest that mutation inhibitors may be useful in selected patients with mutated clear cell sarcoma lineages. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

[43]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Loss of microRNA-132 predicts poor prognosis in patients with primary osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cell Biochem. 2013 Sep;381(1-2):9-15. doi: 10.1007/s11010-013-1677-8. Epub 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11010-013-1677-](http://1007/s11010-013-1677-8)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang J; Gao T; Tang J; Cai H; Lin L; Fu S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopedics Department, 8th Hospital, Shanghai, 200235, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MicroRNA-132 (miR-132), an angiogenic growth factor inducible microRNA in the endothelium, facilitates pathological angiogenesis.

Previous study showed that miR-132 was downregulated in human osteosarcoma. However, its functional attributes associated with tumor progression of osteosarcoma have not been fully elucidated. The aim of this study was to investigate the clinical significance of miR-132 expression in human osteosarcoma. miR-132 expression was detected by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction using 166 pairs of osteosarcoma and noncancerous bone tissues. Then, the association of miR-132 expression with clinicopathological factors or survival of osteosarcoma patients was also evaluated. miR-132 expression was significantly lower in osteosarcoma tissues than that in corresponding noncancerous bone tissues ($P < 0.001$). In addition, miR-132 expression was decreased in the osteosarcoma specimens with advanced clinical stage ($P = 0.009$), positive distant metastasis ($P = 0.006$), and poor response to chemotherapy ($P = 0.009$). Moreover, both the univariate and multivariate analyses showed that osteosarcoma patients with low miR-132 expression had poorer overall and disease-free survival (both $P < 0.001$), and low miR-132 expression was an independent prognostic factor for both overall ($P = 0.001$) and disease-free survival ($P = 0.006$). These findings offer the convinced evidence for the first time that miR-132 may participate in tumor progression of osteosarcoma and loss of miR-132 expression may be a predictor for unfavorable outcome of osteosarcoma patients.

[44]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Is surgery necessary for patients with hepatic angiomyolipoma? Retrospective analysis from 8 Chinese cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2013 Jun 4. doi: 10.1111/jgh.12289.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/jgh.12289

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang L; Xu Z; Dong R; Fan J; Du Y; Zhang Y; Wang X; Cheng X; Guo J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Abdominal Surgery, Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou 310022, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Hepatic angiomyolipoma is a rare, hepatic mesenchymal neoplasm. Its preoperative diagnosis is very difficult and the treatment is still controversial. AIM: This article is to summarize experience in diagnosis and management of hepatic AML from a cancer center.

METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the clinical presentation, histopathological features and treatment of the tumors encountered at our institute from January 2000 to December 2012. **RESULTS:** The patients included 6 females and 2 males with female preponderance. Six patients are asymptomatic. Laboratory tests lack specificity. Combining imaging modality, only one patient obtained the accurate diagnosis of hepatic AML and was

confirmed by fine-needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy combined with HMB-45 staining. All other patients received hepatic resection. There was no tumor recurrence or increase of tumor size within the follow-up period. CONCLUSION: We suggest FNA combined with HMB-45 staining should be performed in all patients asymptomatic and without serological abnormalities. Surgical resection might be considered only if the malignant potential of the lesion cannot be ruled out or the tumor size is increasing during the observation.

[45]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The impact of lymph node disease in extremity soft-tissue sarcomas: a population-based analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg. 2013 Jun 24. pii: S0002-9610(13)00250-X. doi: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2012.10.043.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.amjsurg.2012.10.043](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Johannesmeyer D; Smith V; Cole DJ; Esnaola NF; Camp ER

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery, Medical University of South Carolina, 25 Courtenay Drive and the Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center, Charleston, SC 29425, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Because of the low incidence of regional lymph node metastasis, node-positive soft-tissue sarcoma patients remain poorly characterized. Our objective was to assess regional lymph node metastasis in extremity sarcoma patients using a large population database. METHODS: The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database was queried for extremity sarcoma patients. Clinicopathologic data and outcomes were examined to evaluate the significance of regional lymph node metastasis. RESULTS: Of 7,159 patients without distant metastasis, 64 patients had identified regional lymph node metastasis (.9%). Regional lymph node metastasis was associated with younger age, tumor grade, size, invasion, and tumor subtype. Excluding distant metastasis, lymph node status was the strongest prognostic factor (hazards ratio = 5.1, P < .001). CONCLUSIONS: Isolated regional lymph node metastasis is rare in extremity sarcoma patients. However, in the absence of distant metastasis, lymph node status is the most important prognostic factor. The management of positive lymph nodes remains uncertain although diagnosing lymph node metastasis may identify early biologically aggressive disease.

[46]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Localized Post-Radiation Kaposi Sarcoma in a Renal Transplant Immunosuppressed Patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Dermatopathol. 2013 Jun 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/DAD.0b013e3182918f36](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cota C; Lora V; Facchetti F; Cerroni L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Dermatopathology Unit, and daggerDivision of Dermatology, San Gallicano Dermatological Institute, Rome, Italy; double daggerDepartment of Pathology, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy; and section signDepartment of Dermatology, Research Unit Dermatopathology, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - : Organ transplant recipients are at high risk to develop secondary cutaneous neoplasms because of immunosuppression. However, little is known about secondary neoplasms developing within a skin area exposed to radiation therapy in these patients. We report a case of a 45-year-old man with history of kidney transplantation in 2005 and rectal adenocarcinoma in 2006 for which he underwent 2 cycles of chemotherapy and a cycle of radiotherapy. In February 2010, he presented with clustered erythematous-violaceous plaques and nodules of 2-month duration, located on the left buttock in the area previously exposed to radiations. Histological examination revealed a poorly demarcated dermal and subcutaneous proliferation of spindle and partly pleomorphic cells, associated with irregularly shaped vessels that dissected through dermal collagen. Immunohistochemistry showed expression of CD31 and podoplanin. Although a moderate expression of the c-Myc protein was found by immunostaining, no amplification of c-myc gene was detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Human herpes virus 8 was positive both on immunohistochemistry and PCR. Based on clinicopathologic findings a diagnosis of iatrogenic Kaposi sarcoma localized in the area treated with radiotherapy was made. Clinical and histopathological features of vascular neoplasms may be overlapping, and correct diagnosis may be difficult, particularly in organ transplant recipients. Only the combination of all available information, including histopathological, immunohistochemical, fluorescence in situ hybridization, and PCR data, permit to achieve a correct diagnosis in particularly difficult setting.

[47]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - CT, MRI, and FDG PET/CT in a Patient With Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Jul 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/RLU.0b013e3182817b09](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dong A; Wang Y; Cheng C; Zuo C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Departments of Nuclear Medicine and daggerPathology, Changhai Hospital, Shanghai 200433, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS) is a rare malignant soft tissue tumor. We present a case, who had a history of a left pulmonary ASPS resection 5 years ago, with a tumor in the left lower extremity showing high vascularity mimicking hemangioma on enhanced CT and MRI. This tumor showed intense FDG uptake on FDG PET/CT with SUVmax of 6.8, indicating a malignant soft tissue tumor. Complete resection of the tumor was performed. A diagnosis of ASPS was confirmed by pathology. This case highlights FDG PET/CT is helpful for differentiating ASPS from hemangioma according the degree of FDG uptake.

[48]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Real-time Imaging of alphav Integrin Molecular Dynamics in Osteosarcoma Cells In Vitro and In Vivo.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Aug;33(8):3021-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tome Y; Sugimoto N; Yano S; Momiyama M; Mii S; Maehara H; Bouvet M; Tsuchiya H; Kanaya F; Hoffman RM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - AntiCancer, Inc., 7917 Ostrow Street, San Diego, CA 92111, U.S.A. all@anticancer.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - alphav Integrin is involved in various steps of cancer metastasis. In this report, we describe real-time imaging of alphav integrin molecular dynamics in human 143B osteosarcoma cells in vitro and in vivo. We first generated osteosarcoma cells expressing alphav integrin green fluorescent protein (GFP) by transfection of an alphav integrin GFP fusion vector (pCMV6-AC-ITGAV-GFP) into 143B cells. Confocal laser-scanning microscopy demonstrated that alphav integrin immunofluorescence staining co-localized with alphav integrin-GFP fluorescence in 143B cells. When alphav integrin-GFP-expressing 143B osteosarcoma cells were seeded on a dish coated with fibronectin, which is bound by alphav integrin, punctate alphav integrin-GFP was observed by confocal laser-scanning microscopy. When the 143B alphav integrin-GFP cells were seeded onto uncoated plastic, alphav integrin-GFP was diffuse within the cells. When alphav integrin-GFP 143B osteosarcoma cells (1×10^6) were orthotopically transplanted into the tibia of nude mice, the cells aligned along the collagen fibers within the tumor and had punctuate expression of alphav integrin-GFP. In the orthotopic model, the invading osteosarcoma cells had punctate alphav integrin-GFP in the muscle tissue at the primary tumor margin. These results show that alphav integrin-GFP enables the imaging of the molecular dynamics of alphav integrin in osteosarcoma cells in vitro and in vivo.

[49]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The beta5/focal adhesion kinase/glycogen synthase kinase 3beta integrin pathway in high-grade osteosarcoma: a protein expression profile predictive of response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Pathol. 2013 Jul 8. pii: S0046-8177(13)00177-9. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2013.03.020.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.humpath.2013.03.020](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Le Guellec S; Moyal EC; Filleron T; Delisle MB; Chevreau C; Rubie H; Castex MP; de Gauzy JS; Bonneville P; Gomez-Brouchet A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Service d'anatomie et cytologie pathologiques, CHU Rangueil, Toulouse, France 50032.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - To date, chemosensitivity to neoadjuvant chemotherapy of patients with high-grade osteosarcoma is evaluated on surgical resection by evaluation of the percentage of necrotic cells. As yet, no predictive profile of response to chemotherapy has been used in clinical practice. Because we have previously shown that the integrin pathway controls genotoxic-induced cell death and hypoxia, we hypothesized that in primary biopsies, expression of proteins involved in this pathway could be associated with sensitivity to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in high-grade osteosarcoma. We studied beta1, beta3, and beta5 integrin expression and integrin-linked kinase, focal adhesion kinase (FAK), glycogen synthase kinase 3beta (GSK3beta), Rho B, angiopoietin-2, beta-catenin, and ezrin expression by immunohistochemistry in 36 biopsies of osteosarcomas obtained before treatment. All patients received a chemotherapy regimen in the neoadjuvant setting. An immunoreactive score was assessed, combining the percentage of positive tumor cells and staining intensity. We evaluated the correlation of the biomarkers with response to chemotherapy, metastasis-free survival, and overall survival. A combination of 3 biomarkers (beta5 integrin, FAK, and GSK3beta) discriminated good and poor responders to chemotherapy, with the highest area under the curve (89.9%; 95% confidence interval, 77.4-1.00) and a diagnostic accuracy of 90.3%. Moreover, high expression of ezrin was associated with an increased risk of metastasis (hazard ratio, 3.93; 95% confidence interval, 1.19-12.9; P = .024). We report a protein expression profile in high-grade osteosarcoma associating beta5 integrin, FAK, and GSK3beta that significantly correlates with poor response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy. This biomarker profile could help select patients for whom an alternative protocol using inhibitors of this pathway can be proposed.

[50]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multifocal Histologically Malignant Epstein-Barr Virus-Associated Smooth Muscle Tumor in a Pediatric Transplant Patient With an Indolent Course.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 9.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1066896913494793](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kazmi SA; Aizenberg MR; Harper JL; McComb RD

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epstein-Barr virus-associated smooth muscle tumors (EBV-SMTs) are rare lesions that occur in immunocompromised patients. Dural involvement appears to be less common in organ transplant recipients than in HIV patients. Due to the paucity of reported cases following organ transplantation, the natural history of these lesions is unclear. We describe an 8-year-old female who presented with adrenal, small bowel, and intracranial tumors 6 years following renal transplantation. Histopathological analysis revealed a highly cellular, mitotically active, smooth muscle neoplasm without necrosis. The tumor stained diffusely for smooth muscle actin and myosin. In situ hybridization for EBV-encoded RNA was diffusely positive. Following gross total resection, antiviral therapy, and a reduction in immunosuppression, the patient is tumor-free at 3 years follow-up. In patients with compromised immune systems, it is important to recognize this unique form of SMT because, even when there are multiple lesions, the prognosis may be excellent.

[51]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mandibular Reconstruction Using Iliac Bone and Great Auricular Nerve Grafts and Oral Rehabilitation Using Osseointegrated Implants in a Patient With a Large Ossifying Fibroma: A 10-Year Follow-Up Study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2013 Jul 25. pii: S0278-2391(13)00483-7. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2013.04.034.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.joms.2013.04.034](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yoshimura H; Ohba S; Nakamura M; Sano K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Lecturer, Division of Dentistry and Oral Surgery, Department of Sensory and Locomotor Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Fukui, Fukui, Japan. Electronic address: omfs@u-fukui.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ossifying fibromas are bone-related benign neoplasms that are characterized by well-demarcated lesions composed of fibrocellular tissue and mineralized material with varying appearances. Although small lesions are asymptomatic, they may cause enlargement of the affected jaw and rarely require reconstructive or restorative treatments for aesthetic and functional problems. In this study, we report a 35-year-old woman who underwent multidisciplinary treatment for a large ossifying fibroma of the

mandible. A segmental mandibular resection was performed, and immediate reconstruction was performed using iliac bone and great auricular nerve grafts. After consolidation of the grafted bone, oral rehabilitation was fulfilled using osseointegrated implants and a fixed prosthesis. There was no evidence of recurrence ten years after the resection of the tumor. The range of mouth opening and motion of the temporomandibular joint provided a functional mandible. The neurosensory examination revealed the recovery of sensibility of the mental region and pulpal sensitivity of the teeth. The prosthesis was stable, and no clinical or radiographic signs of implant failure were observed. Our results demonstrate that the proper combination of reconstructive and restorative treatments could result in appropriate aesthetic and functional outcomes for a period of ten years.

[52]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Correction: IKK4a/ARF Inactivation with Activation of the NF-kappaB/IL-6 Pathway Is Sufficient to Drive the Development and Growth of Angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Res. 2013 Aug 1;73(15):4962. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-1846. Epub 2013 Jul 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-1846](#)

[53]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ligand-dependent activation of EGFR in follicular dendritic cells sarcoma is sustained by local production of cognate ligands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Jul 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-1275](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vermi W; Giurisato E; Lonardi S; Balzarini P; Rossi E; Medicina D; Bosisio D; Sozzani S; Pellegrini W; Doglioni C; Marchetti A; Rossi G; Pileri SA; Facchetti F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Molecular and Translational Medicine, UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Purpose. The aim of this study was to investigate the biological and clinical significance of EGFR signaling pathway in follicular dendritic cell sarcoma (FDC-S). Experimental Design. Expression of EGFR and cognate ligands as well as activation of EGFR signaling components was assessed in clinical samples and in a primary FDC-S short term culture (referred as FDC-AM09). Biological effects of the EGFR antagonists cetuximab and panitumumab and the MEK inhibitor UO126 on FDC-S cells were

determined in vitro on FDC-AM09. Direct sequencing of KRAS, BRAF and PI3KCA was performed on tumour DNA. Results. We found a strong EGFR expression on dysplastic and neoplastic FDCs. On FDC-AM09, we could show that engagement of surface EGFR by cognate ligands drives the survival and proliferation of FDC-S cells, by signaling to the nucleus mainly via MAPK and STAT pathways. Among EGFR ligands, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, transforming growth factor alpha and Betacellulin, are produced in the tumour microenvironment of FDC-S at RNA level. By extending this finding at protein level we found that BTC is abundantly produced by FDC-S cells and surrounding stromal cells. Finally, direct sequencing of tumour-derived genomic DNA showed that mutations in KRAS, NRAS, BRAF and PI3KCA which predicts resistance to anti-EGFR MoAb in other cancer models, are not observed in FDC-S. Conclusion. Activation of EGFR by cognate ligands produced in the tumour microenvironment sustain viability and proliferation of FDC-S indicating that the receptor blockade might be clinically relevant in this neoplasm.

[54]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Preliminary observations and clinical value of lipid peak in high-grade uterine sarcomas using in vivo proton MR spectroscopy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Radiol. 2013 Sep;23(9):2358-63. doi: 10.1007/s00330-013-2856-4. Epub 2013 Jun 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00330-013-2856-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Takeuchi M; Matsuzaki K; Harada M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, University of Tokushima, 3-18-15, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima, zip:7708503, Japan, mayumi@clin.med.tokushima-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To retrospectively evaluate the clinical significance of the lipid peak in in vivo proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) for the diagnosis of high-grade uterine sarcomas. METHODS: MRS was performed in patients with 38 pathologically diagnosed uterine corpus tumours (26 leiomyomas and 12 sarcomas) at 3 T. Single-voxel MRS data were collected from a single square volume of interest that encompassed the tumours. The concentrations of lipid and total choline compounds (tCho) were classified as high, low or none. RESULTS: High lipid peaks were observed in all 12 sarcomas and not in benign leiomyomas except for 1 lipoleiomyoma. All 26 leiomyomas and 10 of the 12 sarcomas showed tCho peaks, whereas 2 sarcomas with massive necrosis showed no tCho peak. The presence of a high lipid peak for the diagnosis of sarcoma had a sensitivity of 100 %, specificity of 96 %, positive predictive value of 92 % and negative predictive value of 100 %. CONCLUSIONS: The high lipid peaks in high-grade malignant tumours may be observed in both viable and necrotic areas, and may be useful in distinguishing

uterine sarcomas from benign leiomyomas. KEY POINTS: * High lipid peak on MR spectroscopy is suggestive of uterine sarcomas. * Lipid peak is observed in both viable and necrotic areas in sarcomas. * MR spectroscopy may be useful in distinguishing uterine sarcomas from benign leiomyomas.

[55]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intraoperative electron radiation therapy as an important treatment modality in retroperitoneal sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Surg Res. 2013 May 29. pii: S0022-4804(13)00467-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2013.05.015.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1016/j.jss.2013.05.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sweeting RS; Deal AM; Llaguna OH; Bednarski BK; Meyers MO; Yeh JJ; Calvo BF; Tepper JE; Kim HJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Surgical Oncology, University of North Carolina School of Medicine at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Local recurrence (LR) rates in patients with retroperitoneal sarcoma (RPS) are high, ranging from 40% to 80%, with no definitive studies describing the best way to administer radiation. Intraoperative electron beam radiation therapy (IOERT) provides a theoretical advantage for access to the tumor bed with reduced toxicity to surrounding structures. The goal of this study was to evaluate the role of IOERT in high-risk patients. METHODS: An institutional review board approved, single institution sarcoma database was queried to identify patients who received IOERT for treatment of RPS from 2/2001 to 1/2009. Data were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method, Cox regression, and Fisher Exact tests. RESULTS: Eighteen patients (median age 51 y, 25-76 y) underwent tumor resection with IOERT (median dose 1250 cGy) for primary (n = 13) and recurrent (n = 5) RPS. Seventeen patients received neoadjuvant radiotherapy. Eight high-grade and 10 low-grade tumors were identified. Median tumor size was 15 cm. Four patients died and two in the perioperative period. Median follow-up of survivors was 3.6 y. Five patients (31%) developed an LR in the irradiated field. Three patients with primary disease (25%) and two (50%) with recurrent disease developed an LR (P = 0.5). Four patients with high-grade tumors (57%) and one with a low-grade tumor (11%) developed an LR (P = 0.1). The 2- and 5-y OS rates were 100% and 72%. Two- and 5-y LR rates were 13% and 36%. CONCLUSIONS: Using a multidisciplinary approach, we have achieved low LR rates in our high-risk patient population indicating that IOERT may play an important role in managing these patients.

[56]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Targeting adenoviral vectors for enhanced gene therapy of uterine leiomyomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Reprod. 2013 Jul 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/humrep/det275](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nair S; Curiel DT; Rajaratnam V; Thota C; Al-Hendy A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center for Women's Health Research, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Meharry Medical College, 1005 Dr. D.B. Todd Jr. Blvd., Nashville, TN 37208, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **STUDY QUESTION:** Is targeted adenovirus vector, Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK (Adenovirus -human somatostatin receptor subtype 2- arginine, glycine and aspartate-thymidine kinase), given in combination with ganciclovir (GCV) against immortalized human leiomyoma cells (HuLM) a potential therapy for uterine fibroids? **SUMMARY ANSWER:** Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK/GCV, a targeted adenovirus, effectively reduces cell growth in HuLM cells and to a significantly greater extent than in human uterine smooth muscle cells (UtSM). **WHAT IS KNOWN ALREADY:** Uterine fibroids (leiomyomas), a major cause of morbidity and the most common indication for hysterectomy in premenopausal women, are well-defined tumors, making gene therapy a suitable and potentially effective non-surgical approach for treatment. Transduction of uterine fibroid cells with adenoviral vectors such as Ad-TK/GCV (herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase gene) decreases cell proliferation. **STUDY DESIGN, SIZE, DURATION:** An in vitro cell culture method was set up to compare and test the efficacy of a modified adenovirus vector with different multiplicities of infection in two human immortalized cell lines for 5 days. **PARTICIPANTS/MATERIALS, SETTING, METHODS:** Immortalized human leiomyoma cells and human uterine smooth muscle cells were infected with different multiplicities of infection (MOI) (5-100 plaque-forming units (pfu)/cell) of a modified Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK vector and subsequently treated with GCV. For comparison, HuLM and UtSM cells were transfected with Ad-TK/GCV and Ad-LacZ/GCV. Cell proliferation was measured using the CyQuant assay in both cell types. Additionally, western blotting was used to assess the expression of proteins responsible for regulating proliferation and apoptosis in the cells. **MAIN RESULTS AND THE ROLE OF CHANCE:** Transduction of HuLM cells with Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK/GCV at 5, 10, 50 and 100 pfu/cell decreased cell proliferation by 28, 33, 45, and 84%, respectively ($P < 0.05$) compared with untransfected cells, whereas cell proliferation in UtSM cells transfected with the same four MOIs of Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK/GCV compared with that of untransfected cells was decreased only by 8, 23, 25, and 28%, respectively ($P < 0.01$). Western blot analysis showed that, in comparison with the untargeted vector Ad-TK, Ad-SSTR-RGD-TK/GCV more effectively reduced expression of proteins that regulate the cell cycle (Cyclin D1) and proliferation (PCNA, Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen), and it induced expression of the apoptotic protein BAX, in HuLM cells. **LIMITATIONS, REASONS FOR CAUTION:** Results from this study

need to be replicated in an appropriate animal model before testing this adenoviral vector in a human trial. WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS: Effective targeting of gene therapy to leiomyoma cells enhances its potential as a non-invasive treatment of uterine fibroids. STUDY FUNDING/COMPETING INTEREST(S): This work was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health [R01 HD046228]. None of the authors has any conflict of interest to declare.

[57]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Association of age at menarche with increasing number of fibroids in a cohort of women who underwent standardized ultrasound assessment.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Epidemiol. 2013 Aug 1;178(3):426-33. doi: 10.1093/aje/kws585. Epub 2013 Jun 30.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1093/aje/kws585](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Velez Edwards DR; Baird DD; Hartmann KE

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Age at menarche has been associated with several reproductive conditions, and frequencies differ by race. Racial disparities also impact fibroid risk. We comprehensively examined the relationship between age at menarche, fibroid characteristics, and race. Women were enrolled in Right From the Start (2001-2010), a multistate study that systematically screened for fibroids during very early pregnancy. Endovaginal ultrasounds were conducted, and fibroid presence, number, type, volume, and diameter were recorded according to standardized definitions. Generalized estimating equations adjusted for correlations within study site were used to estimate associations between age at menarche and fibroid status and to test for interactions with race. Of 5,023 participants, 11% had a fibroid. Seven percent underwent menarche before 11 years of age and 11% at 15 years or later. We did not observe interactions between age at menarche and race. A 1-year increase in age at menarche was inversely associated with fibroids (adjusted risk ratio = 0.87, 95% confidence interval: 0.82, 0.91). Early age at menarche had a similar positive association in individual analyses with fibroid size, type, and location but was stronger for multiple fibroids (adjusted risk ratio = 0.75, 95% confidence interval: 0.68, 0.83). Our findings confirm other reports of an association between age at menarche and fibroid development (regardless of characteristics), demonstrate no effect modification by race, and suggest a stronger association for women with multiple fibroids, possibly reflecting a stronger association for early-onset disease.

[58]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Expression of FUS-CHOP Fusion Protein in Immortalized/Transformed Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Drives Mixoid Liposarcoma Formation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Stem Cells. 2013 Jul 8. doi: 10.1002/stem.1472.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/stem.1472](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rodriguez R; Tornin J; Suarez C; Astudillo A; Rubio R; Yauk C; Williams A; Rosu-Myles M; Funes JM; Boshoff C; Menendez P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias and Instituto Universitario de Oncología del Principado de Asturias, Oviedo, 33006, España. renerg@ficyt.es.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Increasing evidence supports that mesenchymal stromal/stem cells (MSCs) may represent the target cell for sarcoma development. Although different sarcomas have been modeled in mice upon expression of fusion oncogenes in MSCs, sarcomagenesis has not been successfully modeled in human MSCs (hMSCs). We report that FUS-CHOP, a hallmark fusion gene in mixoid liposarcoma (MLS), has an instructive role in lineage commitment, and its expression in hMSC sequentially immortalized/transformed with up to 5 oncogenic hits (p53 and Rb deficiency, hTERT over-expression, c-myc stabilization and H-RASv12 mutation) drives the formation of serially transplantable MLS. This is the first model of sarcoma based on the expression of a sarcoma-associated fusion protein in hMSC, and allowed us to unravel the differentiation processes and signaling pathways altered in the MLS-initiating cells. This study will contribute to test novel therapeutic approaches, and constitutes a proof-of-concept to employ hMSCs as target cell for modeling other fusion gene-associated human sarcomas.

[59]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simple and Reliable HPLC Method for the Monitoring of Methotrexate in Osteosarcoma Patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Chromatogr Sci. 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/chromsci/bmt081](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Begas E; Papandreou C; Tsakalof A; Daliani D; Papatsibas G; Asproini E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Laboratory of Pharmacology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Methotrexate (MTX) is a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor that is used for the treatment of tumors and autoimmune diseases. Several automated binding assays are used in clinical practice and numerous chromatographic methods have been developed toward higher specificity and sensitivity. In the present study, phenyl cartridges were used for the solid-phase extraction (SPE) of MTX from human serum samples; subsequently, extracts were analyzed by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography.

Isocratic separation was implemented on a Kromasil-C18 column with a mobile phase consisting of 50 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 3.6)-acetonitrile (89:11, v/v) and ultraviolet detection at 307 nm. MTX eluted in less than 12 min with no interference from impurities or 24 examined drugs. Detector response was linear in the range of 0.025-5.00 microMu (coefficient of correlation > 0.99). Recovery from the serum was 93.1-98.2% and bias was < 8.3%. Intra-day and inter-day precision were <7.8 and 12.6%, respectively (n = 6). The limit of quantitation was 0.01 microM and the limit of detection was 0.003 microMu. The method was validated by using serum samples from osteosarcoma patients treated with high-dose MTX (8-12 g/m²). In conclusion, the combined use of a phenyl-functionalized sorbent for SPE and a Kromasil-C18 column, and specific detection at 307 nm, assured a selective, fast, robust and cost-effective method for the monitoring of MTX in osteosarcoma patients under high-dose MTX treatment, thus contributing to more efficient treatment.

[60]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rib osteoblastoma as an incidental finding in a patient with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Orthop B. 2013 Jun 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/BPB.0b013e32836379c2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lykissas MG; Crawford AH; Abruzzo TA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - aDepartment of Pediatrics, Division of Orthopaedic Surgery bDepartment of Pediatrics, Division of Interventional Radiology, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The purpose of this article is to present an unreported case of rib osteoblastoma associated with progressive adolescent idiopathic scoliosis and to discuss thoracogenic scoliosis as a potential cause of curve progression after tumor resection. An 11-year and 8-month-old girl with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis was referred with an incidental finding of an expansile lesion in the posterior left seventh rib. A computed tomography-guided needle biopsy established the diagnosis of benign osteoblastoma. Transarterial embolization was performed followed by wide resection. Sixteen months after surgery the patient underwent posterior spinal fusion to address her scoliosis progression during the growth spurt. Forty-one and 25 months after rib resection and spinal fusion, respectively, the patient remains asymptomatic, without local tumor recurrence, and with excellent correction of her spinal deformity. Although scoliosis secondary to rib osteoblastoma has been described in the literature, rib osteoblastoma may coexist with idiopathic scoliosis. In such a case, surgical management of osteoblastoma should not interfere with treatment of idiopathic scoliosis.

[61]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Precise Resection and Biological Reconstruction Under Navigation Guidance for Young Patients With Juxta-Articular Bone Sarcoma in Lower Extremity: Preliminary Report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Orthop. 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/BPO.0b013e31829b2f23](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li J; Wang Z; Guo Z; Chen GJ; Yang M; Pei GX

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Oncology, Xi Jing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** It is a challenge to perform a joint-preserving resection for young patients with juxta-articular bone sarcomas. We determined whether osteotomy under image-guided navigation make joint-saving resection possible for juxta-articular lesions while adhering oncological principles. **METHODS:** Between June 2008 and July 2010, joint-preserving limb salvage surgeries were performed on 9 patients with juxta-articular bone sarcomas under navigation guidance. Computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging fusion images were used for real-time navigation. Eight lesions located around the knee and 1 in hip. Six tumors extend to and 3 beyond the epiphyseal line. Planned osteotomy under image-guided navigation was employed for achieving clear surgical margin while maximizing host tissue preservation. All tumors were en bloc removed and intercalary defect were reconstructed by combination of allograft with vascularized fibula graft. All specimens were examined for resection margin. Patients were followed up for an average of 25.2 months for evaluating of functional and oncology outcomes. **RESULTS:** Entire joint were preserved in 6 patients and part of joint were saved in another 3 patients. The mean registration error for navigation was 0.40 mm (range, 0.31 to 0.62 mm). Clear surgical margin was obtained in all specimens. The average closest distance between the osteotomy line and tumor edge was 9.6 mm (range, 6 to 14 mm). Entire joint cartilage was preserved in 6 patients and portion of joint were saved in 3 patients (2 in proximal tibia, 1 in distal femur). No patient experienced local recurrence. Two patients developed lung metastasis. One died of disease and the other underwent metastasectomy and had no evidence of disease at the most recent follow-up. All reconstruction was in situ with the Musculoskeletal Tumor Society average score of 26.7 at final follow-up. **CONCLUSIONS:** With careful patient selection, image navigation-assisted surgery made it possible to resect the bone exactly as planned in length and orientation in the magnetic resonance imaging image, yielding a clear margin and preserving the entire or part of the articular cartilage in joint-sparing limb salvage procedures for treating skeletally immature patients with juxta-articular bone sarcomas. **LEVEL OF EVIDENCE:** Level IV-therapeutic study.

[62]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Vitamin D3 inhibits expression and activities of matrix metalloproteinase-2 and -9 in human uterine fibroid cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Reprod. 2013 Jun 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/humrep/det265](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Halder SK; Osteen KG; Al-Hendy A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Center for Women's Health Research, Meharry Medical College, 1005 Dr D.B. Todd Blvd, Old Hospital Building, Room No. 5170C, Nashville, TN 37208, USA and.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **STUDY QUESTION:** Can biologically active vitamin D3 [1,25(OH)2D3] regulate the expression and activity of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) in human uterine fibroid cells? **SUMMARY ANSWER:** 1,25(OH)2D3 effectively reduced the expression and activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in cultured human uterine fibroid cells. **WHAT IS KNOWN ALREADY:** Uterine fibroids (leiomyoma) express higher levels of MMP activity than adjacent normal myometrium, and this is associated with uterine fibroid pathogenesis. However, it is unknown whether 1,25(OH)2D3 can regulate the expression and activities of MMPs in human uterine fibroid cells. **STUDY DESIGN, SIZE, DURATION:** Surgically removed fresh fibroid tissue was used to generate primary uterine fibroid cells. **PARTICIPANTS/MATERIALS, SETTING, METHODS:** An immortalized human uterine fibroid cell line (HuLM) and/or primary human uterine fibroid cells isolated from fresh fibroid tissue were used to examine the expression of several MMPs, tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMP) 1 and 2 and the activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9 after 1,25(OH)2D3 treatment. Real-time PCR and western blots analyses were used to measure mRNA and protein expression of MMPs, respectively. Supernatant cell culture media were analyzed for MMP-2 and MMP-9 activities using a gelatin zymography assay. **MAIN RESULTS AND THE ROLE OF CHANCE:** 1-1000 nM 1,25(OH)2D3 significantly reduced mRNA levels of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in HuLM cells in a concentration-dependent manner ($P < 0.5$ to $P < 0.001$). The mRNA levels of MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-13 and MMP-14 in HuLM cells were also reduced by 1,25(OH)2D3. 1,25(OH)2D3 significantly reduced MMP-2 and MMP-9 protein levels in a concentration-dependent manner in both HuLM and primary uterine fibroid cells ($P < 0.05$ to $P < 0.001$). Moreover, 1,25(OH)2D3 increased the mRNA levels of vitamin D receptor (VDR) and TIMP-2 in a concentration-dependent manner in HuLM cells ($P < 0.05$ to $P < 0.01$). 1,25(OH)2D3 also significantly increased protein levels of VDR and TIMP-2 in all cell types tested ($P < 0.05$ to $P < 0.001$). Gelatin zymography revealed that pro-MMP-2, active MMP-2 and pro-MMP-9 were down-regulated by 1,25(OH)2D3 in a concentration-dependent manner; however, the active MMP-9 was undetectable. **LIMITATIONS, REASONS FOR CAUTION:** This study was

performed using in vitro uterine fibroid cell cultures and the results were extrapolated to in vivo situation of uterine fibroids. Moreover, in this study the interaction of vitamin D3 with other regulators such as steroid hormone receptors was not explored. WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS: This study reveals an important biological function of 1,25(OH)2D3 in the regulation of expression and activities of MMP-2 and MMP-9. Thus, 1,25(OH)2D3 might be a potential effective, safe non-surgical treatment option for human uterine fibroids. STUDY FUNDING/COMPETING INTEREST(S): This study was primarily supported by Research Centers in Minority Institutions (RCMI)-pilot grant 2 G12 RR003032-26 to S.K.H. and supported in part by Meharry Translation Research Center/Clinical Research Center (MeTRC/CRC) award (RE: 202142-535001-20) to S.K.H. and NIH/NICHD 1 R01 HD046228 to A.A-H. The authors have no conflicts of interests. TRIAL REGISTRATION NUMBER: Not applicable.

[63]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors: a single institution experience of 176 surgical patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am Surg. 2013 Jul;79(7):657-65.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fisher SB; Kim SC; Kooby DA; Cardona K; Russell MC; Delman KA; Staley CA 3rd; Maithel SK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Division of Surgical Oncology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Large single-institution series of patients undergoing resection for gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are lacking. Clinicopathologic characteristics and postoperative outcomes were retrospectively collected and analyzed from patients undergoing resection for GIST from 2002 to 2011. One hundred seventy-six patients were identified; 156 underwent resection of primary nonmetastatic disease. KIT mutations were identified in 131 patients (84.0%). Of the 156 patients with primary disease, the most common site was the stomach (75.6%). Tumors were categorized as very low (24.4%), low (35.9%), intermediate (12.2%), high (24.4%), or unknown (3.2%) risk. Symptomatic patients more often had high risk (35.6 vs 9.8%; $P < 0.0001$) and larger tumors (7.3 vs 3.0 cm; $P < 0.0001$). Forty-seven patients (30.1%) underwent laparoscopic resection (LR). Compared with open surgery, LR was performed for smaller tumors (3.8 vs 6.2 cm; $P = 0.002$). Positive margin rates were similar (4.3% LR vs 10.2% open; $P = 0.346$). Median follow-up for the 156 patients with primary tumors was 32.9 months; mean overall survival was 120.9 months (median not reached). Of the 20 patients with metastatic GIST (excluded from above analysis), five patients (25.0%) died of disease with a median follow-up of 15.9 months. Most patients with resectable primary GIST have a favorable prognosis. The presence of symptoms directly

related to GIST may be associated with a poor prognosis and is likely related to increased tumor size. Laparoscopic resection is well tolerated and does not appear to compromise outcomes in well-selected patients. Highly selected patients with metastatic disease may benefit from resection.

[64]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Trabectedin in patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcoma: a retrospective single center analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Drugs. 2013 Aug;24(7):725-30. doi: 10.1097/CAD.0b013e3283629b9b.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/CAD.0b013e3283629b9b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schur S; Lamm W; Kostler WJ; Hoetzenecker K; Nemecek E; Schwameis K; Klepetko W; Windhager R; Brodowicz T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - aComprehensive Cancer Center - Musculoskeletal Tumors Departments of bInternal Medicine lOncology cThoracic Surgery dOrthopaedic Surgery eGeneral Surgery, General Hospital of Vienna, Medical University of Vienna fSarcoma Platform Austria, Vienna, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of this study was to retrospectively evaluate the efficacy and safety of trabectedin treatment in patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcoma (STS) in the routine clinical setting. Further, the type and frequency of systemic treatments before commencing treatment with trabectedin and after its discontinuation, as well as the frequency of pulmonary metastasectomies, were analyzed. The current analysis includes retrospective data from consecutive STS patients treated with trabectedin at the Department of Medicine I, Division of Oncology, Medical University of Vienna, between January 2008 and December 2012. Patients were analyzed for median progression-free survival, overall survival (OS), and therapy-related toxicity. Data of 60 STS patients were included in the present analysis. In total, 198 cycles of trabectedin were administered, whereas the median number of cycles administered per patient was two (range 1-25). The median progression-free survival was 2.2 months and the median OS (mOS) was 11.8 months. mOS calculated from the first time point of detection of metastatic disease was 35.8 months. The 18 patients (30%) who underwent pulmonary metastasectomy had an mOS of 50.2 months. Further, trabectedin had a manageable toxicity profile comparable to data reported in previous phase II trials. Our findings support the use of trabectedin as an active and feasible therapeutic option among advanced, metastatic, and refractory STS patients. The good safety profile and lack of cumulative toxicity allow prolonged administration in highly pretreated patients. As visible from the present data, a considerable percentage of patients with advanced/metastatic STS benefit from sequential lines of drug therapy as well as pulmonary metastasectomy.

[65]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Molecular cytogenetic analysis for TFE3 rearrangement in Xp11.2 renal cell carcinoma and alveolar soft part sarcoma: validation and clinical experience with 75 cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mod Pathol. 2013 Jul 5. doi: 10.1038/modpathol.2013.83.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1038/modpathol.2013.83](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hodge JC; Pearce KE; Wang X; Wiktor AE; Oliveira AM; Greipp PT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Renal cell carcinoma with TFE3 rearrangement at Xp11.2 is a distinct subtype manifesting an indolent clinical course in children, with recent reports suggesting a more aggressive entity in adults. This subtype is morphologically heterogeneous and can be misclassified as clear cell or papillary renal cell carcinoma. TFE3 is also rearranged in alveolar soft part sarcoma. To aid in diagnosis, a break-apart strategy fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) probe set specific for TFE3 rearrangement and a reflex dual-color, single-fusion strategy probe set involving the most common TFE3 partner gene, ASPSCR1, were validated on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues from nine alveolar soft part sarcoma, two suspected Xp11.2 renal cell carcinoma, and nine tumors in the differential diagnosis. The impact of tissue cut artifact was reduced through inclusion of a chromosome X centromere control probe. Analysis of the UOK-109 renal carcinoma cell line confirmed the break-apart TFE3 probe set can distinguish the subtle TFE3/NONO fusion-associated inversion of chromosome X. Subsequent extensive clinical experience was gained through analysis of 75 cases with an indication of Xp11.2 renal cell carcinoma (n=54), alveolar soft part sarcoma (n=13), perivascular epithelioid cell neoplasms (n=2), chordoma (n=1), or unspecified (n=5). We observed balanced and unbalanced chromosome X;17 translocations in both Xp11.2 renal cell carcinoma and alveolar soft part sarcoma, supporting a preference but not a necessity for the translocation to be balanced in the carcinoma and unbalanced in the sarcoma. We further demonstrate the unbalanced separation is atypical, with TFE3/ASPSCR1 fusion and loss of the derivative X chromosome but also an unanticipated normal X chromosome gain in both males and females. Other diverse sex chromosome copy number combinations were observed. Our TFE3 FISH assay is a useful adjunct to morphologic analysis of such challenging cases and will be applicable to assess the growing spectrum of TFE3-rearranged tumors. Modern Pathology advance online publication, 5 July 2013; doi:10.1038/modpathol.2013.83.

[66]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Molecular Pathogenesis of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma in Brazilian Patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Hematol Oncol. 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/08880018.2013.806620](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maniglia MP; Ribeiro ME; da Costa NM; Jacomini ML; de Carvalho TB; Molina FD; Piatto VB; Maniglia JV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head-Neck Surgery of the Faculty of Medicine of Sao Jose do Rio Preto Medical School (FAMERP), Sao Jose do Rio Preto , Sao Paulo , Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNA) is a vascular tumor of the nasopharynx that accounts for 0.5% of all cancers of the head and neck. It primarily affects males aged 14-25 years. Of the many genes that mediate the development of JNA, GSTM1 has been most frequently associated with this vascular tumor. The loss of expression of GSTM1 (null genotype) is linked to the development of these tumors. The aim of this cross-sectional case study was to examine the prevalence of the GSTM1-null genotype in Brazilian patients with JNA. DNA was extracted from the leukocytes of blood samples from 10 patients. GSTM1 genotypes were analyzed using a PCR-based assay that was designed to identify the wild-type allele of GSTM1. All 10 patients (100%) were males, with a mean age of 17.8 years. The null genotype for GSTM1 was noted in 4 patients (40%)-1 (10%) at Fisch stage I, 1 (10%) at stage III, and 2 (20%) at stage II. No patient with this genotype had stage IV disease. There was no correlation between Fisch classification and GSTM1 genotype (P = .5695). The correlation between age at diagnosis and GSTM1 genotype was not significant (P = .728). The present findings indicate that there is evidence of an association between the GSTM1-null genotype and JNA in this studied Brazilian population.

[67]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Challenges of Spine Surgery in Patients With Chondrodysplasia Punctata.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Orthop. 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/BPO.0b013e31829e86a9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lykissas MG; Sturm PF; McClung A; Sucato DJ; Riordan M; Hammerberg KW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Division of Orthopaedic Surgery, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH daggerDepartment of

Orthopaedic Surgery, Scottish Rite Hospital for Children, Dallas, TX double dagger
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Shriners Hospitals for Children, Chicago, IL.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND:: Chondrodysplasia punctata (CDP) is a common manifestation of an etiologically heterogenous group of disorders. There is very little data regarding the development and management of spinal deformity in patients with CDP. The purpose of this study was to present a multicenter series of CDP, to describe the surgical outcomes of spinal deformities in CDP patients and to emphasize important considerations that may influence choice of surgical treatment of spinal deformity in this patient population. METHODS:: The medical records and spinal radiographs of patients with the diagnosis of CDP followed in 2 centers between 1975 and 2011 were retrospectively reviewed. Epiphyseal stippling was present on radiographs in all patients who fulfilled the clinical criteria. RESULTS:: Among the 17 patients who were diagnosed with CDP, 13 had spinal deformities. The mean age at diagnosis of spinal deformity was 14.6 months (range, 1 wk to 9 y). Males and females were close to equally represented (10 males and 7 females). Twelve patients (92%) required surgery to correct spinal deformity. Patients were followed for a median of 8.4 years (range, 2.8 to 19.5 y). The total number of surgical procedures performed was 17 averaging 1.5 per patient. Four patients required >1 procedure. Eighty percent of the patients who required >1 surgical procedure were females with probable diagnosis of X-linked dominant CDP. Revision surgery was indicated in 50% of the patients treated with combined anterior and posterior fusion and 20% of the patients treated with posterior fusion alone. CONCLUSIONS:: Spinal deformity in CPD patients may range from significant kyphoscoliosis to minimal deformity that does not require any treatment. For those patients in whom spine surgery was indicated, a high incidence of revision surgery and curve progression after fusion was recorded. Female patients with probable diagnosis of X-linked dominant CDP were more likely to require a second surgical procedure. Isolated posterior fusion showed less favorable results compared with combined anteroposterior fusion in terms of revision surgery. LEVEL OF EVIDENCE:: Level IV-therapeutic study.

[68]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mid-term clinical efficacy of a volumetric magnetic resonance-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound technique for treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Radiol. 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00330-013-2915-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ikin ME; Voogt MJ; Verkooijen HM; Lohle PN; Schweitzer KJ; Franx A; Mali WP; Bartels LW; van den Bosch MA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 100, 3584 CX, Utrecht, The Netherlands, m.ikink@umcutrecht.nl.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To assess the mid-term efficacy of magnetic resonance-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound (MR-HIFU) using a volumetric ablation technique for treating uterine fibroids. METHODS: Forty-six premenopausal women with 58 symptomatic uterine fibroids were prospectively included for MR-HIFU. After treatment, CE-MRI allowed measurement of the non-perfused volume (NPV) ratio, defined as the non-enhancing part of the fibroid divided by fibroid volume. Clinical symptoms and fibroid size on T2W-MRI were quantified at 3 and 6 months' follow-up. The primary endpoint was a clinically relevant improvement in the transformed Symptom Severity Score (tSSS) of the Uterine Fibroid Symptom and Quality of Life questionnaire, defined as a 10-point reduction. RESULTS: Volumetric ablation resulted in a mean NPV ratio of 0.40 +/- 0.22, with a mean NPV of 141 +/- 135 cm³. Mean fibroid volume was 353 +/- 269 cm³ at baseline, which decreased to 271 +/- 225 cm³ at 6 months (P < 0.001), corresponding to a mean volume reduction of 29 % +/- 20 %. Clinical follow-up showed that 54 % (25/46) of the patients reported a more than 10-point reduction in the tSSS. Mean tSSS improved from 50.9 +/- 18.4 at baseline to 34.7 +/- 20.2 after 6 months (P < 0.001). CONCLUSION: Volumetric MR-HIFU is effective for patients with symptomatic uterine fibroids. At 6 months, significant symptom improvement was observed in 54 % of patients. KEY POINTS: * Volumetric MR-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound is a novel ablation technique for leiomyomatosis. * We prospectively evaluated the outcome of volumetric MR-HIFU ablation for symptomatic fibroids. * This study showed that volumetric MR-HIFU results in an effective treatment. * A randomised controlled trial would set this technique in an appropriate context.

[69]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Allergies, atopy, immune-related factors and childhood rhabdomyosarcoma: A report from the children's oncology group.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Cancer. 2013 Jul 3. doi: 10.1002/ijc.28363.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/ijc.28363](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.28363)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lupo PJ; Zhou R; Skapek SX; Hawkins DS; Spector LG; Scheurer ME; Fatih Okcu M; Melin B; Papworth K; Erhardt EB; Grufferman S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, Texas Children's Cancer Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a highly malignant tumor of developing muscle that can occur anywhere in the body. Due to its rarity, relatively little is known about the epidemiology of RMS. Atopic disease is hypothesized to be protective against several malignancies; however, to our

knowledge, there have been no assessments of atopy and childhood RMS. Therefore, we explored this association in a case-control study of 322 childhood RMS cases and 322 pair-matched controls. Cases were enrolled in a trial run by the Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study Group. Controls were matched to cases on race, sex and age. The following atopic conditions were assessed: allergies, asthma, eczema and hives; in addition, we examined other immune-related factors: birth order, day-care attendance and breastfeeding. Conditional logistic-regression models were used to calculate an odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for each exposure, adjusted for age, race, sex, household income and parental education. As the two most common histologic types of RMS are embryonal (n = 215) and alveolar (n = 66), we evaluated effect heterogeneity of these exposures. Allergies (OR = 0.60, 95% CI: 0.41-0.87), hives (OR = 0.61, 95% CI: 0.38-0.97), day-care attendance (OR = 0.48, 95% CI: 0.32-0.71) and breastfeeding for ≥ 12 months (OR = 0.36, 95% CI: 0.18-0.70) were inversely associated with childhood RMS. These exposures did not display significant effect heterogeneity between histologic types ($p > 0.52$ for all exposures). This is the first study indicating that atopic exposures may be protective against childhood RMS, suggesting additional studies are needed to evaluate the immune system's role in the development of this tumor.

[70]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Salvia Miltiorrhiza Induces VEGF Expression and Regulates Expression of VEGF Receptors in Osteoblastic Cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Phytother Res. 2013 Jul 19. doi: 10.1002/ptr.5031.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/ptr.5031](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wenden A; Yang Y; Chai L; Wong RW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This study investigated in vitro whether Salvia Miltiorrhiza Bunge (SM) induces vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and regulates expression of VEGF receptors 1 (VEGFR-1) and 2 (VEGFR-2) on osteoblasts. MC3T3-E1 cells were cultured with SM and VEGF at points 24, 48 and 72 h. A blank control was included. The mRNA expression of VEGF, VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 was examined using real-time polymerase chain reaction. VEGF protein expression was examined using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. SM increased VEGF mRNA expression by 21% at 24 h ($p < 0.05$), 5% ($p < 0.05$) at 48 h and 74% ($p < 0.001$) at 72 h, while external VEGF intervention decreased the internal VEGF expression by 51% at 24 h ($p < 0.001$) and increased it by 126% at 72 h ($p < 0.001$). SM increased VEGF protein at 72 h ($p < 0.05$). VEGFR-1 mRNA expression, in response to SM, decreased by 8% ($p < 0.05$) at 72 h and decreased following VEGF at 24 and 72 h by 20% ($p < 0.001$) and 15%, respectively, ($p < 0.001$). VEGFR-2 mRNA

expression increased following SM at 24 and 48 h by 25% ($p < 0.05$) and 73% ($p < 0.05$), respectively, and decreased at 72 h by 13% ($p < 0.05$). It was concluded that SM modulated expression of VEGF and its receptors in MC3T3-E1 cells. Copyright © 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

[71]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adenomyosis within a uterine septum in a patient with secondary infertility.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Gynecol Endocrinol. 2013 Aug;29(8):804-6. doi: 10.3109/09513590.2013.801445. Epub 2013 Jun 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/09513590.2013.801445](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Al-Safi ZA; Russ PD; Post MD; Polotsky AJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility .

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Background: Adenomyosis is a benign infiltration of endometrial stroma and glands into the myometrium. Until the advent and advancement of imaging techniques such as transvaginal ultrasound scan (TVUS) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the diagnosis of adenomyosis could only be made with confidence using histology following hysterectomy. Case: The patient is a 37-year-old woman, with a long history of secondary infertility. A hysterosalpingogram (HSG) and a pelvic MRI showed two separate uterine cavities. The patient underwent laparoscopy and hysteroscopy revealing a bicornuate appearance of the uterus and a uterine septum. Resection of the septum showed adenomyosis on histologic examination. Comment: Adenomyosis of uterine septum should be considered if MRI shows features of adenomyosis elsewhere in the uterus with thickened junctional zone. Further research is needed to investigate this association with the pathogenesis of adenomyosis.

[72]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anaplastic Kaposi's sarcoma: a study of eight patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Dermatol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1684/ejd.2013.2019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Turlaki A; Recalcati S; Boneschi V; Gaiani F; Colombo A; Mancuso R; Brambilla L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - U.O. Dermatologia, Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda - Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, via Pace 9, 20122 Milan, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Anaplastic Kaposi's sarcoma is a rare form of vascular tumor, clinically notable for its high local aggressiveness, propensity for deep

invasion and increased metastatic capacity. This cancer arises in patients with a history of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) and because of its rarity, few clinical data are available. To gain insight into this rare disease, we present eight cases of anaplastic KS which developed in eight out of 578 (1.4%) patients suffering from classic KS and followed in our department over a period of 30 years. Clinically, seven patients presented with deep tissue invasion. All the anaplastic cases underwent systemic chemotherapy and five received a non-conservative surgical therapy. Four (50%) out of the eight patients are now in complete remission, while three (37.5%) of them died of anaplastic Kaposi's sarcoma and one (12.5%) died of pneumonia after an excellent response to chemotherapy alone. Our findings suggest that in patients with anaplastic KS, non-conservative surgery associated with systemic chemotherapy may lead to complete remission, avoiding the poor outcome reported in previous cases.

[73]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Arterial aneurysm with distal ischemia in a renal allografted patient: beware of angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Dermatol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1684/ejd.2013.2020](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Baroudjian B; Battistella M; Mourah S; Hickman G; Pages C; Moulouguet I; Koskas F; Gaudric J; Le Maignan C; Dantal J; Bagot M; Petit A; Lebbe C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology.

[74]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ovarian Cellular Fibromas Lack FOXL2 Mutations: A Useful Diagnostic Adjunct in the Distinction From Diffuse Adult Granulosa Cell Tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jun 14.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e31828e4f55](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - McCluggage WG; Singh N; Kommos S; Huntsman DG; Gilks CB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pathology, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust, Belfast daggerDepartment of Pathology, Barts Health NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom double daggerCentre for Translational and Applied Genomics section signDepartment of Pathology, University of British Columbia parallelDepartment of Pathology, Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ovarian cellular fibromas are uncommon neoplasms, which may result in considerable diagnostic confusion with diffuse adult

granulosa cell tumor. This is an important distinction, as the former usually exhibits benign behavior, whereas the latter is a low-grade malignant neoplasm capable of recurrence and metastasis. FOXL2 mutation (402C-->G) has been demonstrated in >95% of ovarian adult granulosa cell tumors, only rarely in other ovarian sex cord-stromal neoplasms, and never in ovarian fibromas. In this study, we evaluated a series of ovarian cellular fibromas or mitotically active cellular fibromas (n=22), 3 with minor sex cord elements, for FOXL2 mutation. These were mostly received in consultation, often with a differential diagnosis of diffuse adult granulosa cell tumor. Immunohistochemically, 10 of 10 cases tested exhibited nuclear staining with FOXL2. FOXL2 (402C-->G) mutation was not demonstrated in any of the 22 cellular or mitotically active cellular fibromas. Three additional neoplasms composed of cellular nodules of epithelioid cells in a background fibrous stroma, raising the possibility of adult granulosa cell tumor with a prominent fibrothecomatous component, were also tested; 2 of these were mutation negative, and 1 contained a FOXL2 mutation. FOXL2 mutation analysis is a useful adjunct in distinguishing between diffuse adult granulosa cell tumor (mutation present) and cellular fibroma (mutation absent). Mutation testing should be considered in problematic cases, as this will provide prognostic information for the patient.

[75]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - TGF-beta-induced expression of IGFBP-3 regulates IGF1R signaling in human osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cell Endocrinol. 2013 Jul 2;377(1-2):56-64. doi: 10.1016/j.mce.2013.06.033.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.mce.2013.06.033](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schedlich LJ; Yenson VM; Baxter RC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Kolling Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, NSW 2065, Australia. Electronic address: lyn.schedlich@sydney.edu.au.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Signaling pathways initiated by transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) and insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) are important in osteosarcoma cell growth. We have investigated a role for endogenous IGF binding protein-3 (IGFBP-3) in mediating cross-talk between TGF-beta receptor and type I IGF receptor (IGF1R) signaling pathways in MG-63 osteosarcoma cells. TGF-beta1 indirectly activated the Ras/Raf/MAPK pathway and induced the expression of IGFBP-3, an important regulator of IGF1R activity. IGFBP-3 attenuated TGF-beta1 activation of ERK1/2 and Akt in MG-63 cells, and inhibited TGF-beta1-induced cell cycle progression and proliferation. This effect of IGFBP-3 was blocked by inhibiting IGF1R signaling. TGF-beta1 phosphorylated Smad2 on the non-receptor substrate sites (Ser245/250/255). Blocking the TGF-beta1-induced expression of IGFBP-3 enhanced

pSmad2(Ser245/250/255) and increased its nuclear accumulation. These results suggest an important role for TGF-beta1 in osteosarcoma cell growth, with the induction of IGFBP-3 by TGF-beta1 serving in a negative-feedback loop to control cell growth by preventing activation of the IGF1R.

[76]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Frontonasal and fibrous dysplasia in a patient with unilateral cleft lip and palate.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e422-4. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182942d27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182942d27](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Weathers WM; Wolfswinkel EM; Albright SB; Hollier LH Jr; Buchanan EP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Division of Plastic Surgery, Baylor College of Medicine Houston, TX.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Frontonasal dysplasia is a rare entity. It has characteristic physical deformities: hypertelorism, broad nasal root, median facial cleft of the upper lip or palate, clefting of the nasal alae, poorly formed nasal tip, cranium bifidum occultum, and a widow's peak hairline. Fibrous dysplasia is a benign bone tumor in which normal bone is replaced by fibrous, poorly formed osseous tissues. We present a patient with frontonasal dysplasia who desired correction of her hypertelorism. Incidentally, fibrous dysplasia was found in her left orbit complicating surgical correction. In addition, the patient has velopharyngeal insufficiency and a class III malocclusion. The interplay of all these craniofacial defects makes the sequencing and timing of surgery important in this unique patient.

[77]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Comparison of Immunosuppressive and Cytotoxic Cells in Angiosarcoma: Development of a Possible Supportive Therapy for Angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dermatology. 2013 Jul 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351316](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kambayashi Y; Fujimura T; Furudate S; Hashimoto A; Haga T; Aiba S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An imbalance of immunosuppressive and cytotoxic cells plays an important role in inhibiting the anti-tumor immune response of the

tumor-bearing host. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the involvement of immunosuppressive cells, such as regulatory T cells and CD163+ M2 macrophages as well as cytotoxic cells, such as granulysin-bearing cells and TIA-1+ cells in cutaneous angiosarcoma (AS) by immunohistochemical staining. In addition we evaluated the potencies of bisphosphonate, which was previously reported to suppress the expression of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9), as a supportive therapy for AS together with docetaxel in 6 cases of cutaneous AS. These findings suggest that a high number of immunosuppressive cells might be related to the prognosis of AS, and that a combination of docetaxel with bisphosphonate risedronate sodium might be effective for MMP-9-expressing AS. © 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

[78]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The associations between the polymorphisms of the ER-alpha gene and the risk of uterine leiomyoma (ULM).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Jun 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13277-013-0874-](#)

[0](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Feng Y; Lin X; Zhou S; Xu N; Yi T; Zhao X

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Key Laboratory of Obstetrics and Gynecologic and Pediatric Diseases and Birth Defects of Ministry of Education, West China Second Hospital, Sichuan University, No. 20, Section 3, South People's Road, Chengdu, 610041, Sichuan, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The ER-alpha gene polymorphisms have been reported to be associated with uterine leiomyoma (ULM) risk. The purpose of the present study was to perform a meta-analysis to explore the polymorphisms in the ER-alpha gene and the risk of ULM. A comprehensive search for relevant articles was conducted in MEDLINE (Ovid), PubMed, Embase, Springer, EBSCO, Web of Science, CNKI, Wanfang, Weipu, and Google Scholar. A total of nine articles were identified. Among the nine articles, 11 cohorts reported the PvuII polymorphism and six reported the XbaI polymorphism. The strength of the relationships between the polymorphisms in ER-alpha (PvuII and XbaI) and the risk of ULM was assessed by odds ratios (ORs). The studies provided overall OR estimates for PvuII and XbaI, leading to a pooled OR of 1.41 (PP+Pp vs. pp: OR = 1.41, 95 % confidence interval (95 %CI) = 1.02-1.96, P = 0.04), 1.13 (XX+Xx vs. xx: OR = 1.13, 95 %CI = 0.91-1.41, P = 0.25), respectively. The PvuII polymorphism in the ER-alpha gene may be a risk factor for ULM. Future studies are needed to validate our conclusions.

[79]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical and biological significance of hepatoma-derived growth factor in Ewing sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pathol. 2013 Jul 22. doi: 10.1002/path.4241.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/path.4241](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang Y; Li H; Zhang F; Shi H; Zhen T; Dai S; Kang L; Liang Y; Wang J; Han A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We sought to investigate the clinicopathological significance and biological function of hepatoma derived growth factor (HDGF) in Ewing sarcoma. Our results show that HDGF expression is up-regulated in Ewing sarcoma. Nuclear HDGF expression is significantly associated with tumor volume ($p < 0.001$), metastases at diagnosis ($p < 0.001$), low overall survival rate ($p < 0.001$), and low disease-free survival rate ($p < 0.001$). HDGF knockdown results in significant reduction of Ewing sarcoma cell growth, proliferation, and tumorigenesis both in vitro and in vivo. Meanwhile, HDGF knockdown causes cell cycle arrest and enhanced sensitization to serum starvation-induced apoptosis. Furthermore, recombinant HDGF promotes proliferation and colony formation of Ewing sarcoma cell. Ninety-eight candidate HDGF down-stream genes were identified in Ewing sarcoma cells using a cDNA microarray analysis. In addition, we found that HDGF knockdown inhibited FLI1 expression in Ewing sarcoma cells at the mRNA and protein levels. In conclusion, our findings suggest that HDGF exhibits oncogenic properties and may be a novel prognostic factor in Ewing sarcoma. Targeting HDGF might be a potential therapeutic strategy for Ewing sarcoma.

[80]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Epigenetics in Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors: Clinical Implications and Potential Therapeutic Perspectives.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dig Dis Sci. 2013 Jul 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10620-013-2785-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sioulas AD; Vasilatou D; Pappa V; Dimitriadis G; Triantafyllou K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 2nd Department of Internal Medicine and Research Unit, Attikon University General Hospital, Medical School, Athens University, Rimini 1, 12462, Haidari, Greece, athsioulas@yahoo.gr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) represent the most common mesenchymal neoplasms affecting the gastrointestinal tract. Activating mutations in either the KIT or PDGFRa gene are the principal oncogenic triggers with the former accounting for more than 80 % of cases. In

the small subset of GIST that are wild type for both the aforementioned changes, other germline or somatic mutations have been identified. GIST exhibit a highly variable clinical behavior and the main prognostic determinants are tumor size, mitotic rate, and location. It is, however, strongly believed that, beyond classic genetics, additional epigenetic phenomena such as DNA hypomethylation and hypermethylation, microRNA alterations, and chromatin modifications underlie GIST tumorigenesis and influence the clinical course and response to standard treatment. This review aims to illuminate current advances in terms of epigenetics in GIST, as well as possible implications in prognosis and therapeutics.

[81]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Kaposi's Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus Kaposin B Induces Unique Monophosphorylation of STAT3 at Serine 727 and MK2-Mediated Inactivation of the STAT3 Transcriptional Repressor TRIM28.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Virol. 2013 Aug;87(15):8779-91. doi: 10.1128/JVI.02976-12. Epub 2013 Jun 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1128/JVI.02976-12](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - King CA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Microbiology and Immunology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, New York, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) is the etiologic agent of primary effusion lymphoma (PEL), multicentric Castleman's disease (MCD), and the inflammation-driven neoplasm Kaposi's sarcoma (KS). A triad of processes, including abnormal proliferation of endothelial cells, aberrant angiogenesis, and chronic inflammation, characterize KS lesions. STAT3 is a key transcription factor governing these processes, and deregulation of STAT3 activity is linked to a wide range of cancers, including PEL and KS. Using primary human endothelial cells (ECs), I demonstrate that KSHV infection modulated STAT3 activation in two ways: (i) KSHV induced uncoupling of canonical tyrosine (Y) and serine (S) phosphorylation events while (ii) concomitantly inducing the phosphorylation and inactivation of TRIM28 (also known as KAP-1 or TIF-1beta), a newly identified negative regulator of STAT3 activity. KSHV infection of primary ECs induced chronic STAT3 activation characterized by a shift from the canonical dual P-STAT3 Y705 S727 form to a mono P-STAT3 S727 form. Expression of the latent protein kaposin B promoted the unique phosphorylation of STAT3 at S727, in the absence of Y705, activated the host kinase mitogen-activated protein kinase-activated protein (MAPKAP) kinase 2 (MK2), and stimulated increased expression of STAT3-dependent genes, including CCL5, in ECs. TRIM28-mediated repression of STAT3 is relieved by phosphorylation of S473, and in vitro kinase assays identified TRIM28 S473 as a bona fide target of MK2.

Together, these data suggest that kaposin B significantly contributes to the chronic inflammatory environment that is a hallmark of KS by unique activation of the proto-oncogene STAT3, coupled with MK2-mediated inactivation of the STAT3 transcriptional repressor TRIM28.

[82]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simultaneously detected parosteal osteoma and osteochondroma in the distal femur of a single patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Imaging. 2013 Jul 9. pii: S0899-7071(13)00149-6. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.013

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yun SJ; Jin W; Park YK; Han CS; Ryu KN; Park JS; Park SY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Kyung Hee University Hospital at Gangdong, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, 134-727, South Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Parosteal osteoma arising from long tubular bone is an extremely rare bone tumor and should be distinguished from parosteal osteosarcoma, whereas osteochondroma is a common benign bone tumor showing an outgrowth of medullary and cortical bone with a cartilaginous cap. This report describes simultaneously detected parosteal osteoma and osteochondroma arising from the distal femur in a single patient.

[83]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lumping, Splitting, and Making Sense: Implications of Soft Tissue Sarcoma Staging for Prognosis, Therapy, and Research.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg Oncol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1245/s10434-013-3056-](http://1245/s10434-013-3056-9)

[9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Haynes AB; Pollock RE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Oncology, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA.

[84]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Unusual sites of Ewing sarcoma (ES): A retrospective multicenter 30-year experience of the Italian Association of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology (AIEOP) and Italian Sarcoma Group (ISG).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Jul 24. pii: S0959-8049(13)00553-4. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.06.045.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ejca.2013.06.045

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Berger M; Fagioli F; Abate M; Riccardi R; Prete A; Cozza R; Bertulli R; Podda M; Ferrari S; Luksch R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pediatric Onco-Hematology and Stem Cell Transplant and Cellular Therapy, Regina Margherita Children's Hospital, Turin, Italy. Electronic address: massimo.berger@unito.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** The aim of this study was to describe the Italian Association of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology (AIEOP) and Italian Sarcoma Group (ISG) experience from 1980 to 2009 on 112 patients with Ewing sarcoma (ES) occurring in unusual sites such as the craniofacial bones (CF), hands or feet (HF), or the mobile spine. These sites were grouped because their rarity as ES localisations. **PATIENT AND METHODS:** Twenty-six patients had CF ES (23%), 37 patients had HF ES (33%) and 49 patients had mobile spine ES (44%). A total of 26 patients presented with synchronous metastatic disease (23%). The local treatment with surgery and/or radiotherapy differed among ES sites. Systemic therapy was administered according to the protocols in use over the years. **RESULTS:** From the data available, the histological/radiological response was higher for HF-patients even not statistically significant (good responders: CF 41%, HF 65% and mobile spine 39%, $P=0.05$) and the probability of achieving complete response was similar among the three sites (CF 87%, HF 83% and spine 74%, $P=0.44$). Ten year overall survival (OS) was 61% (95% confidence interval [CI] 39-82), 63% (95% CI 37-89) and 64% (95% CI 49-79) for CF, HF or vertebral ES, respectively ($P=NS$). Ten year OS for non-metastatic patients was 60% (95% CI 36-83), 75% (95% CI 56-94) and 67% (95% CI 47-89) for CF, HF and mobile spine patients respectively ($P=NS$). Ten year OS was 45% (95% CI, 31-84) and 70% (95% CI, 61-85, [$p=0.01$]) for metastatic and localised ES, respectively. **CONCLUSIONS:** The probability of successful treatment did not differ from ES of the extremities. Furthermore, our series confirm the poor prognosis for patients with metastatic disease. Our data do not strengthen the need for a specific protocol for unusual site ES.

[85]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Impact of molecular analysis on the final sarcoma diagnosis: a study on 763 cases collected during a European epidemiological study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Aug;37(8):1259-68. doi: 10.1097/PAS.0b013e31828f51b9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1097/PAS.0b013e31828f51b9

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Neuville A; Ranchere-Vince D; Dei Tos AP; Cristina Montesco M; Hostein I; Toffolatti L; Chibon F; Pissaloux D; Alberti L; Decouvelaere AV; Albert S; Riccardo Rossi C; Blay JY; Coindre JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pathology, Bergonie Cancer Institute daggerUniversity of Bordeaux double daggerINSERM U916 #Department of Clinical Research, Institut Bergonie, Bordeaux section signDepartment of Pathology daggerdaggerINSERM U590, Centre Leon Berard double daggerdouble daggerUniversity of Lyon, Lyon parallelDepartment of Pathology, Hospital of Treviso, Treviso paragraph signPathology Unit **Sarcoma and Melanoma Unit, Veneto Institute of Oncology - IOV-IRCCS, Padova, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are rare, heterogenous, and often difficult to classify. A large proportion of sarcomas are associated with specific molecular genetic lesions such as translocations, mutations, and amplifications, which are helpful in the diagnosis of individual cases. However, the exact impact of molecular genetics on the final diagnosis of sarcomas is unknown. In this study, all soft tissue and visceral sarcomas arising in patients living in 3 European regions in 2 countries (representing 13 million inhabitants) were collected and reviewed during 2 consecutive years. A molecular analysis was performed for all suspicions of sarcomas with specific genetic lesions [mutations of KIT/PDGFR in gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), reciprocal translocation, or amplification of MDM2 in atypical lipomatous tumors, well-differentiated liposarcoma-dedifferentiated liposarcoma (ALT/WDLPS-DDLPS)]. To evaluate the impact of molecular tests, a premolecular analysis diagnosis was proposed with 3 categories of certainty: certain, probable, or possible. A molecular analysis was performed in 763/1484 tumors corresponding to 295 cases in which GIST was suspected, 248 sarcomas with a suspicion of translocation, and 220 cases in which ALT/WDLPS-DDLPS was suspected. Molecular analysis was found to be useful (confirms a probable diagnosis) in 11 (4%) GISTs, 62 (26%) suspicions of translocation, and 66 (31%) suspicions of ALT/WDLPS-DDLPS; and necessary (allows a possible diagnosis) in 2 (<1%) GISTs, 31 (12%) suspicions of translocation, and 19 (9%) suspicions of ALT/WDLPS-DDLPS. This study performed in an epidemiological setting demonstrates the significant impact of molecular analysis on the final sarcoma diagnosis and favors such an analysis on any tumor with a suspicion of a specific genomic abnormality and for which the diagnosis is uncertain.

[86]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fused in Sarcoma (FUS) gene mutations are not a frequent cause of essential tremor in Europeans.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neurobiol Aging. 2013 Oct;34(10):2441.e9-2441.e11. doi: 10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2013.04.024. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.neurobiolaging.2013.04.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2013.04.024)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ortega-Cubero S; Lorenzo-Betancor O; Lorenzo E; Alonso E; Coria F; Pastor MA; Fernandez-Santiago R; Marti MJ; Ezquerra M; Valdeoriola F; Compta Y; Tolosa E; Agundez JA; Jimenez-Jimenez FJ; Gironell A; Clarimon J; de Castro P; Garcia-Martin E; Alonso-Navarro H; Pastor P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Neurogenetics Laboratory, Division of Neurosciences, Center for Applied Medical Research, University of Navarra, Pamplona, España; Department of Neurology, Clinica Universidad de Navarra, University of Navarra School of Medicine, Pamplona, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - FUS/TLS (denoting fused in sarcoma/translocated in liposarcoma [MIM 137070]) codifies an RNA binding protein. Mutations in this gene cause amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS; MIM 608030). Essential tremor (ET [MIM 190300]) is the most frequent movement disorder. Despite its strong familiar aggregation, recently a whole exome sequencing study has identified FUS mutations as a cause of familial ET. To determine whether mutations in FUS are also common in other populations, we sequenced FUS gene in 178 unrelated Spanish subjects with ET. We detected only an intronic single-pair nucleotide deletion (c.1293-37delC), which was predicted to affect mRNA splicing. However, leukocyte mRNA analysis showed no changes in FUS expression. In conclusion, coding or splicing FUS mutations are not a frequent cause of ET in the Spanish population.

[87]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mutations in Hedgehog pathway genes in fetal rhabdomyomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pathol. 2013 Sep;231(1):44-52. doi: 10.1002/path.4229.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/path.4229](https://doi.org/10.1002/path.4229)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hettmer S; Teot LA; van Hummelen P; Macconail L; Bronson RT; Dall'osso C; Mao J; McMahan AP; Gruber PJ; Grier HE; Rodriguez-Galindo C; Fletcher CD; Wagers AJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology, Harvard University, Harvard Stem Cell Institute, Cambridge, MA, USA; Joslin Diabetes Center, Cambridge, MA, USA; Department of Pediatric Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, Boston Children's Hospital, MA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ligand-independent, constitutive activation of Hedgehog signalling in mice expressing a mutant, activated SmoM2 allele results in the development of multifocal, highly differentiated tumours that express myogenic markers (including desmin, actin, MyoD and myogenin). The histopathology of these tumours, commonly classified as rhabdomyosarcomas, more closely resembles human fetal rhabdomyoma (FRM), a benign tumour that can be difficult to distinguish from highly differentiated

rhabdomyosarcomas. We evaluated the spectrum of Hedgehog (HH) pathway gene mutations in a cohort of human FRM tumours by targeted Illumina sequencing and fluorescence in situ hybridization testing for PTCH1. Our studies identified functionally relevant aberrations at the PTCH1 locus in three of five FRM tumours surveyed, including a PTCH1 frameshift mutation in one tumour and homozygous deletions of PTCH1 in two tumours. These data suggest that activated Hedgehog signalling contributes to the biology of human FRM. Copyright © 2013 Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

[88]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An uncommon association between lipomatous hypertrophy of the interatrial septum (LHIS) and Dercum's disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Dermatol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1684/ejd.2013.2016](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miraglia E; Visconti B; Bianchini D; Calvieri S; Giustini S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Policlinico Umberto I Department of Dermatology Viale del policlinico 155 00100 Rome, Italy.

[89]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Is the Observed Association Between Dairy Intake and Fibroids in African Americans Explained by Genetic Ancestry?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Epidemiol. 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/aje/kwt091](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wise LA; Palmer JR; Ruiz-Narvaez E; Reich DE; Rosenberg L

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine leiomyomata are a major source of gynecological morbidity and are 2-3 times more prevalent in African Americans than European Americans. In an earlier report, we found that dairy intake was inversely associated with uterine leiomyomata among African Americans. Because African Americans are more likely to have lactose intolerance and avoid dairy products, the observed association might have been confounded by genetic ancestry. This report reevaluates the dairy-uterine leiomyomata association after accounting for genetic ancestry among 1,968 cases and 2,183 noncases from the Black Women's Health Study (1997-2007). Dairy intake was estimated by using food frequency questionnaires in 1995 and 2001. Percent European ancestry was estimated by using a panel of ancestry informative markers. Incidence rate ratios and 95% confidence intervals were estimated by using Cox regression, with adjustment for potential confounders and percent European ancestry. Incidence rate ratios comparing 1, 2, 3, and ≥ 4

servings/day with <1 serving/day of dairy products were 0.95 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.85, 1.06), 0.75 (95% CI: 0.61, 0.92), 0.77 (95% CI: 0.57, 1.04), and 0.59 (95% CI: 0.41, 0.86), respectively (Ptrend = 0.0003). These effect estimates were similar to those obtained without control for ancestry. The findings suggest that the observed inverse association between dairy consumption and uterine leiomyomata in African Americans is not explained by percent European ancestry.

[90]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sprouty2 but not Sprouty4 is a potent inhibitor of cell proliferation and migration of osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - FEBS Lett. 2013 Jul 4. pii: S0014-5793(13)00498-5. doi: 10.1016/j.febslet.2013.06.040.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.febslet.2013.06.040](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rathmanner N; Haigl B; Vanas V; Doriguzzi A; Gsur A; Sutterluty-Fall H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Cancer Research, Department of Medicine I, Medical University of Vienna, Borschkegasse 8^a, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - As negative regulators of receptor tyrosine kinase-mediated signalling, Sprouty proteins fulfil important roles during carcinogenesis. In this report, we demonstrate that Sprouty2 protein expression inhibits cell proliferation and migration in osteosarcoma-derived cells. Although earlier reports describe a tumour-promoting function, these results indicate that Sprouty proteins also have the potential to function as tumour suppressors in sarcoma. In contrast to Sprouty2, Sprouty4 expression failed to interfere with proliferation and migration of the osteosarcoma-derived cells, possibly due to a less pronounced interference with mitogen-activated protein kinase activity. Sequences within the NH2-terminus are responsible for the specific inhibitory function of Sprouty2 protein.

[91]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Trichodermin induces cell apoptosis through mitochondrial dysfunction and endoplasmic reticulum stress in human chondrosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Toxicol Appl Pharmacol. 2013 Jun 24. pii: S0041-008X(13)00283-4. doi: 10.1016/j.taap.2013.06.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.taap.2013.06.010](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Su CM; Wang SW; Lee TH; Tzeng WP; Hsiao CJ; Liu SC; Tang CH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondrosarcoma is the second most common primary bone tumor, and it responds poorly to both chemotherapy and radiation treatment. Nalanthamala psidii was described originally as Myxosporium in 1926. This is the first study to investigate the anti-tumor activity of trichodermin (trichothec-9-en-4-ol, 12,13-epoxy-, acetate), an endophytic fungal metabolite from N. psidii against human chondrosarcoma cells. We demonstrated that trichodermin induced cell apoptosis in human chondrosarcoma cell lines (JJ012 and SW1353 cells) instead of primary chondrocytes. In addition, trichodermin triggered endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress protein levels of IRE1, p-PERK, GRP78, and GRP94, which were characterized by changes in cytosolic calcium levels. Furthermore, trichodermin induced the upregulation of Bax and Bid, the downregulation of Bcl-2, and the dysfunction of mitochondria, which released cytochrome c and activated caspase-3 in human chondrosarcoma. In addition, animal experiments illustrated reduced tumor volume, which led to an increased number of terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL)-positive cells and an increased level of cleaved PARP protein following trichodermin treatment. Together, this study demonstrates that trichodermin is a novel anti-tumor agent against human chondrosarcoma cells both in vitro and in vivo via mitochondrial dysfunction and ER stress.

[92]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Expression of PROX-1 in oral Kaposi's sarcoma spindle cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Pathol Med. 2013 Jun 13. doi: 10.1111/jop.12097.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1111/jop.12097](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Benevenuto de Andrade BA; Ramirez-Amador V; Anaya-Saavedra G; Martinez-Mata G; Fonseca FP; Graner E; Paes de Almeida O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Oral Pathology Section, Department of Oral Diagnosis, Piracicaba Dental School, University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The histogenesis of neoplastic spindle cells of Kaposi's sarcoma is still uncertain, but some studies consider it a lymphatic vessel differentiation. Prox-1 is a nuclear transcription factor that plays a major role during embryonic lymphangiogenesis, and it has been considered a specific and sensitive lymphatic endothelial cell marker. The aim of this study was to determine the expression of Prox-1 in oral Kaposi's sarcoma comparing the results with oral benign vascular tumors including capillary hemangiomas and pyogenic granulomas. METHODS: Expression of Prox-1 and HHV-8 was evaluated by immunohistochemistry in 30 oral Kaposi's sarcoma, 5 oral capillary hemangiomas, and 10 oral pyogenic granulomas. The

labeling index was expressed as the percentage of positive cells for each case studied. Statistical comparison was performed using the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney rank sum test. RESULTS: Twenty-eight (93.3%) and 30 oral Kaposi's sarcoma cases were positive for Prox-1 and HHV-8, respectively, while all oral benign vascular tumors were negative for these markers. The number of Prox-1 and HHV-8 oral Kaposi's sarcoma-positive cells increased significantly from patch/plaque to nodular histological stages. CONCLUSION: The expression of Prox-1 in the neoplastic spindle cells supports the view of a lymphatic differentiation in oral Kaposi's sarcoma. Prox-1 may also be involved in the pathogenesis of oral Kaposi's sarcoma as the number of positive spindle cells increased progressively from patch to nodular stages and could be eventually useful as an additional diagnostic tool for differential diagnosis between oral Kaposi's sarcoma and benign oral vascular lesions.

[93]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Distinct roles of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus-encoded vIRFs in inflammatory response and cancer.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Virol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1128/JVI.03315-12](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Baresova P; Pitha PM; Lubyova B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Immunology and Microbiology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) is the etiologic agent associated with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), primary effusion lymphoma (PEL) and multicentric Castleman disease (MCD). Similarly to other herpesviruses, KSHV has two life cycles - latency and lytic replication. In latency, the KSHV genome persists as a circular episome in the nucleus of the host cell and only a few viral genes are expressed. In this review we are focused on oncogenic, anti-apoptotic and immunomodulating properties of KSHV-encoded homologues of cellular interferon regulatory factors (IRF) - viral IRFs 1 to 4 (vIRF1-4) and their possible role in KSHV-mediated antiviral response, apoptosis and oncogenicity.

[94]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Vitamin d status in women with uterine leiomyomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2013 Aug;98(8):E1374-8. doi: 10.1210/jc.2013-1777. Epub 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1210/jc.2013-1777](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Paffoni A; Somigliana E; Viganò P; Benaglia L; Cardellicchio L; Pagliardini L; Papaleo E; Candiani M; Fedele L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Fondazione Ca Granda, Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Infertility Unit, Via Fanti 6, 20122 Milano, Italy.
alessio.paffoni@alice.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Context: Recent in vitro and in vivo experimental evidence supports a role of vitamin D insufficiency as an important factor in the development of uterine leiomyomas. However, epidemiological data supporting this possibility are scanty. Objective: Our objective was to investigate vitamin D status in women with and without uterine leiomyomas. Design: This was a case-control study of women referring to 2 infertility units in Italy. Women were eligible as cases if they were diagnosed with at least 1 uterine leiomyoma with a mean diameter ≥ 10 mm at transvaginal ultrasound. Each of them was matched to the 2 subsequent women of the same age (± 1 year) whose uterus resulted unremarkable at ultrasound. Selected women provided a blood sample for the quantitative detection of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 levels. Main Outcome Measure: We measured serum concentration of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3. Results: A total of 128 women with leiomyomas and 256 controls were selected. The mean \pm SD serum concentration of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 was significantly lower in affected women compared with controls (18.0 \pm 7.7 vs 20.8 \pm 11.1 ng/mL respectively, $P = .010$). The number (proportion) of women with 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 deficiency (ie, < 10 ng/mL) in cases and controls was 19 (15%) and 19 (7%), respectively ($P = .022$). The adjusted odds ratio for the presence of leiomyomas in women with serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 deficiency was 2.4 (95% confidence interval = 1.2-4.9) ($P = .016$). Conclusions: Vitamin D is an emerging regulator of uterine leiomyoma development. Cohort and interventional studies are pressingly needed to confirm a causal relationship and to investigate the potential therapeutic benefits of vitamin D supplementation.

[95]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - ERG Expression in Epithelioid Sarcoma: A Diagnostic Pitfall.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jun 14.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e31828de23a](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miettinen M; Wang Z; Sarlomo-Rikala M; Abdullaev Z; Pack SD; Fetsch JF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda double daggerJoint Pathology Center, Silver Spring, MD daggerHUSLab, Helsinki, Finland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - ERG transcription factor is constitutively expressed in endothelial cells. Because benign and malignant vascular endothelia retain the ERG expression, ERG is considered a useful marker for angiosarcomas and related tumors. ERG is also expressed in a subset of prostate carcinomas and

Ewing sarcomas due to ERG-involved translocations; therefore, this marker is also of high interest in the study of these malignancies. In this study, we evaluated 109 epithelioid sarcomas for ERG expression, on the basis of an initial observation of an ERG-positive case. We also studied expression of other endothelial antigens in epithelioid sarcoma. ERG was expressed in 38% of epithelioid sarcomas (41/109), usually with a uniform nuclear staining, similar to that seen in angiosarcomas. However, all epithelioid sarcomas were negative for ERG gene rearrangement indicating that ERG expression is not likely related to ERG-involving translocations in epithelioid sarcoma. Other endothelial markers, CD31, claudin 5, and Prox1, were absent in epithelioid sarcomas. The only exception was a pulmonary metastasis of epithelioid sarcoma showing focal CD31 expression, which probably resulted from antigen adsorption onto tumor cell surfaces. However, podoplanin was commonly (7/9) expressed in epithelioid sarcoma; therefore, this marker is not useful in distinguishing epithelioid sarcoma from angiosarcoma. INI1/SMARCB1 gene product was absent in all epithelioid sarcomas (considered here a definitional feature) but was absent from only 1 epithelioid angiosarcoma, indicating its relative specificity for epithelioid sarcoma in this differential diagnostic setting. ERG expression is fairly common in epithelioid sarcoma and should be recognized as a diagnostic pitfall in the differential diagnosis of epithelioid sarcoma and epithelioid angiosarcoma. General lack of endothelial cell-specific markers in epithelioid sarcoma helps in this distinction.

[96]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carcinosarcoma of the ovary: Natural history, patterns of treatment, and outcome.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Gynecol Oncol. 2013 Jul 6. pii: S0090-8258(13)00867-6. doi: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2013.06.034.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ygyno.2013.06.034](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - George EM; Herzog TJ; Neugut AI; Lu YS; Burke WM; Lewin SN; Hershman DL; Wright JD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** Ovarian carcinosarcomas (OCS) are rare tumors composed of both malignant epithelial and mesenchymal elements. We compared the natural history and outcomes of OCS to serous carcinoma of the ovary. **METHODS:** Patients with OCS and serous carcinomas registered in the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database between 1988 and 2007 were analyzed. Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared using chi square tests while survival was analyzed using Cox

proportional hazards models and the Kaplan-Meier method. RESULTS: A total of 27,737 women, including 1763 (6.4%) with OCS and 25,974 (93.6%) with serous carcinomas, were identified. Patients with carcinosarcomas tended to be older and have unstaged tumors ($P < 0.0001$). After adjusting for other prognostic factors, women with carcinosarcomas were 72% more likely to die from their tumors (HR=1.72; 95% CI, 1.52-1.96). Five-year survival for stage I carcinosarcomas was 65.2% (95% CI, 58.0-71.4%) vs. 80.6% (95% CI, 78.9-82.2%) for serous tumors. Similarly, five-year survival for stage IIIC patients was 18.2% (95% CI, 14.5-22.4%) for carcinosarcomas compared to 33.3% (95% 32.1-34.5%) for serous carcinomas. CONCLUSIONS: Ovarian carcinosarcomas are aggressive tumors with a natural history that is distinct from serous cancers. The survival for both early and late stage carcinosarcoma is inferior to serous tumors.

[97]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The metastatic behavior of osteosarcoma by gene expression and cytogenetic analyses.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Pathol. 2013 Jul 8. pii: S0046-8177(13)00183-4. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2013.04.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.humpath.2013.04.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Salinas-Souza C; De Oliveira R; Alves MT; Garcia Filho RJ; Petrilli AS; Toledo SR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Genetics Laboratory, Pediatric Oncology Institute (IOP/GRAACC/UNIFESP), Department of Pediatrics, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo 04023-062, Brazil. Electronic address:

carolina.salinas@unifesp.br.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteosarcoma is a malignant bone tumor with high metastatic potential. Metastasis at diagnosis is the most significant prognostic factor in predicting the clinical outcome of osteosarcoma. We compared the gene expression of metastases that were present at the time of initial diagnosis to those developed later in the course of the disease. We used quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction to evaluate the gene expression of MDM2, CXCR4, RANKL, RB1, and OSTERIX in 98 samples of osteosarcoma taken from 47 patients (74 metastases and 24 primary tumors) and 30 nonmalignant lung tissues surrounding osteosarcoma metastases. In addition, we investigated the copy number changes of RB1 and MDM2 genes in 12 primary cultures of pulmonary metastases of osteosarcoma, using interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization. Metastases from metastatic patients at diagnosis were characterized by low expression of RB1 and RANKL ($P = .0009$ and $P = .0109$, respectively) and overexpression of CXCR4 and MDM2 ($P = .0389$ and $P = .0325$, respectively). The loss of RANKL and gain of CXCR4

could also be detected in the primary tumors of metastatic patients at diagnosis ($P = .0121$ and $P = .0264$, respectively). Thus, some early genetic events such as the loss of RANKL and the gain of CXCR4 expressions probably facilitate the metastatic progression concomitant with the primary tumor establishment, supporting the role of the CXCR4 receptor in directing osteosarcoma metastases to the lung. On the other hand, late events such as the loss of RB1 and gain of MDM2, crucial regulators of cell cycle, appear to be related to the final mechanisms contributing to the metastatic establishment of osteosarcoma.

[98]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Spontaneous omental bursa hemorrhage as the main presentation of a gastrointestinal stromal tumor: A case report.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spontaneous omental bursa hemorrhage as the main presentation of a gastrointestinal stromal tumor: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rev Esp Enferm Dig. 2013 Apr;105(4):238-239.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhou Y; Wu XD; Zhou GJ; Jia J

[99]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A candidate gene approach for virally induced cancer with application to HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Cancer. 2013 Jul 1. doi: 10.1002/ijc.28351.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1002/ijc.28351](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Aissani B; Wiener HW; Zhang K; Kaslow RA; Ogwaro KM; Shrestha S; Jacobson LP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Epidemiology, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Like other members of the gamma-herpesvirus family, human herpes virus 8, the etiologic agent of classic and HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma (HIV-KS) acquired and evolved several human genes with key immune modulatory and cellular growth control functions. The encoded viral homologs substitute for their human counterparts but escape cellular regulation, leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation. We postulated that DNA variants in the human homologs of viral genes that potentially alter the expression or the binding of the encoded factors controlling the antiviral response may facilitate viral interference. To test whether cellular homologs are candidate susceptibility genes, we evaluated the association of DNA variants in 92 immune-related genes including seven cellular homologs with the risk for HIV-KS in a matched case and control study nested in the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study. Low- and

high-risk gene-by-gene interactions were estimated by multifactor dimensionality reduction and used as predictors in conditional logistic models. Among the most significant gene interactions at risk (OR = 2.84-3.92; Bonferroni-adjusted $p = 9.9 \times 10^{-3} - 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$), three comprised human homologs of two latently expressed viral genes, cyclin D1 (CCND1) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), in conjunction with angiogenic genes (VEGF, EDN-1 and EDNRB). At lower significance thresholds (adjusted $p < 0.05$), human homologs related to apoptosis (CFLAR) and chemotaxis (CCL2) emerged as candidates. This “proof of concept” study identified human homologs involved in the regulation of type I interferon-induced signaling, cell cycle and apoptosis potentially as important determinants of HIV-KS.

[100]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chloroquine blocks the autophagic process in cisplatin-resistant osteosarcoma cells by regulating the expression of p62/SQSTM1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Mol Med. 2013 May 30. doi: 10.3892/ijmm.2013.1399.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ijmm.2013.1399](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shen C; Wang W; Tao L; Liu B; Yang Z; Tao H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Second Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310009, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cisplatin (DDP) is one of the most effective chemotherapeutic drugs against osteosarcoma (OS), the most common malignant bone-specific tumor. However, the acquired resistance to DDP limits its effectiveness in tumor treatment. In this study, in order to elucidate the mechanisms of drug resistance in cancer cells, we investigated cell death induced by DDP in OS cells. We evaluated the contribution of autophagy in the process of drug resistance in a panel of four OS cell lines, MG-63, U-2OS, MNNG/HOS and Saos-2. The cells were treated with DDP (0-50 μM) for 48 h and then cell viability was assessed using the Cell Counting kit-8 (CCK-8). Apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry and the green fluorescent protein (GFP)-microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3) expression vector was used to visualize the formation of autophagic vesicles. Our results demonstrated that autophagy was induced by DDP in the drug-resistant cell line, Saos-2, which does not respond to DDP with apoptosis. DDP-induced autophagy protected the Saos-2 cells from apoptotic cell death. Moreover, the inhibition of autophagy by chloroquine, an inhibitor of lysosomal proteases, accelerated the DDP-induced cell death in Saos-2 cells. We also found that during DDP treatment, the protein expression level of the autophagic regulator, p62/sequestosome 1 (SQSTM1), decreased during the first hour of treatment, followed by a rapid recovery. Therefore, our data suggest a potential clinical

therapy by targeting autophagy with chloroquine or monoclonal antibodies for the treatment of drug-resistant OS.

[101]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Failure to downregulate the BAF53a subunit of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex contributes to the differentiation block in rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncogene. 2013 Jun 3. doi: 10.1038/onc.2013.188.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/onc.2013.188](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Taulli R; Foglizzo V; Morena D; Coda DM; Ala U; Bersani F; Maestro N; Ponzetto C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1] Department of Oncology, University of Turin School of Medicine, Turin, Italy [2] CERMS, Center for Experimental Research and Medical Studies, Turin, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), the most common soft tissue sarcoma in children and young adults, is characterized by a partially differentiated myogenic phenotype. We have previously shown that the blocking of tumor growth and resumption of differentiation can be achieved by re-expression of miR-206, a muscle-enriched microRNA missing in RMS. In this work, we focused on BAF53a, one of the genes downregulated in miR-206-expressing RMS cells, which codes for a subunit of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex. Here we show that the BAF53a transcript is significantly higher in primary RMS tumors than in normal muscle, and is a direct target of miR-206. Sustained expression of BAF53a interferes with differentiation in myogenic cells, whereas its silencing in RMS cells increases expression of myogenic markers and inhibits proliferation and anchorage-independent growth. Accordingly, BAF53a silencing also impairs embryonal RMS and alveolar RMS tumor growth, inducing their morphological and biochemical differentiation. These results indicate that failure to downregulate the BAF53a subunit may contribute to the pathogenesis of RMS, and suggest that BAF53a may represent a novel therapeutic target for this tumor. Oncogene advance online publication, 3 June 2013; doi:10.1038/onc.2013.188.

[102]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Genetic predisposition to radiation induced sarcoma: possible role for BRCA and p53 mutations.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2013 Jul;140(1):207-11. doi: 10.1007/s10549-013-2621-z. Epub 2013 Jul 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10549-013-2621-](#)

[Z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kadouri L; Sagi M; Goldberg Y; Lerer I; Hamburger T; Peretz T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sharett Institute of Oncology, Hadassah Medical Center, Hebrew University, 91120, Jerusalem, Israel, luna@hadassah.org.il.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The estimated incidence of radiation-associated sarcoma (RAS) is 0.03-0.2 % in 5 years post treatment. Most cancer predisposing genes are involved in DNA repair; therefore, elevated RAS risk in these patients is plausible. Cases of angiosarcoma post breast cancer treatment were reported in BRCA1 and BRCA2 carriers. We report the genetic evaluation of seven cases with suspected RAS from patients counseled in our cancer-genetic clinic. Of 2,885 breast cancer patient, 470 were BRCA1 or two mutation carriers and three were p53 mutation carriers. Of them seven developed sarcoma in the field of irradiation; five in the chest wall and two in other sites. Genetic evaluation revealed BRCA1 mutation in two, BRCA2 mutation in additional patient and a carrier of p53 mutation. The estimation of risk for RAS in patients with genetic predisposition is limited due to the rarity of this event, and the bias in referral to the clinic toward younger age. With these limitations the rate of RAS is 0.43 % (2/470, 95 % CI -0.17 to 1.02, SE = 0.3) in this group in a median follow-up of 8.2 years (range 1 month to 51 years). If we assume irradiation for the breast in 80 % of the patients than rate of RAS in group is proximately 0.53 % (2/376, 95 % CI -0.21 to 1.26, SE = 0.37). A BRCA1 carrier which had sarcoma after irradiation to head and neck carcinoma was not included in these analyses. In conclusion, we found a high frequency of BRCA1/2 mutation among our patients diagnosed with RAS. However, we estimated approximately twofold increase in the risk of RAS in BRCA1/2 carriers which was not significant compared to reports in general population. Therefore, RAS is a rare event in BRCA carriers as in the general population, and should not be considered in the decision regarding irradiation treatment in this population.

[103]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Oncolytic myxoma virus: The path to clinic.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vaccine. 2013 May 29. pii: S0264-410X(13)00656-7. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2013.05.056.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.vaccine.2013.05.056

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chan WM; Rahman MM; McFadden G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Many common neoplasms are still noncurative with current standards of cancer therapy. More therapeutic modalities need to be

developed to significantly prolong the lives of patients and eventually cure a wider spectrum of cancers. Oncolytic virotherapy is one of the promising new additions to clinical cancer therapeutics. Successful oncolytic virotherapy in the clinic will be those strategies that best combine tumor cell oncolysis with enhanced immune responses against tumor antigens. The current candidate oncolytic viruses all share the common property that they are relatively nonpathogenic to humans, yet they have the ability to replicate selectively in human cancer cells and induce cancer regression by direct oncolysis and/or induction of improved anti-tumor immune responses. Many candidate oncolytic viruses are in various stages of clinical and preclinical development. One such preclinical candidate is myxoma virus (MYXV), a member of the Poxviridae family that, in its natural setting, exhibits a very restricted host range and is only pathogenic to European rabbits. Despite its narrow host range in nature, MYXV has been shown to productively infect various classes of human cancer cells. Several preclinical in vivo modeling studies have demonstrated that MYXV is an attractive and safe candidate oncolytic virus, and hence, MYXV is currently being developed as a potential therapeutic for several cancers, such as pancreatic cancer, glioblastoma, ovarian cancer, melanoma, and hematologic malignancies. This review highlights the preclinical cancer models that have shown the most promise for translation of MYXV into human clinical trials.

[104]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dacarbazine in solitary fibrous tumor: a case series analysis and preclinical evidence vis-a-vis temozolomide and antiangiogenics.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Jul 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-0776](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Stacchiotti S; Tortoreto M; Bozzi F; Tamborini E; Morosi C; Messina A; Libertini M; Palassini E; Cominetti D; Negri T; Gronchi A; Pilotti S; Zaffaroni N; Casali PG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cancer Medicine, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: To explore the value of triazines in solitary fibrous tumor (SFT). EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: We retrospectively reviewed 8 cases of patients with SFT treated with dacarbazine (DTIC) (1200 mg/m² every 3 weeks) as from January 2012. Then we studied a dedifferentiated-SFT subcutaneously xenotransplanted into SCID mice. DTIC, temozolomide, sunitinib, bevacizumab and pazopanib were administered at their reported optimal doses for the mouse model when mean tumor volume (TV) was about 80 mm³; each experimental groups included 6 mice. Drug activity was assessed as TV inhibition percentage (TVI%). DTIC was tested according to two different schedules of administration. 120 days after treatment interruption,

mouse tumor samples were analyzed. RESULTS: Among the 8 patients treated with DTIC, best RECIST responses were 3 partial response, 4 stable disease, 1 progression. Two responsive patients had paraneoplastic hypoglycemia that disappeared after 10 days from starting DTIC. In the dedifferentiated-SFT xenograft model, DTIC and temozolomide showed the highest antitumor activity (about 95% TVI), confirmed pathologically. Sunitinib and pazopanib were only marginally active (52% and 41% TVI, respectively), whereas bevacizumab caused a 78% TVI. No tumor re-growth was observed up to 100 days from end of treatment with temozolomide and DTIC, while secondary progression followed sunitinib, pazopanib and bevacizumab interruption. CONCLUSIONS: DTIC as single agent has antitumor activity in SFT. Our preclinical results suggest a cytotoxic effect of temozolomide and DTIC, as compared to a cytostatic role for sunitinib, pazopanib and bevacizumab. A phase II study on DTIC in advanced SFT is planned.

[105]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - IL-4 receptor blockade abrogates satellite cell - rhabdomyosarcoma fusion and prevents tumor establishment.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Stem Cells. 2013 Jul 29. doi: 10.1002/stem.1491.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/stem.1491](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li G; Kikuchi K; Radka M; Abraham J; Rubin BP; Keller C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, the first affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan province, China; Pediatric Cancer Biology Program, Pape Family Pediatric Research Institute, Department of Pediatrics, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Tumor cells of the muscle-related cancer, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (aRMS), have dysregulated terminal myogenic differentiation that is characterized by continuous proliferation, decreased capacity to express markers of terminal differentiation and inability of tumor cells to fuse to one another in the manner seen for normal myoblasts. Whether aRMS tumor cells can fuse with normal myogenic progenitors such as skeletal muscle stem cells (satellite cells) or myoblasts is unknown, as is the biological effect of fusion events if this phenomenon occurs. To study this possibility, we isolated primary satellite cells harboring a lacZ Cre-LoxP reporter gene for co-culture with murine aRMS primary tumor cells expressing Cre. Results of in vitro and in vivo experiments demonstrated tumor cell - muscle cell progenitor fusion events, as well as accelerated rates of tumor establishment and progression when satellite cells & derived muscle progenitors were co-injected with tumor cells in an orthotopic allograft model. IL-4R blocking antibody treatment reversed fusion events in vitro and blocked tumor initiation and progression in

vivo. Taken together, the current study supports a potential role of tumor cell - host cell fusion and the strong therapeutic potential of IL-4R blockade to prevent the establishment of rhabdomyosarcoma tumors at new anatomical sites. Stem Cells 2013.

[106]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simultaneous targeting of insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor and anaplastic lymphoma kinase in embryonal and alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma: A rational choice.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Jul 15. pii: S0959-8049(13)00497-8. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.06.022.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ejca.2013.06.022

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - van Gaal JC; Roeffen MH; Flucke UE; van der Laak JA; van der Heijden G; de Bont ES; Suurmeijer AJ; Versleijen-Jonkers YM; van der Graaf WT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Radboud University Medical Centre, P.O. Box 9101, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is an aggressive soft tissue tumour mainly affecting children and adolescents. Since survival of high-risk patients remains poor, new treatment options are awaited. The aim of this study is to investigate anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) and insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) as potential therapeutic targets in RMS. PATIENTS AND METHODS: One-hundred-and-twelve primary tumours (embryonal RMS (eRMS)86; alveolar RMS (aRMS)26) were collected. Expression of IGF-1R, ALK and downstream pathway proteins was evaluated by immunohistochemistry. The effect of ALK inhibitor NVP-TAE684 (Novartis), IGF-1R antibody R1507 (Roche) and combined treatment was investigated by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assays in cell lines (aRMS Rh30, Rh41; eRMS Rh18, RD). RESULTS: IGF-1R and ALK expression was observed in 72% and 92% of aRMS and 61% and 39% of eRMS, respectively. Co-expression was observed in 68% of aRMS and 32% of eRMS. Nuclear IGF-1R expression was an adverse prognostic factor in eRMS (5-year survival 46.9+/-18.7% versus 84.4+/-5.9%, p=0.006). In vitro, R1507 showed diminished viability predominantly in Rh41. NVP-TAE684 showed diminished viability in Rh41 and Rh30, and to a lesser extent in Rh18 and RD. Simultaneous treatment revealed synergistic activity against Rh41 and Rh30. CONCLUSION: Co-expression of IGF-1R and ALK is detected in eRMS and particularly in aRMS. As combined inhibition reveals synergistic cytotoxic effects, this combination seems promising and needs further investigation.

[107]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synchrotron microbeam radiation therapy induces hypoxia in intracerebral gliosarcoma but not in the normal brain.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiother Oncol. 2013 May 31. pii: S0167-8140(13)00226-0. doi: 10.1016/j.radonc.2013.05.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.radonc.2013.05.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bouchet A; Lemasson B; Christen T; Potez M; Rome C; Coquery N; Le Clec'h C; Moisan A; Brauer-Krisch E; Leduc G; Remy C; Laissue JA; Barbier EL; Brun E; Serduc R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - INSERM U836, Grenoble, France; Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble Institut des Neurosciences, UMR-S836, France; ESRF, Grenoble, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Synchrotron microbeam radiation therapy (MRT) is an innovative irradiation modality based on spatial fractionation of a high-dose X-ray beam into lattices of microbeams. The increase in lifespan of brain tumor-bearing rats is associated with vascular damage but the physiological consequences of MRT on blood vessels have not been described. In this manuscript, we evaluate the oxygenation changes induced by MRT in an intracerebral 9L gliosarcoma model. METHODS: Tissue responses to MRT (two orthogonal arrays (2x400Gy)) were studied using magnetic resonance-based measurements of local blood oxygen saturation (MR_SO2) and quantitative immunohistology of RECA-1, Type-IV collagen and GLUT-1, marker of hypoxia. RESULTS: In tumors, MR_SO2 decreased by a factor of 2 in tumor between day 8 and day 45 after MRT. This correlated with tumor vascular remodeling, i.e. decrease in vessel density, increases in half-vessel distances (x5) and GLUT-1 immunoreactivity. Conversely, MRT did not change normal brain MR_SO2, although vessel inter-distances increased slightly. CONCLUSION: We provide new evidence for the differential effect of MRT on tumor vasculature, an effect that leads to tumor hypoxia. As hypothesized formerly, the vasculature of the normal brain exposed to MRT remains sufficiently perfused to prevent any hypoxia.

[108]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synergistic apoptotic effect of crocin and cisplatin on osteosarcoma cells via caspase induced apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Toxicol Lett. 2013 Jul 2;221(3):197-204. doi: 10.1016/j.toxlet.2013.06.233.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.toxlet.2013.06.233](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li X; Huang T; Jiang G; Gong W; Qian H; Zou C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, 110001 Liaoning, PR China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Crocin is well-known traditional Chinese medicine which is extracted from saffron. However, its role in osteosarcoma has not been well understood. Therefore, we used crocin and cisplatin individually or jointly on MG63 and OS732 cells so as to explore whether crocin could induce cellular apoptosis and suppress the ability of invasion of osteosarcoma cells. Cell survival rates, changes of cellular shape, cell apoptosis and cell invasion were analyzed, respectively, by 3-(4,5)-dimethylthiazolium (-z-y1)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay, inverted phase contrast microscope and fluorescence microscope, flow cytometry, and Transwell invasion chamber methods. The expressions of caspase-3 and caspase-8 were detected by Western blot. The survival rate of combined application was significantly lower than that of the individual application. Apoptosis-inducing effect of combined application was much stronger than that of individual application. The invasion ability of MG63 and OS732 cells was restrained significantly in the combined group compared with the individual group and control group. Combined group has the effect of up-regulating the expressions of cleaved-caspase-3 and caspase-8. The results suggested that combination of crocin and cisplatin has a strong killing effect on osteosarcoma cells and suppresses the ability of invasion of MG63 and OS732 cells which might be related to up-regulate the expression of caspase-3 and caspase-8.

[109]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Encondroma de mastoides secundario a encondromatosis generalizada.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Enchondroma of the mastoid secondary to generalised enchondromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp. 2013 May 30. pii: S0001-6519(13)00061-7. doi: 10.1016/j.otorri.2013.02.003.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.otorri.2013.02.003](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gomez Quiroz C; Zernotti ME

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Servicio de Otorrinolaringología, Hospital Naval, , Lima, Peru

[110]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Acquired reactive digital fibroma: A clinicopathologic report of 5 cases of a new entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Am Acad Dermatol. 2013 Jul 9. pii: S0190-9622(13)00529-X. doi: 10.1016/j.jaad.2013.05.015.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jaad.2013.05.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Plaza JA; Suster S; Prieto VG; Sanguenza M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Division of Dermatopathology at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Electronic address: jplaza@mcw.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Fibroblastic proliferations in the dermis comprise a heterogeneous group of disorders that can pose diagnostic challenges. OBJECTIVE: We sought to study the clinicopathologic features of this tumor. METHODS: We reviewed the clinicopathologic features of 5 unusual mesenchymal tumors of the digits that, to our knowledge, correspond to an entity not previously described. RESULTS: The patients were 5 men. All cases were located in the digits and were associated with history of trauma. Histopathologically, the neoplasms were located mainly in the reticular dermis. The tumors consisted of solitary nodules composed of fascicles of benign-appearing spindle cells devoid of cytologic atypia. The spindle cells formed short fascicles arranged in a haphazard manner. On immunohistochemistry, the tumor cells expressed vimentin and in 2 cases, CD34. The tumor cells were negative for smooth muscle actin (SMA), desmin, h-caldesmon, epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), S100, CD68, CD99, and beta-catenin. LIMITATIONS: Only 5 cases were studied. CONCLUSIONS: Awareness of this entity is of importance to avoid misdiagnosis with other conditions. Based on the immunohistochemical pattern, we believe that these tumors are fibroblastic in origin. The peculiar gross appearance and location of the lesions is clinically quite distinctive and may lead to confusion with other neoplastic and reactive processes.

[111]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine and Ovary Carcinosarcomas: Outcome, Prognosis Factors, and Adjuvant Therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jun 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/COC.0b013e3182979b27](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pacaut C; Bourmaud A; Rivoirard R; Moriceau G; Guy JB; Collard O; Bosacki C; Jacquin JP; Levy A; Chauleur C; Magne N; Merrouche Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Departement d'Oncologie Medicale daggerDepartement de Sante Publique double daggerDepartement de Radiotherapie, Institut de Cancerologie Lucien Neuwirth section signDepartement d'Oncologie Radiotherapie, Institut Gustave Roussy,

Universite Paris Sud, Paris parallelService de Chirurgie Gynecologique, CHU Nord de Saint-Etienne, Saint Etienne, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES:: The aim of this study was to assess the outcome and the prognosis factors of uterine and ovarian carcinosarcomas. METHODS:: From January 1993 to January 2010, data from 68 consecutively treated patients with uterine (n=59) and ovarian (n=9) carcinosarcomas were retrospectively analyzed in a single French comprehensive cancer center. RESULTS:: The median follow-up was 24.2 months [interquartile range (IQR): 13.5 to 54.6]. The median age was 69 years (IQR: 63 to 77). Patients were classified as FIGO stage I (n=28; 41%) and FIGO stage II to IV (n=40; 59%), respectively. There were 33 (49%) and 29 (43%) homologous and heterologous type, respectively. The median disease-free survival and overall survival were 21.9 months (IQR: 7.9 to 22.3) and 27.1 months (IQR: 14.5 to 72), respectively. No statistical differences of survival were reported concerning the initial location of the carcinosarcoma (uterine vs. ovarian). Radiation therapy [hazards ratio (HR)=0.3; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.16-0.67] and FIGO stage I (HR=0.4; 95% CI, 0.17-0.9) were associated with an increased disease-free survival. Homologous type (HR=3; 95% CI, 1.4-6.3) and FIGO stage II to IV (HR=2.64; 95% CI, 1.3-5.4) were associated with a decreased overall survival. There was no survival improvement for the 12% of patients receiving a multimodal adjuvant therapy. CONCLUSIONS:: Uterine and ovary carcinosarcomas present a worse prognosis. On the basis of the present study data, although it should be prospectively confirmed, a sequential or multimodal adjuvant therapy should be proposed to patients with early-stage uterine and ovary carcinosarcomas.

[112]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Viability inhibition effect of gambogic acid combined with cisplatin on osteosarcoma cells via mitochondria-independent apoptotic pathway.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cell Biochem. 2013 Jun 30.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11010-013-1740-](#)

[5](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhao W; You CC; Zhuang JP; Zu JN; Chi ZY; Xu GP; Yan JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, 23 Youzheng Street, Harbin, 150001, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We previously demonstrated that gambogic acid (GA) is a promising chemotherapeutic compound for human osteosarcoma treatment. The aim of this study was to detect whether the combination of lower-dose GA (0.3 mg/L) and cisplatin (CDDP) (1 mg/L) could perform a synergistic effect on

inhibiting tumor in four osteosarcoma cell lines. Our results showed that the combination between GA at lower dose and CDDP significantly exerts a synergistic effect on inhibiting the cellular viability in MG63, HOS, and U2OS cells. In contrast, an antagonistic character was detected in SAOS2 cells exposed to the combined use of lower-dose GA (0.3 mg/L) and CDDP (1 mg/L). Then, analysis of cell cycle showed the combination of both drugs significantly induced the G2/M phase arrest, without any difference relative to GA treatment alone, in MG63 cells. Flow-cytometric analysis of cell apoptosis displayed that the apoptotic rate in the combination group is higher than that in GA treatment alone in MG63, HOS, and U2OS cells. The combined use of both drugs had no effect on mitochondrial membrane potential, but promoted the apoptosis-inducing function through triggering of CDDP in the three cell lines. By measurement of mitochondrial membrane potential, the activity of caspase-3 and the expressions of caspase-8 and caspase-9, it was showed that the apoptosis-promoting effect of the combined use of both drugs could be dependent on the death receptor apoptosis pathway, not dependent on the mitochondria apoptosis mechanism. This research, for the first time, demonstrates that GA could increase the chemotherapeutic effect of CDDP in human osteosarcoma treatment through inducing the cell cycle arrest and promoting cell apoptosis.

[113]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Results of a phase II pilot study of moderate dose radiotherapy for inoperable desmoid-type fibromatosis—an EORTC STBSG and ROG study (EORTC 62991-22998).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Oncol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1093/annonc/mdt254](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Keus RB; Nout RA; Blay JY; de Jong JM; Hennig I; Saran F; Hartmann JT; Sunyach MP; Gwyther SJ; Ouali M; Kirkpatrick A; Poortmans PM; Hogendoorn PC; van der Graaf WT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Arnhem Radiotherapy Institute, Arnhem.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** To determine the activity of radiotherapy in patients with inoperable desmoid-type fibromatosis (DF) a multicenter prospective phase II trial was carried out. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Patients with inoperable progressive disease of primary, recurrent or incompletely resected lesions received a dose of 56 Gy in 28 fractions. Follow-up MRI studies were carried out every 3 months for 2 years and thereafter every 6 months. The primary end point was local control rate at 3 years, estimated by a nonparametric method for interval-censored survival data. Secondary end points were objective tumor response, acute and late toxic effect. **RESULTS:** Forty-four patients (27 F/17 M) were enrolled from 2001 to 2008. Median age was 39.5 years. Main tumor sites included trunk 15 (34.1%)

and extremities 27 (61.3%). Median follow-up was 4.8 years. The 3-year local control rate was 81.5% (90% one-sided confidence interval 74% to 100%). Best overall response during the first 3 years was complete response (CR) 6 (13.6%), partial response (PR) 16 (36.4%), stable disease 18 (40.9%), progressive disease 3 (6.8%) and nonassessable 1 (2.3%). Five patients developed new lesions. After 3 years, the response further improved in three patients: (CR 2, PR 1). Acute grade 3 side-effects were limited to skin, mucosal membranes and pain. Late toxic effect consisted of mild edema in 10 patients. CONCLUSIONS: Moderate dose radiotherapy is an effective treatment of patients with DF. Response after radiation therapy is slow with continuing regression seen even after 3 years.

[114]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical and pathological features of primary neuroectodermal tumor/ewing sarcoma of the kidney.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Urology. 2013 Aug;82(2):382-6. doi: 10.1016/j.urology.2013.04.015. Epub 2013 Jun 22.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.urology.2013.04.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Risi E; Iacovelli R; Altavilla A; Alesini D; Palazzo A; Mosillo C; Trenta P; Cortesi E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Radiology, Oncology, and Human Pathology, Oncology Unit B, Sapienza University of Rome, Viale Regina Elena, Rome, Italy. Electronic address: emanuela.risi@libero.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To collect and analyze clinical and pathological features of primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET)/Ewing sarcoma (EWS), a rare tumor occurring most commonly in bone and soft tissues of young people, which rarely occurs as a primary renal neoplasm and exhibits highly aggressive biological behavior. METHODS: All cases of PNET/EWS published from 1975 to February 2012 were collected. When available, clinical and pathological data were extracted for each case. Survivals were estimated with the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test with 95% confidence interval (CI). RESULTS: A total of 116 cases were found. All patients had clinical symptoms as first presentation of disease such as pain (54%), hematuria (29%), and bulky renal mass (28%). Sixty-six percent of patients had stage IV disease at diagnosis. Median disease-free survival (DFS) was 5.0 months (95% CI 2.4-7.6). The probability to be alive at 18 months was 60% and 85% for patients with metastatic disease (M1) or not (M0) at diagnosis, respectively. Median overall survival (OS) was 24 months (95% CI 4.5-15.1) in patients with M1 disease, whereas it was not reached in patients with M0 disease (P <.001). In patients with M0 disease, 50% received neoadjuvant chemotherapy and the 12-month OS was 93% compared to 75%

of untreated patients ($P = .092$). In patients with M1 disease who underwent treatment, the median progression-free survival (PFS) was 22.0 months (95% CI 17.9-26.1) with a clinical benefit in 74% of cases. CONCLUSION: Our findings suggest that PNET/EWS is a rare aggressive tumor affecting principally young people, with a poor prognosis for patients with M1 disease; chemotherapy is an effective strategy in M1 disease and probably also in M0 disease.

[115]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Regulation of the osteoblastic and chondrocytic differentiation of stem cells by the extracellular matrix and subsequent bone formation modes.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biomaterials. 2013 Sep;34(28):6580-8. doi: 10.1016/j.biomaterials.2013.05.056. Epub 2013 Jun 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.biomaterials.2013.05.056](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - He J; Jiang B; Dai Y; Hao J; Zhou Z; Tian Z; Wu F; Gu Z
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - While various factors have been reported to direct stem cell differentiation lineage, little is known about how nature orchestrates the mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) differentiation and bone morphogenesis during skeleton development and bone regeneration. The present study reports that the matrix has a critical regulating effect on MSC differentiation and the subsequent bone formation modes. A simply combined hydroxyapatite (HA)-collagen matrix stimulates the MSC differentiation into the osteoblastic lineage and leads to a straightforward intramembranous bone formation mode, in contrast to the chondrocytic differentiation and endochondral mode observed on HA-synthetic hydrogel matrix. The accelerated MSC condensation and robust MSC-matrix and MSC-MSC interactions on collagen-based matrix might be the critical factors contributing to such events, likely through the orchestrated signal cascades and cellular events modulated by the extracellular matrix. The results demonstrate that matrix plays critical role in modulating the stem cell differentiation lineage and bone formation mode, which has been largely overlooked.

[116]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - PHF1 Rearrangements in Ossifying Fibromyxoid Tumors of Soft Parts: A Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization Study of 41 Cases With Emphasis on the Malignant Variant.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 24.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e31829644b4](https://doi.org/10.1097/PAS.0b013e31829644b4)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Graham RP; Weiss SW; Sukov WR; Goldblum JR; Billings SD; Dotlic S; Folpe AL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN daggerDepartment of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA double daggerDepartment of Anatomic Pathology, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH section signDepartment of Pathology and Cytology, University Hospital Center, Zagreb, Croatia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor of soft parts (OFMT) is a rare soft tissue neoplasm of uncertain differentiation. Very recently recurrent rearrangements of the PHF1 gene have been reported in OFMT, including typical, atypical, and malignant variants. We sought to validate and extend these findings in a larger series of well-characterized OFMT, in particular malignant variants. Slides and blocks from 41 OFMT were retrieved, rereviewed, and classified as typical, atypical, and malignant using previously published criteria. Interphase fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) was performed on paraffin-embedded sections of each case using a break-apart probe strategy, with direct-labeled FISH probes designed from bacterial artificial chromosomes. The 41 tumors occurred in 23 men and 18 women with a mean age of 55 years and involved the head and neck, trunk, and upper and lower limbs. The tumors were classified as typical (n=14), atypical (n=6) and malignant (n=21). PHF1 rearrangements were detected in 20 of 41 cases (49%) including 43% typical, 50% atypical, and 52% malignant cases. The results of our study confirm previous findings, with PHF1 rearrangements present in nearly 50% of OFMT, including roughly similar percentages of typical, atypical, and malignant tumors. These results support our previous hypothesis that OFMT might represent a translocation-associated tumor, underscore the likely importance of PHF1 rearrangements in the pathogenesis of these lesions, confirm the relationship between typical and malignant OFMT, and suggest a role for PHF1 FISH in the diagnosis of morphologically challenging cases.

[117]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - 'Decoy' and 'non-decoy' functions of DcR3 promote malignant potential in human malignant fibrous histiocytoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Oncol. 2013 Sep;43(3):703-12. doi: 10.3892/ijo.2013.1999. Epub 2013 Jun 28.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ijo.2013.1999](https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2013.1999)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Toda M; Kawamoto T; Ueha T; Kishimoto K; Hara H; Fukase N; Onishi Y; Harada R; Minoda M; Kurosaka M; Akisue T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Chuo-ku, Kobe 650-0017, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Decoy receptor 3 (DcR3) is a soluble secreted protein that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. DcR3 inhibits the Fas ligand (FasL)/Fas apoptotic pathway by binding to FasL, competitively with Fas receptor. Previous studies have reported that overexpression of DcR3 has been detected in various human malignancies and that DcR3 functions as a 'decoy' for FasL to inhibit FasL-induced apoptosis. In addition, recent studies have revealed that DcR3 has 'non-decoy' functions to promote tumor cell migration and invasion, suggesting that DcR3 may play important roles in tumor progression by decoy and non-decoy functions. We have previously reported that overexpression of DcR3 was observed in human malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH), however, the roles of DcR3 in MFH have not been studied. In the present study, to elucidate the roles of DcR3 in tumor progression of MFH, we examined the effects of DcR3 inhibition on cell apoptosis, migration and invasion in human MFH cells. siRNA knockdown of DcR3 enhanced the FasL-induced apoptotic activity and significantly decreased cell migration and invasion with a decrease in the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3K)/Akt and matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2. The findings in this study strongly suggest that DcR3 plays important roles in tumor progression of human MFH by decoy as well as non-decoy functions and that DcR3 may serve as a potent therapeutic target for human MFH.

[118]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - SIRT1 inhibition by melatonin exerts antitumor activity in human osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Pharmacol. 2013 May 29. pii: S0014-2999(13)00402-0. doi: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2013.05.017.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ejphar.2013.05.017](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cheng Y; Cai L; Jiang P; Wang J; Gao C; Feng H; Wang C; Pan H; Yang Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, the 82th Hospital of PLA, 100# Jiangkang Road, Huai'an 213002, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Melatonin, the main secretory product of the pineal gland, has potent antitumor activity against various types of cancer. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying the effects of melatonin remain largely unknown. SIRT1, a conserved nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺)-dependent deacetylase, has been implicated in modulating transcriptional silencing and cell survival and plays a key role in carcinogenesis through the deacetylation of important regulatory proteins. In this study, we assessed the antitumor activity of melatonin against human osteosarcoma cells (9607 cell

line) and explored the role of SIRT1 in the activity of melatonin. Melatonin treatment resulted in strong antitumor activity, as evidenced not only by reductions in tumor cell vitality, adhesion ability, migration ability and glutathione (GSH) levels but also by increase in the apoptotic index and reactive oxygen species. Additionally, melatonin treatment down-regulated SIRT1 and up-regulated acetylated-p53. Sirtinol (a known SIRT1 inhibitor) and SIRT1 siRNA further enhanced the antitumor activity of melatonin, while SRT1720 (a known SIRT1 activator) attenuated the antitumor activity of melatonin. In summary, melatonin is a potent inhibitor of osteosarcoma cell growth that targets SIRT1 signaling, and the inhibition of SIRT1 signaling is a novel mechanism of action for melatonin during therapeutic intervention in osteosarcoma.

[119]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Population-based assessment of kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus DNA in plasma among Ugandans.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Virol. 2013 Sep;85(9):1602-10. doi: 10.1002/jmv.23613.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1002/jmv.23613

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shebl FM; Emmanuel B; Bunts L; Biryahwaho B; Kiruthu C; Huang ML; Pfeiffer RM; Casper C; Mbulaiteye SM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, Connecticut.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Risk of Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is linked to detection of Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) DNA in plasma, but little is known about the prevalence and risk factors for plasma KSHV DNA detection among the general population where KS is endemic. Correlates of KSHV plasma detection were investigated in a population-based sample of adult Ugandans (15-59 years) who participated in an HIV/AIDS serobehavioral survey in 2004/2005. KSHV DNA was measured in plasma of 1,080 KSHV seropositive and 356 KSHV seronegative persons using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). KSHV DNA in plasma was detected in 157 (8.7%) persons; of these 149 (95%) were KSHV seropositive and 8 (5%) were seronegative. Detection of KSHV DNA in plasma was significantly associated with male sex ($P < 0.001$), older age ($P = 0.003$), residence in a rural versus urban area ($P = 0.002$), geographic region ($P = 0.02$), and being KSHV seropositive (13.8% seropositive vs. 2.3% seronegative, $P < 0.001$). In a multivariable model, KSHV DNA plasma quantity was significantly higher in men ($P = 0.002$), inversely associated with age ($P = 0.05$), and residing in an urban area ($P = 0.01$). In Uganda, KSHV is detected more frequently in the plasma of adult males and residents of rural regions, potentially explaining the increased risk of KS in these subsets of the Ugandan population. J. Med. Virol. 85:1602-1610, 2013. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[120]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNAs in osteosarcoma: diagnostic and therapeutic aspects.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Jun 25.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13277-013-0940-](#)

[7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miao J; Wu S; Peng Z; Tania M; Zhang C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, 410013, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small RNA molecules, which can interfere with the expression of several genes and act as gene regulator. miRNAs have been proved as a successful diagnostic and therapeutic tool in several cancers. In this review, the differential expression of miRNAs in osteosarcoma and their possibility to be used as diagnostic and therapeutic tools have been discussed. Osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone tumor that mainly affects children and adolescents. The current treatment of osteosarcoma remains difficult, and osteosarcoma causes many deaths because of its complex pathogenesis and resistance to conventional treatments. Several studies demonstrated that the differential expression patterns of miRNAs are a promising tool for the diagnosis and treatment of osteosarcoma. Although some aspect of the mechanism of action of miRNAs in controlling osteosarcoma has been identified (e.g., targeting the Notch signaling pathway), it is far beyond to the clear understanding of miRNA targets in osteosarcoma. Identification of the specific target of miRNAs may aid molecular targets for drug development and future relief of osteosarcoma.

[121]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Case 195: chondrosarcoma of the posterior mediastinum.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiology. 2013 Jul;268(1):299-303. doi: 10.1148/radiol.13120510.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1148/radiol.13120510](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nasser F; Chen GJ; Nachiappan AC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, MS: BCM 360, Houston, TX 77030.

[122]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gemcitabine with Paclitaxel therapy against mesocolic leiomyosarcoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Jul;33(7):2929-33.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mizobe T; Akagi Y; Ishikawa H; Shiratsuchi I; Oka Y; Kinugasa T; Ohshima K; Setojima K; Shirouzu K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Kurume University, School of Medicine, 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume, Fukuoka 830-0011, Japan.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 65-year-old man complained of lower right abdominal pain, and an intra-abdominal mass was identified. An intra-abdominal hemorrhage was discovered during a thorough examination and emergency surgery was performed. The tumor was ruptured and was fragile, making it difficult to perform extirpation; thus, an ileocecal resection was performed. The histopathological diagnosis of the tumor was leiomyosarcoma, and recurrence was observed during the early postoperative period. The patient underwent surgery twice; each time there was a recurrence, but complete resection could not be obtained, and paclitaxel and gemcitabine chemotherapy was performed. A temporary effect was observed, and control of disease progression lasted approximately five months. Standard chemotherapy for leiomyosarcoma has not been established, but this method could become a therapeutic strategy for leiomyosarcoma.

[123]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Selaginella tamariscina (Beauv.) possesses antimetastatic effects on human osteosarcoma cells by decreasing MMP-2 and MMP-9 secretions via p38 and Akt signaling pathways.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Food Chem Toxicol. 2013 Jun 27. pii: S0278-6915(13)00405-5. doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2013.06.028.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1016/j.fct.2013.06.028](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang JS; Lin CW; Hsieh YS; Cheng HL; Lue KH; Yang SF; Lu KH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Medicine, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung 402, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Selaginella tamariscina is a traditional medicinal plant for treatment of some advanced cancers in the Orient. However, the effect of S. tamariscina on metastasis of osteosarcoma and the underlying mechanism remain unclear. We tested the hypothesis that S. tamariscina suppresses cellular motility, invasion and migration and also investigated its signaling pathways. This study demonstrates that S. tamariscina, at a range of concentrations (from 0 to 50µg/mL), concentration-dependently inhibited the migration/invasion capacities of three osteosarcoma cell lines without cytotoxic effects. Zymographic and western blot analyses revealed that S. tamariscina inhibited the matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2 and MMP-9 enzyme activity, as well as protein expression. Western blot analysis also showed that S.

tamariscina inhibits phosphorylation of p38 and Akt. Furthermore, SB203580 (p38 inhibitor) and LY294002 (PI3K inhibitor) showed the similar effects as S. tamariscina in U2OS cells. In conclusion, S. tamariscina possesses an antimetastatic activity in osteosarcoma cells by down-regulating MMP-2 and MMP-9 secretions and increasing TIMP-1 and TIMP-2 expressions through p38 and Akt-dependent pathways. S. tamariscina may be a powerful candidate to develop a preventive agent for osteosarcoma metastasis.

[124]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA-126 inhibits osteosarcoma cells proliferation by targeting Sirt1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13277-013-0974-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu JQ; Liu P; Si MJ; Ding XY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine No.197, Ruijin 2nd Road, Shanghai, China, 200025.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Numerous studies have recently suggested that miRNAs contribute to the development of various types of human cancer as well as to their proliferation and metastasis. The aim of this study was to investigate the functional significance of miR-126 and to identify its possible target genes in osteosarcoma (OS) cells. Here, we found that expression level of miR-126 was reduced in osteosarcoma cells in comparison with the adjacent normal tissues. The enforced expression of miR-126 was able to inhibit cell proliferation in U2OS and MG62 cells, while miR-126 antisense oligonucleotides (antisense miR-126) promoted cell proliferation. At the molecular level, our results further revealed that expression of Sirt1, a member of histone deacetylase, was negatively regulated by miR-126. Therefore, the data reported here demonstrate that miR-126 is an important regulator in osteosarcoma, which will contribute to better understanding of the important misregulated miRNAs in osteosarcoma cells.

[125]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A complicated case of Carney complex: Fifth reoperative cardiac surgery for resection of recurrent cardiac myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jul 15. pii: S0022-5223(13)00579-5. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.016.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.016](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wilbring M; Wiedemann S; Kappert U; Matschke K
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiac Surgery, University Heart Center Dresden, Dresden, Germany. Electronic address:
manuel.wilbring@gmail.com.

[126]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Histone deacetylase inhibitors as potential therapeutic approaches for chordoma: An immunohistochemical and functional analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Orthop Res. 2013 Jul 24. doi: 10.1002/jor.22447.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1002/jor.22447

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Susanne S; Birgit L; Beate R; Verena FE; Alfred B; Franz Q; Aron L; Pal VP; Johannes H; Andreas L; Bernadette L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics and Orthopaedic Surgery, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 5, 8036, Graz, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chordomas are rare malignancies of the axial skeleton. Therapy is mainly restricted to surgery. This study investigates histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors as potential therapeutics for chordomas. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was performed using the HDAC 1-6 antibodies on 50 chordoma samples (34 primary tumors, 16 recurrences) from 44 patients (27 male, 17 female). Pan-HDAC-inhibitors Vorinostat (SAHA), Panobinostat (LBH-589), and Belinostat (PXD101) were tested for their efficacy in the chordoma cell line MUG-Chor1 via Western blot, cell cycle analysis, caspase 3/7 activity (MUG-Chor1, UCh-1), cleaved caspase-3, and PARP cleavage. p-Values below 0.05 were considered significant. IHC was negative for HDAC1, positive for HDAC2 in most (n = 36; 72%), and for HDACs 3-6 in all specimens available (n = 43; 86%). HDAC6 expression was strongest. SAHA and LBH-589, but not PXD101 caused a significant increase of G2/M phase cells and of cleaved caspase-3 (p = 0.0003, and p = 0.0014 after 72 h, respectively), and a peak of caspase 3/7 activity. PARP cleavage confirmed apoptosis. The presented chordoma series expressed HDACs 2-6 with strongest expression of HDAC6. SAHA and LBH-589 significantly increased apoptosis and changed cell cycle distribution in vitro. HDAC-inhibitors should be further evaluated as therapeutic options for chordoma. © 2013 Orthopaedic Research Society Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc. J Orthop Res 9999:1-7, 2013.

[127]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST): a pilot study on the assessment of treatment response in comparison with 18F-FDG PET/CT.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Radiol. 2013 May 9.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0284185113485732](https://doi.org/10.1177/0284185113485732)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schmidt S; Dunet V; Koehli M; Montemurro M; Meuli R; Prior JO

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is increasingly being used for assessing the treatment success in oncology, but the real clinical value needs to be evaluated by comparison with other, already established, metabolic imaging techniques. PURPOSE: To prospectively evaluate the clinical potential of diffusion-weighted MRI with apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) mapping for gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) response to targeted therapy compared with 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography (18F-FDG PET/CT). MATERIAL AND METHODS: Eight patients (mean age, 56.11 years) known to have metastatic GIST underwent 18F-FDG PET/CT and MRI (T1Gd, DWI [b 50,300,600], ADC mapping) simultaneously, before and after change in targeted therapy. MR and PET/CT examinations were first analyzed blindly. Second, PET/CT images were co-registered with T1Gd-MR images for lesion detection. Only 18F-FDG avid lesions were considered. Maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) and the corresponding minimum ADCmin were measured for the six largest lesions per patient, if any, on baseline and follow-up examinations. The relationship between changes in SUVmax and ADCmin was analyzed (Spearman's correlation). RESULTS: Twenty-four metastases (12 hepatic, 12 extra-hepatic) were compared on PET/CT and MR images. SUVmax decreased from 7.7 to 5.5 (P 0.20), while ADCmin increased from 1.2 to 1.5 (P 0.0002). There was a significant association between changes in SUVmax and ADCmin (ρ 0.62, P 0.0014), but not between changes in lesion size (P 0.40). CONCLUSION: Changes in ADCmin correlated with the response of 18F-FDG avid GIST to targeted therapy. Thus, diffusion-weighted MRI may represent a radiation-free alternative for follow-up treatment for metastatic GIST patients.

[128]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The dual inhibitory effect of thiostrepton on FoxM1 and EWS/FLI1 provides a novel therapeutic option for Ewing's sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Oncol. 2013 Sep;43(3):803-12. doi: 10.3892/ijo.2013.2016. Epub 2013 Jul 12.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ijo.2013.2016](https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2013.2016)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sengupta A; Rahman M; Mateo-Lozano S; Tirado OM; Notario V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Medicine, Molecular Oncology Program, Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC 20057, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The poor prognosis of Ewing's sarcoma (EWS), together with its high lethal recurrence rate and the sideeffects of current treatments, call for novel targeted therapies with greater curative effectiveness and substantially reduced sideeffects. The oncogenic chimeric protein EWS/FLI1 is the key malignancy driver in most EWSs, regulating numerous target genes, many of which influence cell cycle progression. It has often been argued that targeting proteins regulated directly or indirectly by EWS/FLI1 may provide improved therapeutic options for EWS. In this context, our study examined FoxM1, a key cell cycle regulating transcription factor, reported to be expressed in EWS and influenced by EWS/FLI1. Thiostrepton, a naturally occurring small molecule, has been shown to selectively inhibit FoxM1 expression in cancer cells. We demonstrate that in EWS, in addition to inhibiting FoxM1 expression, thiostrepton downregulates the expression of EWS/FLI1, both at the mRNA and protein levels, leading to cell cycle arrest and, ultimately, to apoptotic cell death. We also show that thiostrepton treatment reduces the tumorigenicity of EWS cells, significantly delaying the growth of nude mouse xenograft tumors. Results from this study demonstrate a novel action of thiostrepton as inhibitor of the expression of the EWS/FLI1 oncoprotein in vitro and in vivo, and that it shows greater efficacy against EWS than against other tumor types, as it is active on EWS cells and tumors at concentrations lower than those reported to have effective inhibitory activity on tumor cells derived from other cancers. Owing to the dual action of this small molecule, our findings suggest that thiostrepton may be particularly effective as a novel agent for the treatment of EWS patients.

[129]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor presenting EP400-PHF1 fusion gene.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Pathol. 2013 Jun 24. pii: S0046-8177(13)00156-1. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2013.04.003.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.humpath.2013.04.003](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Endo M; Kohashi K; Yamamoto H; Ishii T; Yoshida T; Matsunobu T; Iwamoto Y; Oda Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anatomic Pathology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8582, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor is a rare soft tissue tumor of borderline malignancy and uncertain differentiation. Recently, a novel fusion gene, EP400-PHF1, was discovered in ossifying fibromyxoid tumor; however,

its relation to this type of tumor has been uncertain because the EP400-PHF1 fusion gene has been successfully detected in only 1 case. We present an ossifying fibromyxoid tumor case with the EP400-PHF1 fusion gene detected by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, along with compatible cytogenetic data showing a t(6;12)(p21;q24.3) translocation. Our results suggest that the EP400-PHF1 fusion gene is a reproducible finding in ossifying fibromyxoid tumor.

[130]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Radiotherapy of human sarcoma promotes an intratumoral immune effector signature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Jul 16.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-0352](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sharma A; Bode B; Moch H; Okoniewski M; Knuth A; von Boehmer L; van den Broek M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oncology, University Hospital Zurich.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: The tumor immune microenvironment plays a crucial role in the development and progression of cancer. Sarcomas are a group of heterogeneous soft tissue malignancies that are often treated with radiotherapy as a part of the treatment concept. There is increasing evidence that radiotherapy leads to alterations in the tumor microenvironment, particularly with respect to the immune infiltrate. The present study has been carried out to develop a better understanding of such changes following radiotherapy.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: We retrospectively analyzed the expression of 35 immune response-related genes by qRT-PCR analysis and

immunohistochemistry on paired formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor

samples from 38 sarcoma patients before and after radiotherapy. RESULTS:

We observed that radiotherapy results in a significant upregulation of several immune effectors and cancer-testis antigens and a concomitant downregulation of immune suppressors, indicating that radiotherapy may support the immune defense in sarcomas. CONCLUSIONS: These novel findings may have implications for the design of therapeutic regimens which exploit the immune system in sarcoma patients by combining standard radiotherapy with immunotherapeutic strategies.

[131]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Regression of oral Kaposi's sarcoma after combination antiretroviral therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Infection. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s15010-013-0508-](https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jit288)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Servato JP; Loyola AM; Spini PH; Spini TH; de Faria PR; Cardoso SV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Area of Pathology, School of Dentistry, Federal University of Uberlandia, Av. Para, 1720, Campus Umuarama, Uberlandia, MG, 38400-902, Brazil.

[132]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Left atrial myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMJ. 2013 Jul 26;347:f4430. doi: 10.1136/bmj.f4430.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Layton S; Ripley DP; Bellenger NG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Seaton, Devon, UK.

[133]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Characterization of Different Osteosarcoma Phenotypes by PET Imaging in Preclinical Animal Models.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Nucl Med. 2013 Aug;54(8):1362-8. doi: 10.2967/jnumed.112.115527. Epub 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[2967/jnumed.112.115527](https://doi.org/10.2967/jnumed.112.115527)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Campanile C; Arlt MJ; Kramer SD; Honer M; Gvozdenovic A; Brennecke P; Fischer CR; Sabile AA; Muller A; Ametamey SM; Born W; Schibli R; Fuchs B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Laboratory for Orthopaedic Research, Department of Orthopaedics, Balgrist University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of this study was to characterize the different phenotypes of osteosarcoma by PET, comparing the uptake of 3 tracers ((18)F-FDG, (18)F-fluoromisonidazole [(18)F-FMISO], and (18)F-fluoride) in preclinical mouse models that reflect the heterogeneity of the human disease. **METHODS:** Mouse LM8 osteosarcoma, human 143B, and Caprin-1 stably overexpressing SaOS-2 cells were injected intratibially in C3H and severe-combined immunodeficient mice. PET imaging with (18)F-FDG, (18)F-FMISO, and (18)F-fluoride was performed in these mouse models, and a ratio between the standardized uptake value of the primary tumor and a control area of bone was calculated and compared among the models. **Histology and immunohistochemistry** were performed to confirm the PET findings. **RESULTS:** The pattern of tracer uptake differed among the primary tumors of the 3 models in accordance with the histology and immunohistochemistry on primary tumor

sections. The osteolytic tumors in the 143B model showed the highest uptake of (18)F-FDG, an indicator of glucose metabolism, which was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than in the SaOS-2/Caprin-1 model and correlated with the percentage of Ki67-positive cells in the primary tumors. Hypoxia, indicated by (18)F-FMISO accumulation, was higher in the SaOS-2/Caprin-1 and 143B cell line-derived tumors ($P < 0.01$). Finally (18)F-fluoride, a marker of bone remodeling, correlated with the osteoblastic phenotype. The SaOS-2/Caprin-1 cell-derived tumors showed a significantly higher uptake than the moderately osteoblastic LM8 ($P < 0.05$) and the osteolytic 143B ($P < 0.01$) cell line-derived tumors. CONCLUSION: Differential PET imaging with tracers indicating metabolic activity, hypoxia, or bone remodeling will be helpful for the characterization of different osteosarcoma phenotypes and subsequent evaluation of more specific treatment modalities targeting the processes that are predominant in each specific tumor type or subtype.

[134]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinicopathological features of primary leiomyosarcoma of the gastrointestinal tract following recognition of gastrointestinal stromal tumours.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histopathology. 2013 Aug;63(2):194-207. doi: 10.1111/his.12159. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/his.12159

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yamamoto H; Handa M; Tobo T; Setsu N; Fujita K; Oshiro Y; Mihara Y; Yoshikawa Y; Oda Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anatomic Pathology, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIMS: We aimed to elucidate the clinicopathological and immunohistochemical features of leiomyosarcoma (LMS) of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. METHODS AND RESULTS: We encountered seven cases of GI-LMS in the colon ($n = 4$), rectum ($n = 1$), jejunum ($n = 1$) and stomach ($n = 1$). They ranged from 1 to 25 cm (median, 8.5 cm) in size and had high mitotic counts (median 38 per 50 high-power fields). Morphologically, the tumours were composed mainly of spindle cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and various degrees of nuclear atypia and pleomorphism. Immunohistochemically, the tumours were positive for alpha-smooth muscle actin (86%), muscle-specific actin (71%), desmin (86%), calponin (71%), h-caldesmon (57%) and smoothelin (71%). All were negative for KIT, CD34, protein kinase C theta and DOG1. Local recurrence and distant metastasis occurred in one and three patients, respectively. We then reviewed 55 cases of GI-LMS from the era following the recognition of gastrointestinal stromal tumours. Among 29 of 55 cases for whom follow-up information was available, the estimated 5-year overall survival rate was 51.6%; tumour size ≥ 5 cm was correlated significantly with shorter overall survival time ($P = 0.0016$), while mitotic count (≥ 50 or ≥ 100 per 50 high-

power fields) proved to be no prognostic factor. CONCLUSIONS: GI-LMSs have distinctive clinicopathological and immunohistochemical features and exhibit aggressive biological behaviour.

[135]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Undifferentiated Small Round Cell Sarcoma With t(4;19)(q35;q13.1) CIC-DUX4 Fusion: A Novel Highly Aggressive Soft Tissue Tumor With Distinctive Histopathology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e318297a57d](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Choi EY; Thomas DG; McHugh JB; Patel RM; Roulston D; Schuetze SM; Chugh R; Biermann JS; Lucas DR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of *Pathology daggerInternal Medicine double daggerOrthopedic Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A subset of small round cell sarcomas remains difficult to classify. Among these, a rare tumor harboring a t(4;19)(q35;q13.1) with CIC-DUX4 fusion has been described. The aim of this study is to better understand its clinicopathologic features. Four cases of CIC-DUX4 sarcoma, all arising in adults (3 women, 1 man, aged 20 to 43 y), were identified using conventional cytogenetic, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) methods. All 4 tumors demonstrated CIC-DUX4 fusion transcript by both RT-PCR and FISH and CIC rearrangement by FISH. Cytogenetic results from 2 tumors showed t(4;19)(q35;q13.1) occurring as part of a simple karyotype in 1 tumor and as part of a complex karyotype in the other, the latter from a postchemotherapy specimen. Both tumors harbored trisomy 8 and lacked any other known sarcoma-associated translocation. No EWS or SYT rearrangements were detected by RT-PCR or FISH. The tumors had small round cell morphology with a distinctive constellation of histologic features including extensive geographic necrosis, mild nuclear pleomorphism with coarse chromatin and prominent nucleoli, clear cell areas, and focal myxoid matrix. Only focal staining for CD99 was present in each tumor. Two had very focal cytokeratin staining. All tumors were negative for desmin, myogenin, TLE-1, and S100 protein, whereas nuclear INI-1 staining was retained. The tumors were highly aggressive, and all patients died of disseminated disease within 16.8 months. CIC-DUX4 sarcoma represents a novel translocation-associated sarcoma with distinctive histopathologic features and rapid disease progression.

[136]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA-133^a, downregulated in osteosarcoma, suppresses proliferation and promotes apoptosis by targeting Bcl-xL and Mcl-1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Bone. 2013 Sep;56(1):220-6. doi: 10.1016/j.bone.2013.05.020. Epub 2013 Jun 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.bone.2013.05.020](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ji F; Zhang H; Wang Y; Li M; Xu W; Kang Y; Wang Z; Wang Z; Cheng P; Tong D; Li C; Tang H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Deregulated microRNAs and their roles in cancer development have attracted much attention. Although miR-133^a has been shown to be important in osteogenesis, its roles in osteosarcoma carcinogenesis and progression remain unknown. Hence, we focused on the expression and mechanisms of miR-133^a in osteosarcoma development in this study. We found that miR-133^a was downregulated in osteosarcoma cell lines and primary human osteosarcoma tissues, and its decrease was significantly correlated with tumor progression and prognosis of the patients. Functional studies revealed that restoration of miR-133^a could reduce cell proliferation, promote cell apoptosis, and suppress tumorigenicity in osteosarcoma cell lines. Furthermore, bioinformatic prediction and experimental validation were applied to identify target genes of miR-133^a, and the results revealed that the anti-tumor effect of miR-133^a was probably due to targeting and repressing of Bcl-xL and Mcl-1 expression. Taken together, our data elucidate the roles of miR-133^a in osteosarcoma pathogenesis and implicate its potential in cancer therapy.

[137]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - IL-17^a Stimulates the Progression of Giant Cell Tumors of Bone.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Cancer Res. 2013 Aug 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-0251](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu M; Song ZG; Xu CX; Rong GH; Fan KX; Chen JY; Zhang W; Jia JP; Han G; Wang W; Chai W; Liang WT; Bi WZ; Wang Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Authors' Affiliations: Departments of Orthopaedics and Pathology, The General Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army; Center of Therapeutic Research for Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Beijing 302 Hospital, Beijing; International Joint Cancer Institute, The Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China; and Department of Molecular Oncology, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Tampa, Florida.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Giant cell tumors of bone (GCTB) exhibit aggressive bone lytic behavior. Studies have shown that interleukin 17^a (IL-17^a) is involved pathologic bone resorption in various skeletal disorders. Thus, we have investigated the role of IL-17^a in GCTBs. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: We evaluated the progression of GCTBs using Campanacci grading and Enneking staging systems in 74 patients with GCTB. The expression of IL-17^a and the IL-17^a receptor A (IL-17RA) was assessed in GCTB tissues and in both multinucleated giant cells (MNGC) and stromal cells cultured in vitro using immunostaining and reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR). The effects of IL-17^a on the osteolytic activity of the MNGCs and the proliferation of the stromal cells were investigated using the "pit" formation and MTT assays, respectively. The effects of IL-17^a on the expression of proosteolytic factors were examined in primary cultured MNGCs and stromal cells using RT-PCR, Western blotting, and gene expression microarrays. RESULTS: In GCTBs, we detected abundant levels of IL-17^a, which were associated with tumor extension and grade. IL-17^a is predominantly produced by MNGCs, whereas IL-17RA is expressed by both MNGCs and stromal cells in GCTBs. In the MNGCs, the IL-17^a increased the mRNA expression of IL-17^a and proosteolytic enzymes, and also enhanced osteolytic ability. In the stromal cells, the IL-17^a stimulated cellular proliferation and the expression of proosteolytic factors, including RANKL through myc and STAT3, respectively. In addition, IL-17^a stimulated in vivo tumor growth and the extent of angiogenesis in GCTBs. CONCLUSION: IL-17^a stimulates the progression of GCTBs and might represent a useful candidate marker for progression and as a therapeutic target for GCTBs. Clin Cancer Res; 1-9. ©2013 AACR.

[138]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidence and mortality of second sarcomas - A population-based study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Jun 17. pii: S0959-8049(13)00425-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.05.017.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ejca.2013.05.017

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bjerkehagen B; Smastuen MC; Hall KS; Skjeldal S; Bruland OS; Smeland S; Johannesen TB; Fossa SD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway. Electronic address: bodil.bjerkehagen@oslo-universitetssykehus.no.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Studies on second sarcoma in unselected populations of cancer survivors have not previously been published. METHODS: Second sarcoma was defined as a sarcoma following a previous invasive cancer. Patients with this malignancy were retrieved from the Cancer Registry in Norway for the period 1960-2007 among a total of 728874 cancer

patients including 11 612 with a sarcoma. Changes in incidence and average annual percent change (AAPC) were studied with join-point analyses. Overall and sarcoma-related mortalities were assessed using the Kaplan-Meier and competing risk methods, respectively. RESULTS: A total of 900 second sarcomas were identified comprising 7.5% of all sarcomas. The AAPC of second sarcoma incidence was 6.2 (95% CI=5.7-6.7) as compared to 2.5 (95% CI=2.1-2.8) for all sarcomas and 2.5 (95% CI=2.4-2.6) for cancer in general. The annual incidence of second sarcomas doubled during the last decade of the study period. The distribution of histological subtypes was significantly different between second and sporadic sarcomas. The overall mortality was significantly higher and sarcoma-related mortality was significantly lower for patients with a second sarcoma compared to sporadic sarcoma. CONCLUSIONS: There is an increasing incidence of second sarcomas among cancer survivors, and one may speculate a relation to the intensified use of cytotoxic treatment of the preceding malignancy. Sarcoma-related mortality after second sarcomas is significantly below that of sporadic sarcoma.

[139]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic impact of the activation status of the Akt/mTOR pathway in synovial sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer. 2013 Jul 16. doi: 10.1002/cncr.28255.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/cncr.28255](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Setsu N; Kohashi K; Fushimi F; Endo M; Yamamoto H; Takahashi Y; Yamada Y; Ishii T; Yokoyama K; Iwamoto Y; Oda Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anatomic Pathology, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway, downstream from phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K), mediates cell survival and proliferation. Although this pathway reportedly contributes to the progression of synovial sarcoma, its prognostic impact has not been clarified. METHODS: The authors analyzed clinicopathologic data and phosphorylation status of Akt (a serine/threonine kinase also known as protein kinase B), mTOR, the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E binding protein (4E-BP1), and the S6 ribosomal protein by immunohistochemical analysis of 120 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded samples and by Western blot analysis of 24 frozen samples from 112 patients with synovial sarcoma. RESULTS: Akt, mTOR, 4E-BP1, and S6 were activated in 76.5%, 67.6%, 59.6%, and 42.6% of samples, respectively. Immunohistochemically positive phosphorylated (p) mTOR (pmTOR) and p4E-BP1 results were correlated with higher mitotic activity, and positive p4E-BP1 results were correlated with greater necrosis. No mutations around the hot spots in the PI3K catalytic subunit alpha (PI3KCA) and Akt1 genes were observed. In multivariate analysis of clinicopathologic

parameters, frequent mitosis was a risk factor for shorter overall survival; and male sex, visceral location, larger tumor size, and frequent mitosis were identified as risk factors for shorter event-free survival. Positive pmTOR and p4E-BP1 results were correlated significantly with shorter overall survival, and positive p4E-BP1 results were correlated with shorter event-free survival in univariate analysis. Positive pAkt results were associated significantly with shorter event-free survival in multivariate analysis. CONCLUSIONS: In this study, the Akt/mTOR pathway was activated and was associated with worse clinical and pathologic behavior in patients with synovial sarcoma. The authors propose that this pathway may have potential as a therapeutic target. Cancer 2013. © 2013 American Cancer Society.

[140]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Comment on 'Accuracy of segmental multi-frequency bioelectrical impedance analysis for assessing whole-body and appendicular fat mass and lean soft tissue mass in frail women aged 75 years and older'

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Clin Nutr. 2013 Jul 17. doi: 10.1038/ejcn.2013.135.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/ejcn.2013.135](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Binay Safer V; Ozgirgin N; Ozbudak Demir S; Safer U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Ankara Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Research and Training Hospital, Ankara, Turkey.

[141]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Response to Letter to the Editor: Accuracy of segmental multi-frequency bioelectrical impedance analysis for assessing whole-body and appendicular fat mass and lean soft tissue mass in frail women aged 75 years and older.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Clin Nutr. 2013 Jul 24. doi: 10.1038/ejcn.2013.136.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/ejcn.2013.136](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim M; Kim H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Research Team for Promoting Independence of the Elderly, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan.

[142]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - CXCR4-mediated osteosarcoma growth and pulmonary metastasis is promoted by mesenchymal stem cells through VEGF.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Jul 17. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2619.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/or.2013.2619](https://doi.org/10.3892/or.2013.2619)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang P; Dong L; Yan K; Long H; Yang TT; Dong MQ; Zhou Y; Fan QY; Ma BA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710038, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chemokines and chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4) play an important role in metastasis. CXCR4 is also expressed in the human osteosarcoma cell line 9607-F5M2 (F5M2), which has a high tumorigenic ability and potential for spontaneous pulmonary metastasis. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) contribute to the formation of the tumor stroma and promote metastasis. However, mechanisms underlying the promotion of osteosarcoma growth and pulmonary metastasis by MSCs are still elusive. Our study co-injected the human MSCs and F5M2 cells into the caudal vein of nude mice. The total number of tumor nodules per lung was significantly increased in the F5M2+MSC group compared to the other groups (control, F5M2 cells alone and MSCs alone) at week six. Moreover, a high number of Dil-labeled MSCs was present also at the osteosarcoma metastasis sites in the lung. Using Transwell assays, we found that F5M2 cells migrate towards MSCs, while the CXCR4 inhibitor AMD3100 decreased the migration potential of F5M2 cells towards MSCs. Furthermore, upon treatment with F5M2-conditioned medium, MSCs expressed and secreted higher levels of VEGF as determined by immunohistochemistry, western blotting and ELISA, respectively. Importantly, co-cultured with F5M2 cells, MSCs expressed and secreted higher VEGF levels, while AMD3100 dramatically decreased the VEGF secretion by MSCs. However, CXCR4 expression on F5M2 cells was not significantly increased in the co-culture system. Additionally, VEGF increased the proliferation of both MSCs and F5M2 cells. These findings suggest that CXCR4-mediated osteosarcoma growth and pulmonary metastasis are promoted by MSCs through VEGF.

[143]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The overexpression of BAMBI and its involvement in the growth and invasion of human osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](https://doi.org/10.3892/or.2013.2569)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Jun 26. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2569.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/or.2013.2569](https://doi.org/10.3892/or.2013.2569)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhou L; Park J; Jang KY; Park HS; Wagle S; Yang KH; Lee KB; Park BH; Kim JR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Chonbuk National University Medical School, Jeonju 561-756, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The pseudoreceptor BAMBI (bone morphogenetic protein and activin membrane-bound inhibitor), formerly known as NMA, is an inhibitor of the TGF-beta signaling pathway. BAMBI exhibits structural homology

to TGF-betaRI but lacks an intracellular kinase domain. In most of the high-grade carcinomas, the degree of BAMBI expression is abnormally increased, which leads to the proliferation and metastasis of tumor cells. Recent studies have reported that BAMBI is involved in the Wnt-beta-catenin pathway that regulates the proliferation and metastasis of tumor cells. However, little is known about the role of BAMBI and beta-catenin in human osteosarcoma. Given the above background, we examined the role of BAMBI in the pathophysiology of osteosarcoma. Using immunohistochemical staining and western blot analysis, the degree of the expression of BAMBI and beta-catenin was significantly higher in osteosarcoma specimens compared with normal tissues. With the overexpression of BAMBI, mediated by adenovirus, the degree of invasion and migration was significantly increased and the proliferation of U2-OS osteosarcoma cells was stimulated. Transwell analysis showed that BAMBI increased the invasion of osteosarcoma cells and upregulated the secretion of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which was demonstrated by gelatin zymography. Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis showed a significant arrest in cell cycle progression at G0/G1 in osteosarcoma cells transfected with siRNA targeting BAMBI. With the overexpression of BAMBI, mediated by the adenovirus, however, there was a decrease in the number of cells at G0/G1. Consistent with the findings that cell growth was increased, BAMBI promoted the transition from G0/G1 to G2/M in the osteosarcoma cells. Our results suggest that BAMBI plays a key role in the pathogenesis and progression of osteosarcoma by regulating the expression of beta-catenin and other signaling molecules via the pathways involved in the regulation of the cell cycle. This relationship between BAMBI and its involvement in the regulation of the cell cycle would provide a possibility that the BAMBI may be a new target for gene therapy.

[144]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoblastoma of the thyroid cartilage treated with voice preserving laryngeal framework resection.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Laryngoscope. 2013 Aug;123(8):1948-51. doi: 10.1002/lary.23972. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1002/lary.23972

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Glazer TA; Spector ME; McHugh J; Hogikyan ND

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES/HYPOTHESIS: Osteoblastoma is a slow-growing, locally destructive benign bone neoplasm, rarely occurring in the laryngeal cartilage. We present the case of a professional voice user diagnosed with laryngeal osteoblastoma after microdirect laryngoscopy and endoscopic biopsy. Her treatment required a unique operation, with elements of partial

laryngectomy and maintenance of vital endolaryngeal soft tissues, in order to optimize vocal outcome. Laryngoscope, 123:1948-1951, 2013.

[145]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A multidisciplinary approach to the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Gastroenterol. 2013 Aug;47(7):578-85. doi: 10.1097/MCG.0b013e3182936c87.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/MCG.0b013e3182936c87](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mullady DK; Tan BR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Oncology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Management of patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) typically involves a combination of surgical, pathologic, and pharmacologic interventions. Gastroenterologists are often the first specialists to encounter patients presenting with GIST and are therefore responsible for facilitating early intervention strategies. Although patients with gastric or small-bowel GISTs typically present with symptoms, a diagnosis of GIST should be considered whenever a submucosal lesion is seen endoscopically. Visualization by standard endoscopy often can determine tumor location and size, although endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) is the most accurate imaging technique for submucosal lesions. Biopsy techniques that yield sufficient tumor samples for diagnostic studies, such as EUS-guided fine needle aspiration, are essential, although other approaches such as EUS-guided core needle biopsy may increase diagnostic yield for subepithelial lesions. Pathology assessment should include immunohistochemical staining for KIT and possibly DOG1 expression, and mutational analysis can have prognostic and predictive value for certain patients. R0 resection is the goal for patients with localized or potentially resectable tumors, which often can be accomplished by laparoscopic resection, even for larger tumors. Medical oncologists play a key role in assessing risk of recurrence after resection and optimizing tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy in the adjuvant or metastatic setting. Cytoreductive surgery may have value for patients with recurrent or metastatic GIST who exhibit stable disease or respond to tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy. A coordinated multidisciplinary approach over the course of the disease will serve to enhance communication among GIST team members, reduce risk of progression, and optimize outcomes.

[146]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Evaluation of Effectiveness of Cryotherapy on the Treatment of Cutaneous Kaposi's Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dermatol Surg. 2013 Jul 23. doi: 10.1111/dsu.12285.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/dsu.12285](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kutlubay Z; Kucuktas M; Yardimci G; Engin B; Serdaroglu S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Department of Dermatology, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a vascular tumor that affects the skin and other organs. Several therapeutic options are available, but the optimal therapy is unclear. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness and safety of cryotherapy in the treatment of KS. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Thirty patients were evaluated. Cryotherapy was applied using liquid nitrogen. Each treatment consisted of two freeze-thaw cycles, with freezing times ranging from 15 to 40 seconds per cycle. **RESULTS:** One hundred twenty-five lesions were treated in an average of 3.2 sessions. Complete response was observed in 19 (63%) of the 30 patients after cryotherapy treatment with no recurrence. The subjects tolerated cryotherapy well. Blistering occurred frequently, but local pain was limited. There were no secondary infections. **CONCLUSION:** Liquid nitrogen cryotherapy is safe and cost-efficient and can be readily adopted as an effective primary therapy for cutaneous KS lesions that respond slowly or show incomplete cosmetic improvement after systemic therapies.

[147]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The first case of lung carcinosarcoma harboring in-frame deletions at exon19 in the EGFR gene.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Lung Cancer. 2013 Jul 25. pii: S0169-5002(13)00270-5. doi: 10.1016/j.lungcan.2013.06.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.lungcan.2013.06.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Toyokawa G; Takenoyama M; Taguchi K; Arakaki K; Inamasu E; Toyozawa R; Kojo M; Shiraishi Y; Morodomi Y; Takenaka T; Hirai F; Yamaguchi M; Seto T; Leone A; Graziano P; Ichinose Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Oncology, National Kyushu Cancer Center, 3-1-1 Notame, Minami-ku, Fukuoka 811-1395, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mutations of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene play a critical role in carcinogenesis of lung cancer, particularly adenocarcinoma. However, to the best of our knowledge, no mutations of the EGFR in patients with lung carcinosarcoma have been identified. We herein report the case of a 61-year-old female referred for a detailed examination of a

left pulmonary mass shadow. Although bronchoscopy was performed, it failed to lead to a diagnosis, and video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was therefore carried out to diagnose the tumor. The pathology revealed biphasic features consisting of both adenocarcinoma and chondrosarcoma. Intriguingly, both the adenocarcinoma and chondrosarcoma components were proven to harbor an exon19 deletion in the EGFR gene. Although carcinosarcoma is a rare malignancy of the lungs, genetic analyses of oncogenic drivers, such as the EGFR gene, should be conducted.

[148]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mapping protein signal pathway interaction in sarcoma bone metastasis: linkage between rank, metalloproteinases turnover and growth factor signaling pathways.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Metastasis. 2013 Jul 23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10585-013-9605-](#)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Conti A; Espina V; Chiechi A; Magagnoli G; Novello C; Pazzaglia L; Quattrini I; Picci P; Liotta LA; Benassi MS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Laboratory of Experimental Oncology, Rizzoli Orthopedic Institute, Via di Barbiano 1/10, 40136, Bologna, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We applied reverse phase protein microarrays technology to map signal pathway interactions in a discovery set of 34 soft tissue sarcoma (STS) bone metastases compared to healthy bone. Proteins associated with matrix remodeling (MMP), adhesion (FAK Y576/577, Syndecan-1), and growth/survival (IGF1R Y1135/1136, PI3K, EGFR) were elevated in metastasis compared to normal bone. Linkage between Syndecan-1, FAK Y576/577, Shc Y317, and EGFR, IGF Y1135/1136, PI3K/AKT was a prominent feature of STS bone metastasis. Elevated linkage between RANKL and 4EBP1 T37/46, EGFR, IGF1R Y1135/1136, Src Y41, Shc Y317, PI3Kp110gamma was associated with short survival. Finally, we tested the hypothesis that signal pathway proteins augmented in the STS bone metastasis may provide clues to understand the subset of primary STS that metastasize. The most representative molecules identified in the discovery set were validated on an independent series of 82 primary STS by immunohistochemistry applied to a tissue microarray. The goal was to correlate the molecular profile in the primary tumors with a higher likelihood of metastasis. Elevation of activated kinase substrate endpoints IRS1 S612, 4EBP1 T37/46, FAK Y576/577 and loss of Fibronectin, were associated with a higher likelihood of metastases. These data indicate that the linkage between matrix remodeling, adhesion, and growth signaling may drive STS metastasis and can be the basis for prognostic and therapeutic strategies.

[149]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Riccardin D induces cell death by activation of apoptosis and autophagy in osteosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Toxicol In Vitro. 2013 Jun 27;27(6):1928-1936. doi: 10.1016/j.tiv.2013.06.001.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.tiv.2013.06.001](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang Y; Ji Y; Hu Z; Jiang H; Zhu F; Yuan H; Lou H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Natural Product Chemistry, Key Lab of Chemical Biology of MOE (Ministry of Education), Shandong University, Jinan 250012, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Macrocyclic bisbibenzyls, characteristic components derived from liverworts, have various biological activities. Riccardin D (RD), a liverwort-derived naturally occurring macrocyclic bisbibenzyl, has been found to exert anticancer effects in multiple cancer cell types through apoptosis induction. However, the underlying mechanisms of such effects remain undefined. In addition, whether RD induces other forms of cell death such as autophagy is unknown. In this study, we found that the arrest of RD-caused U2OS (p53 wild) and Saos-2 (p53 null) cells in G1 phase was associated with the induction of p53 and p21WAF1 in U2OS cells. RD-mediated cell cycle arrest was accompanied with apoptosis promotion as indicated by changes in nuclear morphology and expression of apoptosis-related proteins. Further studies revealed that the antiproliferation of RD was unaffected in the presence of p53 inhibitor but was partially reversed by a pan-inhibitor of caspases, suggesting that p53 was not required in RD-mediated apoptosis and that caspase-independent mechanisms were involved in RD-mediated cell death. Except for apoptosis, RD-induced autophagy occurred as evidenced by the accumulation of microtubule-associated protein-1 light chain-3B-II, formation of AVOs, punctate dots, and increased autophagic flux. Pharmacological blockade of autophagy activation markedly attenuated RD-mediated cell death. RD-induced cell death was significantly restored by the combination of autophagy and caspase inhibitors in osteosarcoma cells. Overall, our study revealed RD-induced caspase-dependent apoptosis and autophagy in cancer cells, as well as highlighted the importance of continued investigation on the use of RD as a potential anticancer candidate.

[150]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Corpora amylacea in gastrointestinal leiomyomas: a clinical, light microscopic, ultrastructural and immunohistochemical study with comparison to hyaline globules.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Pathol. 2013 Jul 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/jclinpath-2013-201701

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hechtman JF; Gordon RE; McBride RB; Harpaz N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - CONTEXT: Corpora amylacea (CA) are inclusions with starch-like composition that occur in various conditions. We have observed CA in gastrointestinal leiomyomas (GILM) and hypothesized that they differ from intracytoplasmic hyaline globules (HG) of GILM. We aimed to investigate the anatomical distribution, prevalence, staining characteristics and ultrastructural features of CA and compare them with HG of GILM. DESIGN: Slides from a consecutive series of resected GILM and bland spindle cell tumours were examined for CA and HG. Special stains, electron microscopy and elemental analysis were performed on select leiomyomas. RESULTS: CA occurred in 13/35 GILM (37%) from the following sites: oesophagus (4/8), stomach (5/7) including one frozen section, small intestine (1/2) and large intestine (3/18), but were not identified in 19 gastrointestinal stromal tumours (12 gastric, 7 small intestinal; $p=0.0019$), five schwannomas (three gastric, two small intestinal; $p=0.154$) and 35 non-GILM ($p=0.0001$). The densities of CA ranged from one per 4-200 mm². CA stained intensely with periodic acid Schiff after diastase predigestion (PASD), Alcian blue and ubiquitin, and faintly in peripheral zones for desmin and smooth muscle actin. Ultrastructurally, CA consisted of an electron-dense outer layer and a fibrillar core with scattered particle matter. HG were present in all leiomyomas, but showed variable staining for PASD, negative staining for Alcian blue and ubiquitin, and positive staining for smooth muscle markers. CONCLUSIONS: CA are a distinctive histological feature of approximately one third of GILM with different composition to HG. These differences may represent divergent degenerative processes or different stages of a single degenerative process over time.

[151]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dramatic response to Cisplatin window therapy in a boy with advanced metastatic ewing sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Hematol Oncol. 2013 Aug;35(6):478-81. doi: 10.1097/MPH.0b013e31829d452c.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1097/MPH.0b013e31829d452c

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Trizzino A; Ziino O; Parafioriti A; Podda M; Tropia S; Luksch R; D'Angelo P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, ARNAS Civico, Di Cristina and Benfratelli Hospital, Palermo
Department of Pathology, Gaetano Pini Hospital double

daggerDepartment of Pediatric Oncology, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing sarcoma (ES) is the second most common type of primary bone malignancy, and retains a high propensity to metastasize; the prognosis of patients with disseminated disease is very poor, with an event-free survival rate of <20%. Current multimodality treatment for ES consists of combined chemotherapy before and concurrent with surgery and local radiotherapy for the involved bone. Cisplatin is one of the most widely used drugs for the treatment of bone tumors in children, but is not currently used in ES. We describe a child with multifocal ES, treated with a phase II trial including a single-drug window therapy, which displayed a dramatic response to 2 courses of cisplatin and had a favorable outcome.

[152]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma of the brain with long-term survival.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurooncol. 2013 Jul 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11060-013-1204-](#)

[5](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Khalatbari MR; Hamidi M; Moharamzad Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, Arad Hospital, Somayeh St., Between Dr. Shariati & Bahar Ave, 1445613131, Tehran, Iran, mrkhalatbari@hotmail.com.

[153]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anastomosing Hemangioma of the Liver and Gastrointestinal Tract: An Unusual Variant Histologically Mimicking Angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e3182967e6c](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lin J; Bigge J; Ulbright TM; Montgomery E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN daggerDepartment of Pathology, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Anastomosing hemangioma, a benign vascular neoplasm histologically simulating angiosarcoma, is newly recognized and has been described primarily in the genitourinary tract. We have encountered this lesion in the liver and gastrointestinal tract, where it can be diagnostically challenging, especially in core biopsy. Herein, we described 6 cases of anastomosing hemangioma of the liver and gastrointestinal tract. They occurred

in 4 women and 2 men, ranging in age from 48 to 71 years. The tumors ranged from 0.2 to 6 cm (median, 3.1 cm) and were grossly well demarcated with a gray-brown spongy appearance. Microscopically, they had a loosely lobulated architecture. At higher magnification, lesions consisted of anastomosing sinusoidal capillary-sized vessels with scattered hobnail endothelial cells. Mild cytologic atypia occurred in all cases. Mitoses were absent. Vascular thrombi were seen in 4 cases (66.7%) without necrosis. One tumor (16.7%) featured prominent extramedullary hematopoiesis and 1 (16.7%) hyaline globules. Immunohistochemistry results were available for 3 cases, and the lesions stained with CD34 and/or CD31. Five cases had clinical follow-up information; there were no recurrences or metastases (range, 8 to 96 mo; mean, 41 mo), and 1 patient received no follow-up after a benign diagnosis on her colon polyp. In summary, anastomosing hemangioma of the liver and gastrointestinal tract is a rare distinctive vascular neoplasm displaying overlapping features with well-differentiated angiosarcoma. Despite small numbers and limited follow-up information in our series, evidence to date supports that the lesion is benign. Awareness of this entity is essential to avoid overdiagnosis and unnecessary aggressive treatment.

[154]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrosarcoma-like Lipomatous Neoplasm: A Reappraisal of So-called Spindle Cell Liposarcoma Defining a Unique Lipomatous Tumor Unrelated to Other Liposarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e31829562ed](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Deyrup AT; Chibon F; Guillou L; Lagarde P; Coindre JM; Weiss SW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pathology, University of South Carolina School of Medicine-Greenville, Greenville, SC parallelDepartment of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA daggerDepartment of Pathology and INSERM U916 Institut Bergonie section signLaboratory of Pathology, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France double daggerDepartment of Pathology, University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The term "spindle cell liposarcoma" has been applied to liposarcomas (LPSs) composed predominantly or exclusively of spindled cells. These tumors have been considered variants of well-differentiated LPS (WDL), myxoid LPS, and spindle cell lipoma, suggesting that this is a heterogenous group of lesions. Using strict morphologic criteria and molecular and immunohistochemical analyses, we have identified a homogenous group of spindle cell lipomatous tumors, histologically and genetically distinct from other

forms of LPS, which we have called “fibrosarcoma-like lipomatous neoplasm.” Cases classified as “spindle cell LPS” or “low-grade LPS with spindle cell features” were reviewed. Final selection criteria included: (1) an exclusive low-grade spindle cell component resembling fibrosarcoma; (2) a mixture of bland fibroblastic cells resembling the preadipocyte and early-adipocyte stage of embryonic fat; and (3) molecular-genetic analysis that excluded other forms of lipomatous tumors. Of the initial 25 cases identified, comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) was uninformative in 2 cases; 5 were reclassified as WDL on the basis of molecular data (MDM2 amplification) and 6 as spindle cell lipoma (CGH profiles with a few gains and losses including a constant loss of chromosome 13 and frequent losses of chromosomes 16 and 6). The 12 remaining cases showed flat CGH profiles; of these cases, 11 were negative for DDIT3 gene rearrangements, and 1 result was uninterpretable. Patients ranged in age from 15 to 82 years (mean 50 y); male patients were affected slightly more often (7:5). Tumors arose in the deep (6) and superficial (3) soft tissue of the groin (4), buttock (3), thigh (2), flank (1), shoulder (1), and paratesticular tissue (1) and ranged in size from 2 to 20 cm (mean 7.5 cm). Clinical follow-up in 11 patients (9 mo to 20 y; mean 68 mo) showed no recurrences or metastases. As defined above, “fibrosarcoma-like lipomatous neoplasm” is a unique lipomatous tumor that should be distinguished from WDL/(low-grade) dedifferentiated LPS and myxoid LPS on combined histologic/molecular features because of its better prognosis.

[155]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paratesticular Rhabdomyoma: A Morphologically Distinct Sclerosing Variant.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAS.0b013e3182967e4a](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jo VY; Reith JD; Coindre JM; Fletcher CD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Pathology, Brigham and Women’s Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA daggerDepartment of Pathology, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL double daggerDepartment of Pathology, Institut Bergonie, Bordeaux, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Extracardiac rhabdomyomas, which currently are classified into fetal, adult, and genital types, are rare. We have identified 7 cases of a distinct morphologic variant of rhabdomyoma that affects mainly young men in the paratesticular region, seen in consultation between 2001 and 2011. The 7 male patients were adults (median age 24 y) and presented with tumors in paratesticular soft tissue (4 left-sided, 3 right-sided). Grossly, the median tumor size was 4.5 cm (range, 2.0 to 12 cm), and lesions were well circumscribed with a uniform tan-white cut surface. Microscopically, these

rhabdomyomas were characterized by bundles of large well-differentiated skeletal muscle cells with copious eosinophilic cytoplasm that were variably round, polygonal, and occasionally strap shaped. The tumor cells were set in a dense hyalinized collagenous stroma, often with adjacent prominent lymphoplasmacytic aggregates. Tumor cells had round, occasionally vesicular, nuclei (sometimes binucleate or multinucleate) with small or inconspicuous nucleoli. All tumors lacked nuclear atypia and necrosis. Mitotic activity was virtually absent, although 1 tumor showed a count of 1 per 50 HPF. All tumors were diffusely positive for desmin, 4/4 were diffusely positive for fast myosin, and 1/1 examined was positive for myf-4. All patients were treated by local excision (5 with positive margins). Four patients with known follow-up data had no evidence of tumor recurrence or disease progression (median follow-up time 8.5 mo). The clinical course as determined thus far is benign, similar to other types of rhabdomyoma. However, this rare paratesticular subset of rhabdomyomas appears to be morphologically distinct from rhabdomyomas at other locations and appears to represent a separate variant.

[156]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine leiomyoma extension into right atrium: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jun 26. pii: S0022-5223(13)00555-2. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.003.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.003

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu HS; Firoj KM; Inamdar KY; Zhao WZ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Institute of Clinical Medical Research of Universities Henan, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan, China. Electronic address: xhsay@hotmail.com.

[157]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mutations in PDGFRB and NOTCH3 are the first genetic causes identified for autosomal dominant infantile myofibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Genet. 2013 Jul 18. doi: 10.1111/cge.12238.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/cge.12238

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Genetics, The Canadian Pharmacogenomic Network for Drug Safety (CPNDS), Center for Molecular Medicine and Therapeutics, University of British Columbia, 950 West 28th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5Z4H4, Canada. johnlee@cmmt.ubc.ca.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A recurrent PDGFRB mutation causes familial infantile myofibromatosis Cheung et al. (2013) The American Journal of Human Genetics 92: 996-1000. Mutations in PDGFRB cause autosomal-dominant infantile myofibromatosis Martignetti et al. (2013) The American Journal of Human Genetics 92: 1001-1007.

[158]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sclerosing Variant of Well-Differentiated Liposarcoma: Relative Prevalence and Spectrum of CT and MRI Features.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2013 Jul;201(1):154-61. doi: 10.2214/AJR.12.9462.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2214/AJR.12.9462](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bestic JM; Kransdorf MJ; White LM; Bridges MD; Murphey MD; Peterson JJ; Garner HW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1 Department of Radiology, Mayo Clinic, 4500 San Pablo Rd, Jacksonville, FL 32224-3899.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE.** The purpose of this study was to determine the relative prevalence of the sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma at one institution and to elucidate the CT and MRI characteristics of this subtype of well-differentiated liposarcoma. **MATERIALS AND METHODS.** A retrospective computerized search was conducted to calculate the relative prevalence of the sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma among all well-differentiated liposarcoma subtypes at one institution. The MRI and CT features of a total of 19 cases of pathologically proven sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma were evaluated (seven identified from the study institution database and 12 cases contributed by other institutions). **RESULTS.** The cases of a total of 36 patients with well-differentiated liposarcoma were identified in the pathology database; six (17%) cases had evidence of dedifferentiation. Seven (19%) cases of sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma were identified. Of these, three (43%) had evidence of dedifferentiation. On images, the sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma typically presented as a large (average, 16.6 cm) well-circumscribed heterogeneous mass most commonly situated in the retroperitoneum (58%). Sixteen of the 19 tumors evaluated (84%) had predominantly well-circumscribed margins. Tumor composition ranged from predominantly fatty to entirely devoid of macroscopic fat; only three (16%) were composed of more than 75% fat. Variable amounts of nonlipomatous elements were identified in all cases. Enhancement of these elements was evident at CT or MRI in all 14 cases in which enhancement could be reliably assessed. **CONCLUSION.** The sclerosing variant of well-differentiated liposarcoma should be included in the differential diagnosis of any well-circumscribed lipomatous mass containing variable amounts of nonlipomatous elements, particularly when

located in the retroperitoneum. Unlike other subtypes of well-differentiated liposarcoma, the sclerosing variant is less likely to be composed predominantly of fat and may be associated with an increased propensity for dedifferentiation.

[159]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor of the Liver in Children: Case Report and Review of the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2013 Jun 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/MPG.0b013e31829e0b3b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nagarajan S; Jayabose S; McBride W; Prasad I; Tanjavur V; Michael M; Rodriguez-Davalos MI

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Surgery, Drexel University College of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA daggerDepartment of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY double daggerDepartment of Pediatric surgery, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY section signDepartment of Pediatrics, Brookdale University Hospital, Brooklyn, NY ||Department of Surgery - Transplant, Yale University, New Haven, CT paragraph signDivision of Transplant surgery, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY #Department of Surgery - Transplant, Yale University, New Haven, CT.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Inflammatory pseudotumors (IPT), now more aptly termed inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMT) are uncommon benign neoplasms which have been reported in most organs and tissues in the body. Originally described and commonly found in the lung, they are also found in the liver in children and adults. We review the literature and analyze the features of the hepatic IMTs reported in children. Along with a report of 15 month old boy who had a persistent IMT in the liver and underwent surgical resection for the same following a trial of conservative management.

[160]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Thrombospondin-2 facilitates assembly of a type-I collagen-rich matrix in marrow stromal cells undergoing osteoblastic differentiation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Connect Tissue Res. 2013 Jul 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/03008207.2013.811236](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Alford AI; Golicz AZ; Cathey AL; Reddy AB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract We examined the effects of Thrombospondin-2 (TSP2) deficiency on assembly of collagenous extracellular matrix (ECM) by

primary marrow-derived mesenchymal stromal cells (MSC) undergoing osteoblast differentiation in culture. After 30 d, wild-type cells had accumulated and mineralized a collagen-rich insoluble matrix, whereas the TSP2-null cultures contained markedly lower amounts of matrix collagen and displayed reduced mineral. Differences in matrix collagen were seen as early as day 9, at which time wild-type cultures contained more total collagen per cell than did TSP2-null cells. Collagen was unevenly distributed amongst different extracellular compartments in the two cell-types. Collagen levels in conditioned medium of wild-type cells were higher than those of TSP2-null cells, but were roughly equivalent in the acid-soluble, newly cross-linked matrixes. Conversely, the mature, cross-linked acid-insoluble matrix layer of wild-type cells contained about twice as much collagen as TSP2-null cell-derived matrix. Western blot analysis of type-I collagen in detergent-soluble and insoluble matrix fractions supported the premise that matrix collagen levels were reduced in TSP2-null MSC undergoing osteoblastic differentiation in vitro. Western blot and immunofluorescent analysis suggested that assembly of fibronectin into matrix was not affected by TSP2 deficiency. Instead, western blots of conditioned medium demonstrated a marked reduction in mature, fully processed type-I collagen in the absence of TSP2. Our data suggest that in the context of osteoblast differentiation, TSP2 promotes the assembly of a type-I collagen-rich matrix by facilitating pro-collagen processing.

[161]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Systemic in vitro and in vivo evaluation for determining the feasibility of making an amorphous solid dispersion of a B-Raf (rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma) inhibitor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Pharm. 2013 Jul 5;454(1):241-248. doi: 10.1016/j.ijpharm.2013.06.064.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ijpharm.2013.06.064](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cui Y; Chiang PC; Choo EF; Boggs J; Rudolph J; Grina J; Wenglowsky S; Ran Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Small Molecule Pharmaceuticals, Genentech Inc., 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - It is well acknowledged that oral bioavailability of a drug candidate is often influenced by factors such as the permeability, physico-chemical properties, and metabolism of the drug. Among the physico-chemical properties, solubility and dissolution rate are considered the most critical factors affecting the oral bioavailability of a compound G-F is a potent and selective B-Raf inhibitor with poor solubility and adsorption is limited by solubility at high doses. In order to overcome this issue using a spray-dried amorphous dispersion (SDD) formulation was evaluated. A combination of theoretical

solubility prediction and in vitro dissolution, were used to predict the in vivo exposure of G-F. The predicted value was found to have good agreement with the in vivo exposure from dosing the crystalline and amorphous form of G-F. In general, this combined approach demonstrated that the amorphous form of G-F offers an advantage over the crystalline form of G-F in terms of solubility; in vitro dissolution and in vivo absorption were predictable and consistent with the literature. This systemic approach provides a great value for compound development.

[162]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The enhanced effect of surface microstructured porous titanium on adhesion and osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Mater Sci Mater Med. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10856-013-4976-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang J; Wang J; Yuan T; Zhu XD; Xiang Z; Fan YJ; Zhang XD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - National Engineering Research Center for Biomaterials, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610064, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Porous titanium with appropriate surface treatments can be osteoinductive. To investigate the effect of surface treatments of porous titanium on the attachment and differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), two kinds of surface microstructured porous titaniums, H₂O₂/TaCl₅ treated one (HTPT), and H₂O₂/TaCl₅ and subsequent simulated body fluid (SBF) treated one (STPT) were fabricated, and non-treated one (NTPT) was used as control. The morphology, specific surface area (SSA), pore distribution and mechanical strength of these materials were characterized respectively, and the results showed that H₂O₂/TaCl₅ treatment led to a significant increase in both SSA and micropores of HTPT, and the further SBF immersion resulted in the formation of a layer of bone-like apatite on the surface of STPT. Although the surface treatments had a little negative impact on the compressive strength and elasticity modulus of porous titanium, the mechanical strength of HTPT or STPT was enough for the bone defect repair of the load-bearing sites. The protein adsorption and cell adhesion experiments confirmed that the microstructured surface notably enhanced porous titanium's protein binding capacity and promoted MSCs adhesion on the surface. More importantly, cell differentiation experiments proved that the microstructured surface evidently elevated the osteoblastic gene expressions of MSCs compared to NTPT. The enhanced biological effect by the surface treatments was more robust on STPT. Therefore, our results suggest that the microstructured surface has great potential for promoting MSCs differentiation towards osteoblasts, giving

excellent support for the osteoinduction of porous titanium with appropriate surface treatments.

[163]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sex and menstrual cycle phase at encoding influence emotional memory for gist and detail.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neurobiol Learn Mem. 2013 Jul 24;106C:56-65. doi: 10.1016/j.nlm.2013.07.015.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.nlm.2013.07.015

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nielsen SE; Ahmed I; Cahill L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of California, Irvine, Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, Irvine, CA 92697, USA. Electronic address: nielsens@uci.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sex influences on emotional memory have received increasing interest over the past decade. However, only a subset of this previous work explored the influence of sex on memory for central information (gist) and peripheral detail in emotional versus neutral contexts. Here we examined the influence of sex and menstrual cycle phase at encoding on memory for either an emotional or neutral story, specifically with respect to the retention of gist and peripheral detail. Healthy naturally cycling women and men viewed a brief, narrated, three-phase story containing neutral or emotionally arousing elements. One week later, participants received a surprise free recall test for story elements. The results indicate that naturally cycling women in the luteal (high hormone) phase of the menstrual cycle at encoding show enhanced memory for peripheral details, but not gist, when in the emotional compared with neutral stories ($p < .05$). In contrast, naturally cycling women in the follicular (low hormone) phase of the menstrual cycle at encoding did not show enhanced memory for gist or peripheral details in the emotional compared with neutral stories. Men show enhanced memory for gist, but not peripheral details, in the emotional versus neutral stories ($p < .05$). In addition, these sex influences on memory cannot be attributed to differences in attention or arousal; luteal women, follicular women, and men performed similarly on measures of attention (fixation time percentage) and arousal (pupil diameter changes) during the most arousing phase of the emotional story. These findings suggest that sex and menstrual cycle phase at encoding influence long term memory for different types of emotional information.

[164]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Renal angiomyolipoma, fat-poor variant-a clinicopathologic mimicker of malignancy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Virchows Arch. 2013 Jul;463(1):41-6. doi: 10.1007/s00428-013-1432-2. Epub 2013 Jun 1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00428-013-1432-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-013-1432-2)

[2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mehta V; Venkataraman G; Antic T; Rubinas TC; Le Poole IC; Picken MM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Loyola University Medical Center, Bldg. 110, Room 2242, 2160 S. First Avenue, Maywood, IL, 60153, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiomyolipomas, composed of thick-walled blood vessels, smooth muscle, and adipose tissue, belong to the perivascular epithelioid cell neoplasms (PEComas), a family of tumors believed to be derived from perivascular epithelioid cells which co-express smooth muscle and melanocytic markers. Although most angiomyolipomas are benign, a subset of PEComas has metastatic potential. The pathologic and clinical spectrum of these tumors continues to evolve. We sought to evaluate a subset of renal angiomyolipomas with a minimal amount of fat. We studied 48 renal angiomyolipomas in 41 patients (33 females and 8 males). Based on the amount of adipose tissue, the lesions were categorized as fat-poor, fat-average, and fat-rich lesions (<25, 25-75, and >75 % of fat, respectively). Stains for smooth muscle actin, calponin, HMB-45, melanocyte-associated antigen PNL2, estrogen, and progesterone receptor were examined. Four patients (all females) had more than one lesion, four had coexistent uterine leiomyomata, two had coexistent renomedullary interstitial tumor, and males had only single lesions. Except for one woman, all lesions were sporadic. Twenty-nine were fat-poor (60 %) lesions; 8, fat-average (17 %) lesions; and 11, fat-rich (23 %) lesions. The fat content did not correlate with tumor size: the largest fat-poor and smallest fat-rich lesions were >6 and <2 cm, respectively. All lesions stained with smooth muscle actin and HMB-45; 41 % of tumors were positive for estrogen receptor (11 females and 1 male). No patient had metastases (follow-up 2-11 years). In our series, fat content in angiomyolipoma was not associated with tumor size. Fat-poor angiomyolipomas affected predominantly women and were morphologically and radiologically distinct as mimickers of malignancy. Whether they are biologically different from conventional tumors requires further studies.

[165]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anti-tumor effects of inactivated Sendai virus particles with an IL-2 gene on angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Immunol. 2013 Jun 12;149(1):1-10. doi: 10.1016/j.clim.2013.05.019.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.clim.2013.05.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clim.2013.05.019)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Takehara Y; Satoh T; Nishizawa A; Saeki K; Nakamura M; Masuzawa M; Kaneda Y; Katayama I; Yokozeki H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Graduate School, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cutaneous angiosarcoma is a life-threatening tumor that is resistant to conventional therapies. The therapeutic effects of Sendai virus particles (hemagglutinating virus of Japan envelope: HVJ-E) carrying IL-2 gene (HVJ-E/IL-2) were examined in a mouse model of angiosarcoma. Intratumoral injection of HVJ-E/IL-2 effectively inhibited the growth of angiosarcoma cells (ISOS-1) inoculated in mice and improved tumor-free rates. HVJ-E/IL-2 stimulated local accumulation of CD8 (+) T cells and NK cells and reduced regulatory T cells in regional lymph nodes. Notably, the prevalence of myeloid-derived suppressor cells was lower in HVJ-E/IL-2-treated mice than in HVJ-E-treated mice. HVJ-E/IL-2 treatment promoted IFN-gamma production from CD8 (+) T cells in response to tumor cells, more significantly than HVJ-E treatment. Greatly improved tumor-free rates were obtained when sunitinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, was administered in combination with HVJ-E/IL-2. Immunogene therapy with HVJ-E/IL-2 with or without sunitinib could be a promising therapeutic option for cutaneous angiosarcoma.

[166]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Characterization of a novel missense mutation in the prodomain of GDF5, which underlies brachydactyly type C and mild Grebe type chondrodysplasia in a large Pakistani family.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Genet. 2013 Jun 29.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1007/s00439-013-1330-](#)

[3](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Farooq M; Nakai H; Fujimoto A; Fujikawa H; Kjaer KW; Baig SM; Shimomura Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Laboratory of Genetic Skin Diseases, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, 1-757 Asahimachidori, Chuo-ku, Niigata, 951-8510, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - All TGF-beta family members have a prodomain that is important for secretion. Lack of secretion of a TGF-beta family member GDF5 is known to underlie some skeletal abnormalities, such as brachydactyly type C that is characterized by a huge and unexplained phenotypic variability. To search for potential phenotypic modifiers regulating secretion of GDF5, we compared cells overexpressing wild type (Wt) GDF5 and GDF5 with a novel mutation in the prodomain identified in a large Pakistani family with Brachydactyly type C and mild Grebe type chondrodysplasia (c527T>C; p.Leu176Pro). Initial in vitro expression studies revealed that the p.Leu176Pro mutant (Mut) GDF5 was not secreted outside the cells. We subsequently

showed that GDF5 was capable of forming a complex with latent transforming growth factor binding proteins, LTBP1 and LTBP2. Furthermore, secretion of LTBP1 and LTBP2 was severely impaired in cells expressing the Mut-GDF5 compared to Wt-GDF5. Finally, we demonstrated that secretion of Wt-GDF5 was inhibited by the Mut-GDF5, but only when LTBP (LTBP1 or LTBP2) was co-expressed. Based on these findings, we suggest a novel model, where the dosage of secretory co-factors or stabilizing proteins like LTBP1 and LTBP2 in the microenvironment may affect the extent of GDF5 secretion and thereby function as modifiers in phenotypes caused by GDF5 mutations.

PTPTPTP - JOURNAL ARTICLE ----- [167]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - beta-catenin activation contributes to the pathogenesis of adenomyosis through epithelial-mesenchymal transition.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pathol. 2013 Jun 19. doi: 10.1002/path.4224.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1002/path.4224](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Oh SJ; Shin JH; Kim TH; Lee HS; Yoo JY; Ahn JY; Broaddus RR; Taketo MM; Lydon JP; Leach RE; Lessey BA; Fazleabas AT; Lim JM; Jeong JW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, Grand Rapids, MI, 49503, USA; Stem Cell and Bioevaluation, WCU Biomodulation Major, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Adenomyosis is defined by the presence of endometrial glands and stroma within the myometrium. Despite its frequent occurrence, the precise etiology and physiopathology of adenomyosis is still unknown. WNT/beta-catenin signaling molecules are important and should be tightly regulated for uterine function. To investigate the role of beta-catenin signaling in adenomyosis, the expression of beta-catenin was examined. Nuclear and cytoplasmic beta-catenin expression was significantly higher in epithelial cells of human adenomyosis compared to control endometrium. To determine if constitutive activation of beta-catenin in the murine uterus leads to development of adenomyosis, mice were used which expressed a dominant stabilized beta-catenin in the uterus by crossing the PR-Cre mouse with Ctnnb1f(ex3)/+ mice. Uteri of PRcre /+ Ctnnb1f(ex3)/+ mice displayed an abnormal irregular structure and highly active proliferation in the myometrium, and subsequently developed adenomyosis. Interestingly, the expression of E-cadherin was repressed in epithelial cells of PRcre /+ Ctnnb1f(ex3)/+ mice compared to control mice. Repression of E-cadherin is one of the hallmarks of epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT). The expression of SNAIL and ZEB1 was observed in some epithelial cells of the uterus in PRcre /+ Ctnnb1f(ex3)/+ mice but not in control mice. Vimentin and COUP-TFII, mesenchymal cell markers, were expressed in some epithelial cells of PRcre /+ Ctnnb1f(ex3)/+ mice. In human adenomyosis,

the expression of E-cadherin was decreased in epithelial cells compared to control endometrium, while CD10, endometrial stromal marker, was expressed in some epithelial cells of human adenomyosis. These results suggest that abnormal activation of beta-catenin contributes to adenomyosis development through the induction of EMT.

[168]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Desmin-positivity in spindle cells: Under-recognized immunophenotype of lipoblastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Int. 2013 Jul;63(7):353-7. doi: 10.1111/pin.12077.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1111/pin.12077](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kubota F; Matsuyama A; Shibuya R; Nakamoto M; Hisaoka M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Oncology, School of Medicine, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Kitakyushu, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipoblastoma is a distinct benign fatty tumor composed of adipocytes, lipoblasts, and primitive mesenchymal cells with a myxoid stroma. Lipoblastoma harbors characteristic fusion genes involving the PLAG1, resulting in aberrant expression of PLAG1. However, the nature of the primitive mesenchymal cells remains obscure. In our routine pathology practice, we noticed desmin-positive spindle mesenchymal cells in lipoblastomas, which is a hitherto poorly described phenomenon. Thus, we examined the expression of several myogenic markers including desmin in a variety of 95 mesenchymal tumors with fatty elements. Fourteen of the 15 lipoblastomas examined contained desmin-positive spindle cells, which also showed nuclear expression of PLAG1, whereas alpha-smooth muscle actin, muscle specific actin, h-caldesmon, and myogenin were negative. Some spindle cells in subsets of atypical lipomatous tumors/well differentiated liposarcomas (6/20), dedifferentiated liposarcomas (11/31) and pleomorphic liposarcomas (2/10) were positive for actins and/or desmin, supporting focal myofibroblastic or smooth muscle differentiation. The other tumors, including 11 myxoid/round cell liposarcomas, four spindle cell lipomas, and four lipofibromatoses, were negative for all of the myogenic markers assessed. The almost consistent desmin expression in spindle mesenchymal cells suggests a potential diagnostic utility of this marker and myofibroblastic phenotype of fractions in lipoblastoma cells.

[169]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multifocal pulmonary outflow tract primary sarcoma presenting as syncope.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Heart J. 2013 Aug;34(29):2242. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/eh169. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/eurheartj/eh169](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gonzalez-Santos JM; Arnaiz-Garcia ME; Lopez-Rodriguez J; Fernandez Garcia-Hierro JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cardiac Surgery Department, University Hospital of Salamanca, Paseo de San Vicente 58-182, 37007 Salamanca, España.

[170]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinicopathologic parameters and immunohistochemical study of endometrial stromal sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Gynecol Pathol. 2013 Sep;32(5):482-92. doi: 10.1097/PGP.0b013e3182729131.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PGP.0b013e3182729131](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu TI; Chou HH; Yeh CJ; Hsueh S; Yang JE; Jao MS; Chang TC; Hsu CS; Lin KH; Lai CH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (T.-I.W., C.-S.H.), Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taipei Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (H.-H.C., J.-E.Y., M.-S.J., T.-C.C., C.-H.L.), Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine Department of Pathology (C.-J.Y., S.H.), Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine Department of Biochemistry (T.-I.W., K.-H.L.), Chang-Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We aimed to investigate the clinicopathologic features, immunohistochemical studies, and prognosis in patients with endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS). Clinical information was reviewed retrospectively for cases of ESS (1985-2009). A histologic review and immunohistochemical staining for the estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, c-Kit, CD-10, Ki-67, and m-TOR were performed. Sixty-one patients (median age, 44 y; range, 22-71) were eligible for analysis (1988 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Stage I, 43; Stage II, 2; Stage III, 11; Stage IV, 4; unstaged, 1). The median follow-up period for survivors was 73 mo. Of those, the patients who underwent an adnexectomy and a pelvic lymphadenectomy, 15% and 13%, respectively, revealed metastasis. There were 20 relapses/persistence, including 13 (65%) in the pelvis and abdomen and 7 (35%) in distant sites. Eight patients died from ESS at a median duration of 14.5 mo (range, 2-50 mo) after relapse. Five- and 10-yr cancer-specific survival (CSS) rates were 88% and 85%, respectively; and 5- and 10-yr progression-free survival rates were 69% and 57%, respectively. Stage, residual disease, and high proliferative index of Ki-67 were significant prognostic factors for both progression-free

survival and CSS in a univariate analysis, in addition to mitotic index for CSS. Multivariate analysis selected only residual disease as an independent variable for progression-free survival and stage and residual disease for CSS. Our results support using clinical Stage I, no residual disease, low proliferative index of Ki-67, and estrogen receptor/progesterone receptor overexpression as potential biomarkers to select patients with ESS for fertility-preservation surgery (5 such patients were alive and free).

[171]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteolipoma in the glabella: pathogenesis associated with mesenchymal lipoma-derived stem cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):1310-3. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182953a0b.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182953a0b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Makiguchi T; Terashi H; Hashikawa K; Yokoo S; Kusaka J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Department of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Gunma University Graduate School of Medicine, Gunma; daggerDepartment of Plastic Surgery, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe; and double daggerDepartment of Plastic Surgery, Takarazuka City Hospital, Takarazuka City, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipoma is a benign tumor that often arises in the craniomaxillofacial region. Osteolipoma containing bone tissue is very rare and the developmental mechanism is unclear. Mesenchymal stem cells in adipose tissue that have potential to differentiate into fat, bone, cartilage, and vascular components may be involved in the development of osteolipoma, in which adipose and bone tissues coexist. We encountered a patient with osteolipoma that arose in the glabella. We describe the case and the results of an investigation of the presence in lipomas of mesenchymal stem cells with differentiation potential similar to that of normal adipose cells. The patient was a 66-year-old woman. Histopathologically, bone tissue surrounded by fibrous connective tissue was present in the nodular adipose tissue and was diagnosed as osteolipoma. Mesenchymal stem cells were collected by collagenase treatment of lipoma tissue, and their potential to differentiate into fat, bone, and cartilage was shown. On the basis of this study, we suggest that lipoma-derived mesenchymal stem cells are the basis of the pathogenesis of osteolipoma. The conditions that induce differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells into bone remain to be investigated.

[172]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidence trends and long-term survival analysis of sinonasal rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Otolaryngol. 2013 Jun 3. pii: S0196-0709(13)00119-1. doi: 10.1016/j.amjoto.2013.04.012.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.amjoto.2013.04.012](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sanghvi S; Misra P; Patel NR; Kalyoussef E; Baredes S; Eloy JA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** Sinonasal rhabdomyosarcoma (SNRMS) is a rare malignancy which often presents with nasal obstruction, rhinorrhea and epistaxis. It is the most common sarcoma in children. In this study, we analyze the incidence and long-term survival for SNRMS using a national population-based database. **METHODS:** The United States National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) registry was utilized to calculate incidence and survival trends for SNRMS between 1973 and 2009. In addition, data were grouped by age, gender, race, and histopathological subtype. **RESULTS:** A total of 181 cases of SNRMS were analyzed for incidence trends, showing a 1.23:1 female to male ratio. While the overall incidence of SNRMS increased by 1.02% annually over the last 20 years, this pattern was not equal amongst gender and racial groups. The incidence in males has increased, while in females incidence has decreased. An increase in incidence was noted in white and "others," but decreased in blacks. Using a total of 314 cases for survival analysis, we found that the rate in the white population has been consistently highest with a 5-year survival of 49.45%, 10- and 20-year survival of 48.81%. Survival rates in cases of embryonal SNRMS were also consistently higher than in cases of alveolar SNRMS. **CONCLUSIONS:** Overall incidence of SNRMS is increasing. Histologic subtype and race are important considerations in the long-term prognosis of SNRMS. Future studies will further elucidate gender and race related trends.

[173]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The impact of uterine leiomyomas: a national survey of affected women.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2013 Jul 24. pii: S0002-9378(13)00749-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2013.07.017.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ajog.2013.07.017](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Borah BJ; Nicholson WK; Bradley L; Stewart EA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - College of Medicine and Division of Healthcare Policy and Research, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** We sought to characterize the impact of uterine leiomyomas (fibroids) in a racially diverse sample of women in the United States. **STUDY DESIGN:** A total of 968 women (573 white, 268 African American, 127 other races) aged 29-59 years with self-reported symptomatic uterine leiomyomas participated in a national survey. We assessed diagnosis, information seeking, attitudes about fertility, impact on work, and treatment preferences. Frequencies and percentages were summarized. The chi2 test was used to compare age groups. **RESULTS:** Women waited an average of 3.6 years before seeking treatment for leiomyomas, and 41% saw ≥ 2 health care providers for diagnosis. Almost a third of employed respondents (28%) reported missing work due to leiomyoma symptoms, and 24% believed that their symptoms prevented them from reaching their career potential. Women expressed desire for treatments that do not involve invasive surgery (79%), preserve the uterus (51%), and preserve fertility (43% of women aged <40 years). **CONCLUSION:** Uterine leiomyomas cause significant morbidity. When considering treatment, women are most concerned about surgical options, especially women aged <40 years who want to preserve fertility.

[174]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Margin status and multimodal therapy in infantile fibrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Pediatr Surg Int.* 2013 Aug;29(8):771-6. doi: 10.1007/s00383-013-3318-4. Epub 2013 Jun 14.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00383-013-3318-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sulkowski JP; Raval MV; Browne M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Pediatric Surgery, Nationwide Children's Hospital, The Ohio State University College of Medicine, 700 Children's Drive, Columbus, OH, 43205, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** The rarity of infantile fibrosarcoma (IF) has precluded comprehensive treatment evaluation. The purpose of this study was to better define the extent of surgical resection required and the role of chemotherapy. **METHODS:** Patients (0-2 years) with IF were evaluated from the National Cancer Data Base (1985-2007). Survival was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method stratifying patients by margin status and treatment with or without chemotherapy. **RESULTS:** Of the 224 patients, 171 (76.3 %) were <1 year of age. Of the 64 (28.6 %) with positive margins, 36 (56.3 %) had microscopic disease, 12 (18.8 %) had macroscopic disease, and 16 (25 %) had unknown margin status; none were found to have metastases. Most were managed with surgical resection (171, 76.4 %). The proportion treated with both surgery and chemotherapy increased over time (18-40 %, $p = 0.025$). Disease-

free survival was 90.6 %. No significant survival difference was noted in this retrospective, non-randomized cohort based on margin status, nodal involvement, tumor size, or treatment modality. CONCLUSIONS: The use of multimodal therapy has increased over time. There was a small increase in survival associated with negative margins and the use of multimodal therapy, however, neither result reached significance. Future studies investigating tumor biology and chemosensitivity will likely determine the optimal management of IF.

[175]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chest wall reconstruction after resection of a chest wall sarcoma by osteosynthesis with the titanium MatrixRIB (Synthes) system.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jul 13. pii: S0022-5223(13)00573-4. doi: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.jtcvs.2013.05.010

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Boerma LM; Bemelman M; van Dalen T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Diaconessenhuis, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

[176]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging for differentiation between enchondroma and chondrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Radiol. 2013 Jun 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00330-013-2913-](http://1007/s00330-013-2913-z)

[z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - De Coninck T; Jans L; Sys G; Huysse W; Verstraeten T; Forsyth R; Poffyn B; Verstraete K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Ghent University Hospital, De Pintelaan 185, 9000, Ghent, Belgium, tineke.deconinck@ugent.be.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES: To determine whether dynamic contrast-enhanced (DCE) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can differentiate benign from malignant cartilage tumours compared to standard MRI. To investigate whether a cutoff value could be determined to differentiate enchondroma from low-grade chondrosarcoma (CS) more accurately. METHODS: One hundred six patients were included in this retrospective study: 75 with enchondromas (mean age = 41 years) and 31 with CS (mean age = 47 years). Within this population, a subgroup of patients was selected with the tumour arising in a long bone. At the time of diagnosis, the tumours were evaluated on MRI, including standard MRI, DCE-MRI, and region-of-interest (ROI) analysis to obtain information on

tumour vascularisation and perfusion. RESULTS: The main cutoff value to differentiate enchondroma from CS contained a two-fold more relative enhancement compared with muscle, combined with a 4.5 (= 76 degrees) slope value, with 100 % sensitivity and 63.3 % specificity. The prediction of CS diagnosis with DCE-MRI had 93.4 % accuracy. The accuracy of the standard MRI parameters was equal to the DCE-MRI parameters. CONCLUSIONS: Standard MRI and DCE-MRI both play an important and complementary role in differentiating enchondroma from low-grade CS. A combination of both imaging techniques leads to the highest diagnostic accuracy for differentiating cartilaginous tumours. KEY POINTS: * DCE-MRI plays an important role in differentiating benign from malignant cartilage tumours. * Retrospective study defined a threshold for 100 % detection of chondrosarcoma with DCE-MRI. * The threshold values were relative enhancement = 2 and slope = 4.5. * One hundred per cent chondrosarcoma detection corresponds with 36.7 % false-positive diagnosis of enchondroma. * Standard MRI is complementary to DCE-MRI in differentiating cartilaginous tumours.

[177]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Challenges and controversies in the diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma: Part 2. Malignant mesothelioma subtypes, pleural synovial sarcoma, molecular and prognostic aspects of mesothelioma, BAP1, aquaporin-1 and microRNA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Pathol. 2013 Jul 6.

- [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1136/jclinpath-2013-201609](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Henderson DW; Reid G; Kao SC; van Zandwijk N; Klebe S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Pathology, SA Pathology, Flinders Medical Centre, Adelaide, South Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pleural malignant mesothelioma (MM) includes several unusual and even rare but distinctive histological subtypes, in addition to the usual subdivision into epithelioid, biphasic and sarcomatoid MM. Criteria for discrimination between fibrous pleuritis versus desmoplastic mesothelioma include evidence of neoplastic invasion for diagnosis of desmoplastic MM, but this histological assessment is complicated by the recently-described 'fake fat phenomenon' in cases of fibrous pleuritis. The distinction between biphasic and monophasic synovial sarcoma of the pleura versus biphasic and sarcomatoid MM can be problematical and is most cogently based upon molecular detection of the t(X;18) translocation, whereas a clear diagnosis of MM for a pleural tumour histologically resembling synovial sarcoma is favoured by a negative result for this translocation and, probably, microRNA evidence supportive of a diagnosis of MM. Aquaporin-1 (AQP1) is a molecule involved in the growth of

MM cells, and yet is a factor reported to correlate with improved survival rates for MM with an epithelioid component, in comparison to AQP1-poor MM, as assessed from AQP1 expression by epithelioid MM cells only (apart from co-expression by stromal endothelial cells in addition to the tumour cells). Recent reports have also focused upon germline mutations in the BRCA1-associated protein 1 (BAP1), not only in cases of familial mesothelioma, but also BAP1 deletion in sporadic MM. Prognostic factors for MM include not only the histological subtypes, but other independent variables that include (among others), AQP1 expression by mesothelioma cells, the clinical status of the patient, the serum neutrophil:lymphocyte ratio and blood thrombocytosis.

[178]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Succinate dehydrogenase deficiency is associated with decreased 5-hydroxymethylcytosine production in gastrointestinal stromal tumors: implications for mechanisms of tumorigenesis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mod Pathol. 2013 Jun 7. doi: 10.1038/modpathol.2013.86.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1038/modpathol.2013.86](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mason EF; Hornick JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) usually harbor activating mutations in KIT or PDGFRA, which promote tumorigenesis through activation of growth factor receptor signaling pathways. Around 15% of GISTs in adults and >90% in children lack such mutations ('wild-type' GISTs). Most gastric wild-type GISTs show loss of function of the Krebs cycle enzyme complex succinate dehydrogenase (SDH). However, the mechanism by which SDH deficiency drives tumorigenesis is unclear. Loss of SDH leads to succinate accumulation, which is thought to inhibit alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase enzymes, such as the TET family of DNA hydroxylases. TET proteins catalyze the conversion of 5-methylcytosine to 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5-hmC), which is required for subsequent DNA demethylation. Thus, TET-mediated 5-hmC production alters global DNA methylation patterns and may thereby influence gene expression. We investigated 5-hmC levels in a cohort of genotyped GISTs to determine whether loss of SDH was associated with inhibition of TET activity. 5-hmC levels were examined via immunohistochemistry in a cohort of 30 genotyped GISTs, including 10 SDH-deficient tumors (5 SDHA mutant; 1 SDHB mutant; 1 SDHC mutant; 3 unknown), 14 tumors with KIT mutations (10 in exon 11; 3 in exon 9; 1 in exon 17), and 6 tumors with PDGFRA mutations (all in exon 18). Staining for 5-hmC was negative in 9 of 10 (90%) SDH-deficient GISTs, 3 of 14

(21%) KIT-mutant GISTs, and 1 of 6 (17%) PDGFRA-mutant GISTs. The other SDH-deficient GIST showed weak staining for 5-hmC. Thus, 5-hmC was absent in nearly all SDH-deficient GISTs. These findings suggest that SDH deficiency may promote tumorigenesis through accumulation of succinate and inhibition of dioxygenase enzymes. Inhibition of TET activity may, in turn, alter global DNA methylation and gene expression in SDH-deficient tumors. Modern Pathology advance online publication, 7 June 2013; doi:10.1038/modpathol.2013.86.

[179]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paratesticular Fetal-type Rhabdomyoma in a 12-Year-Old Boy: A Case Report and Literature Review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Urology. 2013 Jun 14. pii: S0090-4295(13)00506-2. doi: 10.1016/j.urology.2013.04.029.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.urology.2013.04.029

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zheng L; Tang H; Chen X; Yang H; Yang M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fetal rhabdomyoma (F-RM) is a very rare tumor that usually occurs in the head and neck. Paratesticular F-RM in children is extremely rare. In this article, we report the case of a 12-year-old boy diagnosed with paratesticular F-RM. The patient was well, with no local recurrence or metastasis 5 years after excision of the tumor. To our knowledge, this is the first case of F-RM reported in an adolescent. We also reviewed the literature and compared our patient with the 11 previously reported patients with F-RM.

[180]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Common chromosomal aberrations detected by array comparative genomic hybridization in specialized stromal tumors of the prostate.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mod Pathol. 2013 Jun 14. doi: 10.1038/modpathol.2013.99.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1038/modpathol.2013.99

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pan CC; Epstein JI

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Specialized stromal tumors of the prostate encompass stromal sarcoma and stromal tumors of uncertain malignant potential (STUMP).

The molecular signature associated with stromal sarcoma and STUMP has not been unraveled. The study was conducted to detect the chromosomal imbalances in stromal sarcoma and STUMP by using array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH). The study consisted of two cases of stromal nodule, eight cases of STUMP (three degenerative atypia type, three myxoid type, one hypercellular type, and one phyllodes type), and four cases of stromal sarcoma, including a distant metastasis developed metachronously after a primary stromal sarcoma of the prostate. DNA was extracted from the representative paraffin-embedded formalin-fixed specimens and was submitted for aCGH. All stromal sarcomas and seven STUMPs revealed chromosomal aberrations. Overall, the most common alteration was loss of chromosome 13 (10 cases), followed by loss of chromosome 14 (9 cases), and loss of chromosome 10 (7 cases). Except one stromal sarcoma, which showed a distinct chromosomal profile of multiple amplifications, other stromal sarcomas showed a similar pattern to those of STUMP. Stromal sarcoma and STUMP shared similar profiles of chromosomal imbalances. From a molecular genetic perspective, the recurrent chromosomal alterations support the concept of specialized stromal tumors of the prostate as a distinctive tumor entity. Modern Pathology advance online publication, 14 June 2013; doi:10.1038/modpathol.2013.99.

[181]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Factors influencing survival in metastatic synovial sarcoma: importance of patterns of metastases and the first-line chemotherapy regimen.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Oncol. 2013 Sep;30(3):639. doi: 10.1007/s12032-013-0639-z. Epub 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12032-013-0639-z](#)

Z

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Salah S; Yaser S; Salem A; Al Mousa A; Abu Sheikha A; Sultan I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, King Hussein Cancer Center, Al-Jubeiha, Amman, 11941, Jordan, ssalah@khcc.jo.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Metastatic synovial sarcoma (SS) is associated with poor prognosis. Nevertheless, data addressing prognostic factors for patients with metastatic disease are very limited. We identified patients with SS who presented with or developed metastases at our institution from January 2000 to October 2012. Potential demographic and disease-related factors were analyzed for possible influence on survival. A second analysis for patients who received chemotherapy was undertaken to assess efficacy of first-line regimens. Thirty-three patients with metastatic SS were included in this analysis. The following factors were associated with inferior overall survival (OS); age >30 years, presence of extra-pulmonary metastases, lymph node

(LN) involvement, presence of uncontrolled primary site, and treatment not including pulmonary metastasectomy. Multivariate analysis identified LN metastases (HR 6.06, 95 % CI 1.18-31) and extra-pulmonary metastases (HR 4.06, 95 % CI 1.22-13.57) as the only independent factors associated with inferior OS. Assessment of efficacy of first-line chemotherapy showed superiority in progression-free survival (PFS) for ifosfamide-containing regimens versus non-ifosfamide-containing regimens (median PFS of 8.3 and 2.5 months, respectively, $p = 0.002$). No such significant difference in PFS was detected for comparison between doxorubicin- and non-doxorubicin-containing regimens ($p = 0.45$). The current study highlights that the pattern of metastases at first detection of metastatic disease is an important determinant of survival. Future studies evaluating therapeutic strategies for metastatic SS should address the comparability of those factors among study arms. In addition, our results suggest that high-dose ifosfamide should be an integral component of first-line chemotherapy regimen.

[182]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An overview on molecular biology of KIT/PDGFR wild type (WT) gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Genet. 2013 Jul 5.

- [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1136/jmedgenet-2013-101695](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nannini M; Biasco G; Astolfi A; Pantaleo MA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Department of Specialized, Experimental and Diagnostic Medicine, Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: About 85% of paediatric gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs) and about 10-15% of adult GISTs do not harbour any mutations in the KIT and PDGFRA genes and are defined as KIT/PDGFR wild type (WT). Over the years it has been demonstrated that KIT/PDGFR WT GISTs are profoundly different from mutant GIST in clinical and molecular profiles, so that they are now considered a separate pathological entity. Moreover, due to their extreme molecular and clinical heterogeneity, KIT/PDGFR WT GIST should be considered as a family of diseases and not as a single disease entity. However, although several genetic alterations belonging only to KIT/PDGFR WT GIST have been identified, the exact role of these molecules in the pathogenesis and development of this subgroup is not yet defined. METHODS: The aim of this review is to report all current data about the molecular biology of syndromic and non-syndromic KIT/PDGFR WT GIST, focusing on the potential clinical implication of each biological feature shared by this subgroup and discussing unresolved problems and future research perspectives on this topic. RESULTS: WT GIST is definitely a set of

different diseases sustained by specific molecular alterations not yet completely known. CONCLUSION: Large series of patients are required for defining the biological fingerprint of each subtype and integrating it with clinical data. This will allow the transfer of biological information to clinical practice and its use as an additional tool for diagnosis, prognosis and selection of medical treatment.

[183]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Necrosis on FDG PET/CT Correlates With Prognosis and Mortality in Sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2013 Jul;201(1):170-7. doi: 10.2214/AJR.12.9795.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2214/AJR.12.9795](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rakheja R; Makis W; Tulbah R; Skamene S; Holcroft C; Nahal A; Turcotte R; Hickeson M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1 Department of Nuclear Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital, 687 Pine Ave, Montreal, QC H3A 1^a1, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE. The purpose of this study was to determine if there is an association between necrosis as identified on staging (18)F-FDG PET/CT and overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with sarcoma. MATERIALS AND METHODS. Sixty-six patients with newly diagnosed limb and girdle sarcoma underwent PET/CT at our institution between June 2004 and July 2009 for sarcoma staging before treatment with curative intent. The tumor maximum standardized up-take values (SUVmax), the presence of necrosis, and the volume of necrosis were measured for each primary tumor and correlated with follow-up data. PFS and OS were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. Proportional hazards models were used to estimate hazard ratios. RESULTS. Median patient age was 49 years, and 51.6% of the patients were men. Sarcomas were categorized as soft tissue (69.2%), bone (23.5%), or other (7.3%). Mean follow-up time was 33.3 months. During the follow-up interval, 53% of patients experienced disease progression, and 40.9% died. There was a statistically significant relationship between the presence of necrosis and OS (by log-rank test, $p = 0.001$), as well as PFS (by log-rank test, $p = 0.0001$). Twenty-four-month OS was 96%, 65%, and 38% in patients with tumors with absence necrosis, those with presence of necrosis, and with necrosis volume greater than 50%, respectively. Forty-eight-month OS was 81% in patients with absence of necrosis and 41% in patients with presence of necrosis. Twelve-month PFS was 96%, 60%, and 42% in patients with tumors with absence of necrosis, those with presence of necrosis, and those with necrosis volume greater than 50%, respectively. Twenty-four-month PFS was 83%, 38%, and 22%, respectively, in these groups. CONCLUSION. The presence of necrosis and the volume of necrosis, as

identified on the staging FDG PET/CT and after adjusting for SUVmax, are strong independent adverse prognostic factors for disease recurrence and death in patients with limb and girdle sarcomas.

[184]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Manifestaciones neurológicas de los mixomas cardíacos. Experiencia en un centro de referencia.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Neurological manifestations of cardiac myxoma: Experience in a referral hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neurología. 2013 Jun 7. pii: S0213-4853(13)00095-9. doi: 10.1016/j.nrl.2013.03.006.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1016/j.nrl.2013.03.006](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Perez Andreu J; Parrilla G; Arribas JM; Garcia-Villalba B; Lucas JJ; Garcia Navarro M; Marin F; Gutierrez F; Moreno A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Servicio de Cirugía Cardiovascular, Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Cardiac myxoma is an important but uncommon cause of stroke in younger patients. Few published case series analyse the frequency and clinical presentation of neurological complications in patients with myxoma. OBJECTIVE: To list all neurological complications from cardiac myxoma recorded in our hospital in the past 28 years. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the neurological manifestations of cardiac myxoma in patients treated in our hospital between December 1983 and March 2012. RESULTS: Of the 36 patients with cardiac myxoma, 8 (22%) presented neurological manifestations. Half were women and mean age of patients was 52.4 +/- 11.6 years. Sudden-onset hemiparesis was the most frequent neurological symptom (63%). Established ischaemic stroke was the most common clinical manifestation (75%), followed by transient ischaemic attack. The most commonly affected territory corresponded to the middle cerebral artery. Myxoma was diagnosed by echocardiography in all cases. Mean myxoma size was 4.1cm and most of the tumours (63%) had a polypoid surface. All tumours were successfully removed by surgery. There were no in-hospital deaths. CONCLUSIONS: Cardiac myxomas frequently present with neurological symptoms, especially ischaemic events (established stroke or transient ischaemic attack), in younger patients with no cardiovascular risk factors. The anterior circulation is more frequently affected, especially the middle cerebral artery. Echocardiography can facilitate prompt diagnosis and early treatment of the lesion.

[185]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rhabdomyosarcoma of Stensen's duct in children.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol. 2013 Jun;122(6):382-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Le Treut C; Rome A; Cassagneau P; Fernandez C; Triglia JM; Nicollas R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Pediatric Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, La Timone Children's Hospital, Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVES:** Stensen's duct is a very uncommon location for rhabdomyosarcoma. The purpose of this article was to review the clinical history of 2 patients who had rhabdomyosarcoma of Stensen's duct. **METHODS:** We reviewed the clinical history, imaging studies, histologic analysis, and treatment of 2 patients with rhabdomyosarcoma of Stensen's duct. **RESULTS:** An 8-year-old boy (case 1) and a 17-year-old boy (case 2) presented with nonspecific facial swelling. In both patients, imaging studies showed a tumor at Stensen's duct, and biopsy showed embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma. Both patients were treated with preoperative chemotherapy, parotidectomy, and resection of Stensen's duct and postoperative chemotherapy and radiation therapy. Follow-up at 9 years (case 1) and 2 years (case 2) after surgery showed that the patients were free of disease. **CONCLUSIONS:** Stensen's duct rhabdomyosarcoma is rare and may have a better prognosis than rhabdomyosarcoma in other locations in the head and neck.

[186]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Variants in BET1L and TNRC6B associate with increasing fibroid volume and fibroid type among European Americans.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Genet. 2013 Jul 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00439-013-1340-](http://1007/s00439-013-1340-1)

[1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Edwards TL; Hartmann KE; Velez Edwards DR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Vanderbilt Epidemiology Center, Vanderbilt University, 2525 West End Ave., Suite 600 6th Floor, Nashville, TN, 37203, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine fibroids (UFs) affect 77 % of women by menopause and account for \$9.4 billion in yearly healthcare costs. We recently replicated findings from the first UF genome-wide association study (GWAS), conducted in the Japanese. Here we tested these GWAS-discovered SNPs for association with UF characteristics to further assess whether risk varies by subphenotypes of UFs. Women were enrolled in Right from the Start (RFTS) and the BioVU DNA repository (BioVU). UF status was determined by pelvic

imaging. We tested the top GWAS-associated SNPs for association with UF characteristics (RFTS: type, number, volume; BioVU: type) using covariate adjusted logistic and linear regression. We also combined association results of UF type using meta-analysis. 456 European American (EA) cases and 1,549 controls were examined. Trinucleotide repeat containing 6B (TNRC6B) rs12484776 associated with volume in RFTS (beta = 0.40, 95 % CI 0.05-0.75, p = 0.024). RFTS analyses evaluating stratified quartiles of volume showed the strongest OR at rs12484776 for the largest volume (16.6-179.1 cc, odds ratio (OR) = 2.19, 95 % confidence interval (CI) 1.07-4.46, p = 0.031). Meta-analysis showed a strong association at blocked early in transport 1 homolog (BET1L) rs2280543 for intramural UFs (meta-OR = 0.51, standard error (SE) = 0.14, Q = 0.590, I = 0, p = 2.48 x 10⁻⁶), which is stronger than the overall association with UF risk. This study is the first to evaluate these SNPs for association with UF characteristics and suggests these genes associate with increasing UF volume and protection from intramural UF in EAs.

[187]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extremity soft tissue tumor surgery by surgical specialty: A comparison of case volume among oncology and non-oncology-designated surgeons.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Surg Oncol. 2013 Sep;108(3):142-7. doi: 10.1002/jso.23372. Epub 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/jso.23372](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Canter RJ; Smith CA; Martinez SR; Goodnight JE Jr; Bold RJ; Wisner DH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery, University of California Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, California.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: We sought to characterize the extent of extremity soft tissue tumor (ESTT) resections among surgical specialties, hypothesizing that substantial variation exists in the number of ESTT resections performed by specialty. METHODS: We queried the UHC-AAMC database for data from 85 institutions for years 2007-2009. We abstracted data on total number of musculoskeletal (MSK) procedures, number of subcutaneous (SQ), deep, and malignant ESTT resections, and anatomic site of resection. Data were available for 4,682 practitioners including the following specialties: general surgery (GS, N = 2,195), plastic surgery (PS, N = 792), surgical oncology (SO, N = 533), general orthopedics (GO, N = 1,079), and orthopedic oncology (OO, N = 83). RESULTS: The mean number of all MSK procedures performed per year was 19.0 +/- 2.3 GS, 179.6 +/- 3.0 PS, 32.4 +/- 6.2 SO, 798.6 +/- 115.4 GO, and 482.9 +/- 6.5 OO (P = 0.001). SQ ESTT resections per year were similar among specialties (1.7 +/- 0.3 GS, 2.7 +/- 0.3 PS, 2.4 +/- 0.4 SO, 1.7 +/- 0.5 GO, 4.7 +/- 0.2 OO), while deep and malignant resections were more likely

performed by OO (combined deep and malignant: 0.9 +/- 0.1 GS, 2.0 +/- 0.4 PS, 9.9 +/- 0.6 SO, 5.8 +/- 0.3 GO, and 63.6 +/- 8.1 OO, P = 0.001). Adjusting for number of physicians in the database, of the total deep and malignant ESTT resections, 9.4% were performed by GS, 7.7% by PS, 26.0% by SO, 30.8% by GO, and 26.0% by OO. CONCLUSION: Nearly 50% of deep and malignant ESTT resections are performed by non-oncology-designated surgeons. Approximately 17% are performed by practitioners who complete an average of one to two of these procedures per year. These findings may have significant implications for quality of care in soft tissue tumor surgery. J. Surg. Oncol. 2013; 108:142-147. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[188]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Identification of target genes of PAX3-FOXO1 in alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Aug;30(2):968-78. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2513. Epub 2013 Jun 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/or.2013.2513](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ahn EH; Mercado GE; Lae M; Ladanyi M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a soft tissue sarcoma categorized into two major subtypes: alveolar RMS (ARMS) and embryonal RMS (ERMS). Most ARMS express the PAX3-FOXO1 (P3F) fusion oncoprotein generated by the 2;13 chromosomal translocation. In the present study, the downstream target genes of P3F were identified by analyzing two independent sets of gene expression profiles: primary RMS tumors and RD ERMS cells transduced with inducible P3F constructs. We found 34 potential target genes (27 upregulated and 7 downregulated) that were significantly and differentially expressed between P3F-positive and P3F-negative categories, both in primary RMS tumors and in the inducible P3F cell culture system. Gene ontology analysis of microarray data of the inducible P3F cell culture system employed indicated apoptosis, cell death, development, and signal transduction as overrepresented significant functional categories found in both upregulated and downregulated genes. Therefore, among the 34 potential target genes, the expression of cell death-related [Gremlin1, cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1 (GREM1) and death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK1)] and development-related [myogenic differentiation 1 (MYOD1) and hairy/enhancer-of-split related with YRPW motif 1 (HEY1)] genes were further investigated. The differential expression of GLEM1, DAPK1, MYOD1 and HEY1 was confirmed in independent tumors and inducible cell culture systems. The expression of GLEM1, DAPK1 and MYOD1 were significantly upregulated; HEY1 was significantly downregulated in independent P3F-positive ARMS tumors and

transcriptionally active P3F cells, compared to those in ERMS tumors and transcriptionally inactive P3F cells. This study identified target genes of P3F and suggested that four downstream targets (GREM1, DAPK1, MYOD1 and HEY1) can contribute to the biological activities of P3F involved in growth suppression or cell death and myogenic differentiation.

[189]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidence and survival in sarcoma in the United States: a focus on musculoskeletal lesions.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Jun;33(6):2597-604.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ng VY; Scharschmidt TJ; Mayerson JL; Fisher JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The James Comprehensive Cancer Center; The Wexner Medical Center at The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA. Vincent.Ng@osumc.edu

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND/AIM: The purpose of this study was to analyze the incidence and survival in all sarcomas based on year of diagnosis, anatomical site, grade, stage, and age of patient. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database was queried for the years 1975 to 2009 and included 18 registries across the United States representing 28% of the national population. Incidence rates for 2005-2009 and five-year survival rates for 2000-2004 were calculated for all categories of sarcomas for multiple key variables. RESULTS: Sarcomas are rare, with most occurring in fewer than 5 per 1,000,000. The most common were leiomyosarcoma, Kaposi sarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, liposarcoma and fibrosarcoma. Survival was poorer for those with more advanced grade, stage, and age at-diagnosis. Most sarcomas affected the lower extremities, followed by the upper extremities and torso. Pelvic tumors were less common, but generally led lower survival than lesions of the extremities. CONCLUSION: The epidemiology of sarcomas varies widely by type and other variables. Incidence and survival data provide valuable information for patient counseling and may have implications in understanding the natural history of sarcoma. This study represents the most recently updated comprehensive report on all types of sarcomas in the United States.

[190]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The gist of the abnormal: Above-chance medical decision making in the blink of an eye.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Psychon Bull Rev. 2013 Jun 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3758/s13423-013-0459-](#)

[3](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Evans KK; Georgian-Smith D; Tambouret R; Birdwell RL; Wolfe JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA, kevans@search.bwh.harvard.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Very fast extraction of global structural and statistical regularities allows us to access the "gist"-the basic meaning-of real-world images in as little as 20 ms. Gist processing is central to efficient assessment and orienting in complex environments. This ability is probably based on our extensive experience with the regularities of the natural world. If that is so, would experts develop an ability to extract the gist from the artificial stimuli (e.g., medical images) with which they have extensive visual experience?

Anecdotally, experts report some ability to categorize images as normal or abnormal before actually finding an abnormality. We tested the reality of this perception in two expert populations: radiologists and cytologists. Observers viewed brief (250- to 2,000-ms) presentations of medical images. The presence of abnormality was randomized across trials. The task was to rate the abnormality of an image on a 0-100 analog scale and then to attempt to localize that abnormality on a subsequent screen showing only the outline of the image. Both groups of experts had above-chance performance for detecting subtle abnormalities at all stimulus durations (cytologists d' approximately 1.2 and radiologists d' approximately 1), whereas the nonexpert control groups did not differ from chance (d' approximately 0.23, d' approximately 0.25). Furthermore, the experts' ability to localize these abnormalities was at chance levels, suggesting that categorization was based on a global signal, and not on fortuitous attention to a localized target. It is possible that this global signal could be exploited to improve clinical performance.

[191]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Profibrotic interleukin-33 is correlated with uterine leiomyoma tumour burden.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Reprod. 2013 Aug;28(8):2126-33. doi: 10.1093/humrep/det238. Epub 2013 Jun 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/humrep/det238](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Santulli P; Even M; Chouzenoux S; Millischer AE; Borghese B; de Ziegler D; Batteux F; Chapron C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynecology Obstetrics II and Reproductive Medicine, Sorbonne Paris Cite, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Paris Descartes, AP-HP, Hopital Cochin, 75679 Paris, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - STUDY QUESTION: Are interleukin-33 (IL-33) serum levels higher in women with uterine leiomyoma compared with controls without leiomyoma? SUMMARY ANSWER: Serum IL-33 is elevated in women with uterine leiomyoma and correlated with features of uterine leiomyoma tumour

burden, namely fibroid number, size and weight. WHAT IS KNOWN ALREADY: Uterine leiomyomas are the most common benign tumours in premenopausal women associated with major tissue fibrosis. IL-33 is a cytokine involved in fibrotic disorders. The potential role of IL-33 in leiomyoma has not been reported before. STUDY DESIGN, SIZE, DURATION: This is a prospective laboratory study conducted in a tertiary-care university hospital between January 2005 and December 2010. We investigated non-pregnant, 42-year-old patients (n = 151) during surgery for a benign gynaecological condition. PARTICIPANTS/MATERIALS, SETTING, METHODS: After complete surgical exploration of the abdominopelvic cavity, 59 women with histologically proved uterine leiomyoma and 92 leiomyoma-free control women were enrolled. Women with endometriosis or past history of ovarian malignancy and borderline tumours were not included. The control group included women with benign ovarian cysts, paratubal cysts or tubal defects without any evidence of uterine leiomyoma. For each patient, a structured questionnaire was completed during a face-to-face interview conducted by the surgeon during the month preceding surgery. Serum samples were obtained in the month preceding the surgical procedures according to the menstrual phase or hormonal therapy. IL-33 was measured in sera by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and correlation of IL-33 concentration with the extent and severity of the disease was investigated. MAIN RESULTS AND THE ROLE OF CHANCE: IL-33 was detected in 32 (54.2%) women with leiomyoma and 18 (19.6%) controls ($P < 0.001$). Serum IL-33 was higher in women with leiomyoma (median, 140.1 pg/ml; range, 7.5-2247.7) than in controls (median, 27.8 pg/ml; range, 7.5-71.6; $P = 0.002$). We found positive correlations between serum IL-33 concentration and leiomyoma features, such as fibroid weight ($r = 0.630$; $P = 0.001$) and size ($r = 0.511$; $P = 0.018$) and the number of fibroids ($r = 0.503$; $P = 0.003$). LIMITATIONS, REASONS FOR CAUTION: There was a possible selection bias due to inclusion of only surgical patients. Therefore our control group consisted of women who underwent surgery for benign gynaecological conditions. This may lead to biases stemming from the fact that certain of these conditions, such as tubal infertility or ovarian cysts, might be associated with altered serum IL-33 levels. WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS: We demonstrate for the first time that elevated serum IL-33 levels are associated with the existence of uterine leiomyoma. However, even if an association does not constitute proof of cause and effect, investigating the mechanisms that underlie fibrogenesis associated with leiomyomas is a step towards understanding this enigmatic disease. This study opens the doors to future, more mechanistic studies to establish the exact role of IL-33 in uterine leiomyomas pathogenesis. STUDY FUNDING/COMPETING INTEREST(S): No funding, no conflict of interest.

[192]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Comparing Laparoscopic Versus Open Gastric Resections for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors of the Stomach.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg Oncol. 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1245/s10434-013-3051-](#)

[1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Koh YX; Chok AY; Zheng HL; Tan CS; Chow PK; Wong WK; Goh BK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, Singapore.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: This study is a systematic review and meta-analysis that compares the short- and long-term outcomes of laparoscopic gastric resection (LR) versus open gastric resection (OR) for gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). METHODS: Comparative studies reporting the outcomes of LR and OR for GIST were reviewed. RESULTS: A total of 11 nonrandomized studies reviewed 765 patients: 381 LR and 384 OR. A higher proportion of high-risk tumors and gastrectomies were in the OR compared with LR (odds ratio, 3.348; 95 % CI, 1.248-8.983; $p = .016$) and (odds ratio, .169; 95 % CI, .090-.315; $p < .001$), respectively. Intraoperative blood loss was significantly lower in the LR group [weighted mean difference (WMD), -86.508 ml; 95 % CI, -141.184 to -31.831 ml; $p < .002$]. The LR group was associated with a significantly lower risk of minor complications (odds ratio, .517; 95 % CI, .277-.965; $p = .038$), a decreased postoperative hospital stay (WMD, -3.421 days; 95 % CI, -4.737 to -2.104 days; $p < .001$), a shorter time to first flatus (WMD, -1.395 days; 95 % CI, -1.655 to -1.135 days; $p < .001$), and shorter time for resumption of oral intake (WMD, -1.887 days; 95 % CI, -2.785 to -.989 days; $p < .001$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups with regard to operation time (WMD, 5.731 min; 95 % CI, -15.354-26.815 min; $p = .594$), rate of major complications (odds ratio, .631; 95 % CI, .202-1.969; $p = .428$), margin positivity (odds ratio, .501; 95 % CI, .157-1.603; $p = .244$), local recurrence rate (odds ratio, .629; 95 % CI, .208-1.903; $p = .412$), recurrence-free survival (RFS) (odds ratio, 1.28; 95 % CI, .705-2.325; $p = .417$), and overall survival (OS) (odds ratio, 1.879; 95 % CI, .591-5.979; $p = .285$). CONCLUSIONS: LR results in superior short-term postoperative outcomes without compromising oncological safety and long-term oncological outcomes compared with OR.

[193]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extranasopharyngeal angiofibroma of the nasal septum: a rare clinical entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e390-3. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e318290344d.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e318290344d](https://doi.org/10.1097/SCS.0b013e318290344d)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dogan S; Yazici H; Baygit Y; Metin M; Soy FK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Adiyaman University Education and Research Hospital, daggerMinistry of Health Mardin Hospital, double daggerMardin Park Hospital, and section signMinistry of Health Hendek Hospital, ENT Clinic, Adiyaman, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiofibromas (AFs) are benign, potentially local aggressive, and rich vascular neoplasms that originate from posterior lateral wall of the nasopharynx in adolescent males. However, they could be encountered in sites other than nasopharynx. The maxillary sinus is the most common location of extranasopahryngeal AFs. The nasal septum is an extremely rare location, and only 15 cases had been reported in literature. In this present case, an unusual extranasal AF originating from the anterior part of the nasal septum is reported with its clinical, laboratory, and treatment options and theories proposed to explain the origin of extranasopharyngeal AFs are discussed.

[194]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteosarcoma of the jaw: an analysis of a series of 74 cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histopathology. 2013 May 17. doi: 10.1111/his.12191.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/his.12191](https://doi.org/10.1111/his.12191)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Paparella ML; Olvi LG; Brandizzi D; Keszler A; Santini-Araujo E; Cabrini RL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology, School of Dentistry, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Laboratory of Orthopaedic Pathology, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIMS: To analyse a series of cases of osteosarcoma of the jaw. METHODS AND RESULTS: The study included 74 cases of osteosarcoma of the jaw. Their clinical, radiographic and histopathological features were analysed, and their frequency with respect to aggressive and malignant pathologies of the jaw was determined. Survival was assessed in 17 cases with available follow-up. Osteosarcoma of the jaw accounted for 10% of primary malignant and aggressive tumours of the jaw, and for 8% of all malignant lesions of the jaw, including metastatic and lymphoproliferative tumours. The mean age was 43 +/- 18 years. Radiographic features varied greatly and were non-specific, with a predominance of mixed images. The dominant histological pattern was osteoblastic (48.4%), followed by chondroblastic (37.1%). The survival rate at 5 years was 68%. Females and patients with a predominantly chondroblastic pattern had lower survival rates.

CONCLUSIONS: Osteosarcoma of the jaw was the most frequent primary malignant tumour of the jaw. Female gender and a predominantly chondroblastic pattern may be associated with a worse prognosis.

[195]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Epirubicin-mediated expression of miR-302b is involved in osteosarcoma apoptosis and cell cycle regulation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Toxicol Lett. 2013 Jul 8;222(1):1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.toxlet.2013.06.242.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.toxlet.2013.06.242](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang Y; Hu H; Song L; Cai L; Wei R; Jin W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epirubicin is widely used in osteosarcoma chemotherapy. Growing evidence indicates that the microRNA (miRNA) expression levels which are induced by chemotherapeutic agents play an important role in osteosarcoma development and progression. In this study we investigate the alterations of miRNA expression in the osteosarcoma cells after epirubicin treatment and whether miRNAs can enhance its anti-osteosarcoma effect. After epirubicin exposure, microarray shows 40 miRNAs are differentially expressed in osteosarcoma cells including 24 down-regulated miRNAs. Notably, miR-302b, which is stably low-expressed in osteosarcoma, could be induced by the epirubicin. Furthermore, we find that miR-302b can inhibit the osteosarcoma cell proliferation, promote cell apoptosis and cell cycle arrest. MiR-302b can activate caspase-3 and regulate the Akt/pAkt, Bcl-2, Bim expression to increase the cell apoptosis. Meanwhile, miR-302b also attenuates cyclin D1 and CDKs expression to induce cell cycle arrest. Therefore, our results suggest miR-302b can play an essential role in osteosarcoma treatment as a potential tumor suppressor.

[196]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Neoadjuvant Imatinib in Locally Advanced Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GIST): The EORTC STBSG Experience.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg Oncol. 2013 Sep;20(9):2937-43. doi: 10.1245/s10434-013-3013-7. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1245/s10434-013-3013-](#)

[7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rutkowski P; Gronchi A; Hohenberger P; Bonvalot S; Schoffski P; Bauer S; Fumagalli E; Nyckowski P; Nguyen BP; Kerst JM; Fiore

M; Bylina E; Hoiczky M; Cats A; Casali PG; Le Cesne A; Treckmann J; Stoeckle E; de Wilt JH; Sleijfer S; Tielen R; van der Graaf W; Verhoef C; van Coevorden F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Soft Tissue/Bone Sarcoma and Melanoma, Maria Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** Preoperative imatinib therapy of locally advanced GIST may facilitate resection and decrease morbidity of the procedure. **METHODS:** We have pooled databases from 10 EORTC STBSG sarcoma centers and analyzed disease-free survival (DFS) and disease-specific survival (DSS) in 161 patients with locally advanced, nonmetastatic GISTs who received neoadjuvant imatinib. OS was calculated from start of imatinib therapy for locally advanced disease until death or last follow-up (FU) after resection of the GIST. DFS was calculated from date of resection to date of disease recurrence or last FU. Median FU time was 46 months. **RESULTS:** The primary tumor was located in the stomach (55 %), followed by rectum (20 %), duodenum (10 %), ileum/jejunum/other (11 %), and esophagus (3 %). The tumor resection after preoperative imatinib (median time on therapy, 40 weeks) was R0 in 83 %. Only two patients have demonstrated disease progression during neoadjuvant therapy. Five-year DSS/DFS rates were 95/65 %, respectively, median OS was 104 months, and median DFS was not reached. There were 56 % of patients who continued imatinib after resection. Thirty-seven GIST recurrences were diagnosed (only 5 local relapses). The most common mutations affected exon 11 KIT (65 %). Poorer DFS was related to primary tumor location in small bowel and lack of postoperative therapy with imatinib. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our analysis comprising the largest group of GIST patients treated with neoadjuvant imatinib in routine practice indicates excellent long-term results of combined therapy in locally advanced GISTs.

[197]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cutaneous Angiosarcoma: A Single-Institution Experience.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg Oncol. 2013 Jul 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1245/s10434-013-3083-](#)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Perez MC; Padhya TA; Messina JL; Jackson RS; Gonzalez RJ; Bui MM; Letson GD; Cruse CW; Lavey RS; Cheong D; Forster MR; Fulp WJ; Sondak VK; Zager JS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Morsani College of Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** Cutaneous angiosarcoma (CAS) is a rare, aggressive vascular sarcoma with a poor prognosis, historically associated with 5-year overall survival (OS) rates between 10 and 30 %. **METHODS:** This

is a single-institution retrospective review of patients treated for CAS from 1999-2011. Demographics, primary tumor characteristics, treatment, and outcomes were analyzed. RESULTS: A total of 88 patients were identified (median age 70 years and 57 % female). Median tumor size was 3 cm. Median follow-up was 22 months. The 5-year OS and recurrence-free survival (RFS) were 35.2 and 32.3 %, respectively; median was 22.1 months. Also, 36 patients (41 %) received surgery alone, 7 (8 %) received XRT alone, and 41 (47 %) received surgery and XRT. Of the 67 of 88 patients who were disease-free after treatment, 33 (50 %) recurred (median of 12.3 months). Surgery alone had the highest 5-year OS (46.9 %) and RFS (39.9 %) (p = ns). Four presentation groups were identified: (1) XRT-induced, n = 30 (34 %), 26 of 30 occurred in females with a prior breast cancer, (2) sporadic CAS on head and neck (H/N), n = 38, (3) sporadic CAS on trunk/extremities, n = 13, and (4) Stewart-Treves n = 7. Those with trunk/extremity CAS had the highest 5-year OS (64.8 %), with H/N CAS having the worst 5-year OS (21.5 %). On MV analysis, only tumor size <5 cm correlated with improved OS (p = 0.014). DISCUSSION: In this large series, there appears to be a better overall prognosis than historically reported, especially in Stewart-Treves and CAS on trunk or extremities. While surgery alone was associated with better OS and RFS compared with other treatment modalities, this was not statistically significant. Tumor size was a significant prognostic factor for OS.

[198]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Preliminary Results of High-Dose Single-Fraction Radiotherapy for the Management of Chordomas of the Spine and Sacrum.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neurosurgery. 2013 Jul 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1227/NEU.0000000000000083](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yamada Y; Laufer I; Cox BW; Lovelock DM; Maki RG; Zatsky JM; Boland PJ; Bilsky MH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Department of Radiation Oncology 2Department of Neurosurgery 3Department of Medical Physics 4Department of Orthopedics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 5Department of Neurologic Surgery, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, New York 6Departments of Medicine, Pediatrics and Orthopedics, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND:: En bloc wide-margin excision significantly decreases the risk of chordoma recurrence. However, a wide surgical margin cannot be obtained in many chordomas, as they arise primarily in the sacrum, clivus and mobile spine. Furthermore, these tumors have shown resistance to fractionated photon radiation at conventional doses and numerous chemotherapies. OBJECTIVE:: To analyze the outcomes of single-

fraction SRS in the treatment of chordomas of the mobile spine and sacrum.
METHODS:: Twenty-four patients with chordoma of the sacrum and mobile spine were treated with high-dose single-fraction SRS (median dose 2400 cGy). Twenty-one primary and three metastatic tumors were treated. Seven patients were treated for post-operative tumor recurrence. In seven patients, SRS was administered as planned adjuvant therapy and in thirteen patients SRS was administered as neo-adjuvant therapy. All patients had serial MRI follow-up.
RESULTS:: The overall median follow-up was 24 months. Of the 24 patients, 23 (95%) demonstrated stable or reduced tumor burden based on serial MR imaging. One patient had radiographic progression of tumor eleven months after SRS. Only 6 of 13 patients who underwent neo-adjuvant SRS proceeded to surgery. This decision was based on the lack of radiographic progression and the patient's preference. Complications were limited to one patient who developed sciatic neuropathy and one with vocal cord paralysis.
CONCLUSION:: High-dose single-fraction SRS provides good tumor control with low treatment-related morbidity. Additional follow-up will be required in order to determine the long-term recurrence risk.

[199]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bladder Lipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Urol. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S0022-5347(13)04897-0. doi: 10.1016/j.juro.2013.07.021.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.juro.2013.07.021

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tsui JF; Weinberger JM; Kashan M; Weiss JP; Robinson BD; Blaivas JG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute for Bladder and Prostate Research, New York, New York.

[200]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA-340 suppresses osteosarcoma tumor growth and metastasis by directly targeting ROCK1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S0006-291X(13)01184-4. doi: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2013.07.033.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.bbrc.2013.07.033

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhou X; Wei M; Wang W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200127, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MicroRNAs (miRNAs) play key roles in cancer development and progression. In the present study, we investigated the role of

miR-340 in the progression and metastasis of osteosarcoma (OS). Our results showed that miR-340 was frequently downregulated in OS tumors and cell lines. Overexpression of miR-340 in OS cell lines significantly inhibited cell proliferation, migration, and invasion in vitro, and tumor growth and metastasis in a xenograft mouse model. ROCK1 was identified as a target of miR-340, and ectopic expression of miR-340 downregulated ROCK1 by direct binding to its 3' untranslated region. siRNA-mediated silencing of ROCK1 phenocopied the effects of miR-340 overexpression, whereas restoration of ROCK1 in miR-340-overexpressing OS cells reversed the suppressive effects of miR-340. Together, these findings indicate that miR-340 acts as a tumor suppressor and its downregulation in tumor tissues may contribute to the progression and metastasis of OS through a mechanism involving ROCK1, suggesting miR-340 as a potential new diagnostic and therapeutic target for the treatment of OS.

[201]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrolipoma of the Ring Finger: MR Imaging and Histological Correlation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - In Vivo. 2013 Jul-Aug;27(4):541-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishio J; Ideta S; Aoki M; Hamasaki M; Nabeshima K; Iwasaki H; Naito M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University, 7-45-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka 814-0180, Japan. jnishio@cis.fukuoka-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibrolipoma is characterized by the presence of prominent bundles of mature fibrous tissue traversing the fatty lobules. We present a case of a pathologically-proven fibrolipoma arising in the right ring finger of a 66-year-old female. Physical examination showed a 2-cm, soft, mobile, nontender mass. Neurovascular examinations including Tinel sign were normal. Plain radiographs revealed a well-defined radiolucent area with no calcification. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a lipomatous tumor with an unusual biphasic pattern. The patient underwent an excisional biopsy. Histologically, the tumor consisted of mature adipocytes with sclerotic fibrous elements as well as myxoid changes. The patient has had no evidence of local recurrence within seven months of follow-up. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of fibrolipoma without nerve involvement in the finger. Although nonspecific, clinicians should know the various imaging features of fibrolipoma to avoid an unnecessarily extensive surgery.

[202]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoid liposarcoma of the spermatic cord: US and MR imaging findings.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Ultrasound. 2013 Jul 17. doi: 10.1002/jcu.22068.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/jcu.22068](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abete L; Simonato A; Toncini C; Carmignani G; Derchi LE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Dipartimento Scienze Chirurgiche, Settore Anatomia Patologica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a patient with myxoid liposarcoma of the spermatic cord in whom combined use of both ultrasound (US) and MRI helped to suggest the diagnosis. The lesion was solid at US and vascularized at color Doppler. T1-weighted MRI did not show fat within it; on T2-weighted images it had high signal intensity, with a cyst-like appearance. It is known that fat-poor myxoid liposarcomas with high water content may mimic a cystic lesion on non-contrast-enhanced MR; then, a combination of MRI findings, suggesting a cyst, and of US findings, showing the mass was actually solid and vascularized, allowed preoperatively the diagnosis of fat-poor myxoid liposarcoma. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. J Clin Ultrasound, 2013.

[203]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Angiosarcoma of the humerus presenting with fluid-fluid levels on MRI: a unique imaging presentation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Skeletal Radiol. 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00256-013-1656-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Griffith B; Yadav S; Mayer T; Mott M; van Holsbeeck M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Henry Ford Health System, 2799 West Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI, 48202, USA, brentg@rad.hfh.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fluid-fluid levels are a known feature of a number of osseous lesions, but have never before been described in primary osseous angiosarcoma, which is itself a rare malignancy. We report a case of humeral angiosarcoma presenting with fluid-fluid levels. Recognizing this entity as a possible etiology for fluid-fluid levels could help radiologists to avoid potential confusion in the differential diagnosis on imaging.

[204]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bone morphogenetic protein 9 overexpression reduces osteosarcoma cell migration and invasion.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cells. 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10059-013-0043-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lv Z; Yang D; Li J; Hu M; Luo M; Zhan X; Song P; Liu C; Bai H; Li B; Yang Y; Chen Y; Shi Q; Weng Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Key Laboratory of Diagnostic Medicine Designated by the Chinese Ministry of Education and School of Clinical Diagnostic and Laboratory Medicine, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400016, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) is known to promote tumor migration and invasion. Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) are members of the TGF-beta family expressed in a variety of human carcinoma cell lines. The role of bone morphogenetic protein 9 (BMP9), the most powerful osteogenic factor, in osteosarcoma (OS) progression has not been fully clarified. The expression of BMP9 and its receptors in OS cell lines was analyzed by RT-PCR. We found that BMP9 and its receptors were expressed in OS cell lines. We further investigated the influence of BMP9 on the biological behaviors of OS cells. BMP9 overexpression in the OS cell lines 143B and MG63 inhibited in vitro cell migration and invasion. We further investigated the expression of a panel of cancer-related genes and found that BMP9 overexpression increased the phosphorylation of Smad1/5/8 proteins, increased the expression of ID1, and reduced the expression and activity of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP9) in OS cells. BMP9 silencing induced the opposite effects. We also found that BMP9 may not affect the chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 (CXCL12)/C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 (CXCR4) axis to regulate the invasiveness and metastatic capacity of OS cells. Interestingly, CXCR4 was expressed in both 143B and MG63 cells, while CXCL12 was only detected in MG63 cells. Taken together, we hypothesize that BMP9 inhibits the migration and invasiveness of OS cells through a Smad-dependent pathway by downregulating the expression and activity of MMP9.

[205]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Role of integrin-linked kinase in osteosarcoma progression.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Orthop Res. 2013 Jun 19. doi: 10.1002/jor.22409.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/jor.22409](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rhee SH; Han I; Lee MR; Cho HS; Oh JH; Kim HS
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Although integrin-linked kinase (ILK) has been suggested to play a role in the tumorigenesis of a number of human epithelial carcinomas, little is known of its role in musculoskeletal sarcoma. The authors studied ILK expression by immunohistochemistry using osteosarcoma prechemotherapy specimens from 56 patients, and investigated the prognostic implications of the findings obtained. It was found that ILK overexpression was significantly correlated with the presence of distant metastasis ($p = 0.008$) and

that it was an independent prognostic factor for both poor overall survival and poor event-free survival ($p = 0.015$ and 0.010 , respectively). During a transfection experiment conducted by transfecting osteosarcoma cells with ILK siRNA, VEGF concentrations were measured using an ELISA kit, and then compared with those of untransfected controls to evaluate its angiogenic effects. In addition, apoptotic percentages were measured by Annexin-V flow cytometry, and invasive properties were evaluated by measuring the numbers of non-migrating cells in a Boyden chamber. It was found that ILK downregulation significantly decreased angiogenesis, increased apoptosis, and decreased invasiveness of osteosarcoma cells. These results show that ILK is a promising prognostic factor in osteosarcoma and a novel potential therapeutic target for the treatment of osteosarcoma. © 2013 Orthopaedic Research Society Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc. J Orthop Res.

[206]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mammalian target of rapamycin pathway activity in alveolar soft part sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Pathol. 2013 Jul 17. pii: S0046-8177(13)00196-2. doi: 10.1016/j.humpath.2013.04.018.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.humpath.2013.04.018](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Reis H; Hager T; Wohlschlaeger J; Bauer S; Katenkamp K; Katenkamp D; Baba HA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Pathology and Neuropathology, University Hospital of Essen, University of Duisburg-Essen, Hufelandstrasse 55, 45147 Essen, NW, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS) is a distinct type of soft tissue sarcoma holding a specific ASPL-TFE3 fusion transcript. Curative therapy is based on surgical removal, whereas lately, antiangiogenic targeted therapy regimens have proven effective. In ASPS, analysis of small series additionally display mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) pathway activity, thus making mTOR a possible additive target in ASPS, because it is in other tumor entities. Therefore, we systematically evaluated mTOR pathway activity in a large series of ASPS in comparison with soft tissue sarcomas of other differentiation (non-ASPS). Upstream and downstream factors of mTOR signaling and ancillary targets were analyzed in 103 cases (22 ASPS, 81 non-ASPS) by immunohistochemistry mostly using phospho-specific antibodies. TFE3 (transcription factor for immunoglobulin heavy-chain enhancer 3) translocation status was determined by FISH and RT-PCR. All ASPS were positive in TFE3 break-apart FISH and exhibited specific fusion products when RNA was available (type 1: 9x, type 2: 11x), whereas TFE3-immunoreactive non-ASPS did not. In ASPS, TFE3-, cMET-, pAKT T308- (all $P < .0001$),

pp70S6K- (P = .002), and p4EBP1 (P = .087) expression levels were elevated, whereas pAKT S473 was decreased (P < .0001). In addition, ASPS exhibited higher TFE3-, cMET-, pAKT T308-, and pp70S6K- expression levels compared with TFE3-immunopositive non-ASPS sarcomas (all P < .001). We demonstrate elevated mTOR complex 1 (mTORC1) activity in ASPS independent of mTOR complex 2 (mTORC2) activation. mTORC1 activity seems to be related to the existence of ASPL-TFE3 fusion transcripts because TFE3-immunoreactive non-ASPS without ASPL-TFE3 fusion transcripts exhibit significantly lower mTORC1 activation status. Small molecule-based targeting of mTOR might therefore represent a potential mechanism in ASPS alone or in combination with contemporary upstream approaches.

[207]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Remodeling of estrogen-dependent sympathetic nerve fibers seems to be disturbed in adenomyosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Fertil Steril. 2013 Jun 8. pii: S0015-0282(13)00611-0. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2013.05.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.fertnstert.2013.05.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Barcena de Arellano ML; Oldeweme J; Arnold J; Schneider A; Mechsner S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Endometriosis Research Centre Charite, Department of Gynaecology, Charite, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Berlin, Germany. Electronic address: maria-luisa.barcena-de-arellano@charite.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To investigate neuronal remodeling processes in the uterine innervation, particularly a remodeling of sympathetic nerve fibers, as well as the role of estrogen in this modulation in adenomyosis. DESIGN: Retrospective case-control study. SETTING: University hospital endometriosis center. PATIENT(S): Forty-two patients with histologically proven adenomyosis and 19 patients without adenomyosis. INTERVENTION(S): Endometrial and myometrial tissue were immunohistochemically analyzed to further characterize the uterine innervation. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Immunohistochemical analysis was used to identify PGP 9.5-, substance P-, and tyrosine hydroxylase-positive nerve fibers. The expression of the aromatase cytochrome P450 was evaluated in uterine tissue, and the expression of the estrogen receptor (ER) -alpha and ERbeta in uterine nerve fibers was analyzed. RESULT(S): Adenomyotic lesions are not innervated. The density of sympathetic nerve fibers in the myometrium of women with adenomyosis is reduced when compared with the nonadenomyosis group. The aromatase expression in the myometrium of women with adenomyosis was increased when compared with the control group. The ERalpha/ERbeta ratio is in trend shifted to the ERalpha side in the myometrial tyrosine hydroxylase-

positive nerve fibers in adenomyosis compared to the controls.
CONCLUSION(S): The disruption of the modulation of the uterine sympathetic innervation seems to be an important aspect in the pathogenesis of adenomyosis. Estrogen and its receptors seem to play a crucial role in the depletion of myometrial sympathetic nerve fibers.

[208]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Local recurrence after surgery for primary extra-abdominal desmoid-type fibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Br J Surg. 2013 Aug;100(9):1214-9. doi: 10.1002/bjs.9194. Epub 2013 Jun 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/bjs.9194](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - van Broekhoven DL; Verhoef C; Elias SG; Witkamp AJ; van Gorp JM; van Geel BA; Wijrdeman HK; van Dalen T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Diaconessenhuis Utrecht, The Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Desmoid-type fibromatosis is a locally aggressive soft tissue tumour with a biological behaviour that varies between relatively indolent and progressive growth. Although there is a trend towards conservative treatment, surgery remains the standard treatment for extra-abdominal desmoid tumours. METHODS: Databases of three hospitals were searched to identify patients who had been treated for desmoid-type fibromatosis between November 1989 and May 2011. The risk of local recurrence was evaluated and predictive factors were assessed in patients who underwent surgical resection as initial treatment for a primary tumour. RESULTS: A total of 132 patients had surgical treatment for a primary tumour. A complete resection (R0) was achieved in 87 patients (65.9 per cent). In addition to surgery, 54 patients received radiotherapy. During a median follow-up of 38 months, 18 local recurrences were detected. The estimated 5-year cumulative risk of local recurrence was 17.6 per cent. Univariable Cox regression analysis demonstrated that the risk of local recurrence increased for extremity lesions compared with desmoids on the trunk (odds ratio 6.69, 95 per cent confidence interval 1.42 to 31.54). No significant influence of age, resection margins or adjuvant radiotherapy on the risk for local recurrence was observed. CONCLUSION: Following surgical treatment of a primary extra-abdominal desmoid tumour, the 5-year risk of local recurrence is modest and not influenced by microscopically clear resection margins or adjuvant radiotherapy.

[209]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endotracheal angiomatoid 'malignant' fibrous histiocytoma: EWSR1 gene rearrangement.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathology. 2013 Aug;45(5):506-8. doi: 10.1097/PAT.0b013e3283634025.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAT.0b013e3283634025](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen W; Shi H; Liu Y; Ke Z; Han A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China.

[210]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Use of coblation in resection of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol. 2013 Jun;122(6):353-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cannon DE; Poetker DM; Loehrl TA; Chun RH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology and Communication Sciences, Medical College of Wisconsin and Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a series of 4 patients with juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNA) who underwent Coblation-assisted endoscopic resection after preoperative embolization, and discuss the use and advantages of endoscopic Coblation-assisted resection of JNA. Our limited case series suggests that Coblation may be used in the resection of JNA after embolization in a relatively safe, efficient, and effective manner. Coblation allows for decreased bleeding, less need for instrumentation, and improved visualization. There are limited published data in the literature to date on the use of Coblation in endoscopic JNA resection. We describe its use in a more extensive tumor than those previously reported. Further studies are needed to fully define the safety and utility of Coblation technology for this application.

[211]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Insuficiencia renal crónica secundaria a amiloidosis sistémica asociada a tumor del estroma gastrointestinal.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chronic renal failure secondary to systemic amyloidosis associated with gastrointestinal stromal tumour.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nefrología. 2013 Jul 19;33(4):620-622. doi: 10.3265/Nefrologia.pre2013.Apr.11964.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3265/Nefrologia.pre2013.Apr.11964](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Muniz-Pacios L; Morales-Ruiz E; Aguilar F; Garcia-Martin F

[212]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - 144 Chondrosarcoma radiosurgery: report of the north american gamma knife consortium.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neurosurgery. 2013 Aug;60 Suppl 1:167-8. doi: 10.1227/01.neu.0000432735.56649.40.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1227/01.neu.0000432735.56649.40](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kano H; Sheehan JP; Sneed P; McBride H; Young AB; Duma CM; Mathieu D; William McDermott M; Iyer AK; Lunsford LD

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: To assess patient survival, tumor control, the risk of complications, and selected variables that predict outcome in chondrosarcoma patients who underwent Gamma Knife stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) as primary or adjuvant management. METHODS: Seven participating centers of the North American Gamma Knife Consortium (NAGKC) identified 45 patients who underwent SRS for chondrosarcoma. The median patient age was 43 years (15-75 years). Thirty-six patients had prior surgical resections and 5 had prior fractionated external beam radiation therapy (RT). Ten patients underwent SRS for recurrent tumors, 27 for residual tumors, and 8 for tumors newly diagnosed by neuroimaging criteria. The median target volume was 8.0 cc (0.9-41 cc) and median margin dose was 15 Gy (6.6-20 Gy). RESULTS: With median follow-up of 63 months after SRS, 8 patients died due to tumor progression. The overall survival after SRS was 89% at 3 years, 86% at 5 years, and 75% at 10 years. Local tumor progression was confirmed in 9 patients. The progression-free survival after SRS was 83% at 3 years, 83% at 5 years, and 69% at 10 years. Prior RT was significantly associated with lower overall survival and poor progression-free survival. Tumor volume and margin dose were not associated with either overall survival or progression-free survival. Three patients developed remote tumor progression at 12, 27, and 34 months after SRS. Seven patients required surgical resection. Five patients developed adverse radiation effects. Twenty-two (56%) of 39 patients who had cranial deficits before SRS improved. The improvement rate after SRS was optic neuropathy in 38%, oculomotor paralysis in 45%, trochlear paralysis in 33%, trigeminal neuropathy in 13%, abducens paralysis in 61%, facial neuropathy in 38%, hearing loss in 13%, and lower cranial dysfunction in 60%. CONCLUSION: Stereotactic radiosurgery for chondrosarcomas is an important management option, part of a team approach that includes surgical removal of larger tumors. National Brain Tumor Society Mahaley Clinical Research Award.

[213]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Liposarcoma of the head and neck: Analysis of 318 cases with comparison to non-head and neck sites.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Head Neck. 2013 Jun 1. doi: 10.1002/hed.23311.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/hed.23311](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gerry D; Fox NF; Spruill LS; Lentsch EJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mercer University School of Medicine, Savannah, Georgia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Liposarcomas are rare in the head and neck. We analyzed a large series of head and neck liposarcomas to determine features unique to the head and neck. METHODS: Three hundred eighteen liposarcomas of the head and neck were contrasted with 9485 liposarcomas of other regions using the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database. RESULTS: Head and neck liposarcomas were most commonly subcutaneous (81.%), low grade (70.1%; $p < .001$), and early stage ($p < .001$). They were more likely to be treated with surgery alone, whereas conventional liposarcomas were more likely to receive adjuvant radiation ($p < .001$). Treatment that included surgery had better survival than radiation therapy alone ($p = .008$). Overall, liposarcomas of the head and neck had significantly higher disease-specific survival (DSS) and overall survival (OS) than conventional liposarcomas ($p < .001$). CONCLUSION: Liposarcomas of the head and neck are usually early stage, low grade, and with fewer nodal metastases than conventional liposarcomas. DSS and OS were significantly greater for liposarcomas of the head and neck. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Head Neck, 2013.

[214]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Angiolipoma of the labia majora: MR imaging findings with histopathological correlation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Imaging. 2013 Jul 10. pii: S0899-7071(13)00123-X. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.003.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.003](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jourjon R; Dohan A; Brouland JP; Guerrache Y; Fazel A; Soyer P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Abdominal Imaging, Hopital Lariboisiere, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris, 2 rue Ambroise Pare, 75010 Paris, France. Electronic address: rebecca1812@hotmail.fr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign soft tissue tumors of the vulva are relatively rare in adult patients. We present the magnetic resonance (MR) imaging features of an angioliipoma of the labia majora that developed in a 58-year-old woman. MR imaging showed a well-circumscribed lesion that was hyperintense on T1-weighted and T2-weighted MR images, and hypointense on fat-suppressed MR images, consistent with fat content. High apparent diffusion coefficient was noticed on diffusion-weighted MR images. Dynamic gadolinium-chelate enhanced MR imaging showed progressive enhancement. Histopathologically, the lesion was predominantly made of mature adipose tissue and contained thin walled vascular channels consistent with angioliipoma.

[215]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surgical techniques and outcome in the management of submucous fibroids.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. 2013 Aug;25(4):332-8. doi: 10.1097/GCO.0b013e3283630e10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/GCO.0b013e3283630e10](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Capmas P; Levailant JM; Fernandez H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - aService de Gynecologie Obstetrique, Hopital Bicetre bInserm, Centre of Research in Epidemiology and Population Health (CESP) cFaculty of Medicine, University of Paris-Sud, Le Kremlin Bicetre, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE OF REVIEW:** Hysteroscopic myomectomy was a revolution for surgical treatment of symptomatic submucosal myoma. **RECENT FINDINGS:** A new International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics classification for myoma was recently described. Type 0, 1 and 2 are submucosal like in the European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology. An intraoperative ultrasound control should be done to avoid bowel lesion when the margin between the deepest part of the myoma and the serosa is less than 5-8 mm. For monopolar resection, glycine is used as distension medium and a high frequency current is required. The bipolar system is a newer electrosurgical system. The distension medium used is isotonic saline. The advantage of this energy is that with the same safety and efficacy as the monopolar system, isotonic saline as a distension medium instead of glycine seems to reduce the risk of metabolic complications. For bleeding outcome, a success rate from 70 to 99% has been reported by different studies; the success rate seems to decline as the follow-up period increases for fertility outcome, submucosal fibroids have negative impact on pregnancy rates in the case of spontaneous fertility as in the case of assisted reproduction technologies. **SUMMARY:** Hysteroscopic resection of submucous myoma is a well tolerated procedure. Bipolar resection should be studied for safe diffusion.

Fertility outcome and menorrhagia are both enhanced by hysteroscopic myomectomy.

[216]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Renal Ewing tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Oncol. 2013 Jun 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/annonc/mdt215](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zollner S; Dirksen U; Jurgens H; Ranft A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, University Hospital, Muenster, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Renal Ewing's sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor (ES/PNET) is extremely rare. Clinical symptoms are nonspecific presenting abdominal pain, palpable mass, and hematuria. Owing to advanced technology demonstrating the ES-specific EWS/ETS translocation, this differential diagnosis has become feasible. PATIENTS AND METHODS: The German database of GPOH Ewing's sarcoma trials from 1980 to 2009 was searched for kidney as primary site. Twenty-four patients were identified and analyzed. The median time of observation was 3.71 years (range 0.27-8.75 years). Additionally, we carried out a Medline search for renal ES/PNET. RESULTS: The median age was 24.9 years (range 11-60 years). In 37.5%, patients presented with primary metastases. Tumor thrombi in the adjacent renal vessels occurred in 56.2%. In 90.9%, rearrangements of t(11;22) were found. All patients received a combined chemotherapy according to the EURO-E.W.I.N.G.99 protocol. In accordance, local control consisted predominantly of combined modality surgery and radiation (47%). At 3 years, overall survival (OS) was 0.80 (SE = 0.09), and event-free survival (EFS) 0.66 (SE = 0.11). CONCLUSIONS: ES/PNET should be considered in the differential diagnosis of renal tumors. Patients with renal ES/PNET respond to and benefit from conventional ES treatment according to ES study protocols. Therefore, an accurate diagnostic approach and a guideline-adapted therapy should be facilitated.

[217]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adverse impact of regional lymph node involvement in osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Jul 15. pii: S0959-8049(13)00498-X. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.06.023.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ejca.2013.06.023](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Thampi S; Matthay KK; Goldsby R; Dubois SG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine, 505 Parnassus Ave, San Francisco, CA 94143, United States.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** Metastatic dissemination in osteosarcoma occurs haematogenously, though regional lymph node involvement is rarely reported. We investigated incidence, patient characteristics and survival for patients with osteosarcoma and regional lymph node involvement at diagnosis. **METHODS:** We identified 2748 cases of high-grade osteosarcoma with available information regarding regional lymph node involvement in the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results database from 1973 to 2009. Demographics were compared using chi-squared tests or t-tests. Overall survival was estimated using Kaplan-Meier method and compared with log-rank tests. Multivariate analysis of overall survival was performed using Cox proportional hazards methods. **RESULTS:** There were 74 patients (2.7%) with regional lymph node involvement at diagnosis of whom 19 (0.7%) were pathologically confirmed. Patients with regional node involvement were more likely to have extraskeletal tumours, distant metastases, tumours arising outside the lower extremity ($p < 0.0001$ for all comparisons) and larger tumours ($p = 0.033$). Five-year overall survival in those with and without regional node involvement was 10.9% (95% confidence interval (CI) 4.6-20.4) and 54.3% (95% CI 52.2-56.4; $p < 0.0001$). In multivariate analysis, regional node involvement remained predictive of inferior survival after controlling for differences in metastatic status, age, tumour site and extraskeletal origin (hazard ratio 2.05, 95% CI 1.57-2.67; $p < 0.0001$). Similar survival results were found when the analysis was restricted to patients with pathologically confirmed positive or negative regional lymph nodes. **CONCLUSION:** This analysis confirms that regional node involvement is a significant adverse prognostic factor that is independent of metastatic status, extraskeletal origin, age and tumour site.

[218]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The role of the alcohol dehydrogenase-1 (ADH1) gene in the pathomechanism of uterine leiomyoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2013 Jul 25. pii: S0301-2115(13)00313-8. doi: 10.1016/j.ejogrb.2013.07.007.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.ejogrb.2013.07.007

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Csatos E; Rigo J; Laky M; Brubel R; Joo GJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Semmelweis University, First Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Budapest, Hungary.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To describe alterations of gene expression patterns of the alcohol dehydrogenase-1 (ADH1) gene in human

leiomyoma tissue. We correlated changes in ADH1 gene activity with several clinical and demographic variables. **STUDY DESIGN:** We compared gene expression patterns of ADH1 in leiomyoma tissue samples obtained from 101 hysterectomy cases to 110 cases of hysterectomy performed for non-oncological indications. Gene expression was determined by standard PCR technique. Clinical and epidemiological data were extracted from the computerized database of the 1st Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Semmelweis University and from patient questionnaires. **RESULTS:** Median age in the leiomyoma group was significantly lower than in the control group (47.5+/-12.1 vs. 54.7+/-10.2 years). The incidence of uterine leiomyoma was highest (48%) in the 41-50 year age group. In the obstetric history, cumulative gestational age in the leiomyoma group was significantly lower (105.1+/-8.2 weeks) than in the control group (127.2+/-9.1 weeks) and cumulative lactation length was also significantly shorter (2.4+/-1.2 months vs. 5.1+/-2.2 months). Surgical treatment of the fibroid was myomectomy in 39.6% of the cases and hysterectomy in 60.4%. The ADH1 gene was significantly underexpressed in the leiomyoma group compared to the control group. There was no significant association between ADH1 gene expression and family history. Within the leiomyoma group, there was no significant difference in ADH1 gene expression between subgroups of cases with different number of fibroid tumors found in the hysterectomy sample, but individual tumor number did correlate with the degree of underexpression of the ADH1 gene. There was no significant association between ADH1 gene expression and cumulative history of lactation. **CONCLUSIONS:** Underexpression of the ADH1 gene, which influences the transformation of the extracellular matrix, plays a probable role in the etiology of uterine fibroid. Although significant differences in ADH1 gene activity were not seen, a negative correlation between tumor number and degree of ADH1 underexpression was found. Neither family history nor cumulative lactation length was a significant predictor of uterine leiomyoma.

[219]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Upregulated ZO-1 correlates with favorable survival of gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Oncol. 2013 Sep;30(3):631. doi: 10.1007/s12032-013-0631-7. Epub 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12032-013-0631-](#)

[7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhu H; Lu J; Wang X; Zhang H; Tang X; Zhu J; Mao Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Nantong University Affiliated Hospital, Nantong, China, zhj6829@126.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1) is a membrane-scaffolding protein that plays an important role in maintaining tight-junction integrity, which

is disrupted in many invasive cancers and intestinal diseases. However, the expression of ZO-1 in gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) and its relationship with clinical characteristics of this disease remain poorly understood. In this study, immunohistochemical analysis using tissue microarray was employed to evaluate the expression of ZO-1 in GIST and to investigate the relationship between its expression and GIST prognosis. High ZO-1 expression was displayed in 71.8 % of GIST patients, which was related to tumor diameter ($p < 0.05$). The Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test indicated that high ZO-1 expression, small tumor diameter, tumor position in the esophagus, and a borderline-to-intermediate tumor grade displayed significant correlations with longer survival of GIST patients. The data suggest that ZO-1 expression is correlated with malignant phenotypes of GIST and it may serve as a favorable prognostic factor for GIST. These results also support a role for ZO-1 as a tumor-suppressor gene in GIST.

[220]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Recurrent abdominal liposarcoma: Analysis of 19 cases and prognostic factors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jul 7;19(25):4045-52. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i25.4045.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3748/wjg.v19.i25.4045](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lu W; Lau J; Xu MD; Zhang Y; Jiang Y; Tong HX; Zhu J; Lu WQ; Qin XY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Wei Lu, Mei-Dong Xu, Yong Zhang, Ying Jiang, Han-Xing Tong, Juan Zhu, Wei-Qi Lu, Xin-Yu Qin, General Surgery Department, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIM: To evaluate the clinical outcome of re-operation for recurrent abdominal liposarcoma following multidisciplinary team cooperation. METHODS: Nineteen consecutive patients who had recurrent abdominal liposarcoma underwent re-operation by the retroperitoneal sarcoma team at our institution from May 2009 to January 2012. Patient demographic and clinical data were reviewed retrospectively. Multidisciplinary team discussions were held prior to treatment, and re-operation was deemed the best treatment. The categories of the extent of resection were as follows: gross total resection (GTR), palliative resection and partial resection. Surgical techniques were divided into discrete lesion resection and combined contiguous multivisceral resection (CMR). Tumor size was determined as the largest diameter of the specimen. Patients were followed up at approximately 3-monthly intervals. For survival analysis, a univariate analysis was performed using the Kaplan-Meier method, and a multivariate analysis was performed using the Cox proportional hazards model. RESULTS: Nineteen patients with recurrent abdominal liposarcoma (RAL) underwent 32 re-operations at our

institute. A total of 51 operations were reviewed with a total follow-up time ranging from 4 to 120 (47.4 +/- 34.2) mo. The GTR rate in the CMR group was higher than that in the non-CMR group (P = 0.034). CMR was positively correlated with intra-operative bleeding (correlation coefficient = 0.514, P = 0.010). Six cases with severe postoperative complications were recorded. Patients with tumor sizes greater than 20 cm carried a significant risk of profuse intra-operative bleeding (P = 0.009). The ratio of a highly malignant subtype (dedifferentiated or pleomorphic) in recurrent cases was higher compared to primary cases (P = 0.027). Both single-factor survival using the Kaplan-Meier model and multivariate analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model showed that overall survival was correlated with resection extent and pathological subtype (P < 0.001 and P = 0.02), however, relapse-free interval (RFI) was only correlated with resection extent (P = 0.002). CONCLUSION: Close follow-up should be conducted in patients with RAL. Early re-operation for relapse is preferred and gross resection most likely prolongs the RFI.

[221]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Two young women with soft tissue tumours of the heart.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/ejcts/ezt290](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lok SI; Schipper ME; De Jonge N; Lahpor JR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary cardiac sarcomas often strike young, healthy patients and tend to have a dismal prognosis. Because of limited experience, the heterogeneous nature of cardiac sarcomas and different treatment results of patients with malignant primary tumours of the heart, the role of heart transplantation should be weighed on a case-by-case basis.

[222]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cell biology of osteochondromas: Bone morphogenic protein signalling and heparan sulphates.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int Orthop. 2013 Aug;37(8):1591-6. doi: 10.1007/s00264-013-1906-5. Epub 2013 Jun 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00264-013-1906-](#)

[5](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cuellar A; Reddi AH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Lawrence Ellison Center for Tissue Regeneration and Repair, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of California-Davis, Sacramento, CA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Frequent benign outgrowths from bone known as osteochondromas, exhibiting typical endochondral ossification, are reported from single to multiple lesions. Characterised by a high incidence of osteochondromas and skeletal deformities, multiple hereditary exostoses (MHE) is the most common inherited musculoskeletal condition. While factors for severity remain unknown, mutations in exostosin 1 and exostosin 2 genes, encoding glycosyltransferases involved in the biosynthesis of ubiquitously expressed heparan sulphate (HS) chains, are associated with MHE. HS-binding bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) are multifunctional proteins involved in the morphogenesis of bone and cartilage. HS and HS proteoglycans are involved in BMP-mediated morphogenesis by regulating their gradient formation and activity. Mutations in exostosin genes disturb HS biosynthesis, subsequently affecting its functional role in the regulation of signalling pathways. As BMPs are the primordial morphogens for bone development, we propose the hypothesis that BMP signalling may be critical in osteochondromas. For this reason, the outcomes of exostosin mutations on HS biosynthesis and interactions within osteochondromas and MHE are reviewed. Since BMPs are HS binding proteins, the interactions of HS with the BMP signalling pathway are discussed. The impact of mouse models in the quest to better understand the cell biology of osteochondromas is discussed. Several challenges and questions still remain and further investigations are needed to explore new approaches for better understanding of the pathogenesis of osteochondromas.

[223]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Combined chemoradiation for head and neck region myxofibrosarcoma of the maxillary sinus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumori. 2013 Mar-Apr;99(2):e80-3. doi: 10.1700/1283.14214.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) [1700/1283.14214](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cante D; Franco P; Sciacero P; Girelli GF; Casanova Borca V; Pasquino M; Tofani S; Bombaci S; Migliaccio F; Marra A; Numico G; La Porta MR; Ricardi U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, ASL TO4, Ospedale Civile di Ivrea, Ivrea, Italy. domecante@yahoo.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIMS AND BACKGROUND: Adult sarcomas of the head and neck region (HNSs) are considered a rare clinicopathological entity. They account for only 2-15% of all adult sarcomas and for less than 1% of all head and neck malignancies. The preferred initial treatment option is wide surgical excision. Whenever surgery is considered infeasible, a frontline

combined-modality approach including radiotherapy and chemotherapy might be proposed. We here report on a case of localized sarcoma of the maxillary sinus treated with induction chemotherapy and subsequent intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), achieving a persistent complete remission status. METHODS: A 66-year-old man was referred to our institution hospital for left-sided facial pain with swollen left cheek and ipsilateral facial palsy. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a mass within the left maxillary sinus extending to the orbital floor and adjacent alveolar bones. Histological examination of the biopsy specimen demonstrated a myxofibrosarcoma. The patient underwent induction chemotherapy with gemcitabine 900 mg/m² (days 1-8) and taxotere 80 mg/m² every 3 weeks for 3 cycles and sequential simultaneous integrated boost (SIB) IMRT up to a total dose of 70 Gy/35 fractions to the macroscopic disease with 59.5 Gy/35 fractions to the level IB-II lymph nodes in the left neck. RESULTS: Treatment was well tolerated with mild acute toxicity. Complete remission was achieved at restaging MRI 6 months after the end of the combined modality approach. The patient remains in complete, unmaintained clinical and instrumental complete remission 18 months after treatment, with no late side effects. CONCLUSION: Combination therapy with induction chemotherapy and sequential SIB-IMRT could therefore be a promising modality for head and neck sarcomas, allowing for simultaneous tumor control and normal tissue sparing.

[224]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adult Soft Tissue Ewing's Sarcoma/Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am Surg. 2013 Jul;79(7):249-50.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hanson B; Ubert A; Dyer B; Richmond B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, West Virginia University School of Medicine, Charleston Division, Charleston, West Virginia, USA.

[225]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA 181^a improves proliferation and invasion, suppresses apoptosis of osteosarcoma cell.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Jun 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13277-013-0902-](#)

[0](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jianwei Z; Fan L; Xiancheng L; Enzhong B; Shuai L; Can L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, 20 Xishi Road, Nantong, 226001, Jiangsu Province, People's Republic of China, zhujianwei_nt@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MicroRNA 181^a (miR-181^a) was found dysregulated in a variety of human cancers and significantly associated with clinical outcome of cancer patients. However, the direct role of miR-181^a has not yet been characterized in osteosarcoma progression. This study was aimed at investigating the effects of miR-181^a on osteosarcoma cell biological behavior. First, the expression of miR-181^a in osteosarcoma cell lines (MG63, HOS, SaOS-2, and U2OS) and a human osteoblastic cell line (hFOB1.19) was detected by qRT-PCR. Results showed that miR-181^a was overexpressed in osteosarcoma cell lines compared to human osteoblastic cell line (hFOB1.19). To investigate the effects of miR-181^a on proliferation, apoptosis, and invasion of osteosarcoma cells, we generated human osteosarcoma MG63 cells in which miR-181^a was either overexpressed or depleted. The MG63 cell viability, cycle, apoptosis, and invasive ability were analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide staining, propidium iodide (PI) staining, Annexin V-FITC/PI double staining, and Transwell invasion experiment, respectively. The results showed that MG63 cell viability, proliferation, and invasive abilities were suppressed, and the apoptosis was enhanced in the group with underexpression of miR-181^a. The viability, proliferation, and invasive abilities were improved, and the apoptosis was inhibited in the group with overexpression of miR-181^a. The results from Western blotting indicated that miR-181^a might be associated with the up-regulation of bcl-2 and matrix metalloproteinase 9 and the down-regulation of tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-3 and p21 in MG63 cells. Taken together, our results suggested that miR-181^a might facilitate proliferation and invasion and suppress apoptosis of osteosarcoma cells, which might be a potential target for the treatment of osteosarcoma.

[226]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Liver X Receptor alpha Inhibits Osteosarcoma Cell Proliferation through Up-Regulation of FoxO1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cell Physiol Biochem. 2013;32(1):180-6. doi: 10.1159/000350134. Epub 2013 Jul 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000350134](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chang YW; Zhao YF; Cao YL; Gu XF; Li ZQ; Wang SQ; Miao JH; Zhan HS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Shuguang hospital affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone malignancy of adolescents and young adults. Methods: We analyzed liver X receptor alpha (LXRalpha) mRNA expression in 16 pairs of human osteosarcoma tissues and adjacent noncancerous tissues. Moreover, we investigated LXRalpha's potential role in regulating cell proliferation in Saos-2 and U2OS cells. Results: We found that activation of LXRalpha, a member of nuclear receptor, was able to inhibit cell proliferation in Saos-2 and U2OS cells. At the molecular level, our results further revealed that expression of tumor suppressor gene, FoxO1, was up-regulated by LXRalpha activation. LXRalpha activates FoxO1 transcription through a direct binding on its promoter region. Conclusion: LXRalpha acts as a tumor suppressor for osteosarcoma, which may offer a new way in molecular targeting cancer treatment.

[227]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - AKT, EGFR, C-ErbB-2, and C-Kit Expression in Uterine Carcinosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Gynecol Pathol. 2013 Sep;32(5):493-500. doi: 10.1097/PGP.0b013e31827fedef.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PGP.0b013e31827fedef](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saglam O; Husain S; Toruner G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Yale New Haven Hospital (O.S.), New Haven, Connecticut University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (S.H., G.T.), Newark, New Jersey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine carcinosarcoma (UCS) accounts for approximately 15% of uterine cancer-associated deaths in the United States. With lack of effective treatment modalities, identification of underlying molecular defects may allow the introduction of targeted treatments. The expression of AKT, epithelial growth factor receptor, C-Kit, and C-ErbB-2 were studied by immunohistochemistry and exons 9 and 20 of PIK3CA gene were sequenced in a cohort of 37 UCS, including 23 early-stage (I and II) and 14 late-stage (III and IV) tumors. Twenty-three (62%) of the UCS were homologous; the remainder contained heterologous elements. The carcinomatous component was pure serous carcinoma in 13 (35%), endometrioid in 12 (32%) cases. An immunostaining score ranging from 0 to (6+) was calculated for AKT, epithelial growth factor receptor, and C-Kit. C-ErbB-2 staining was scored by American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists criteria. AKT staining was seen in 35/37 cases with an immunostaining score ranging from (2+) to (5+). AKT was expressed significantly more in the early-stage than late-stage disease (P=0.016). The expression of AKT in the epithelial component was associated with the survival (P=0.026). Epithelial growth factor receptor was positive in 21/37 cases. Only 8 cases showed (<=3+) immunostaining

score with C-Kit. C-ErbB-2 immunostain was (3+) in only 1 case. An H1047R mutation on PIK3CA gene was detected in both carcinomatous and sarcomatous components in a single case. These results indicate that AKT pathway may be important in pathogenesis of UCS. Further studies with larger cohorts are warranted to confirm the observed associations in this study.

[228]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clival chordomas: A pathological, surgical, and radiotherapeutic review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Head Neck. 2013 Jun 26. doi: 10.1002/hed.23415.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1002/hed.23415](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fernandez-Miranda JC; Gardner PA; Snyderman CH; Devaney KO; Mendenhall WM; Suarez C; Rinaldo A; Ferlito A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Purpose: To discuss the optimal management of patients with clival chordomas and provide an up-to-date review of the field. Methods: A schematic description of the anatomy of the clivus and its surrounding structures is provided based on the modular classification of the surgical corridors employed in endoscopic skull base surgery. Postoperative radiotherapy techniques are described. Results: The optimal treatment is gross total resection. Recent advances in endoscopic endonasal skull base surgery have allowed very high rates of macroscopic and radiographic complete tumor resection in spite of the challenging location of these lesions. When the tumor location or extension is too lateral or inferior to be effectively resected with an endoscopic approach, an open approach or a combination of endoscopic and open approaches in stages should be considered. Postoperative radiotherapy is usually indicated because the likelihood of recurrence is high in spite of complete surgical resection. The main site of recurrence is local and late recurrences are relatively common. The probability of cure is approximately 50% at 10 years and significantly increases when complete tumor resection has been achieved. Conclusion: The preferred treatment for patients with clival chordoma is gross total resection (via endoscopic endonasal surgery when possible) followed by postoperative radiotherapy. Treatment at experienced multidisciplinary cranial base centers is key to minimize complications and to enhance the probability of total removal of the tumors. Head Neck, 2013.

[229]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary angiosarcoma of the heart.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Heart. 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/heartjnl-2013-303813](https://doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl-2013-303813)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rao U; Curtin J; Ryding A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital, , Norfolk, UK.

[230]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Benign soft tissue tumors in children.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Orthop Clin North Am. 2013 Jul;44(3):433-44. doi: 10.1016/j.ocl.2013.05.001. Epub 2013 May 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ocl.2013.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocl.2013.05.001)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Thacker MM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Nemours-Alfred I duPont Hospital for Children, 1600 Rockland Road, Wilmington, DE 19803, USA. Electronic address: mihir.thacker@nemours.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft tissue masses in children are common, yet can pose a diagnostic dilemma for the orthopedic surgeon who is asked to evaluate them. Although most lesions are dysplastic or benign, some soft tissue sarcomas are seen in the pediatric population. An understanding of the clinical presentation and imaging findings can guide the surgeon decide on the need for a biopsy and formulate an appropriate treatment plan.

[231]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Subungual Soft Tissue Chondroma with Nail Deformity in a Child.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Dermatol. 2013 Jul 21. doi: 10.1111/pde.12194.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/pde.12194](https://doi.org/10.1111/pde.12194)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Eun YS; Kim MR; Cho BK; Yoo G; Park HJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft tissue chondroma is a rare benign tumor of the cartilage. It occurs commonly in distal extremities of middle-aged patients. It is usually asymptomatic and grows slowly, making early diagnosis difficult. We report a 10-year-old patient with a 1-year history of a subungual soft tissue chondroma on her left fifth finger. The lesion arose from nail bed and distal nail matrix, resulting in nail dystrophy. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a soft tissue tumor in the subungual region and soft tissue chondroma was diagnosed, based on histopathologic findings. Dermatologists should consider soft tissue chondroma in the differential diagnosis of subungual tumors of children.

[232]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Trigeminal Neuralgia Associated with Cerebellopontine Angle Lipoma in Childhood.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Neurosurg. 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351550](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Egemen E; Borcek AO; Karaaslan B; Baykaner MK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Paediatric Neurosurgery, Medical School of Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cerebellopontine angle lipomas are rare and more rarely associated with trigeminal neuralgia especially in childhood. Medical treatment provides relief from the pain; however, the effect may not be permanent. Surgical treatment is associated with a high morbidity rate; therefore, surgery should be considered only in intractable cases. In this article we describe the clinical course and radiological features of a 6-year-old girl with a cerebellopontine angle lipoma who presented with a 4-year history of left-side trigeminal neuralgia, especially in the mandibular area. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed an extra-axial fatty mass at the level of the 'dorsal-entry zone' of the trigeminal nerve. The pain improved with carbamazepine therapy.

[233]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Secondary synovial osteochondromatosis of the ankle in a child.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Radiol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00247-013-2763-](#)

[5](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Song MH; Cheon JE; Moon KC; Lee DY; Choi IH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Pediatric Orthopedics, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, 101 Daehak-ro Jongno-gu, Seoul, 110-744, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe a case of a large intra-articular ossifying mass of the ankle joint in a 12-year-old boy who sustained a severe ankle twisting injury at 6 years of age. The mass is presumed to be the result of secondary synovial osteochondromatosis originated from a fractured osteochondral fragment of the medial tubercle of the posterior process of the talus. The mass could be differentiated from os trigonum syndrome, Trevor disease and primary synovial osteochondromatosis based on its location, size and radiologic and histological features.

[234]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Embolization of Angiographically Visible Type I and II Utero-ovarian Anastomoses during Uterine Artery Embolization for Fibroid Tumors: Impact on Symptom Recurrence and Permanent Amenorrhea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S1051-0443(13)01027-0. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2013.05.043.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jvir.2013.05.043](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Salazar GM; Gregory Walker T; Conway RF; Yeddula K; Wicky S; Waltman AC; Kalva SP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Imaging, Division of Vascular Imaging and Intervention, Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit St., Gray Bigelow 293, Boston, MA 02114. Electronic address: gmsalazar@partners.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** To compare the incidences of symptom recurrence and permanent amenorrhea following uterine artery embolization (UAE) for symptomatic fibroid tumors in patients with type I and II utero-ovarian anastomoses (UOAs) with versus without ovarian artery embolization (OAE). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A retrospective, institutional review board-approved study of 99 women who underwent UAE for symptomatic fibroid tumors from April 2005 to October 2010 was conducted to identify patients who had type I or II UOAs at the time of UAE. Based on the embolization technique, patients were categorized into standard (ie, UAE only), combined (ie, UAE and OAE), and control (patients without UOAs who underwent UAE) groups. Data collected included patient characteristics, procedural technique and findings, symptom recurrence, secondary interventions, and permanent amenorrhea. Statistical analysis was performed with the Fisher exact test, with significance reached at $P < .05$. **RESULTS:** Twenty patients (20.2%; mean age, 46.9 y +/- 6.3) had type I (n = 3) or II (n = 17) UOAs. Thirteen (65%) underwent UAE only (standard group) and seven (35%) underwent UAE and OAE (combined group). There were no significant differences between groups in demographics or in the incidence of permanent amenorrhea after procedures (follow-up, 561 d +/- 490). There was a significantly higher incidence of symptom recurrence in the standard group compared with the control group ($P = .01$), with no differences between combined and control groups ($P = 1$). **CONCLUSIONS:** There were no statistical differences in permanent amenorrhea rates in the groups studied, with significantly higher symptom recurrence rates observed when OAE was not performed in the setting of UOA.

[235]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The GIST of concepts.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cognition. 2013 Jul 24;129(1):138-162. doi: 10.1016/j.cognition.2013.05.008.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.cognition.2013.05.008

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vigo R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701, United States.
Electronic address: vigo@ohio.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A unified general theory of human concept learning based on the idea that humans detect invariance patterns in categorical stimuli as a necessary precursor to concept formation is proposed and tested. In GIST (generalized invariance structure theory) invariants are detected via a perturbation mechanism of dimension suppression referred to as dimensional binding. Structural information acquired by this process is stored as a compound memory trace termed an ideotype. Ideotypes inform the subsystems that are responsible for learnability judgments, rule formation, and other types of concept representations. We show that GIST is more general (e.g., it works on continuous, semi-continuous, and binary stimuli) and makes much more accurate predictions than the leading models of concept learning difficulty, such as those based on a complexity reduction principle (e.g., number of mental models, structural invariance, algebraic complexity, and minimal description length) and those based on selective attention and similarity (GCM, ALCOVE, and SUSTAIN). GIST unifies these two key aspects of concept learning and categorization. Empirical evidence from three experiments corroborates the predictions made by the theory and its core model which we propose as a candidate law of human conceptual behavior.

[236]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Cordoma condroide de localizacion atipica.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chondroid Chordoma in an Atypical Location.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Bronconeumol. 2013 Jun 18. pii: S0300-2896(13)00094-X. doi: 10.1016/j.arbres.2013.03.006.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.arbres.2013.03.006

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Royo Crespo I; Rivas de Andres JJ; Embun Flor R; Cortes Franco S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Servicio de Cirugia Toracica, Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet y Hospital Clinico Universitario Lozano Blesa, Zaragoza, España.
Electronic address: ircres@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondroid chordoma is an extremely rare tumour with an annual incidence of around 0.1 cases per 100,000 population. Involvement of the thoracic vertebrae may be present in 2-5% of cases. Definitive diagnosis usually requires a suitable distinction between this and other mesenchymal

tumours such as chondrosarcomas, so immunohistochemical analysis is virtually mandatory. In spite of its slow-growing nature, chondroid chordoma tends to relapse, and it may eventually become malignant, often jeopardising the patient's prognosis. Although surgery remains the main therapeutic approach, research into the molecular and genetic aspects of this tumour is ongoing. These new advances are likely to improve future oncology therapies by complementing surgery and radiotherapy, changing the currently poor prognosis. We report the case of a patient with a chondroid chordoma involving the thoracic vertebrae and pleural cavity, and the treatment performed.

[237]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cardiac Liposarcoma-A Review of Outcome after Surgical Resection.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jul 23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1055/s-0033-1351194](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Deppe AC; Adler C; Madershahian N; Reuter H; Bangard C; Baldus S; Wahlers T; Wippermann J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Heart Center of the University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Objective This review was performed to pool the current surgical strategies for cardiac liposarcoma. Methods A literature search was performed and all studies published in full-text or abstract forms were eligible for inclusion without applying any language restrictions. Case reports without surgical intervention, reporting noncardiac liposarcoma, animal cases, or review articles were excluded after initial abstract review. Analyzed postoperative outcomes included intraoperative and in-hospital mortality, longest reported survival, and recrudescence. Results After a critical evaluation 53 unique surgically treated case reports published between the years 1966 and December 2012 were included in this review. Most of the reported cardiac liposarcoma are myxoid (49.1%), pleomorphic liposarcoma occur with a prevalence of 20.8%, and well-differentiated tumors are observed in 13.2%. One-year survival rate increases the more differentiated the tumor is categorized: 54.5% for pleomorphic, 65.4% for myxoid, and 100% for well-differentiated liposarcoma ($p = 0.096$). Conclusion Total surgical resection of cardiac liposarcoma is the only curative option, as it tends to local and distant recurrence. Therefore, a frequent follow-up examination should be considered.

[238]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Kaposi's Sarcoma and Pregnancy: Case Report and Literature Review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dermatology. 2013 Jul 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000349987](https://doi.org/10.1159/000349987)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Brunet-Possenti F; Pages C; Rouzier R; Dupin N; Bagot M; Lebbe C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, APHP St Louis Hospital, University Paris Diderot, Paris, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report the observation of cutaneous Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) worsening during the second trimester of pregnancy in 2 African women. Both patients were tested seronegative for HIV. They had no complication during their pregnancy, and no evidence of extracutaneous disease was found, allowing therapeutic abstention. They gave birth to healthy children showing no clinical evidence of human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8) infection. Based on these observations and on the review of the literature, we discuss the risk of vertical transmission of HHV-8 as well as the impact of pregnancy on KS.

[239]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Skeletal and soft-tissue incidental findings on cone-beam computed tomography images.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 2013 Jun;143(6):888-92. doi: 10.1016/j.ajodo.2012.03.037.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ajodo.2012.03.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2012.03.037)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Barghan S; Tetradis S; Nervina JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Section of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cone-beam computed tomography provides orthodontists with 3-dimensional images of the craniofacial region and valuable information for diagnosis and treatment planning of craniofacial or dental anomalies. However, a narrow focus on the skeletal and dental contributions to malocclusion can cause failure to identify skeletal or soft-tissue pathologies of the craniofacial structures unrelated to the orthodontic concerns. Two cases are presented that demonstrate skeletal and soft-tissue anomalies identified as incidental findings on cone-beam computed tomography scans of asymptomatic orthodontics patients. One patient was diagnosed with craniofacial fibrous dysplasia; the other had an intrahemispheric lipoma. Their cone-beam computed tomography images are presented, along with a literature review on their pathologies.

[240]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ovarian carcinosarcoma associated with bilateral tubal intraepithelial carcinoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Gynecol Pathol. 2013 Jul;32(4):384-9. doi: 10.1097/PGP.0b013e318264aece.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PGP.0b013e318264aece](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Brustmann H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Landeskrankenhaus Baden-Moedling, Modling, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Carcinosarcomas (malignant mixed müllerian tumors) of the ovary are rare tumors. This report describes a case of a 64 years old patient presenting with a large tumor in the true pelvis, intraoperatively originating from the right ovary, with peritoneal metastatic deposits. Histologically, a dominant sarcomatoid component consisted of short spindle and epithelioid round cells. The nuclei were round to oval, with pleomorphism, hyperchromasia and frequently conspicuous nucleoli. Mitotic activity was brisk. The cells were aligned in hypercellular to myxoid hypocellular arrangements. Large epithelioid cells displayed abundant deeply eosinophilic cytoplasm and mono- to multinucleation. Immunohistochemically, these cells displayed strong reactivities for desmin, WT1 in a cytoplasmic staining pattern, p16, and vimentin. A second and minor tumor component revealed epithelial differentiation with mixed serous- endometrioid and squamous features, and immunohistochemical staining for AE1/AE3 cytokeratin, focally for p16 and p53(ink4), for nuclear WT1 in varying quantities, and weakly for vimentin. The fallopian tubes were remarkable for circumscribed areas of serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC), found at the fimbria of the right and in the tubal mucosa close to the fimbria of the left tube. The final diagnosis was carcinosarcoma of the right ovary (malignant müllerian mixed tumor, heterologous type), with rhabdomyosarcomatous differentiations, FIGO stage IIIC. The patient died of recurrent tumor seven months after primary presentation.

[241]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dendritic cell sarcoma: A pooled analysis including 462 cases with presentation of our case series.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2013 Jun 4. pii: S1040-8428(13)00100-5. doi: 10.1016/j.critrevonc.2013.05.006.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.critrevonc.2013.05.006](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saygin C; Uzunaslan D; Ozguroglu M; Senocak M; Tuzuner N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey. Electronic address: csaygin@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dendritic cell tumors are extremely rare and current knowledge on these tumors is limited. The characteristics of three dendritic cell sarcoma subtypes and their optimal treatment approaches are not fully clarified. We aimed to make a systematic review of the literature and enrich the current data with five new cases. Pooled analysis of 462 reported cases revealed that the tumor had no age, gender or racial predilection. Our analysis suggests that the young age, advanced stage, intraabdominal involvement and unfavorable histological features (i.e. large tumor size, absence of lymphoplasmacytic infiltration, coagulative necrosis, high mitotic count) may predict poor prognosis. Subtypes of this tumor have different clinical behaviors with interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma being the most aggressive form. In general, surgery is the most effective treatment modality and adjuvant radiotherapy has no significant effect on overall survival of patients. The role of chemotherapy for the management of advanced disease is controversial.

[242]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intra-gastric SILS for GIST, a New Challenge in Oncologic Surgery: First Experiences.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Aug;33(8):3359-63.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - DE Vogelaere K; VAN DE Winkel N; Simoens C; Delvaux G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Abdominal Surgery, Laarbeeklaan 101, UZ Brussel, 1090 Brussels, Belgium. kristel.devogelaere@uzbrussel.be.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: For treatment of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumour (GIST) located in unreachable areas, such as the esophagogastric junction or pyloric ring, laparoscopic resection cannot be easily applied. We used single-incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS) for intra-gastric resection of GISTs. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We report on our cases (n=3) of GIST of the stomach treated with the SILS port placed intra-gastrically through the anterior wall of the stomach. A skin incision of only 2.5 cm was made to perform this intervention. RESULTS: The patients mean age was 68.1 years (range=53-86). The mean operative time was 74.6 (range=67-82) minutes. No intra-operative complications occurred. No conversion was needed. The mean tumor size was 3.8 cm (range=2.7-6.8 cm). All patients healed without any complications. Re-alimentation was started on the third postoperative day. The mean postoperative stay was five days (range: 4-6 days). CONCLUSION: This intra-gastric SILS procedure for GIST is feasible and safe, and offers a benefit for further progress in oncologic surgery.

[243]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anticancer effects of marine carotenoids, fucoxanthin and its deacetylated product, fucoxanthinol, on osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Oncol. 2013 Jul 15. doi: 10.3892/ijo.2013.2019.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ijo.2013.2019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rokkaku T; Kimura R; Ishikawa C; Yasumoto T; Senba M; Kanaya F; Mori N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Microbiology and Oncology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of the Ryukyus, Nishihara, Okinawa 903-0215, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Survival of osteosarcoma patients hinges on prevention or treatment of recurrent and metastatic lesions. Therefore, novel chemotherapeutics for more effective treatment and prevention of this disease are required. Carotenoids are natural pigments and exhibit various biological functions. We evaluated the anti-osteosarcoma properties of several carotenoids. Among carotenoids, fucoxanthin and its metabolite fucoxanthinol, inhibited the cell viability of osteosarcoma cell lines. Fucoxanthinol induced G1 cell cycle arrest by reducing the expression of cyclin-dependent kinase 4, cyclin-dependent kinase 6 and cyclin E and apoptosis by reducing the expression of survivin, XIAP, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. Apoptosis was associated with activation of caspases-3, -8 and -9. In addition, fucoxanthinol inhibited the phosphorylation of phosphoinositide-dependent kinase 1 and Akt and the downstream glycogen synthase kinase 3beta, resulting in downregulation of beta-catenin. Fucoxanthinol inhibited the cell migration and invasion of osteosarcoma cells. It also reduced matrix metalloproteinase-1 expression and the activator protein-1 signal. Treatment of mice inoculated with osteosarcoma cells with fucoxanthin inhibited the development of osteosarcoma in mice. Fucoxanthin and fucoxanthinol inhibit cell growth, migration and invasion and induce apoptosis of osteosarcoma cells at least in part by inhibiting Akt and activator protein-1 pathways. Our findings provide a rationale for clinical evaluation of these novel agents in osteosarcoma.

[244]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - p53 mutations may be involved in malignant transformation of giant cell tumor of bone through interaction with GPX1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Virchows Arch. 2013 Jul;463(1):67-77. doi: 10.1007/s00428-013-1435-z. Epub 2013 Jun 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00428-013-1435-](#)

[z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Okubo T; Saito T; Mitomi H; Takagi T; Torigoe T; Suehara Y; Kaneko K; Yao T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Human Pathology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Hongo 2-1-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113-8421.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Giant cell tumor of bone (GCTB) is a benign tumor with a tendency for local recurrence. Secondary malignant GCTB is rare, occurring in less than 2 % of GCTB cases. Mechanisms of malignant transformation of GCTB remain unclear. We examined 43 cases of GCTB (38 conventional cases, two lung implantation cases, and three secondary malignant cases) for p53 gene mutations and for loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of p53 when corresponding normal tissue was available. In addition, to elucidate the possible involvement of p53, GPX-1, cyclinD1, and Ki-67 in malignant transformation of GCTB, we assessed the expression of these proteins by immunohistochemistry. Mutations or LOH of p53 were found in all three malignant cases, which also showed p53 overexpression. Non-synonymous p53 mutations were detected in seven of 38 conventional cases (18 %), although none of these showed p53 overexpression, defined as more than 10 % of cells being positive. LOH at the p53 locus was detected in eight of 37 informative cases, although this was not associated with p53 overexpression in conventional GCT. Expression of GPX-1 was higher in the recurrent group, which included metastatic and malignant cases, and patients with high GPX-1 expression were at greater risk for early relapse. We also observed a positive correlation between high p53 expression and high GPX-1 expression in GCTB. Given that GPX-1 is shown to be a target of p53, these results suggest that p53 mutations play a role in tumor recurrence and malignant transformation of GCTB through interactions with GPX-1.

[245]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Antitumour effects of Yangzheng Xiaoji in human osteosarcoma: The pivotal role of focal adhesion kinase signalling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Jul 3. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2586.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 3892/or.2013.2586](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jiang WG; Ye L; Ji K; Ruge F; Wu Y; Gao Y; Ji J; Mason MD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cardiff University-Peking University School of Oncology Joint Institute, Cardiff CF14 4XN, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The present study examined, in vitro and in vivo, the potential antitumour effects of Yangzheng Xiaoji (YZXJ), a traditional Chinese medical formula used in cancer treatment, on osteosarcoma, a tumour type recently found to be sensitive to YZXJ. The human osteosarcoma cell line MG63 was used in cell-matrix adhesion and cell growth assays. The same cell line was used in an in vivo tumour model by establishing subcutaneous osteosarcoma xenografts. Oral and intraperitoneal routes were used to deliver the YZXJ extract. The effect of YZXJ on the activation of focal adhesion kinase

(FAK) and paxillin was evaluated by immunofluorescence methods. It was found that YZXJ exhibited a significant inhibitory effect on cell-matrix adhesion as demonstrated by a cell-based assay and electric cell-substrate impedance sensing (ECIS) analysis. The effect was observed together with a reduction in phospho-FAK and phospho-paxillin in the cells when treated with YZXJ. In the in vivo tumour model, YZXJ was found to significantly inhibit the growth of osteosarcoma with a sustained effect observed when YZXJ was delivered intraperitoneally. YZXJ sensitized cells to the effect of FAK inhibitor in vitro and in vivo. It is concluded that Yangzheng Xiaoji plays a significant role in cell-matrix adhesion and tumour growth, likely by inhibiting the activation of the FAK pathway. The therapeutic role of Yangzheng Xiaoji in osteosarcoma warrants further investigation.

[246]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine sarcomas 2013.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Gynecol Oncol. 2013 Jul;130(1):3-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ygyno.2013.05.015.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ygyno.2013.05.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sutton G

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[247]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Recurrence Patterns After Resection of Soft Tissue Sarcomas of the Chest Wall.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Surg. 2013 Jul 24. pii: S0003-4975(13)01047-3. doi: 10.1016/j.athoracsur.2013.05.015.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.athoracsur.2013.05.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - McMillan RR; Sima CS; Moraco NH; Rusch VW; Huang J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Thoracic Service, Department of Surgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Soft tissue sarcoma (STS) of the chest wall is uncommon, and our knowledge is limited to small, single institutional case series. Although some series have examined prognostic factors for survival with this rare set of neoplasms, our knowledge of the patterns of relapse is limited. METHODS: We performed a retrospective review

of a prospectively maintained database of consecutive patients treated for STS of the chest wall. Predictors of survival and recurrence were analyzed using Cox and competing-risk regression analyses. RESULTS: From 1989 to 2011, 192 patients underwent resection for STS of the chest wall. The most common histopathologic type was desmoid (33 [17%]), followed by undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (32 [16%]), liposarcoma (22 [11%]), and myxofibrosarcoma (22 [11%]). The median follow-up was 50.9 months. The 5- and 10-year survival rates were 73% and 61%, respectively. Recurrences occurred in 45 patients (23%): 17 developed local recurrences, and 28 developed distant recurrences. Among the patients who developed recurrences, the median time to event was 11.6 months for local recurrences and 13.5 months for distant recurrences. The most common histologic type among recurrences was undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (n = 12), and the most common site of distant recurrences was lung (n = 18). The primary treatment modality for both local and distant recurrences was surgical resection; median survival after recurrence was 19.4 months. CONCLUSIONS: Recurrences of STS are common after surgical resection. Although local or distant recurrences can occur soon after surgery, both can often be treated with resection, producing reasonable outcomes.

[248]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Epithelioid Leiomyosarcoma Arising in the Subcutis-A New Case Report of a Rare Variant.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Dermatopathol. 2013 Jun 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/DAD.0b013e318292ae78](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Teixeira V; Cardoso JC; Vieira R; Juliao MJ; Figueiredo A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of *Dermatology, and daggerPathology, Coimbra University Hospital, Portugal double daggerDermatology Department, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra University Hospital, Portugal.

[249]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Regorafenib (Stivarga) for metastatic colorectal cancer and GIST.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Lett Drugs Ther. 2013 Apr 29;55(1415):e36.

PTPTPTP - Journal Article

[250]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Quantitative assessment of the yield of osteoblastic connective tissue progenitors in bone marrow aspirate from the iliac crest, tibia, and calcaneus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2013 Jul 17;95(14):1312-6. doi: 10.2106/JBJS.L.01529.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2106/JBJS.L.01529](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hyer CF; Berlet GC; Bussewitz BW; Hankins T; Ziegler HL; Philbin TM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Center, 300 Polaris Parkway, Suite 2000, Westerville, OH 43082. E-mail address for C.F. Hyer: ofacresearch@orthofootankle.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: It is well known that bone marrow aspirate from the iliac crest contains osteoblastic connective tissue progenitor cells. Alternative harvest sites in foot and ankle surgery include the distal aspect of the tibia and the calcaneus. To our knowledge, no previous studies have characterized the quality of bone marrow aspirate obtained from these alternative sites and compared the results with those of aspirate from the iliac crest. The goal of this study was to determine which anatomic location yields the highest number of osteoblastic progenitor cells. METHODS: Forty patients were prospectively enrolled in the study, and separate bone marrow aspirate samples were harvested from the ipsilateral anterior iliac crest, distal tibial metaphysis, and calcaneal body. The aspirate was centrifuged to obtain a concentrate of nucleated cells, which were plated and grown in cell culture. Colonies that stained positive for alkaline phosphatase were counted to estimate the number of osteoblastic progenitor cells in the initial sample. The anatomic locations were compared. Clinical parameters (including sex, age, tobacco use, body mass index, and diabetes) were assessed as possible predictors of osteoblastic progenitor cell yield. RESULTS: Osteoblastic progenitor cells were found at each anatomic location. Bone marrow aspirate collected from the iliac crest had a higher mean concentration of osteoblastic progenitor cells compared with the distal aspect of the tibia or the calcaneus ($p < 0.0001$). There was no significant difference in concentration between the tibia and the calcaneus ($p = 0.063$). Age, sex, tobacco use, and diabetes were not predictive of osteoblastic progenitor cell yield. CONCLUSIONS: Osteoblastic progenitor cells are available in the iliac crest, proximal aspect of the tibia, and calcaneus. However, the iliac crest provided the highest yield of osteoblastic progenitor cells. CLINICAL RELEVANCE: The study demonstrated that osteogenic progenitor cells are available in bone marrow aspirate harvested from the tibia or calcaneus as well as the iliac crest. All three sites are easily accessed, with a low risk of adverse events. However, larger volumes of aspirate may be needed from the tibia or calcaneus to approach the yield of cells from the iliac crest.

[251]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Minimal fat angiomyolipoma: a controversial subtype of classic angiomyolipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2013 Aug;201(2):W359. doi: 10.2214/AJR.12.10312.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2214/AJR.12.10312](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pusiol T; Pisciol I; Scialpi M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1 S. Maria del Carmine Hospital Rovereto, Trento, Italy.

[252]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Characteristic MRI findings of sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma dedifferentiated from clear cell renal carcinoma: radiological-pathological correlation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Imaging. 2013 Jul 5. pii: S0899-7071(13)00146-0. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.010](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Takeuchi M; Urano M; Hara M; Fujiyoshi Y; Inagaki H; Shibamoto Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences and Medical, school. Electronic address: m2rbimn@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: To evaluate MRI findings of sarcomatoid renal cell carcinoma (SRCC). MATERIAL AND METHODS: Eleven patients with pathologically proven SRCC dedifferentiated from clear cell renal carcinoma (CCRC) underwent preoperative renal MRI. The MRI findings were compared with histological findings. On MRI, the following findings were evaluated: the presence and distribution of areas showing heterogeneous iso to high signal intensity (SI) on T2-weighted images (T2HIA) and conspicuously low SI areas (T2LIA) compared to normal renal cortex, areas showing high SI on T1-weighted images and unenhanced areas on dynamic contrast-enhanced images, disruption of pseudocapsule, and the SIs of T2HIA and T2LIA on diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI). The apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values and SI ratios to muscle on dynamic contrast-enhanced imaging (DCE) were compared between T2HIA and T2LIA using the t test. RESULTS: The distribution of T2HIA and T2LIA was as follows: a mixed pattern alone in five, nodular T2LIA pattern alone in one, both mixed and nodular T2LIA patterns in four, and a separated pattern in one. Disruption of the pseudocapsule was seen

in all cases. The imaging findings suggesting intratumoral hemorrhage and necrosis were seen in 18% and 63%, respectively. The SIs of T2HIA and T2LIA were low intermediate and high on DWI, respectively. T2LIA and T2HIA corresponded to the components of SRCC with abundant fibrosis and CCRC, respectively. T2LIA showed significantly lower enhancement at all DCE phases and a lower ADC value than T2HIA. CONCLUSION: The presence of T2LIA corresponding to the area showing a hypovascular nature and markedly restricted diffusion might be characteristic findings of SRCC. Intratumoral hemorrhage and necrosis were seen, but they were not specific findings.

[253]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Secondary gliosarcoma with massive invasion of meninges, skull base, and soft tissue, and systemic metastasis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Neuropathol. 2013 Jun 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5414/NP300643](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Oberndorfer S; Wohrer A; Hainfellner JA; Calabek B; Tinchon A; Brandl I; Grisold W

[254]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumor causing cardiac tamponade.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Surg. 2013 Jul;96(1):319-21. doi: 10.1016/j.athoracsur.2012.11.062.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.athoracsur.2012.11.062](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tamenishi A; Matsumura Y; Okamoto H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Yokkaichi Municipal Hospital, Yokkaichi, Japan. Electronic address:

tamenishi89@yokkaichihp01.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura is a rare primary tumor arising from mesenchymal cells in the areolar tissue subjacent to the mesothelial-lined pleura. Most solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura arises from the visceral or the parietal pleura, and asymptotically occupies the hemithoracic cavity. We report a rare case of solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura causing cardiac tamponade. A 30-year-old woman presented with pericardial tumor. The surgical resection of the tumor was complete. We describe the details of this case and a brief review of the literature about solitary fibrous tumor.

[255]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of congenital solitary testicular myofibroma associated with an undescended testis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathology. 2013 Aug;45(5):517-9. doi: 10.1097/PAT.0b013e3283639bf6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAT.0b013e3283639bf6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yozu M; Taghavi K; Ervine E; Morreau P; Watson M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Anatomical Pathology Department, LabPLUS daggerPaediatric Surgery Department, Starship Children's Health, Auckland City Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand.

[256]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Morphoproteomic study of primary pleural angiosarcoma of lymphangioendothelial lineage: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Clin Lab Sci. 2013 Summer;43(3):317-22.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Quesada A; Quesada J; Khalil K; Ferguson EC; Brown RE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center-Medical School at Houston; 6431 Fannin Street, MSB 2.236, Houston TX, 77030; phone 713 500 5332; fax 713 500 0695; e mail: robert.brown@uth.tmc.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An unusual case of bilateral primary pleural angiosarcoma with an immunophenotype of lymphangioendothelial lineage is described. Pleural angiosarcoma is a highly malignant neoplasm for which there is currently no standard of care. A comprehensive immunophenotypic characterization established a lymphangioendothelial lineage. A morphoproteomic analysis was also performed to identify the proteins and corresponding molecular pathways activated in the patient's tumor. The information derived from the morphoproteomic studies provides insight into the biology of the tumor and may be useful in formulating therapeutic alternatives.

[257]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Differential remodeling of cadherins and intermediate cytoskeletal filaments influence microenvironment of solid and ascitic sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cell Biochem. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11010-013-1750-](#)

[3](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chaklader M; Pan A; Law A; Chattopadhyay S; Chatterjee R; Law S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Stem Cell Research and Application Unit, Department of Biochemistry and Medical Biotechnology, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, 108, C. R. Avenue, Kolkata, 700073, West Bengal, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Different forms of sarcoma (solid or ascitic) often pose a critical medical situation for pediatric or adolescent group of patients. To date, predisposed genetic anomalies and related changes in protein expression are thought to be responsible for sarcoma development. However, in spite of genetic abnormality, role of tumor microenvironment is also indispensable for the evolving neoplasm. In our present study, we characterized the differentially remodeled microenvironment in solid and ascitic tumors by sequential immunohistochemistry and flowcytometric analysis of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, and cytokeratin along with angiogenesis and metastasis. In addition, we considered flowcytometric apoptosis and CD133 positive cancer stem cell analysis. Comparative hemogram was also considered as a part. Our investigation revealed that both types of tumor promoted neovascularization over time with sign of local inflammation. Invasion of neighboring skeletal muscle by solid sarcoma was more frequent than its ascitic counterpart. In contrary, rapid and earlier cadherin switching (E-cadherin to N-cadherin) in ascitic sarcoma made them more aggressive than that of solid sarcoma and helped to early metastasize distant tissue like liver through the hematogenous route. Differential cadherin switching and infidelity of cytokeratin expression in Vimentin positive sarcoma also influenced the behavior of ascitic CD133+ cancer initiating cell pool with respect to CD133+ cells housed in solid sarcoma. Therefore our study concludes that differential cadherin switching program and infidelity of intermediate filaments in part, sharply discriminate the severity and metastatic potentiality of either type of sarcoma accompanying with CD133+ cellular repertoire. Besides, tumor phenotype-based dichotomous cadherin switching program could be exploited as a future drug target to manage decompensated malignant ascitic and solid sarcoma.

[258]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inhibition of mTOR and HIF pathways diminishes chondro-osteogenesis and cell proliferation in chondroblastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13277-013-0879-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang X; Yang ZJ; Liu FX; Zeng K; Qian MQ; Chen G; Shi L; Zhu GX

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Orthopedics, Second People's Hospital of Wuxi, Nanjing Medical University, Wuxi, 214000, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondroblastoma (CBL) is a benign bone tumor occurring mostly in teenagers. Despite this, CBL can recur and metastasize

after curettage, which may impede normal epiphysis. In search of a novel targeted therapy for CBL, we aimed at BMP-2, a factor critical for chondro-osteogenesis and chondrocyte proliferation. Two pathways upstream of BMP-2, the mTOR and HIF, were targeted with rapamycin (Rapa) and FM19G11 (FM), respectively. Using immunohistochemistry, we found BMP-2 was highly expressed in CBL tissues. CBL cells explanted and confirmed with higher BMP-2 level than normal cartilage. Protumorigenic effect of Rapa and FM on CBL cells were transduced via BMP-2. Combination of Rapa and FM conferred stronger inhibition of cell proliferation than either monotherapy and inhibited levels of chondro-osteogenic markers (Sox9, aggrecan, and type II collagen). To minimize the adverse effect of Rapa, we performed screening in essential amino acids and found leucine deprivation-sensitized CBL cells to Rapa. Combination treatment of low dose Rapa, FM, and leucine deprivation conferred compatible inhibitory effects on CBL cell proliferation, chondro-osteogenic potential, and tumorigenic capacity. We conclude that targeting BMP-2 using mTOR/HIF inhibition could potentially curb the disease. Addition of low-leucine diet could lower the dose of rapamycin in chase for less toxicity.

[259]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cetuximab promotes anticancer drug toxicity in rhabdomyosarcomas with EGFR amplification in vitro.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Jul 4. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2588.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/or.2013.2588](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yamamoto Y; Fukuda K; Fuchimoto Y; Matsuzaki Y; Saikawa Y; Kitagawa Y; Morikawa Y; Kuroda T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Surgery, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo 160-858, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Overexpression of human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has been detected in various tumors and is associated with poor outcomes. Combination treatment regimens with EGFR-targeting and cytotoxic agents are a potential therapeutic option for rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) with EGFR amplification. We investigated the effects of combination treatment with actinomycin D and the EGFR-targeting agent cetuximab in 4 RMS cell lines. All 4 RMS cell lines expressed wild-type K-ras, and 2 of the 4 overexpressed EGFR, as determined by flow cytometry, real-time PCR and direct sequencing. Combination of cetuximab and actinomycin D was highly effective, synergistically inhibiting cell growth with a combination index of less than 1. Moreover, combination treatment with these two reagents increased the rate of apoptosis in EGFR-positive cells. Cetuximab has antitumor activity in EGFR-amplified RMS cells when combined with antitumor reagents, indicating that cetuximab is a potential therapeutic reagent for RMS with EGFR amplification.

[260]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Apparent Diffusion Coefficient of Uterine Leiomyoma as a Predictor of the Potential Response to Uterine Artery Embolization.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2013 Jul 23. pii: S1051-0443(13)01054-3. doi: 10.1016/j.jvir.2013.05.054.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jvir.2013.05.054](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee MS; Kim MD; Chung DC; Lee M; Won JY; Park SI; Lee DY; Lee KH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology (M.S.L.), Jeju National University Hospital, Jejudo.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** To determine the utility of the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of uterine leiomyoma for prediction of the potential response to uterine artery embolization (UAE). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This prospective study included 49 patients with uterine leiomyomas who underwent diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance (MR) imaging before UAE between May 2011 and January 2012. All patients also underwent 3-month follow-up MR imaging after UAE. Using conventional and diffusion-weighted MR imaging sequences, 72 uterine leiomyomas ≥ 3 cm were prospectively evaluated. The volume of each leiomyoma was calculated, and quantitative measurement of ADC was performed. Regression analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between ADC and volumetric response after UAE. Receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was performed to determine the sensitivity and specificity of ADC for prediction of the potential response to UAE. Interclass correlation coefficient analysis was used to assess interobserver variability between two radiologists. **RESULTS:** Volume reduction rates of leiomyomas after UAE ranged from 0.2%-89.1% (mean, 44.1%). ADC ranged from 0.559×10^{-3} mm²/s to 1.814×10^{-3} mm²/s (mean, 1.170×10^{-3} mm²/s). ADC was statistically significantly related to volumetric response of leiomyomas ($P = .014$). Using a threshold of 1.092×10^{-3} mm²/s, the sensitivity and specificity of ADC for prediction of $> 50\%$ volume reduction of the leiomyoma after UAE were 82.6% and 52.3%, respectively. Using a threshold of 1.023×10^{-3} mm²/s, the sensitivity and specificity of ADC for prediction of $< 30\%$ volume reduction were 80.8% and 33.3%, respectively. The interclass correlation coefficient for measuring ADC of uterine leiomyomas between two radiologists was 0.98. **CONCLUSIONS:** ADC of uterine leiomyomas was significantly related to the volume reduction after UAE. ADC may be useful in predicting the potential response to UAE. A high ADC of the uterine leiomyoma may be associated with a greater volume reduction after UAE.

[261]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Radiological and histopathological features of hepatic inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour: Analysis of 10 cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Radiol. 2013 Jul 19. pii: S0009-9260(13)00307-3. doi: 10.1016/j.crad.2013.05.097.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.crad.2013.05.097](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xiao Y; Zhou S; Ma C; Luo J; Zhu H; Tang F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Radiology Department, Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIM: To evaluate the radiological and histopathological features of hepatic inflammatory myofibroblastic tumours (IMTs), and improve the understanding of this tumour. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A retrospective analysis of radiological and histopathological features of 10 cases of IMT was carried out from May 2003 to September 2011 at the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. RESULTS: Ten cases (five male and five female patients; age range 4-68 years) were enrolled. Computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed that the lesions were regular, hypodense or hypointense (T1WI) masses with well-defined borders (n = 8) or ill-defined borders (n = 2). The maximum diameter ranged from 3.1-13.4 cm (mean = 6 cm). The masses showed homogeneous (n = 8) or inhomogeneous (n = 2) density. Contrast-enhanced CT and MRI showed the lesions were mildly, irregularly enhanced (n = 7) or not enhanced (n = 2) in the arterial phase and markedly enhanced in the portal venous phase or delayed phase. Hepatic arteriography revealed that the lesions were hypovascular and had a well-defined border. One patient had lung metastasis with obvious arterial phase enhancement. None of the patients had a history of hepatitis, cirrhosis, or enlarged lymph nodes. Pathology showed that the gross appearance of the tumours was smooth. The tumour cells comprised spindle-shaped fibroblast and myofibroblast cells with abundant inflammatory cells. Immunohistochemistry showed that most were positive for vimentin, smooth muscle actin (SMA), and CD68, but negative for CD34, anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), S-100, and CD117. CONCLUSION: Radiological features of IMT have some characteristics of an intermediate-grade malignant tumour. However, imaging alone cannot be used to diagnose IMT. Therefore, histopathological examination is necessary for confirmation.

[262]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Plaque-Like Myofibroblastic Tumor: Report of Three Cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Dermatol. 2013 Jul 12. doi: 10.1111/pde.12185.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/pde.12185](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Marqueling AL; Dasher D; Friedlander SF; McCalmont TH; Frieden IJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Plaque-like myofibroblastic tumor of infancy (PMTI) was first reported in 2007. The first two cases described large, plaque-like tumors presenting in infancy with microscopic features consistent with dermatofibroma but with immunohistochemical features of myofibrocytic lineage. We present three additional cases of PMTI, the first cases reported since the initial two cases, and describe additional clinical features of this condition, including presentation in early childhood as opposed to infancy, development of ulceration, and aggressive growth. We propose shortening the name of this condition to plaque-like myofibroblastic tumor because presentation can occur in infancy or in early childhood.

[263]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sonographically guided high-intensity focused ultrasound for the management of uterine fibroids.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Ultrasound Med. 2013 Aug;32(8):1353-8. doi: 10.7863/ultra.32.8.1353.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [7863/ultra.32.8.1353](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cheung VY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - MBFRCOG, FRCSC, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Queen Mary Hospital, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong.
vincentytc@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - High-intensity focused ultrasound therapy has received increasing interest in the management of solid malignancies and benign tumors. Magnetic resonance imaging has always been used to define the target for controlling and monitoring the ablation. Recently, sonographically guided high-intensity focused ultrasound has been introduced to monitor the ablation process. This article provides an overview of the background, clinical use, and treatment outcomes of sonographically guided high-intensity focused ultrasound in the treatment of uterine fibroids.

[264]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Noninvasive Lipoma Size Reduction Using High-Intensity Focused Ultrasound.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dermatol Surg. 2013 Jul 18. doi: 10.1111/dsu.12269.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/dsu.12269](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shemer A; Brawer S; Amichi B; Azhari H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Laniado Medical Center, Netanya, Israel.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Lipomas are common benign mesenchymal tumors commonly removed using excision, but in certain cases, surgery is undesirable or ineffective. High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) offers a noninvasive tumor ablation tool increasingly used in the clinic. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of a noninvasive lipoma size reduction technology using HIFU. MATERIALS & METHODS: Twelve lipomas in nine patients were treated. Patients underwent four treatment sessions with a 3-week interval between treatments. Blood and urine tests and tolerability based on a standard visual analogue scale (VAS) were used to monitor patients for adverse effects. Lipoma volume was determined by measuring width and length (manually) and depth (ultrasonically). RESULTS: The range of lipoma size was 2.7-169.4 cm³ before treatment and 0.2-119.8 cm³ after treatment. Mean volume reduction was 58.1 +/- 22.8%. When palpated, the lipomas felt much softer than before treatment. The average VAS score was 4.1 +/- 2.4. No significant adverse effects were noted. CONCLUSIONS: The treatment was shown to be effective in noninvasively reducing lipoma size. The average volume reduction was substantial and statistically significant. The treatment was safe and well-tolerated. HIFU may be an alternative treatment modality in cases of lipoma.

[265]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The tricyclic antidepressant amitriptyline is cytotoxic to HTB114 human leiomyosarcoma and induces p75^{NTR}-dependent apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Drugs. 2013 Jul 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/CAD.0b013e328364312f](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pula G; Pistilli A; Montagnoli C; Stabile AM; Rambotti MG; Rende M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Anatomy Section, Department of Medico-Surgical Specialties and Public Health, School of Medicine, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Nerve growth factor (NGF) receptors, TrKA and p75, are being investigated in cancer therapy. Our previous data show that, in HTB114 uterine leiomyosarcoma cells, p75-dependent apoptosis is inducible by cytotoxic drugs and can suppress nerve growth factor-dependent growth. Although amitriptyline can kill cancer cells and bind TrKA/B, its effects on p75-dependent apoptosis are unknown. The aim of this paper was to evaluate the antineoplastic potential of amitriptyline, and the role of p75-dependent apoptosis in the chemoresistant uterine HTB114 leiomyosarcoma. Using proliferation assays and fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis, we found that amitriptyline caused a marked reduction in HTB114 cell viability, associated with the parallel upregulation of p75 expression. This converted the TrKA-

proliferating cells into TrKA/p75, leading to downregulation of TrKA-prosurvival signaling (AKT) and activation of p75-dependent apoptosis (through caspase-3). Overall, we provide novel evidence that HTB114 uterine leiomyosarcoma cells are highly sensitive to amitriptyline, supporting the role of p75-dependent apoptosis as a novel cytotoxic mechanism of this drug and of p75 as an inducible stress receptor and a novel target in clinical oncology.

[266]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoid osteoma and osteoblastoma: novel histological and immunohistochemical observations as evidence for a single entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Pathol. 2013 Jun 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/jclinpath-2013-201492

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Barlow E; Davies AM; Cool WP; Barlow D; Mangham DC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Trust, Oswestry, Shropshire, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIMS: Osteoid osteoma and osteoblastoma have, in the past, been variously regarded as both similar and distinct entities. Currently, WHO classifies these tumours separately. We compared archetypal cases to identify novel histomorphological and immunohistochemical features attempting to clarify their mutual relationship. METHODS AND RESULTS: 10 osteoid osteomas and 20 osteoblastomas (10 spinal and 10 non-spinal) were retrieved and reviewed clinically, radiologically and histologically. Immunohistochemistry was performed for: desmin, SMA, neurofilament, S100, vimentin, PGP9.5, GFAP, EMA, caldesmon, CD34, broad-spectrum cytokeratins, claudin-1. We identified features, common to both osteoid osteoma and osteoblastoma, namely, areas of lesional non-osteoblastic stroma and the presence of scattered, large cells with smudged/degenerate nuclei. Immunohistochemically, we confirmed the innervated status of osteoid osteomas, and found that osteoblastomas were similarly innervated. The non-osteoblastic lesional stroma was distinctive owing to expression of EMA and NSE by the mesenchymal spindle cells and expression of desmin, PGP9.5 and S100 by the scattered, large cells with 'smudged' nuclei. CONCLUSIONS: Both osteoid osteoma and osteoblastoma are innervated bone-forming lesions which share novel histomorphological and immunohistochemical features supporting the view that separate classification is unjustified, and we offer a pathogenetic explanation for their apparent clinical and radiological variance.

[267]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Neurofibroma With Numerous Lymphoid Aggregates Simulating Spindle Cell Melanoma: Utilization of CD34 Fingerprint for Diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Dermatopathol. 2013 Jun 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/DAD.0b013e318284a635](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hogan SR; Speiser JJ; Lee JM; Hutchens KA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, Chicago, Maywood, IL daggerDepartment of Pathology, Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL.

[268]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pediatric Renal Solitary Fibrous Tumor: Report of a Rare Case and Review of the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jul 1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1066896913492847](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu WW; Chu JT; Romansky SG; Shane L

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) are unusual spindle cell neoplasms initially described in the pleura but have since been discovered in many extrapleural locations. SFT of the kidney is extremely rare, the majority occurring in middle-aged adults. To date, only two pediatric cases of renal SFT have been reported. We report a case of large SFT in the kidney of a 3-year-old boy that was clinically and radiologically thought to be a nephroblastoma. This case is the first pediatric renal SFT to be reported with detailed histopathologic and cytogenetic analyses. SFT should be included in the differential diagnosis of pediatric renal tumors.

[269]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Evaluation of the relationship between extremity soft tissue sarcomas and adjacent major vessels using contrast-enhanced multidetector CT and three-dimensional volume-rendered CT angiography: a preliminary study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Radiol. 2013 May 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0284185113486782](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li Y; Zheng Y; Lin J; Cai A; Zhou X; Wei X; Cheng Y; Liu G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Cancer Hospital, Shantou University Medical College.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Accurate description of the relationship between extremity soft tissue sarcoma and the adjacent major vessels is crucial for successful surgery. In addition to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or in patients who cannot undergo MRI, two-dimensional (2D) postcontrast computed tomography (CT) images and three-dimensional (3D) volume-rendered CT angiography may be valuable alternative imaging techniques for preoperative evaluation of extremity sarcomas. PURPOSE: To preoperatively assess extremity sarcomas using multidetector CT (MDCT), with emphasis on postcontrast MDCT images and 3D volume-rendered MDCT angiography in evaluating the relationship between tumors and adjacent major vessels. MATERIAL AND METHODS: MDCT examinations were performed on 13 patients with non-metastatic extremity sarcomas. Conventional CT images and 3D volume-rendered CT angiography were evaluated, with focus on the relationship between tumors and adjacent major vessels. Kappa consistency statistics were performed with surgery serving as the reference standard. RESULTS: The relationship between sarcomas and adjacent vessels was described as one of three patterns: proximity, adhesion, and encasement. Proximity was seen in five cases on postcontrast CT images or in eight cases on volume-rendered images. Adhesion was seen in three cases on both postcontrast CT images and volume-rendered images. Encasement was seen in five cases on postcontrast CT images or in two cases on volume-rendered images. Compared to surgical results, postcontrast CT images had 100 sensitivity, 83.3 specificity, 87.5 positive predictive value, 100 negative predictive value, and 92.3 accuracy in the detection of vascular invasion (0.843, P 0.002). 3D volume-rendered CT angiography had 71.4 sensitivity, 100 specificity, 100 positive predictive value, 75 negative predictive value, and 84.6 accuracy in the detection of vascular invasion (0.698, P 0.008). On volume-rendered images, all cases with adhesion or encasement had arterial stenosis and all tumors' feeding arteries were clearly depicted. CONCLUSION: 2D postcontrast CT images are superior to 3D volume-rendered CT angiography in evaluating the relationship between extremity sarcomas and adjacent major vessels. 3D volume-rendered CT angiography is good at assessing the tumor's blood supply, the longitudinal extent of vascular involvement, and the vascular narrowing due to the tumor.

[270]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - p53 is not related to Ki-67 immunostaining in the epithelial and mesenchymal components of female genital tract carcinosarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Rep. 2013 Jul 11. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2615.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/or.2013.2615](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Balon B; Kaznowska E; Ignatov A; Stec A; Semczuk-Sikora A; Schneider-Stock R; Jozwik M; Sulkowski S; Cybulski M; Szumilo J; Semczuk A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Municipal Hospital, Sanok, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Carcinosarcomas (CSs) are composed of two separate histological components and are rare neoplasms of the female genital tract. Therefore, CS pathogenesis has not yet been fully elucidated. In the present study, immunohistochemical techniques were used to determine the role of p53 and Ki-67 overexpression in female genital tract CSs. The study group was comprised of 36 patients with CSs originating from the uterus (n=31), cervix (n=3) and ovary (n=2), as well as 3 metastatic tissues. p53 was overexpressed in the epithelial component of 23 out of 36 (64%) tumors, and in the mesenchymal component of 20 out of 36 (56%) tumors. In both CS components, there was a significant correlation between p53 overexpression and patient age and ovarian metastases. Ki-67 overexpression was detected in the epithelial component in 15 out of 36 (42%) cases, and in the mesenchymal component in 13 out of 36 (36%) neoplasms. There was a significant correlation of p53 overexpression between the carcinomatous and sarcomatous components (R=0.884, P<0.001). A significant correlation was also found in Ki-67 immunoreactivity between the two CS components (R=0.676, P<0.001). However, p53 overexpression was not correlated with Ki-67 immunostaining in both tumor components. In conclusion, based on immunohistochemical results, p53 was overexpressed in more than half of the female genital tract CSs included in the present study, either at the epithelial or mesenchymal component. The correlation between p53 or Ki-67 overexpression in both tumor components supports the combination theory of histogenesis in the majority of these tumors.

[271]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Metastasis cutaneas de condrosarcoma laríngeo.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cutaneous metastases of laryngeal chondrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp. 2013 May 29. pii: S0001-6519(13)00058-7. doi: 10.1016/j.otorri.2013.02.001.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.otorri.2013.02.001](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dominguez-Duran E; Menoyo-Bueno A; Gonzalez-Canton J; Abrante-Jimenez A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departamento de Otorrinolaringología, Hospital Virgen del Rocío, Sevilla, España. Electronic address: emiliodominguezorl@gmail.com.

[272]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intrapericardial rhabdomyoma detected prenatally.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Ultrasound Med. 2013 Aug;32(8):1524-6. doi: 10.7863/ultra.32.8.1524.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [7863/ultra.32.8.1524](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Madan N; Ciccolo M; Iriye BK

[273]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ossifying fibroma affecting the mandibular condyle: report of an uncommon case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e351-3. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182902b23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182902b23](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zavatiero E; Garzino-Demo P; Berrone S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Division of Maxillofacial Surgery, Head and Neck Department, San Giovanni Battista Hospital, University of Turin, Turin, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe the surgical management of an uncommon case of ossifying fibroma affecting the mandibular condyle. A condylectomy was performed with an immediate temporomandibular joint reconstruction by a total temporomandibular joint prosthesis.

[274]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carotid sheath lipoma: first case report in the English literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann R Coll Surg Engl. 2013 Jul;95(5):77-9. doi: 10.1308/003588413X13629960045878.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1308/003588413X13629960045878](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Parelkar S; Kapadnis S; Sanghvi B; Joshi P; Mundada D; Shetty S; Oak S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - King Edward Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are the most commonly encountered benign mesenchymal tumour, arising in any location where fat is normally present. Lipomas in the head and neck are rare in all age groups. Cases of vascular sheath lipomas in the femoral region have only been reported in adults. In

children, vascular sheath lipomas have not been described to date. We report the first case of a carotid sheath lipoma in a seven-year-old boy. He had a non-tender soft mass with ill defined borders occupying the left upper part of the neck. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a mass at the bifurcation of the left common carotid artery without involving the same. The mass was hyperintense on T1 and T2 weighted sequences, suggestive of a lipoma. The lipoma was enucleated after incising the carotid sheath, safeguarding its contents. Histopathology confirmed it as a lipoma.

[275]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine fibroids are characterized by an impaired antioxidant cellular system: potential role of hypoxia in the pathophysiology of uterine fibroids.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Assist Reprod Genet. 2013 Jul;30(7):969-74. doi: 10.1007/s10815-013-0029-7. Epub 2013 Jun 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10815-013-0029-](#)

[7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fletcher NM; Saed MG; Abu-Soud HM; Al-Hendy A; Diamond MP; Saed GM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Fibroids are the most common smooth muscle overgrowth in women. This study determined the expression and the effect of hypoxia on two potent antioxidant enzymes, superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) on human fibroid cells. METHODS: Immortalized human leiomyoma (fibroid) and myometrial cells were subjected to hypoxia (2 % O₂, 24 h). Total RNA and cell homogenate were obtained from control and treated cells; CAT and SOD mRNA and activity levels were determined by real-time RT-PCR and ELISA, respectively. RESULTS: Fibroid cells have significantly lower antioxidant enzymes, SOD and CAT mRNA and activity levels than normal myometrial cells (p < 0.05). Hypoxia treatment significantly increased SOD activity in myometrial cells while significantly decreasing CAT activity in fibroid cells (p < 0.05). There was no significant difference in CAT mRNA levels or activity in response to hypoxia in myometrial cells. Also, there was no significant difference in SOD mRNA levels in response to hypoxia in myometrial cells. CONCLUSION: This is the first report to show that uterine fibroids are characterized by an impaired antioxidant cellular enzymatic system. More importantly, our results indicate a role for hypoxia in the modulation of the balance of those enzymes in fibroid and myometrial cells. Collectively, these results shed light on the pathophysiology of fibroids thereby providing potential targets for novel fibroid treatment.

[276]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Locally aggressive fibrous dysplasia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Virchows Arch. 2013 Jul;463(1):79-84. doi: 10.1007/s00428-013-1437-x. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00428-013-1437-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kashima TG; Gamage NM; Ye H; Amary MF; Flanagan AM; Ostlere SJ; Athanasou NA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Histopathology, NDORMS, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Although fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a benign fibro-osseous lesion, locally aggressive behaviour has rarely been described but is poorly characterised. In this study, we document clinical, radiological and pathological (including molecular genetics) findings in three cases of locally aggressive FD, two of which involved the ribs. Lesions in these cases, one of which was a recurrent lesion, were followed up for 2-7 years. All of the lesions showed typical histological features of FD but were characterised by extension through the bone cortex into the extra-osseous soft tissue. The lesions did not exhibit overexpression/amplification of CDK4 and MDM2; in two of the cases, a GNAS mutation was identified. Our findings confirm that FD can rarely exhibit locally aggressive behaviour with extension beyond the bone compartment into the surrounding soft tissue; these lesions can be distinguished from low-grade intramedullary osteosarcoma by lack of amplification/overexpression of CDK4 and MDM2 and the presence of a GNAS mutation.

[277]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic Evaluation of Preserving Palatal Mucosa After Resection of Maxillary Myxoma: 10 Years' Follow-up.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e361-5. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182902f2a.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182902f2a](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Daif ET

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Faculty of Oral & Dental Medicine, Cairo University, and Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Alharm Hospital, Ministry of Health, Cairo, Egypt.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVES:** This study was carried out to assess the clinical and radiological outcomes of preserving palatal mucosa after resection of odontogenic maxillary myxomas. **STUDY DESIGN:** Fifteen patients (9 females and 6 males) with odontogenic maxillary myxomas participated in this

study. Their ages ranged between 22 and 40 years. They were diagnosed as having myxomas by clinical and computed tomographic examinations as well as by performing biopsies on them. All lesions were treated by maxillary resection with preserving palatal mucosa. After surgery, the resultant surgical defects were followed up for 10 years. RESULTS: No clinical or radiological evidence of recurrence was observed after 20 years' follow-up. The healing process was rapidly progressing without any serious complications. However, 6 patients complained of sore areas in their palatal mucosa because of the acrylic stents. They were successfully treated with mouthwash, anti-inflammatory drugs, and relief of the acrylic stents. After surgery, numbness of the upper lip was observed in all cases; however, it improved gradually in 5 patients over a period of 2 years. Computed tomographic scan of the surgical sites has shown incomplete filling of the resultant surgical defects. Constantly, there was empty space beneath the orbital floor in all computed tomographic images. CONCLUSIONS: Maxillary resection with preserving palatal mucosa is a recommended treatment modality for odontogenic maxillary myxomas as it minimizes the unpleasant sequelae after surgery without recurrence. However, this technique should be restricted only to the cases having intact palatal bone.

[278]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - CD99-positive undifferentiated round cell sarcoma diagnosed on fine needle aspiration cytology, later found to harbour a CIC-DUX4 translocation: a recently described entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cytopathology. 2013 Jul 3. doi: 10.1111/cyt.12079.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/cyt.12079](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kajtar B; Tornoczky T; Kalman E; Kuzsner J; Hogendoorn PC; Szuhai K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, University of Pecs, Hungary.

[279]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Imaging Features of Desmoid-type Fibromatosis in the Teres Major Muscle.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - In Vivo. 2013 Jul-Aug;27(4):555-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishio J; Aoki M; Nabeshima K; Iwasaki H; Naito M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University, 7-45-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka 814-0180, Japan. jnishio@cis.fukuoka-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Desmoid-type fibromatosis is a locally aggressive fibroblastic neoplasm with a tendency for local recurrence, despite adequate

surgical resection. Its clinical presentation, biological behavior, and natural history can vary considerably. We present a unique case of desmoid-type fibromatosis arising in the left teres major muscle of a 62-year-old female. Physical examination showed a 7-cm, elastic-hard, immobile, tender mass. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a partially ill-defined mass, with intermediate signal intensity on T1-weighted sequences and heterogenous high signal intensity on T2-weighted sequences. Contrast-enhanced fat-suppressed T1-weighted sequences demonstrated intense and homogenous enhancement throughout the mass. Integrated positron-emission tomographic (PET)/computed tomographic (CT) images showed moderate focal (18)F-fluorodeoxyglucose uptake corresponding to the clinically palpable and MRI-described soft tissue mass, with a maximal standardized uptake value of 4.85. The possibility of a malignant lesion was raised. Following an open biopsy, wide resection of the tumor was performed. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of desmoid-type fibromatosis. Finally, we discuss the imaging features of this peculiar neoplasm on MRI and PET/CT.

[280]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Angiosarcoma of the Thyroid: a Case Report with Review of the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Endocr Pathol. 2013 Jun 21.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12022-013-9253-](#)

Z

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kaur A; Didolkar MS; Thomas A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medicine, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, 2401 West Belvedere Avenue, Baltimore, MD, 21215, USA, arshpreet.31@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiosarcoma is a rare and aggressive tumor of the thyroid gland, mainly seen in the Alpine regions. We present such a case with literature review. We present the case of a 60-year-old man with cough, dyspnea, and hemoptysis along with slow increase in the size of his long-standing goiter. Computed tomography of the neck showed a large thyroid mass and chest imaging revealed multiple pulmonary nodules. Fine needle aspiration cytology and tru-cut biopsy of the thyroid were notable for poorly differentiated malignant cells. Diagnosis of angiosarcoma of the thyroid was made after total thyroidectomy. Patient died of continued hemoptysis and respiratory failure 3 weeks after admission. We searched the literature for previous case reports using Pubmed and Ovid. Forty-seven reported cases were identified and our case was added to make a database of 48 cases. Demographic and tumor characteristics were analyzed. Angiosarcoma was found to be more common in females and at age of 60 or above. Results were consistent with previously reported series of 14 and 17 cases from Austria. This

review provides information on various characteristics angiosarcoma of the thyroid which can be used as baseline data for future reference and research studies for this cancer.

[281]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High level of CDK4 amplification is a poor prognostic factor in well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histol Histopathol. 2013 Jul 15.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee SE; Kim YJ; Kwon MJ; Choi DI; Lee J; Cho J; Shin YK; Seo SW; Kim SJ; Choi YL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The amplification of MDM2 and CDK4 is the main molecular feature of well-differentiated liposarcomas (WDLS) and dedifferentiated liposarcomas (DDLs). Although the diagnostic usefulness of this molecular characteristic in liposarcomas has been investigated, its prognostic utility of quantitative gene level has not been explored. The aim of this study was to assess the prognostic significance of level of CDK4 amplification in MDM2-amplified WDLS/DDLS. MDM2 amplification in liposarcomas was confirmed by fluorescence in situ hybridization. The copy number of MDM2 and CDK4 was further determined by quantitative PCR (qPCR) and multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification. Among 56 MDM2-amplified liposarcomas, 30 cases were assigned as WDLS, and 26 as DDLs. When liposarcomas were classified by qPCR-determined CDK4 amplification levels, the high-CDK4 group showed significantly poorer progression free survival ($P = 0.001$) and disease specific survival ($P=0.033$) than the low-CDK4 group. However, MDM2 amplification level did not show prognostic significance. In WDLS/DDLS, the level of CDK4 amplification was useful for prognosis prediction and precise stratification of patients for targeted therapy.

[282]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chondromyxoid fibroma of the second rib.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pediatr Surg. 2013 Jun;48(6):1442-4. doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2013.04.016.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.jpedsurg.2013.04.016](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Long KL; Absher KJ; Draus JM Jr

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondromyxoid fibromas are benign tumors which are found most frequently in the metaphyses of long bones. They comprise less than 1% of primary bone neoplasms and display a hypermetabolic appearance on PET imaging. Oftentimes, they are misdiagnosed as chondrosarcomas and are excised due to concern for malignancy. We present a case of a chondromyxoid fibroma originating from the second rib of a 15-year-old girl.

[283]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - CyberKnife radiosurgery for the management of skull base and spinal chondrosarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurooncol. 2013 Jun 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11060-013-1172-](http://1007/s11060-013-1172-9)

[9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jiang B; Veeravagu A; Feroze AH; Lee M; Harsh GR; Soltys SG; Gibbs IC; Adler JR; Chang SD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford University, 300 Pasteur Drive, R205, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA, bowenj@stanford.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The use of CyberKnife (CK) stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) for the management of central nervous system chondrosarcomas has not been previously reported. To evaluate outcomes of primary, recurrent, and metastatic chondrosarcomas of the skull base and spine treated with CK SRS, a retrospective observational study of 16 patients treated between 1996 and 2011 with CK SRS was performed using an IRB-approved database at Stanford University Medical Center. Twenty lesions (12 cranial, 8 spinal) across six males and ten females were analyzed. The median age at SRS was 51 years and median follow-up was 33 months. Median tumor volume was 11.0 cm³ and median marginal dosages were 22, 24, 26, 27, and 30 Gy for one to five fractionations, respectively. Overall Kaplan-Meier survival rates were 88, 88, 80, and 66 % at 1, 3, 5, and 10 years after initial presentation. Survival rates at 1, 3, and 5 years after CK were 81, 67, and 55 %, respectively. Actuarial tumor control was 41 +/- 13 % at 60 months. At 36 months follow-up, tumor control was 80 % in primary lesions, 50 % in recurrent lesions, and 0.0 % in metastatic disease (p = 0.07). Tumor control was 58 % in cranial lesions and 38 % in spinal lesions. Radiation injury was reported in one patient. CK SRS appears to be a safe adjuvant therapy and offers moderate control for primary cranial chondrosarcoma lesions. There appears to be a clinically, albeit not statistically, significant trend towards poorer outcomes in similarly treated metastatic, recurrent, and spinal chondrosarcomas (p = 0.07). Lesions not candidates for single fraction SRS may be treated with hypofractionated SRS without increased risk for radiation necrosis.

[284]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gliosarcoma with ependymal and PNET-like differentiation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Neuropathol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5414/NP300624](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shintaku M; Yoneda H; Hirato J; Nagaishi M; Okabe H

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A rare case of gliosarcoma which arose in the temporal lobe of a 39-year-old man was reported. The gliomatous area of the tumor showed ependymal differentiation, and also contained immature neuroectodermal tissue resembling a primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) in addition to an ordinary glioblastomatous component. Tumor cells in the PNET-like component were immunoreactive for synaptophysin, CD99, neurogenin 3, and alpha-internexin, but not for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), Class III-beta tubulin, or Neu N. The mesenchymal area exhibited a compact fascicular proliferation of atypical spindle cells invested by fine reticulin fibrils. In addition, these cells were immunoreactive for Slug and Twist - transcription factors which are involved in the "epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)" phenomenon. Gliosarcomas containing an ependymal or PNET-like component are rare, and to our knowledge, the present case is the first to be reported whose glial element exhibited differentiation toward these two components. The diverse differentiation in the glial element suggests that the tumor most likely originated from primitive neuroepithelial progenitor cells rather than from the neometaplasia of a glioblastoma. The immunoreactivity for transcription factors in the mesenchymal element indicated that EMT might be involved in the pathogenesis of this very rare type of gliosarcoma.

[285]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary leiomyosarcoma of the inferior vena cava: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Biol Clin (Paris). 2013 May-Jun;71(3):338-40. doi: 10.1684/abc.2013.0818.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1684/abc.2013.0818](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu TB; Liu WY; Chen G; Wang HZ; Bie P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of hepatobiliary, Surgery and southwest hospital, Third military medical university, Chongqing, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary leiomyosarcoma of the inferior vena cava (IVC) is a rare malignant tumor originating from the vein smooth muscle. We present one case of primary leiomyosarcoma of the IVC. The patient benefited of surgical exploration at seventh day after admission. Tumor located in the junction of the anterior wall of the IVC and the left and right renal vein. We carried out the tumor resection, vena cava artificial vascular patch prosthetics.

The patient did not take anticoagulant drugs after surgery and was discharged at 12 days after surgery. Currently, the patient had survived for nearly six months, repeated abdominal computed tomography examinations showed no clear recurrence.

[286]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Collagenous fibroma (desmoplastic fibroblastoma) with trisomy 8 as the sole cytogenetic abnormality.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Aug;33(8):3259-62.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishio J; Iwasaki H; Yano S; Naito M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University, 7-45-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka 814-0180, Japan. jnishio@cis.fukuoka-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Collagenous fibroma (desmoplastic fibroblastoma) is a benign fibrous soft tissue tumor that usually occurs in the subcutaneous tissue or skeletal muscle of adults. Recent cytogenetic studies have revealed clonal rearrangements of the chromosomal band 11q12. We present a unique case of collagenous fibroma arising in the right shoulder of a 63-year-old female. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a solid soft tissue mass deeply relative to the deltoid muscle, with low-to-intermediate signal intensity on T1-weighted sequences and low-to-slightly high signal intensity on T2-weighted sequences. Contrast-enhanced fat-suppressed T1-weighted sequences demonstrated heterogenous internal enhancement with rim enhancement. Following an open biopsy, marginal excision of the tumor was performed. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of collagenous fibroma. Cytogenetic analysis displayed a simple karyotypic change with trisomy 8. The postoperative course was uneventful, and the patient is doing well without local recurrence two months after the surgery. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of collagenous fibroma with trisomy 8 as the sole cytogenetic abnormality.

[287]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bone sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Aug;33(8):3524.

[288]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Combined abdominal and paracoccygeal resection of presacral aggressive angiomyxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am Surg. 2013 Aug;79(8):262-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim SS; Kim T; Tan SA; Goldstein LE; Iqbal A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Colorectal Surgery, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

[289]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Predictive Factors of Wound Complications After Sarcoma Resection Requiring Plastic Surgeon Involvement.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Plast Surg. 2013 Jun 28.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SAP.0b013e31827c7973](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sanniec KJ; Swanson S; Casey WJ 3rd; Schwartz A; Bryant L; Rebecca AM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - from the *university of arizona college of medicine phoenix; daggerdivision of plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, and double daggerDepartment of Orthopedics, Mayo Clinic in Arizona, Phoenix, AZ.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: The most effective management of a patient with sarcoma is surgical resection. Often the resection is performed, the wound is irradiated, adjuvant chemotherapy is administered, and the wound is closed without plastic surgery consultation. Wound complications, after these treatment protocols, often require plastic surgery involvement and the treatment may require more advanced reconstructive techniques with higher rates of complications than if involvement occurred earlier. METHODS: A retrospective review of all patients who underwent sarcoma excision from 2001 to 2011 was performed. Factors such as tumor size, radiation, chemotherapy, delayed reconstruction (>3 weeks), and immediate reconstruction (<3 weeks) were analyzed for their correlation with wound complications or flap loss. RESULTS: A total of 127 patients underwent sarcoma resection. Wound complications occurred in 49 (38%) patients. All 15 delayed reconstructions had a wound complication, whereas only 11 (37%) of immediate reconstructions had a wound complication. Wound complications with tissue excision less than 500 g occurred in 18 (26%) patients and occurred in 31 (54%) patients with excision greater than 500 g. Seventy-two patients underwent radiation with a wound complication rate of 46% compared with 29% for patients who were not radiated. Chemotherapy was used in 35 patients with a wound complication rate of 49%. CONCLUSIONS: The most predictive factor of sarcoma complication is whether the procedure was a delayed or immediate reconstruction. The second most predictive factor is the amount of tissue excised, greater than 500 g of tissue excised was associated with significantly higher complication rates. Other aspects of sarcoma treatment that may be correlated with higher incidence of wound complications are radiation and the use of adjuvant chemotherapy. Early plastic surgery involvement can help with preoperative planning and reduce the complication rates in patients with sarcoma resection.

[290]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The pathogenesis of ovarian myxoma: a neoplasm sometimes arising from other ovarian stromal tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Gynecol Pathol. 2013 Jul;32(4):368-78. doi: 10.1097/PGP.0b013e3182630d4e.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PGP.0b013e3182630d4e](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Roth LM; Gaba AR; Cheng L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202-5120, USA. lroth@iupui.edu

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ovarian myxoma is a rare distinctive benign ovarian stromal neoplasm that occurs predominantly in young women and is hormonally inactive. Although typically classified as an ovarian stromal tumor, its exact pathogenesis remains uncertain. We report 4 cases of ovarian myxoma, 3 of which were associated with another type or other types of ovarian stromal tumor and 1 occurred as a pure myxoma. In 2 cases, the myxoma arose from a sclerosing stromal tumor, and the third, most likely arose from a luteinized theca cell tumor (LTCT). Myxoid transformation of the connective tissue of the parent neoplasm appears to be a precursor of ovarian myxoma in some instances. We believe that the occurrence of trisomy 12 or other genetic abnormalities may play a role in this transformation. Whether or not associated with another type of ovarian stromal tumor, ovarian myxoma can be suspected macroscopically by its cystic gelatinous appearance and sharp circumscription. The most important differential diagnosis is a low-grade sarcoma with myxomatous features. We believe that myxomas arising from different anatomic sites likely are genetically, histologically, and biologically distinct. For purposes of classification, they should be considered as separate tumor types.

[291]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary aggressive chondroblastoma of the humerus: an unusual imaging presentation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Imaging. 2013 Jul-Aug;37(4):783-7. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2013.02.015. Epub 2013 Apr 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.clinimag.2013.02.015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nouh MR; Abu Shady HM; Abodief WT; Al-Kandary SR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University, Egypt. mragab73@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondroblastoma is an uncommon primary benign cartilage-producing neoplasm representing only 1% of all primary bone neoplasia, with male preponderance. It has a predilection to present in any bone ossified in the endochondral pattern. Epiphyseal location, small size, geographic margins, and cartilaginous matrix are virtually pathognomonic radiologic features of this tumor. The tumor rarely transgresses the parent bone to invade adjacent structures. We describe a histologically proven case of chondroblastoma, invading the adjacent glenohumeral joint in a 15-year-old female presented with shoulder pain, in which radiological features belied the nature of the tumor.

[292]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Reconstruction of a Large External Hemipelvectomy Defect After Chordoma Resection Using a 5-Component Chimeric Rotational Flap.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Plast Surg. 2013 Jun 28.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SAP.0b013e31828bb2fa](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Durden F; Wang D; Mendel E; Tiwari P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE; Departments of daggerPlastic Surgery and double daggerNeurosurgery, Wexner Medical Center at the Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Management of complex lumbosacral neoplastic disease presents unique challenges and requires a multidisciplinary approach. Large pelvic tumors may require external hemipelvectomy where an entire lower extremity including the hemipelvis is removed with disarticulation of the sacroiliac joint and symphysis pubis. When external hemipelvectomy is performed, the reconstructive surgeon must consider osseous reconstruction for structural pelvic support, the elimination of dead space, protection of implanted hardware, intra-abdominal support, and skin coverage. Reconstruction must minimize wound healing morbidity, operative time and the number of operative sites, and maximize the potential for rehabilitation. We present a case demonstrating use of a rotational chimeric flap for the reconstruction of an external hemipelvectomy defect.

[293]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterine cervix in a 41-year-old woman: a deceptively benign entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Gynecol Pathol. 2013 Jul;32(4):421-5. doi: 10.1097/PGP.0b013e31826a646a.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PGP.0b013e31826a646a](https://doi.org/10.1097/PGP.0b013e31826a646a)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jain S; Jain K; Chopra P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) of the cervix in women older than 40 years of age is extremely rare. Embryonal RMS can appear deceptively benign both clinically and histopathologically. Diagnosis is made on the basis of histomorphologic and immunohistochemical findings. A high index of suspicion is, however, needed to make the diagnosis, as they can masquerade as benign polyps. A 41-year-old female with cervical RMS is described here. The initial biopsy diagnosis of embryonal RMS was confirmed on subsequent hysterectomy. The present case report is described with emphasis on histopathologic features and diagnostic difficulties along with a brief review of the literature.

[294]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The Kinetics of Vitamin D in the Osteoblastic Cell.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Bull Math Biol. 2013 Jun 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11538-013-9861-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11538-013-9861-2)

[2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Buchanan JL; Gilbert R; Ou Y; Nohe A; Schaefer R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mathematics Department, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, USA, jlb@usna.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Experimental evidence is presented on the translocation of vitamin D metabolite, 1,25-(OH)₂D₃, from the membrane to the nucleus in osteoblast progenitor cells. A mathematical model permitting traversal of the cytoplasm at either a fixed velocity or by diffusion is formulated in order to determine whether transport along the cytoskeletal tracks is more consistent with the observed spatial-temporal distribution than diffusion, and it is so found. The model includes reactions in the nucleus involving D₃ to form other compounds, such as protegerin, and thus also makes predictions of the concentrations of these compounds in various regions of the cell.

[295]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extraskeletal osteosarcoma of the pancreatic head.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am Surg. 2013 Aug;79(8):281-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Resch TR; Hwang SS; Norris CE; Helmer SD; Osborne DL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, The University of Kansas School of Medicine-Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, USA.

[296]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Painless angioleiomyoma of the first web space of the hand.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - In Vivo. 2013 Jul-Aug;27(4):519-22.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishio J; Aoki M; Tanaka Y; Iwasaki H; Naito M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University, 7-45-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka 814-0180, Japan. jnishio@cis.fukuoka-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angioleiomyoma is a benign dermal or subcutaneous tumor originating from the tunica media of small veins and arteries, and rarely occurs in the hand. Because of its non-specific imaging features, a definite preoperative diagnosis is quite difficult. We present an unusual case of angioleiomyoma arising in the first web space of the right hand of a 56-year-old male. Physical examination showed a 3-cm, elastic-soft, mobile, non-tender mass. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a well-demarcated, subcutaneous, soft tissue mass with iso- to slightly high signal intensity relative to skeletal muscle on T1-weighted sequences and heterogenous high signal intensity with scattered foci of low signal intensity on T2-weighted sequences. Contrast-enhanced fat-suppressed T1-weighted sequences demonstrated heterogenous, strong enhancement throughout the mass. There was no vascular structure closely abutting the mass. Simple excision of the mass was performed, and the histology was characteristic of an angioleiomyoma. The patient had no evidence of local recurrence within four months of follow-up. Angioleiomyoma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a well-defined, oval soft tissue mass in the first web space of the hand even when an adjacent tortuous vascular structure is not seen on MRI.

[297]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multiple Low-Grade Sarcomas of Fibroblastic Type in the Setting of HIV and Acquired Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Dermatopathol. 2013 Jun 25.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1097/DAD.0b013e31828cf396](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dosal J; Nelson AM; Shelling M; Romaguera R; Poulos E; Alonso-Llamazares J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Dermatology, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; daggerHuman pathology, Infectious Disease, Joint Pathology Center, Silver Spring, MD; double daggerDepartment of Dermatology, Miami Veterans Affairs Health System, Miami, FL.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - : A 46-year-old white male with a history of HIV (CD4 245), acquired epidermodysplasia verruciformis, anal carcinoma in situ, hepatitis B and C presented with 3 asymptomatic, nontender, firm pink/skin-colored nodules involving the arm, left lateral leg, and right third finger. One year later, he developed a similar lesion on his right medial lower leg. Excisional biopsy of one of the lesions showed an atypical spindle cell neoplasm of the dermis compatible with a low-grade sarcoma of fibroblastic origin. Testing for human herpes virus-8, 23 human papillomavirus types, Epstein-Barr virus, and FUS fusion protein were negative. The patient underwent diagnostic imaging with computed tomography scans of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis along with positron emission tomography scan to ensure that there was no other occult primary tumor, all of which were negative. The lesions were excised and have not recurred with 3 years of follow-up. The best histopathologic term for these lesions is multiple low-grade sarcomas of fibroblastic phenotype. They have been proven to be nonaggressive, with little or no metastatic potential. This is a neoplastic process that has not been well defined in the literature. To our knowledge, there are no previous reports of these lesions occurring in multiple sites or in an HIV-positive patient.

[298]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dumbbell-shaped intraspinal solitary fibrous tumor extending into the thoracic cavity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Neuropathol. 2013 Jul 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5414/NP300590](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yuan L; Chen X; Tian H; Chen S

[299]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MDCT-based scoring system for differentiating angiomyolipoma with minimal fat from renal cell carcinoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Radiol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0284185113491087](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim MH; Lee J; Cho G; Cho KS; Kim J; Kim JK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Research Institute of Radiology Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Subtype-related various computed tomography (CT) features of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) are a confusing factor in differentiating angiomyolipoma with minimal fat (AMLmf) from RCC. To overcome RCC heterogeneity, a scoring system, which integrates multiple discriminative parameters can be helpful for differentiating AMLmf from RCC. PURPOSE: To develop a MDCT-based scoring system for differentiating AMLmf from RCC. MATERIAL AND METHODS: In 407 patients with pathologically confirmed 48 AMLmfs and 359 RCCs (247 clear cell RCCs, 67 papillary RCCs, and 45 chromophobe RCCs), MDCT features (ratio of long-to-short diameter, enhancement characteristics, tumor attenuation on unenhanced scan, tumor margin, calcification), age, and sex were compared between AMLmf and RCCs. Based on logistic regression, a scoring system for diagnosing AMLmf over RCC was built, and its diagnostic accuracy was evaluated. RESULTS: Scores suggesting AMLmf, i.e. the logit function as used in logistic regression analysis, were calculated as follows:
$$\text{Score} = \frac{e^{6.16A - 0.003B + 1.20C + 0.97D + 2.13E - 0.05F}}{1 + e^{6.16A - 0.003B + 1.20C + 0.97D + 2.13E - 0.05F}}$$
, where A = ratio of long-to-short diameter, B = enhancement amount in early excretory phase, C = homogeneous enhancement, D = tumor attenuation on unenhanced scan, E = sex, and F = age. Area under receiver-operating characteristics curve of scoring system was 0.919. With a score of 0.204 or higher, the scoring system yielded greatest accuracy (90%, 368/407) for diagnosing AMLmf over RCC, which was greater than that of any single MDCT or clinical parameter (53-85%) (P < 0.05). With a score of 0.317 or higher, sensitivity and specificity were 68% (32/48) and 95% (340/359). CONCLUSION: MDCT-based scoring system can improve diagnostic performance of MDCT in differentiating AMLmf from RCC and help patients with AMLmf to avoid unnecessary surgery with high specificity.

[300]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mandibular Ewing Sarcoma With Chromosomal Translocation t(21;22)(q22;q12).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):1469-72. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e31829030ed.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e31829030ed](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shibasaki M; Iwai T; Maegawa J; Inayama Y; Yokosuka T; Yokota S; Ohta S; Matsui Y; Mitsudo K; Tohnai I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Departments of *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, daggerPlastic and Reconstructive Surgery, double daggerPathology, and section signPediatrics, Yokohama City University Hospital; and

parallelDepartment of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Yokohama Sakae Kyosai Hospital, Yokohama, Kanagawa; and paragraph signDepartment of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Kita-gun, Kagawa, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing sarcoma (ES) is a primary bone malignant neoplasm and is the second most common primary malignancy of the bone found in childhood and adolescence after osteosarcoma. ES has an annual frequency in the population younger than 20 years of approximately 2.9 per million. ES occurs most frequently in the long bones of the extremities and pelvis and very rarely in the jaw. Recently, it was revealed that chromosomal translocation t(11;22)(q24;q12), which fuses the EWS gene on chromosome 22 and the FLI-1 gene on chromosome 11, occurs in most cases of ES. We report here a rare case of mandibular ES in a 10-year-old child with chromosomal translocation t(21;22)(q22;q12) in which the EWS gene is fused with the ERG gene on chromosome 21.

[301]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Transoral robotic surgery for huge spindle cell lipoma of the hypopharynx.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):1278-9. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182860361.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182860361](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee HS; Koh MJ; Koh YW; Choi EC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Kosin University College of Medicine, Busan; and daggerDepartment of Pathology and double daggerDepartment of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spindle cell lipoma is an uncommon histologic variant of lipoma, and reports at the larynx or hypopharynx are extremely rare. We present our experience with a 53-year-old man with a huge spindle cell lipoma of the pyriform sinus and tried to remove the tumor using a transoral robotic approach. The tumor was successfully removed with 3-dimensional visualization providing an excellent view of the resection margin and the dissection plane. Furthermore, geometric resection could be conducted in the narrow pharyngeal lumen and working space using the articulated robotic arms. We suggest that spindle cell lipoma should be considered for differential diagnosis in benign hypopharyngeal tumors and that transoral robotic surgery may be successfully used in huge benign tumors of the hypopharynx.

[302]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual cause of pseudoachalasia: the Alport syndrome-diffuse leiomyomatosis association.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2013 Jun 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/MEG.0b013e328361dd17](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sousa RG; Figueiredo PC; Pinto-Marques P; Meira T; Novais LA; Vieira AI; Luz C; Borralho P; Freitas J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of aGastroenterology bSurgery cPathology, Hospital Garcia de Orta, Almada dCEDE-FCM UNL, Neurogastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Motility Laboratory, Carnaxide, Portugal.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alport syndrome (AS) is a hereditary disease characterized by glomerular nephropathy progressing to end-stage renal disease, frequently associated with sensorineural deafness and ocular abnormalities. Rarely, AS coexists with diffuse leiomyomatosis, a benign proliferation of smooth muscle in the gastrointestinal tract, mostly of the oesophagus, but also of the tracheobronchial tree and the female genital tract. Patients with this association have been shown to have contiguous gene deletion involving both COL4A5 and COL4A6 genes. The authors report the case of a 25-year-old man with AS and long-standing dysphagia. The patient received a renal transplant at the age of 23 because of end-stage renal disease. Clinical assessment as well as endoscopic, manometric and radiologic studies suggested the diagnosis of achalasia, which was treated by Heller's myotomy with Dor fundoplication. Postprocedure dysphagia led to an endoscopic ultrasound that showed diffuse thickening of the second layer, resulting in the hypothesis of oesophageal leiomyomatosis. The diagnosis was confirmed through histological study of endoscopic biopsies and genetic analysis.

[303]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Real-time tissue elastography of uterine sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00404-013-2974-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nitta E; Kanenishi K; Itabashi N; Tanaka H; Hata T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Perinatology and Gynecology, Kagawa University School of Medicine, 1750-1 Ikenobe, Miki, Kagawa, 761-0793, Japan.

[304]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hemophagocytosis in an adrenal aspirate: Histiocytic sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Diagn Cytopathol. 2013 Jun 27. doi: 10.1002/dc.22974.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/dc.22974](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Singh C; Schmechel SC; Cioc AM; Jessurun J; Pambuccian SE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

[305]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Transformation to Sarcomatoid Carcinoma in ALK-Rearranged Adenocarcinoma, Which Developed Acquired Resistance to Crizotinib and Received Subsequent Chemotherapies.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Oncol. 2013 Aug;8(8):e75-8. doi: 10.1097/JTO.0b013e318293d96f.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/JTO.0b013e318293d96f](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kobayashi Y; Sakao Y; Ito S; Park J; Kuroda H; Sakakura N; Usami N; Mitsudomi T; Yatabe Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Department of Thoracic Surgery, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan; daggerDepartment of Thoracic Surgery, Nagoya Daini Red Cross Hospital, Nagoya, Japan; double daggerDepartment of Thoracic Oncology, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan; section signDepartment of Thoracic Surgery, Kinki University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka-Sayama, Japan; and ||Department of Pathology and Molecular Diagnostics, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan.

[306]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A Strategy for the Successful Management of Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Plast Surg. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SAP.0b013e3182898692](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Goldberg C; Hoang D; McRae M; Chung C; Leffell DJ; Narayan D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Section of Plastic Surgery, Department of Surgery, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; daggerDepartment of Anesthesiology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY; and double daggerSection of

Dermatologic Surgery and Cutaneous Oncology, Department of Dermatology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a rare, locally invasive soft tissue sarcoma with extensive subclinical involvement. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines recommend immediate reconstruction in most cases. Our study reviewed the methods of treatment of DFSP at our institution, examined the types of closure used after surgical excision, and analyzed the prevalence of positive margins on permanent pathology after immediate closure after conventional non-Mohs excision of DFSP. METHODS: The charts of 25 patients treated with surgical excision and 16 with Mohs surgery from 1990 to 2009 for lesions consistent with DFSP were reviewed for clinical variables including disease state, tumor site, closure type, permanent pathology margin status, disease recurrence/persistence, and excisional margin size. RESULTS: The trunk, followed by the head and neck, were the most common sites for DFSP. No patients had distant metastasis at diagnosis or experienced recurrence in either the surgical excision or the Mohs surgery group. Twelve (48%) patients were found to have positive margins after initial surgical resection. All lesions treated with Mohs surgery had clear histological margins at completion. Average margin size for surgical excision patients was 2.33 cm (range, 0.75-4.5 cm), and 1.36 cm (range, 0.74-2.55 cm) for Mohs excision. The average duration of follow-up was 107.9 months. CONCLUSIONS: The extent of DFSP is difficult to determine intraoperatively with traditional surgical excision, which leads to a higher rate of positive margins. Considering this difficulty and the complications of reconstruction with positive margins, we believe that reconstruction after tumor resection should be dependent on definitive pathologic clearance of the tumor.

[307]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Swarm chondrosarcoma: a continued resource for chondroblastic-like extracellular matrix and chondrosarcoma biology research.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Connect Tissue Res. 2013 Jun 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/03008207.2013.806913](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Stevens JW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology and Oncology, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Since its first description over four decades ago, the Swarm chondrosarcoma (Swarm rat chondrosarcoma, SRC) remains a valuable tool for studies of chondroblastic-like extracellular matrix (ECM) biology and as an animal model of human chondrosarcoma of histological

grades I-III. Moreover, articular joints and skeletal anomalies such as arthritis as well as cartilage regeneration, skeletal development, tissue engineering, hard tissue tumorigenesis and space flight physiology are advanced through studies in hyaline cartilage-like models. With more than 500 articles published since the first report on the characteristics of mucopolysaccharides (glycosaminoglycans) of the tumor in 1971, several transplantable tumor and cell lines have been developed by multiple laboratories worldwide. This review describes the characterization of SRC tumors and cell lines, including the use of SRC lines as a resource for isolation and characterization of several ECM elements that have become vital for the advancement of our understanding of cartilage biology. Also presented is the importance of perturbation of ECM components and the influence of the tumor microenvironment on disease progression. Therapeutic failure and currently pursued avenues of intervention utilizing the SRC lines in treatment of chondrosarcoma are also discussed.

[308]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - IgG4 related pseudotumour (calcifying fibrous tumour) of adrenal gland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathology. 2013 Aug;45(5):519-21. doi: 10.1097/PAT.0b013e32836359a9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAT.0b013e32836359a9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lynnhtun K; Achan A; Lam V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Tissue Pathology, ICPMR, Westmead Hospital daggerSchool of Medicine, University of Western Sydney double daggerSydney Medical School, and Hepatobiliary, Pancreatic and Transplant Surgery, Westmead Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

[309]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary Monophasic Synovial Sarcoma of the Liver in a 13-year-old Boy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Dev Pathol. 2013 Jul 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2350/13-04-1327-CR.1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xiong B; Chen M; Ye F; Zhang Z; Yin L; Huang H; Chen H; Zhang H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - a West China Hospital, Sichuan University.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Synovial sarcoma originating in the liver is extremely rare and thus far only 3 cases have been reported in the English-language literature. Herein, we report a primary hepatic synovial sarcoma in a 13-year-old Chinese boy. This patient present with a 10-day right upper

quadrant pain and a heterogeneous mass was documented in the right hepatic lobe by computed tomography. Subsequently, the patient underwent right hepatectomy. Histologically, the tumor exhibited classic features of monophasic synovial sarcoma. The diagnosis was confirmed by the presence of SS18 gene rearrangement and identification of SS18-SSX1 fusion transcript. Unfortunately, a relapsing mass was detected 11 months following the surgery. To the best of our knowledge, the current case is the first published example developing in pediatric population.

[310]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Transoral Extraction of a Laparoscopically Resected Large Gastric GIST.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A. 2013 Aug;23(8):707-9. doi: 10.1089/lap.2013.0080. Epub 2013 Jul 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1089/lap.2013.0080](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Huscher CG; Mingoli A; Sgarzini G; Mogini V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1 Department of Surgery, Gruppo Malzoni Hospital , Agropoli, Salerno, Italy .

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Although natural orifice specimen extraction is now widely performed, there have been no reports of transoral extraction following laparoscopic gastric resection. This report describes the first transoral specimen extraction in a patient with a gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) of the lesser curvature of the stomach. The clinical data of a patient with a large gastric GIST were reviewed. Totally laparoscopic resection of the gastric lesser curvature was performed using four trocars. The specimen, put in a retrieval bag, was withdrawn via the transgastric and esophageal route. Reconstruction of the stomach was performed using the intracorporeal technique. The procedure was successfully accomplished without intraoperative and postoperative complications. In conclusion, transoral specimen extraction after laparoscopic gastric resection is a safe and feasible operative procedure for selected patients with a large benign gastric tumor.

[311]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Granulocytic sarcoma of pediatric head and neck: An institutional experience.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2013 Aug;77(8):1364-6. doi: 10.1016/j.ijporl.2013.06.008. Epub 2013 Jun 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.ijporl.2013.06.008](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Roby BB; Drehner D; Sidman JD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Children's Hospitals and Clinics of Minnesota, Children's Specialty Center, 2530 Chicago Ave S., Suite 450, Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA; University of Minnesota Department of Otolaryngology, 420 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA. Electronic address: barne284@umn.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To demonstrate a case series of granulocytic sarcoma of the head and neck found in the pediatric population and review long-term outcomes. METHODS: A pathology database at a tertiary hospital was searched for patients with biopsy specimens from the head and neck diagnosed as granulocytic sarcoma. RESULTS: There were 6 cases between 1992 and 2004 that met inclusion criteria. Subjects' age ranged from 22 months to 14 years old. In three cases, the patients were diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) based on biopsy results; 2 patients were already diagnosed with AML when diagnosed with granulocytic sarcoma, and in 1 case, a relapse of AML was diagnosed. In all cases, patients began induction chemotherapy. Two patients died during induction chemotherapy from infection. The remaining 4 patients underwent bone marrow transplants. One patient had a relapse post-transplant and died. Only one patient was healthy two years post-transplant. CONCLUSION: The results of this series suggest granulocytic sarcoma must be on the differential when tumors present in the head and neck region in pediatric patients. In our series, 100% of the patients with granulocytic sarcoma had underlying AML. The long-term prognosis of patients with AML who developed granulocytic sarcoma is quite poor.

[312]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Malignant solitary fibrous tumor involving the liver.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jun 7;19(21):3354-7. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i21.3354.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3748/wjg.v19.i21.3354](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jakob M; Schneider M; Hoeller I; Laffer U; Kaderli R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Spitalzentrum Biel AG, CH-2501 Biel, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumors are predominantly benign and are most commonly found in the thoracic cavity and pleura; while reports exist in the literature of malignant solitary fibrous tumors and those located in extrathoracic organs, these cases are considered extremely rare. Herein, a case is reported of a malignant solitary fibrous tumor involving the liver that was diagnosed and treated in a 62-year-old woman. The patient presented with complaints of upper abdominal pain and unintentional weight loss. Computed tomography scan of the abdomen revealed a remarkably large mass, measuring 15 cm x 10 cm x 20 cm, which appeared to be unrelated to any particular organ. The intraoperative finding of a wide communication with the left

liver suggested hepatic origin, and served as an indicator for tumor resection via left hemihepatectomy. The diagnosis of solitary fibrous tumor and its malignant nature was confirmed by histological and immunohistochemical examination of the resected tissues. Hepatic solitary fibrous tumor is very rare, and surgery remains the mainstay of treatment. Due to limited reports of such tumors in the literature, little can be said about the benefit of adjuvant therapy and prognosis for the rare cases with malignant histological findings.

[313]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A 10-year analysis of cutaneous mesenchymal tumors (sarcomas and related entities) in a skin cancer center.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Dermatol. 2013 Jul 8. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-4632.2012.05484.x.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/j.1365-4632.2012.05484.x](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wollina U; Koch A; Hansel G; Schonlebe J; Kittner T; Pabst F; Haroske G; Nowak A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology and Allergology Institute of Pathology "Georg Schmorl" Departments of Radiology ENT, Head and Neck Surgery, and Plastic Surgery Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Emergency Medicine and Pain Management, Academic Teaching Hospital Dresden-Friedrichstadt, Dresden, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background Mesenchymal neoplasms (sarcomas) of skin are rare. Patients with sarcomas were analyzed over the last decade. Methods Over a 10-year period, we conducted a retrospective analysis of patients diagnosed and treated in an urban academic teaching hospital in Saxony, Germany. Clinical and pathologic files were used. Results We identified 65 adult patients with 67 primary cutaneous sarcomas. The mean age was 73.1 (+/-15.5) years with a male predominance (78.5%). None of the sarcomas was detected by a skin cancer screening program. The diagnosis was atypical fibroxanthoma (n = 41 patients with 43 tumors), cutaneous angiosarcoma (eight), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (two), nodular epithelioid cell sarcoma (one), Kaposi sarcoma (three), leiomyosarcoma (five), malignant fibrous histiocytoma (two), fibromyxoid sarcoma (one), and cutaneous angiomyxoma (two). The preferred tumor localization was the head and neck area (44 patients). Follow-up was 0.5-5.5 years (mean 18 +/- 12 months). We observed metastatic spread of atypical fibroxanthoma in 12.5%, demonstrating that this type of sarcoma can run an aggressive course. Mohs surgery is still the cornerstone of treatment, although new options in palliative or adjuvant treatment are available. Conclusions Mesenchymal neoplasms (sarcomas) are an important group of cutaneous malignancies. Awareness needs to be improved.

[314]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor: FDG PET/CT Findings With Pathologic Correlation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/RLU.0b013e3182952caa](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dong A; Wang Y; Dong H; Gong J; Cheng C; Zuo C; Lu J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Departments of Nuclear Medicine and daggerPathology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai; double daggerDepartment of Pathology, Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai; and section signDepartment of Radiology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** The aim of this study was to evaluate retrospectively F-FDG PET/CT findings of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT) and their correlation with the pathologic findings. **PATIENTS AND METHODS:** FDG PET/CT findings were reviewed in 5 patients with IMT and 1 patient with spindle cell sarcoma transformed from IMT. PET/CT scans were performed in all 6 patients before surgery. Follow-up FDG PET/CT scan was performed in 1 patient. The location, size, maximal standardized uptake value (SUVmax), and pathologic findings of the tumors were reviewed. The correlation between the FDG uptake and pathologic findings were analyzed. **RESULTS:** A total of 10 lesions were detected in all 6 patients. The tumor locations were liver (n = 3), retroperitoneum (n = 2), spleen (n = 1), lung (n = 1), and bone (n = 3). Seven IMTs and 1 spindle cell sarcoma transformed from IMT were confirmed by pathology. The mean SUVmax of the pathologically proven tumors was 10.9 +/- 5.5, with a high variability of SUVmax among tumors ranging from 3.3 to 20.8. The tumors (n = 7) with high cellularity had stronger FDG uptake, while the tumors (n = 1) with low cellularity had relatively low FDG uptake. The tumors with nuclear atypia and relatively high proliferative index had very strong FDG uptake, while those with low proliferative index or negative Ki-67 staining had relatively lower FDG uptake. One small tumor with abundant plasma cells showed high FDG uptake, while 1 large tumor with focal inflammatory cell infiltrate showed lower FDG uptake. One patient developed local recurrences and distant metastases revealed by the second FDG PET/CT scan 7 months after resection. **CONCLUSIONS:** FDG uptake in IMTs varied from low to high FDG uptake, which may be due to tumor cellularity, biological behaviors of the tumor cells, the composition and the proportion of inflammatory cells, and the extent of activation of the inflammatory cells. FDG PET/CT may

be useful for detection of the primary tumors, local recurrences, and distant metastases.

[315]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Systemic Thromboembolism After Deep Vein Thrombosis Caused by Uterine Myomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Forensic Med Pathol. 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAF.0b013e318298a456](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Srettabunjong S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A systemic thrombus embolization after deep vein thrombosis (DVT) caused by uterine myomas is very rare. The authors recently had experienced this association in a single 46-year-old Thai woman with previous healthy history and no other known risk factors for development of DVT. On arrival at a nearby small hospital, the deceased had presented with an abrupt onset of right hemiparesis, and 34 hours after admission to the hospital, she suddenly developed a cardiopulmonary collapse and was pronounced dead. Autopsy examination revealed that her death was attributed to massive pulmonary thromboembolism with systemic embolization through coexistent patent foramen ovale after DVT of her bilateral lower extremities caused by uterine myomas.

[316]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Submandibular juvenile fibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e411-3. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e318292c956.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e318292c956](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bede SY; Ismael WK; Abdullah BH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad, Bab-Almoadham; daggerOral and Maxillofacial Surgery Unit, Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital; and double daggerDepartment of Oral Diagnosis, College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This brief clinical study presents a case of a 2-year-old girl with a submandibular mass that caused erosion of the inferior border of the mandible. An incisional biopsy finding revealed juvenile fibromatosis, that is, a group of fibrous proliferations that have biologic behavior and histopathologic

pattern intermediate between those of benign fibrous lesions and fibrosarcoma. These lesions should be treated through wide surgical excision, and patients should be kept under regular follow-up because of their high recurrence rate.

[317]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Huge and rapidly growing superficial cutaneous leiomyosarcoma on the face: rare location and unusual presentation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e358-60. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182902e7c.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182902e7c](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Song H; Yeo I; Lee IJ; Park DH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Ajou University Hospital, Suwon, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Superficial leiomyosarcoma has an incidence of less than 3% of the cutaneous soft-tissue sarcomas, and 1% to 5% of the tumors occur on the face. Because of its rarity and unusual location, preoperative misdiagnosis is common. An 82-year-old woman visited with a preauricular huge and hemorrhagic mass. The mass developed 4 months ago and showed rapid progression. First impressions of the tumor were squamous cell carcinoma and keratoacanthoma. However, the biopsy indicated a high degree of suspicion of leiomyosarcoma. On the metastasis workup, there was no metastatic lesion. The patient underwent a wide excision with 3-cm margin, and the raw surface was covered with split-thickness skin graft. All resection margins were free of tumor, and the stage was IA according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer grading system. The skin graft was well taken, and the patient is well with no evidence of disease recurrence or metastasis after 18 months.

[318]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Embryonal sarcoma of the liver.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Surg Int. 2013 Jul 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00383-013-3344-](#)

[2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chocarro G; Amesty MV; Hernandez F; Chenu BG; Ortiz R; Hernandez S; Sanchez A; Gamez M; Santamaria ML; Tovar JA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Surgery, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, España, glrchocarro@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Embryonal sarcoma accounts for 6 % of liver tumors. This study reviews its features and the results of treatment in a

referral center. METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed liver tumors treated between 1995 and 2011. PRETEXT staging and biopsy were used to tailor chemotherapy according to SIOP protocols. Radical surgery was performed when possible. Complications and cumulative survival were the outcome endpoints. RESULTS: Six out of 156 primary liver tumors (four males and two females) were sarcomas. The mean age at diagnosis was 81 +/- 8.5 months. The most frequent finding was abdominal mass. Alfa-fetoprotein was normal. Imaging depicted heterogeneous tumors with septa, necrosis, and hemorrhagic areas. The diagnosis was ascertained by biopsy. Three tumors were located in the right lobe (PRETEXT II): two were bilobar (PRETEXT III) and one was in the left lobe (PRETEXT I). Two children had metastases at diagnosis and high-risk chemotherapy (vincristine, carboplatin, epirubicin) was administered with poor response. They died without operation 4 and 10 months later. Four patients with local disease underwent typical liver resections after chemotherapy (iphosphamide, vincristine, actinomycin D, and doxorubicin). Overall actuarial survival at 70 months was 66.6 %. CONCLUSIONS: Extended and metastatic embryonal sarcoma do poorly whereas localized tumors amenable to complete surgical removal after chemotherapy can cure.

[319]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Preoperative radiographic and histopathologic evaluation of central chondrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Orthop Trauma Surg. 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1007/s00402-013-1800-

Z

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yoshimura Y; Isobe KI; Arai H; Aoki K; Kito M; Kato H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Shinshu University School of Medicine, 3-1-1 Asahi, Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, Japan, yyoshim@shinshu-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Distinguishing grade 1 chondrosarcoma from grade 2 chondrosarcoma is critical both for planning the surgical procedure and for predicting the outcome. We aimed to review the preoperative radiographic and histologic findings, and to evaluate the reliability of preoperative grading. METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 17 patients diagnosed with central chondrosarcoma at our institution between 1996 and 2011. In these cases, we compared the preoperative and postoperative histologic grades, and evaluated the reliability of the preoperative histologic grading. We also assessed the preoperative radiographic findings obtained using plain radiography, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). RESULTS: Preoperative histologic grade was 1 in 12 patients, 2 in 4 patients, and 3 in 1 patient. However, 6 of the 12 cases classified as grade 1 before surgery were re-classified as grade 2

postoperatively. In the radiographic evaluation, grade 1 was suspected by the presence of a ring-and-arc pattern of calcification on plain radiography and CT and entrapped fat and ring-and-arc enhancement on MRI. Grades 2 and 3 were suspected by the absence of calcification and the presence of cortical penetration and endosteal scalloping on plain radiography and CT, as well as soft-tissue mass formation on MRI. CONCLUSION: Although the combination of radiographic interpretation and histologic findings may improve the accuracy of preoperative grading in chondrosarcoma, the establishment of a standard evaluation system with the histologic and radiographic findings and/or the development of new biologic markers are necessary for preoperative discrimination of low-grade chondrosarcoma from high-grade chondrosarcoma.

[320]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An isolated nasolacrimal duct osteoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):e319-20. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182869f57.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182869f57](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim JY; Kwon JH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Kosin University College of Medicine, Busan, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteomas of the nose and paranasal sinus are common benign tumors that can extend to surrounding structures and result in orbital or intracranial involvement. Presenting symptoms include facial pain, headache, cerebral symptoms, ocular symptoms, and so on, depending on the location and size of the tumor. They commonly occur within the frontal, ethmoid, maxillary, and sphenoid sinuses; however, there are rare cases of reported osteomas in the nasal cavity, turbinate, or orbit. Our case report describes a patient with nasolacrimal duct osteoma who presented with ipsilateral ocular pain, epiphora, and medial canthal swelling. We performed intranasal dacryocystorhinostomy using a nasal endoscope and removed the lacrimal duct osteoma. This report describes symptoms and management of an isolated nasolacrimal duct stone with a review of the literature.

[321]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Nasal bone osteoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):1503-4. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182902d4b.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182902d4b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Boffano P; Roccia F; Gallesio C; Garzaro M; Pecorari G
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Maxillofacial Surgery Head and Neck
Department University of Turin Turin, Italy paolo.boffano@gmail.com
Otorhinolaryngology Institute, University of Turin, Turin, Italy.

[322]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chondroblastoma of the temporal bone.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Jul;24(4):1495-6. doi:
10.1097/SCS.0b013e3182700d0a.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SCS.0b013e3182700d0a](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yollu U; Ibrahimov M; Aslan M; Yilmaz YZ; Yener M;
Karaman E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Istanbul University Istanbul, Turkey
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[323]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myopericytoma of the external auditory canal and tragus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Laryngol Otol. 2013 Jun 28:1-4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1017/S0022215113001357](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chotey NA; Naidu TK; Naidoo V; Naidoo J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anatomical Pathology, Nelson R
Mandela School of Medicine, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, KwaZulu-
Natal, South Africa.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Myopericytoma is a relatively recently
described skin and soft tissue tumour that demonstrates perivascular myoid cell
or pericytic differentiation. Whilst the range of anatomical locations has
expanded to include visceral locations, head and neck myopericytomas are
rarely documented. There have been no previous reports of aural
myopericytoma. Case report: This paper reports the clinicopathological features
of a biopsy-proven, slow-growing, 20 x 20 mm, polypoid myopericytoma that
involved the external auditory canal and tragus in an 18-year-old woman.
Excision was curative. Conclusion: Heightened clinicopathological awareness of
the expanding anatomical distribution of myopericytoma is critical to its
diagnosis when it presents in unusual and novel locations. Myopericytoma
should be added to the range of external auditory canal neoplasms, especially
those characterised by an admixture of spindle cells and a prominence of blood
vessels, including those with a haemangiopericytomatous pattern.

[324]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An undescribed coexistence of benign metastasizing leiomyoma in the lung with serous borderline tumor of the ovary.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Gynaecol Oncol. 2013;34(2):193-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gan MF; Lu HS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Taizhou Hospital of Taizhou Enze Medical Group, Zhejiang, China. tzdoctor@163.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pulmonary benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML) is a rare disease occurring predominantly in women of reproductive age and usually develops several years after the resection of a uterine leiomyoma. Serous borderline tumor (SBT) occurs most frequently in the ovary originated from sex hormone dependence. This report describes such a co-existing case. A 46-year-old woman developed a uterine leiomyoma co-existing SBT of the right ovary ten years ago and then underwent abdominal total hysterectomy and right side oophorectomy. In 2008, she developed a co-existing pulmonary BML and SBT of the left ovary. Left side oophorectomy was performed and no further therapeutic actions were taken. The patient is currently alive and well. To the authors' knowledge, this is the first case of a coexisting BML and SBT. Herein, they describe the clinicopathological features of BML and the possible existence of a close causative association between BML and SBT.

[325]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - HPA1 and components of the hedgehog signaling pathway are increased in untreated alveolar orbital rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Experiment Ophthalmol. 2013 Jun 18. doi: 10.1111/ceo.12139.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1111/ceo.12139](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tang WQ; Hei Y; Kang L; Xiao LH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Ophthalmology, the First Affiliated Hospital of General Hospital of People's Liberation Army, No. 51 Fucheng Road, Beijing 100048, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: To assess the activities of heparanase-1 (HPA1) and elements of the hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway in alveolar orbital rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS). METHODS: Specimens (n = 23) were divided into two groups, those from patients with preoperative chemoradiotherapy, or untreated patients; six samples of normal extraocular muscle were used as a normal muscle group. The presence of HPA1, patched (PTCH), smoothed (SMO), and glioma-associated oncogene homolog-1 (GLI1) protein expression was determined in 23 cases of archival paraffin-embedded alveolar orbital RMS after immunohistochemistry. RNA was

extracted from three groups of paraffin-embedded specimens and mRNA expressions of HPA1, SMO, GLI1 compared using nested RT-PCR and a limiting dilution analysis. RESULTS: The HPA1, PTCH, SMO and GLI1 protein was expressed in 91.3% , 87.0% , 91.3% and 78.3% respectively of the alveolar orbital RMS specimens. Untreated RMS samples tended to stain intensely but staining was relatively weak in tissue obtained from the chemoradiotherapy group. The expression levels of HPA1, SMO, GLI1 mRNA in untreated and chemoradiotherapy groups paralleled that seen with immunology, and there were no significant differences in HPA1, SMO, GLI1 mRNA levels between the chemoradiotherapy group and the normal muscle group ($P > 0.05$). However, the mRNA in the untreated group were all significantly higher than those in the chemoradiotherapy and normal muscle groups ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSIONS: Both HPA1 and Hh signaling pathway are involved in the pathogenesis of alveolar orbital rhabdomyosarcoma, however, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy appears to significantly inhibit their upregulation.

[326]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary alveolar soft part sarcoma arising from the cerebellopontine angle.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Childs Nerv Syst. 2013 Jun 22.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00381-013-2193-](http://1007/s00381-013-2193-6)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ahn SH; Lee JY; Wang KC; Park SH; Cheon JE; Phi JH; Kim SK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery, Seoul National University Children's Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, 101 Daehak-ro, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 110-744, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS), a rare soft tissue malignant neoplasm, frequently metastasizes to the brain. However, primary intracranial ASPS is extremely rare. We present a case of primary intracranial ASPS arising from the cerebellopontine angle (CPA) without demonstrable systemic lesions. CASE REPORT: An 11-year-old girl presented with a recurrent tumor in the right CPA after a partial resection and radiation therapy (RT). Near-total resection with a minimal tumor left in the jugular foramen was performed. The pathological diagnosis was ASPS. There was no evidence of primary extracranial tumors. She underwent adjuvant chemotherapy and gamma knife surgery. At 29 months after the second surgery, magnetic resonance imaging revealed multifocal enhancing lesions at the prepontine cistern, right CPA and medulla oblongata, despite intensive treatment. However, extracranial metastasis was not noted. This case suggested a poor outcome of primary intracranial ASPS, similar to extracranial ASPS.

[327]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma: Timisoara ENT Department's experience.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2013 Jul;77(7):1186-9. doi: 10.1016/j.ijporl.2013.04.035. Epub 2013 Jun 2.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.ijporl.2013.04.035](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Iovanescu G; Ruja S; Cotulbea S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania. Electronic address: giovanescu@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is a histologically benign, but very aggressive and destructive tumor found exclusively in young males. The management of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma has changed in recent years, but it still continues to be a challenge for the multidisciplinary head and neck surgical team. **OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study was to review a series of 30 patients describing the treatment approach used and studying the outcome of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma in the ENT Department Timisoara, Romania for a period of 30 years. **METHODS:** The patients were diagnosed and treated during the years 1981-2011. All patients were male. Tumors were classified using Radkowski's staging system. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging allowed for accurate diagnosis and staging of the tumors. Biopsies were not performed. Surgery represented the gold standard for treatment of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma. All patients had the tumor removed by an external approach, endoscopic surgical approach not being employed in this series of patients. **RESULTS:** All patients were treated surgically. Surgical techniques performed were: Denker-Rouge technique in 13 cases (43.33%), paralateral nasal technique in 7 cases (23.33%), retropalatine technique in 5 cases (16.66%) and transpalatine technique in 5 cases (16.66%). No preoperative tumor embolization was performed. The recurrence rate was 16.66%. The follow-up period ranged from 1 year to 12 years. **CONCLUSIONS:** Management of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma remains a surgical challenge. Clinical evaluation and surgical experience are very important in selecting the proper approach. A multidisciplinary team, with an experienced surgeon and good collaboration with the anesthesiologist are needed for successful surgical treatment.

[328]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Febrile response following megaprosthesis replacement for primary bone sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Orthopedics. 2013 Jun;36(6):e695-9. doi: 10.3928/01477447-20130523-11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3928/01477447-20130523-11](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim W; Han I; Lee SA; Cho HS; Kim HS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The presence of early postoperative fever after megaprosthesis replacement surgery is a concern for orthopedic oncologists due to the possibility of infection. The aims of the current study were to determine the incidences and patterns of fever and factors associated with its development and to determine the clinical significance of fever after megaprosthesis replacement surgery. Seventy-one patients who had undergone megaprosthesis reconstruction for previously unoperated localized lower-extremity osteosarcoma were reviewed. No patient had evidence of infection preoperatively. Mean patient age was 23.72±16.84 years (range, 6.7-74 years), and average follow-up was 59.5 months (range, 4-240 months). Five postoperative surgical wound infections (4 deep, 1 superficial) occurred on postoperative days 5, 13, 14, 20, and 21. Fevers (body temperature of 38 degrees C or higher) were present in 62 patients (87.3%) at some point during the first 2 postoperative weeks. Peak body temperature was observed on postoperative day 1 in 62% of the febrile patients. Of the 62 febrile patients, 94% were relieved of fever by postoperative day 5. No significant association was observed between the presence of fever and surgical wound infection. Body temperature curves in patients with infection showed that several atypical patterns, such as multiple fever peaks and persistent fever, were accompanied by physical findings within the normalization period. Fever during the first 5 postoperative days is common after megaprosthesis replacement for bone sarcomas and seems to be a normal physiologic response to surgery. However, atypical fever patterns or additional physical findings require investigation.

[329]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - 18F-FDG PET/CT in a Rare Malignant Extraskelatal Osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Sep;38(9):e367-9. doi: 10.1097/RLU.0b013e3182868ace.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1097/RLU.0b013e3182868ace](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cao Q; Lu M; Huebner T; Dilsizian V; Chen W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Departments of Diagnostic Radiology and Nuclear Medicine and daggerPathology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Extraskeletal osteosarcoma (EO) is a rare malignancy and its FDG PET/CT imaging is seldom reported. We present staging and restaging images of a FDG PET/CT imaging in an EO originating from paraspinous musculature. Initial staging FDG PET/CT scan showed increased metabolism of a mass in the right paraspinous region without nodal or distant metastasis. The patient underwent tumor resection and radiation therapy with a pathological diagnosis of EO. Restaging FDG PET/CT imaging demonstrated postsurgical changes without nodal or distant metastasis. This case demonstrates the clinical relevance of FDG PET/CT imaging for staging and restaging EO.

[330]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - FDG PET/CT Findings of Superficial Angiomyxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/RLU.0b013e3182995e15](https://doi.org/10.1097/RLU.0b013e3182995e15)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishio J; Iwasaki H; Aoki M; Nabeshima K; Naito M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the *Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery and daggerPathology, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Superficial angiomyxoma, also known as cutaneous myxoma, is a rare but distinctive soft tissue tumor characterized by a sparse proliferation of spindle-shaped cells in a prominent myxoid matrix with numerous thin-walled blood vessels. We present a case of a pathologically proven superficial angiomyxoma arising in the first web space of the left hand of a 39-year-old man. Integrated PET/CT images showed mild focal FDG uptake in a subcutaneous soft tissue mass, with a maximum standardized uptake value of 2.94.

[331]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extraskeletal Intraspinial Mesenchymal Chondrosarcoma; 18F-FDG PET/CT Finding.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Jul 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/RLU.0b013e3182815cd5](https://doi.org/10.1097/RLU.0b013e3182815cd5)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee E; Lee HY; Choe G; Kim KJ; Lee WW; Kim SE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Departments of *Nuclear Medicine, daggerPathology, and double daggerNeurosurgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, 300 Gumi-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-707, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma is a rare and aggressive form of chondrosarcoma. The extraskeletal intraspinal type is even rare among the mesenchymal chondrosarcoma cases. We presented a case of a 17-year-old boy pathologically diagnosed with intraspinal mesenchymal chondrosarcoma. MRI showed multiple intradural extramedullary masses with contrast enhancement, without the evidence of brain lesion. On F-FDG PET/CT, hypermetabolism was observed in the lesions matched with enhancement on spine MRI. The lesions were well differentiated from spinal cord. In the case of hypermetabolic lesion in intradural and extramedullary lesion of the spinal cord, mesenchymal chondrosarcoma should be considered for the differential diagnosis.

[332]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Plexiform Fibromyxoma (Plexiform Angiomyxoid Myofibroblastic Tumor) of Stomach: An Unusual Presentation as a Fistulating Abscess.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Pathol. 2013 Jun 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1066896913492198](https://doi.org/10.1177/1066896913492198)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lee PW; Yau DT; Lau PP; Chan JK

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Plexiform fibromyxoma (plexiform angiomyxoid myofibroblastic tumor) is a rare benign mesenchymal tumor of stomach. The plexiform growth of bland-looking spindly cells in a richly vascularized fibromyxoid stroma is distinctive. The described cases are solid tumors associated with ulceration, with the patients presenting with symptoms related to the ulcer or mass effect of the tumor. We report an unusual case presenting as a fistulating abscess. A 42-year-old woman presented with abdominal pain, fever, and elevated white cell count. Computed tomography scan revealed a 12-cm cavitating mass in the gastric antrum, with fistulation to the gastric lumen through an ulcer. Histologic examination showed transmural involvement of the stomach by plexiform islands of fibromyxoid tumor with interspersed delicate capillaries. There was a pseudocyst-like component. The unusual presentation therefore broadens the clinical and pathologic spectrum of this rare tumor type.

[333]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST): lesser known facts.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Imaging. 2013 Jul 8. pii: S0899-7071(13)00132-0. doi: 10.1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.005.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.clinimag.2013.04.005

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - O'Regan KN; Shinagare AB; Saboo SS; Ramaiya NH; Jagannathan JP; Tirumani SH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Cork University Hospital, Wilton, Cork, Ireland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In an era of molecular targeted therapy, patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) are living longer and are often followed with imaging. Therefore, it is important for the radiologists to be aware of the atypical subtypes of GIST, implications of molecular makeup, its behavior, and the uncommon metastatic sites. The aim of this pictorial review is to illustrate the lesser-known aspects of GIST including histological and molecular classifications, syndromes associated with GIST, and uncommon metastatic sites.

[334]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dynamic obstruction of the left main coronary artery ostium by a papillary fibroelastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cardiovasc Pathol. 2013 Jul 15. pii: S1054-8807(13)00139-7. doi: 10.1016/j.carpath.2013.05.004.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.carpath.2013.05.004

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Napp LC; Baraki H; Kutschka I; Bredt M; Brehm MU; Bauersachs J; Bavendiek U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology and Angiology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany. Electronic address: napp.christian@mh-hannover.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Benign tumours of the heart are usually detected as incidental findings during echocardiography. Most cases are intracardiac tumours, with myxoma being the most frequent entity. We present images of a patient with acute myocardial infarction and a concomitant extracardiac benign tumour in the aortic root. METHODS: Transesophageal echocardiography, coronary computed tomography angiography, cardiac surgery and histology of the excised tumour were performed. RESULTS: A mobile mass was found in the aortic root obstructing the left main coronary artery ostium during diastole. Coronary CT angiography indicated severe coronary artery disease and the patient underwent bypass surgery and excision of the tumour. The excised tumour was identified as papillary fibroelastoma. CONCLUSIONS: Papillary fibroelastoma is the second most benign tumour of the heart. More than other tumours it is prone to embolization. Extracardiac

location as in our case is very rare but dangerous since embolization may occur spontaneously or associated with catheterization.

[335]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Leiomyosarcoma: A Rare Tumor of the Thyroid.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Endocr Pathol. 2013 Jun 1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12022-013-9251-](http://1007/s12022-013-9251-1)

[1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tanboon J; Keskkool P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok Noi, Bangkok, 10700, Thailand, jtanboon@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary leiomyosarcoma of the thyroid gland is uncommon. To date, 20 cases have been reported in English in the literature. The tumors usually present in elderly patients with female predilection and are associated with poor clinical outcome. Herein, we report an additional case of primary thyroid leiomyosarcoma in a 64-year-old woman. She underwent total thyroidectomy and later was discovered to have multiple lung and liver metastases. The patient died 3 months after surgery. The major differential diagnoses including undifferentiated (anaplastic) carcinoma of the thyroid, spindle cell variant of medullary thyroid carcinoma, spindle cell tumor with thymus-like differentiation, uncommon primary tumor of the thyroid and metastatic tumors with predominant spindle cells are discussed.

[336]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Falcine and parasagittal chondrosarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Neurosci. 2013 Jun 8. pii: S0967-5868(13)00051-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jocn.2013.01.004.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.jocn.2013.01.004

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Safaee M; Clark AJ; Tihan T; Parsa AT; Bloch O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurological Surgery, University of California, San Francisco, 505 Parnassus Ave., Room 779M, San Francisco, CA 94143-0112, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Intracranial chondrosarcomas are primary cartilaginous neoplasms that represent 6% of all skull base tumors. Intracranial extraskeletal chondrosarcomas are more rare, often arising from the meninges at the falx, tentorium, or cerebral convexity. They are generally characterized as classical or mesenchymal, with the latter associated with worse outcomes. We present our institutional series of falcine and parasagittal chondrosarcomas along with a review of the literature. Although skull base chondrosarcomas pose significant

challenges due to their invasive biology and proximity to vital brainstem structures and cranial nerves, intracranial extraskeletal chondrosarcomas are generally associated with a good prognosis. Our review of the literature identified 29 patients with falcine and parasagittal chondrosarcomas. There were six recurrences, five among patients with the mesenchymal subtype and one in a patient with the classical subtype. All deaths occurred in patients with the mesenchymal subtype. Management of skull base chondrosarcomas is controversial but extraskeletal intracranial tumors can generally be managed by surgical resection alone. Treatment should be tailored to the biology of the tumor, with radiation therapy reserved for patients with the mesenchymal subtype.

[337]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High-grade intracranial chondrosarcoma presenting with haemorrhage.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Neurosci. 2013 Jun 5. pii: S0967-5868(13)00057-X. doi: 10.1016/j.jocn.2012.10.036.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jocn.2012.10.036](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Little A; Chung C; Perez-Ordóñez B; Mikulis D; Valiante TA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondrosarcomas are rare sarcomas that produce malignant cartilage, infrequently arising as a primary intracranial tumour. We present a patient with intracranial chondrosarcoma with intratumoural haemorrhage arising in an unusual location and with unusual imaging findings. A 46-year-old man presented with headache, nausea, and vomiting over the previous 24 hours. Physical and neurological examinations were normal. Cranial CT scans and MRI revealed a large right pre-frontal (subdural) and interhemispheric heterogeneous density associated with a frontal, partially calcified mass and midline shift. An awake craniotomy was performed. With the intra-operative quick section favouring subdural hematoma, the lesion was subtotally resected. Follow-up imaging confirmed residual mass. Pathology examination revealed a high-grade malignant neoplasm with chondroid differentiation, diagnosed as conventional Grade III chondrosarcoma. The patient was referred to oncology for follow-up and radiation therapy. Intracranial chondrosarcoma was first reported in 1899, and since then continues to be an extremely rare malignancy of the brain. These tumours commonly present as extra-axial masses, originating from the skull base, and produce symptoms due to progressive enlargement and compression of local structures. Unusual presentations of these tumours, such as vascularity, intratumoural haemorrhage, and intra-axial location, may complicate pre-surgical decision

making by altering the provisional diagnosis prior to intervention. This patient emphasises the importance of careful analysis and incorporation of imaging findings into surgical decision making. Specific imaging characteristics that, in such unusual situations, are suggestive of chondrosarcoma should motivate an aggressive surgical approach to optimise adjuvant interventions.

[338]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intradural extramedullary lesion of the conus medullaris.
Solitary fibrous tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Neurosci. 2013 May;20(5):715, 765.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Montano N; Rigante L; Papacci F; Novello M; Lauriola L; Meglio M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Neurosurgery, Catholic University School of Medicine, Largo Gemelli n. 8, Rome 00173, Italy.

[339]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Immunotherapy of sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Opin Oncol. 2013 Jul;25(4):390-7. doi: 10.1097/CCO.0b013e3283622c8a.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/CCO.0b013e3283622c8a](#)

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INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, USA.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE OF REVIEW: To describe the current advances in immunotherapy and how they can be applied to sarcoma. This review will discuss the recent literature and selected clinical trials. Evidence supporting treatment with immunotherapy alone in sarcoma will be reviewed, as will the potential incorporation of immunotherapy into treatment for sarcoma. RECENT FINDINGS: Sarcoma, cancer of the connective tissues, frequently strikes young people, comprising a large percentage of cancer in children and young adults, but may occur at any age. Although molecularly targeted inhibitors are of great interest in treating sarcoma patients, immunotherapy is emerging as a plausible therapeutic modality because of the recent advances in other cancer types that may be translated to sarcoma. The licensing of ipilimumab and sipuleucel-T for cancer, and the remarkable success of immunotherapy for some childhood cancers, suggest a role for immunotherapy in the treatment of tumors like sarcoma. SUMMARY: Sarcoma is a disease for which new treatments are needed. Immunotherapies have different

mechanisms of action from most current therapies and could work in concert with them. Recent advances in sarcoma biology and cancer immunotherapy suggest that our knowledge of the immune system has reached the point where it can be used to augment both targeted and multimodality therapy for sarcoma.

[340]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - In vitro responses of neurofibroma fibroblasts, mast cells and Schwann cells obtained from patients with neurofibromatosis 1 to 308-nm excimer light and/or vitamin D

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Dermatol. 2013 Jul 16. doi: 10.1111/1346-8138.12242.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/1346-8138.12242](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nakayama J; Sato C; Imafuku S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Fukuoka University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibroblasts, mast cells and Schwann cells were isolated from neurofibromas of patients with neurofibromatosis 1, and their responses to 308-nm excimer light irradiation and/or vitamin D₃ or an analog (tacalcitol; 1,24-dihydroxyvitamin D₃) were examined in vitro. Excimer light irradiation (300 mJ/cm²) suppressed the growth of all three cell types. Exposure to 10⁻⁷ mol/L of 1α,25(OH)₂D₃ (VD₃) or tacalcitol suppressed the growth of fibroblasts and mast cells, but not Schwann cells. These results suggest that the different neurofibroma cell types show different responses to VD₃. A combination of excimer light irradiation and VD₃ is necessary to suppress the growth of neurofibroma cells in vivo.

[341]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The role of 3-dimensional echocardiography in the diagnosis and management of mitral valve disease: myxomatous valve disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cardiol Clin. 2013 May;31(2):203-15. doi: 10.1016/j.ccl.2013.03.002. Epub 2013 Apr 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ccl.2013.03.002](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tsang W; Freed BH; Lang RM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Cardiology, Toronto General Hospital, University Health Network, University of Toronto, 200 Elizabeth Street, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2C4, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxomatous mitral valve (MV) disease is a spectrum that ranges from fibroelastic deficiency to Barlow's disease. Diagnosis has been greatly aided by the use of 3-dimensional echocardiography, which improves not only the accuracy of lesion localization but also the quantification

of the associated mitral regurgitation. These improvements in turn have altered MV surgical repair techniques and percutaneous interventions.

[342]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The role of echocardiography in the management of patients with myxomatous disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Cardiol Clin.* 2013 May;31(2):217-29. doi: 10.1016/j.ccl.2013.03.009.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ccl.2013.03.009

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Messika-Zeitoun D; Topilsky Y; Enriquez-Sarano M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, AP-HP, Bichat Hospital, 46 rue Henri Huchard, Paris 75018, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Degenerative mitral regurgitation (MR), the leading cause of organic MR in western countries, is primarily characterized by mitral valve prolapse but encompasses a wide spectrum of anatomic lesions from fibroelastic deficiency (localized prolapse segment often associated with ruptured chordae) to diffuse myxomatous degeneration (Barlow's disease, diffuse excessive tissue with multiple valvular segments involved). Echocardiography is the method of choice to evaluate patients with degenerative MR and plays a crucial role in clinical management. It allows accurate assessment of MR severity, left ventricular and atrial consequences, etiology, mechanisms and anatomic lesions and consequently defines the probability of mitral valve repair.

[343]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Recurrent ossifying fibroma of the maxillary sinus in an adult patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Pathologica.* 2013 Feb;105(1):11-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cabibi D; Speciale R; Lorusso F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Human Pathology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy. cabibidaniela@virgilio.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In some aspects, the terminology of fibro-osseous lesions of the head remain equivocal. The WHO classification suggested to group cemento-ossifying fibroma and ossifying fibroma under the term "ossifying fibroma". Based on the different age of onset, localization and risk of recurrence, two types have been described: "juvenile ossifying fibroma", with early age of onset, which needs to be treated with wide surgical resection due to the high risk of recurrence; and "adult ossifying fibroma", arising in adult patients, with low recurrence rate, properly treated by conservative surgery. We describe a case of an "adult ossifying fibroma" of a 57-year-old woman with

several relapses, for whom conservative therapy was inadequate. We think that the “early” age of onset should not be included among the essential characteristics of ossifying fibroma with a high risk of recurrence.

[344]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Conditional Survival Is Greater Than Overall Survival at Diagnosis in Patients With Osteosarcoma and Ewing’s Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2013 Jul 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11999-013-3147-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miller BJ; Lynch CF; Buckwalter JA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, University of Iowa, 200 Hawkins Dr., 01015 JPP, Iowa City, IA, 52246, USA, benjamin-j-miller@uiowa.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Conditional survival is a measure of the risk of mortality given that a patient has survived a defined period of time. These estimates are clinically helpful, but have not been reported previously for osteosarcoma or Ewing’s sarcoma. QUESTIONS/PURPOSES: We determined the conditional survival of patients with osteosarcoma and Ewing’s sarcoma given survival of 1 or more years. METHODS: We used the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program database to investigate cases of osteosarcoma and Ewing’s sarcoma in patients younger than 40 years from 1973 to 2009. The SEER Program is managed by the National Cancer Institute and provides survival data gathered from population-based cancer registries. We used an actuarial life table analysis to determine any cancer cause-specific 5-year survival estimates conditional on 1 to 5 years of survival after diagnosis. We performed a similar analysis to determine 20-year survival from the time of diagnosis. RESULTS: The estimated 5-year survival improved each year after diagnosis. For local/regional osteosarcoma, the 5-year survival improved from 74.8% at baseline to 91.4% at 5 years-meaning that if a patient with localized osteosarcoma lives for 5 years, the chance of living for another 5 years is 91.4%. Similarly, the 5-year survivals for local/regional Ewing’s sarcoma improved from 72.9% at baseline to 92.5% at 5 years, for metastatic osteosarcoma 35.5% at baseline to 85.4% at 5 years, and for metastatic Ewing’s sarcoma 31.7% at baseline to 83.6% at 5 years. The likelihood of 20-year cause-specific survival from the time of diagnosis in osteosarcoma and Ewing’s sarcoma was almost 90% or greater after 10 years of survival, suggesting that while most patients will remain disease-free indefinitely, some experience cancer-related complications years after presumed eradication. CONCLUSIONS: The 5-year survival estimates of osteosarcoma and Ewing’s sarcoma improve with each additional year of patient survival. Knowledge of a changing risk profile is useful in counseling patients with time. The presence of

cause-specific mortality decades after treatment supports lifelong monitoring in this population. LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: Level II, prognostic study. See the Instructions for Authors for a complete description of levels of evidence.

[345]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical relevance of pharmacogenetics in gastrointestinal stromal tumor treatment in the era of personalized therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pharmacogenomics. 2013 Jun;14(8):941-56. doi: 10.2217/pgs.13.63.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 2217/pgs.13.63](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Angelini S; Ravegnini G; Fletcher JA; Maffei F; Hrelia P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pharmacy & Biotechnology, Via Irnerio 48, 40126 Alma Mater Studiorum-University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. s.angelini@unibo.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is a well-recognized and now relatively well-understood mesenchymal tumor. Before the imatinib era, the treatment of metastatic GIST was frustrating owing to its refractoriness to conventional chemotherapy and radiotherapy. After a metastatic GIST patient was granted compassionate use of imatinib in 2000, the treatment of this disease has emerged as a model for the development of other molecularly targeted therapies. In this article the authors review how tumor genotypes, in particular KIT and PDGFRA mutational analysis, have been integrated in the optimal clinical management of GIST patients. The authors also discuss the potential practical relevance of pharmacogenetics, which, integrated with therapeutic drug monitoring, should receive greater consideration, with the aim of personalized therapy.

[346]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Amyloid precursor-like protein 2 suppresses irradiation-induced apoptosis in Ewing sarcoma cells and is elevated in immune-evasive Ewing sarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Biol Ther. 2013 Jun 21;14(8).

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Peters HL; Yan Y; Nordgren TM; Cutucache CE; Joshi SS; Solheim JC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer and Allied Diseases; University of Nebraska Medical Center; Omaha, NE USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Despite surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy treatments, the children, adolescents and young adults who are diagnosed with metastasized Ewing sarcoma face a dismal prognosis. Amyloid precursor-like protein 2 (APLP2) has recently been implicated in the survival of cancer cells

and in our current study, APLP2's contribution to the survival of Ewing sarcoma cells was examined. APLP2 was readily detected in all Ewing sarcoma cell lines analyzed by western blotting, with the TC71 Ewing sarcoma cells expressing the lowest level of APLP2 among the lines. While irradiation induces apoptosis in TC71 Ewing sarcoma cells (as we determined by quantifying the proportion of cells in the sub-G 1 population), transfection of additional APLP2 into TC71 decreased irradiation-induced apoptosis. Consistent with these findings, in parallel studies, we noted that isolates of the TC71 cell line that survived co-culture with lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cells (which kill by inducing apoptosis in target cells) displayed increased expression of APLP2, in addition to smaller sub-G 1 cell populations after irradiation. Together, these findings suggest that APLP2 lowers the sensitivity of Ewing sarcoma cells to radiotherapy-induced apoptosis and that APLP2 expression is increased in Ewing sarcoma cells able to survive exposure to cytotoxic immune cells.

[347]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of lipoma of lateral anterior neck treated with surgical enucleation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dent Res J (Isfahan). 2012 Dec;9(Suppl 2):S225-8. doi: 10.4103/1735-3327.109764.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/1735-](#)

[3327.109764](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Grecchi F; Zollino I; Candotto V; Gallo F; Rubino G; Bianchi R; Carinci F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, Galeazzi Hospital, Milan, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipoma arise in almost 50% of all soft tumours. The neck lipomas are rare tumours that may present as painless masses with slow growth, in the lateral portions of the neck. Some lipomas, such as the one studied in our case, grow deep in the subcutaneous tissue, in close contact with muscles. Here, we report a case of lipoma extending from pre-tragal region up to the ascending branch of the mandible in a 62 year old man, treated with enucleation. The inferior margin of lipoma involved the pharyngeal and the superior margin was achieved by the top of the skull base. The mass of lipoma caused breathing difficulties in the patient, preventing regular sleep. No complication was recorded in the post-operative period and no further surgery was performed. The complete resolution after one year's follow-up, together with the rarity of the anatomical site, makes this case worthy of description. A correct diagnosis facilitated removal of this lesion with a surgical method.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chemotherapy of skull base chordoma tailored on responsiveness of patient-derived tumor cells to rapamycin.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neoplasia. 2013 Jul;15(7):773-82.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ricci-Vitiani L; Runci D; D'Alessandris QG; Cenci T; Martini M; Bianchi F; Maira G; Stancato L; De Maria R; Larocca LM; Pallini R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Haematology, Oncology and Molecular Medicine, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Skull base chordomas are challenging tumors due to their deep surgical location and resistance to conventional radiotherapy. Chemotherapy plays a marginal role in the treatment of chordoma resulting from lack of preclinical models due to the difficulty in establishing tumor cell lines and valuable in vivo models. Here, we established a cell line from a recurrent clival chordoma. Cells were cultured for more than 30 passages and the expression of the chordoma cell marker brachyury was monitored using both immunohistochemistry and Western blot. Sensitivity of chordoma cells to the inhibition of specific signaling pathways was assessed through testing of a commercially available small molecule kinase inhibitor library. In vivo tumorigenicity was evaluated by grafting chordoma cells onto immunocompromised mice and established tumor xenografts were treated with rapamycin. Rapamycin was administered to the donor patient and its efficacy was assessed on follow-up neuroimaging. Chordoma cells maintained brachyury expression at late passages and generated xenografts closely mimicking the histology and phenotype of the parental tumor. Rapamycin was identified as an inhibitor of chordoma cell proliferation. Molecular analyses on tumor cells showed activation of the mammalian target of rapamycin signaling pathway and mutation of KRAS gene. Rapamycin was also effective in reducing the growth of chordoma xenografts. On the basis of these results, our patient received rapamycin therapy with about six-fold reduction of the tumor growth rate upon 10-month follow-up neuroimaging. This is the first case of chordoma in whom chemotherapy was tailored on the basis of the sensitivity of patient-derived tumor cells.

[348]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Phase II study of personalized peptide vaccination for refractory bone and soft tissue sarcoma patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Sci. 2013 Jul 6. doi: 10.1111/cas.12226.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1111/cas.12226](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Takahashi R; Ishibashi Y; Hiraoka K; Matsueda S; Kawano K; Kawahara A; Kage M; Ohshima K; Yamanaka R; Shichijo S; Shirouzu K; Itoh K; Sasada T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Refractory bone and soft tissue sarcomas are challenging diseases to treat because of their robustness to chemotherapy. Although cancer vaccines have the potential to become an attractive treatment modality, their progress has been hampered by the presence of many subtypes of sarcomas and different human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-types. We investigated whether personalized peptide vaccination (PPV) would be feasible for the vast majority of sarcoma patients. Twenty refractory bone and soft tissue sarcoma patients with nine different subtypes and 11 different HLA-class IA phenotypes were enrolled in this study. A maximum of four HLA-matched peptides showing higher peptide-specific IgG responses in pre-vaccination plasma were selected from 31 pooled peptide candidates applicable for the HLA-A2, -A3, -A11, -A24, -A26, -A31, and -A33 types, and were subcutaneously administered weekly for 6 weeks and bi-weekly thereafter. Measurement of peptide-specific CTL and IgG responses along with other laboratory analyses were conducted before and after vaccination. No patients were excluded by either sarcoma subtypes or different HLA-types. No severe adverse events associated with PPV were observed in any patients. Peptide-specific immunological boosting was observed in the post-vaccination samples from the majority of patients. Tumor reduction of the lung metastasis and a long stable disease was observed in each case, and the median overall survival time of the 20 cases was 9.6 months. Taken together, PPV could be feasible for the vast majority of refractory sarcoma patients because of the safety and higher rates of immunological responses regardless of the presence of different sarcoma subtypes and various HLA-types.

[349]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Everolimus treatment of abdominal lymphangioleiomyoma in five women with sporadic lymphangioleiomyomatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med J Aust. 2013;199(2):121-3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5694/mja12.11567](#) [pii]

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mohammadih AM; Bowler SD; Silverstone EJ; Glanville AR; Yates DH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia. deborahy88@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare systemic disease of young women arising from mutations in the tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) genes, TSC1 or TSC2. This disrupts the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway, affecting cellular proliferation and growth. mTOR inhibitors are a promising novel therapy in LAM. The mTOR inhibitor sirolimus is reported to produce resolution of lymphatic abnormalities in LAM, but the efficacy of the mTOR inhibitor everolimus has not been assessed. We aimed to examine the efficacy of everolimus on lymphatic abnormalities in LAM.

DESIGN, SETTING AND PARTICIPANTS: Open-label treatment of five patients with sporadic LAM (sLAM) and abdominopelvic and lung involvement at the outpatient LAM clinic of a tertiary city teaching hospital. Clinical data were collected during treatment of the women and included regular clinical reviews, everolimus levels, lung function and computed tomography assessment before and after 6 months of everolimus treatment. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Symptoms and level of resolution of lymphangiomyomas. RESULTS: All five women experienced significant shrinkage or complete resolution of the lymphangiomyomas during treatment. In one woman, cessation of everolimus resulted in recurrence of symptoms. Adverse events were compatible with the known side-effect profile of everolimus, but overall the drug was well tolerated. CONCLUSIONS: This is the first report to suggest that everolimus has efficacy in the treatment of lymphangiomyoma and chylous ascites in sLAM.

[350]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Therapeutic cytodifferentiation in alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma without genetic change of the PAX3-FKHR chimeric fusion gene: a case study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Hum Cell. 2013 Jun 25.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#) [1007/s13577-013-0067-](#)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hakozaiki M; Hojo H; Tajino T; Yamada H; Kikuchi S; Kikuta A; Konno S; Abe M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Fukushima Medical University School of Medicine, 1 Hikarigaoka, Fukushima, Fukushima, 960-1295, Japan, paco@fmu.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (ARMS) is a subtype of rhabdomyosarcoma and usually occurs in childhood and adolescence. ARMS is characterized by its aggressive behavior and poor prognosis. To improve the unfavorable prognosis, new therapeutic developments and the establishment of methods for precise prognostic prediction are required. We describe a case of ARMS, solid variant, which occurred in a 10-year-old boy. After chemotherapy and radiotherapy, the tumor morphologically and immunohistochemically showed marked cytodifferentiation, whereas the exact same PAX3-FKHR chimeric fusion gene transcript was detected in samples before and after treatment. The result of this study seems to indicate that therapeutic cytodifferentiation does not always correlate with genetic change and favorable prognosis in ARMS.

[351]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Frequency of endometriosis and adenomyosis in patients with leiomyomas, gynecologic premalignant, and malignant neoplasias.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(1):40-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nomelini RS; Ferreira FA; Borges RC; Adad SJ; Murta EF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Oncological Research Institute (IPON), Discipline of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Federal University of the Triangulo Mineiro, Uberaba, MG, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** This study investigated the association between gynecological neoplasms, endometriosis, and adenomyosis in women who underwent surgical treatment for gynecological cancer and uterine leiomyoma during reproductive years or after menopause. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Information was collected from patient records from the Hospital's database from 1985 to 2007. The study included 502 women, of which 375 were premenopausal and 132 were postmenopausal. **RESULTS:** A significant association was observed between the occurrence of adenomyosis in cancer in women with four or more pregnancies, and in women aged over 40 years ($p < 0.0001$). The frequency of adenomyosis was significantly higher than the frequency of endometriosis for cancer in two sites ($p = 0.0419$) or for leiomyomas ($p < 0.0001$). **CONCLUSION:** Therefore adenomyosis is more frequently found than endometriosis in women with leiomyomas or cancer in two sites in premenopausal women, and clinicians need to be aware of patients with adenomyosis and the risk of cancer.

[352]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The role of mini laparotomy in patients with uterine myomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(1):137-40.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zygouris D; Androutsopoulos G; Grigoriadis C; Terzakis E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 2nd Department of Gynecology, St. Savvas Anticancer-Oncologic Hospital, Athens, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **AIM:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the therapeutic effectiveness of myomectomy by mini laparotomy in patients with subserosal and/or intramural uterine myomas. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Between January 2002 and December 2008, 83 women with symptomatic uterine myomas were referred to the Second Department of Gynecology of St. Savvas Anticancer—Oncologic Hospital of Athens. The study included women with subserosal and/or intramural uterine myomas with a maximum diameter of ten cm. All patients underwent myomectomy by mini laparotomy. **RESULTS:** The median age of the patients was 36.8 years (range 19-43). The median number of the removed uterine myomas was 3.1 (range 1-12) and the median

operative time was 98 minutes (range 47-170). All patients were mobilized within the first 24 hours and the median time of postoperative ileus was 1.6 days (range 1-3). The median hospital stay was 44 hours (range 30-120). There were no serious intraoperative or early postoperative complications. Conversion to laparotomy was performed only in four cases (4.82%), but none of the patients underwent emergency hysterectomy. During a mean follow up of 38 months, no recurrences of uterine myomas in the study population were observed. CONCLUSION: Mini laparotomic myomectomy is a safe and effective minimally invasive method alternative to laparoscopic myomectomy for patients with subserosal and/or intramural uterine myomas.

[353]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Testicular sex cord stromal tumors: Analysis of patients from the MAKEI study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2013 Oct;60(10):1651-5. doi: 10.1002/pbc.24607. Epub 2013 Jun 3.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1002/pbc.24607](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hofmann M; Schlegel PG; Hippert F; Schmidt P; von-Schweinitz D; Leuschner I; Gobel U; Calaminus G; Schneider DT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Paediatric, Oncology/Haematology and Stem Cell Transplantation, Klinik fuer Kinder- und Jugendmedizin, University of Wurzburg, Klinikum Dortmund, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: In children and adolescents, testicular sex cord stromal tumors (TSCSTs) are rare. There is only limited information available regarding their clinical presentation, biology, and prognosis. METHODS: Between 1993 and 2009, 42 patients were prospectively reported to the cooperative MAHO and MAKEI studies on childhood germ cell tumors. Based on standardized documentation, data on epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic features, histopathological differentiation, therapy, and follow-up were evaluated. RESULTS: During the study period, a gradual increase of the documentation of these rare tumors was observed. Palpable, indolent testicular swelling was the most common clinical finding. In three patients, retention of the testis was observed. Two patients showed sexual precocity, and one patient showed a 45X/46XY mosaic. Juvenile granulosa cell tumors (n = 16) and Sertoli cell tumor (n = 15) were the leading histopathological subtypes. The first were commonly diagnosed during the first weeks of life (median age: 6(0-162) days, the latter during infancy (median 7(0-14) months, P < 0.05). Other histological diagnoses included Leydig cell and Large Cell Calcifying Sertoli cell tumors (both n = 3) and not-otherwise-specified TSCSTs (n = 5), which were diagnosed during childhood and adolescence. All tumors were limited to the testis; there were no metastases. Treatment was surgical, only. After a median follow-up of 3.8 years, no relapse was observed.

CONCLUSIONS: Diagnosis and therapy of testicular tumors should be planned in accordance with the recommendations of the respective childhood germ cell tumor protocols. High inguinal orchiectomy is safe and constitutes definitive therapy. Diagnostic work-up and follow-up should also consider potentially associated tumor predisposition syndromes. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2013;60:1651-1655. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[354]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Vincristine, irinotecan, and temozolomide in patients with relapsed and refractory Ewing sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2013 Oct;60(10):1621-5. doi: 10.1002/pbc.24621. Epub 2013 Jun 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/pbc.24621](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Raciborska A; Biliska K; Drabko K; Chaber R; Pogorzala M; Wyrobek E; Polczynska K; Rogowska E; Rodriguez-Galindo C; Wozniak W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Oncology for Children and Youth, Institute of Mother and Child, Warsaw, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Patients with metastatic, progressive or recurrent Ewing sarcoma (ES) have a dismal outcome. The combination of irinotecan and temozolomide has been proposed as an effective salvage regimen for some pediatric malignancies. Thus, we sought to evaluate this combination with vincristine for patients with relapsed and refractory ES. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twenty-two patients with relapsed or refractory ES were treated with the combination of vincristine (1.5 mg/m²) i.v. day 1), irinotecan (50 mg/m²) /day i.v. days 1-5) and temozolomide (125 mg/m²) /day p.o. days 1-5) (VIT) during the period 2008-2012. All toxicities were documented. RESULTS: A total of 91 cycles (median 4.1 cycles/patient) were administered. A complete response (CR) was achieved in five patients, partial response (PR) in seven patients, stable disease (SD) in three patients, and progression disease (PD) in seven patients, with an overall response rate of 68.1%. Median time to progression was 3.0 months (range 1.1-37.1 months). Five patients (22.7%) are alive with no evidence of disease with a median follow-up of 10.3 months (range 2.1-46.5); four of them received consolidation with high-dose chemotherapy and autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplant after responding to VIT. Outcome was better for patients with relapsed ES compared with patients who progressed to initial therapy (estimated 2 year overall survival 36.4% vs. 0%, respectively). There were no significant toxicities. CONCLUSIONS: The shorter, 5-day VIT regimen is an active and well-tolerated regimen in refractory ES. This combination deserves further investigation in the upfront management of patients with metastatic disease. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2013;60:1621-1625. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[355]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cost-effectiveness of 3-year vs 1-year adjuvant therapy with imatinib in patients with high risk of gastrointestinal stromal tumour recurrence in the Netherlands; a modelling study alongside the SSGXVIII/AIO trial.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Econ. 2013 Jul 19.

- [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[3111/13696998.2013.819357](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Majer IM; Gelderblom H; van den Hout WB; Gray E; Verheggen BG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pharmerit International , Rotterdam , The Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Background: Surgical resection of gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST) is rarely curative in patients at high risk of tumour recurrence and therefore 1 year of post-surgery adjuvant imatinib therapy has been recommended in this sub-group. Recently, adjuvant imatinib therapy administered for 3 years has been demonstrated to further increase recurrence-free survival and overall survival. The goal of this study was to assess the economic value of extending the duration of adjuvant imatinib therapy in high-risk patients in the Netherlands. Methods: A multistate Markov model was developed to simulate how patients' clinical status after GIST excision evolves over time until death. The model structure encompassed four primary health states: free of recurrence, first GIST recurrence, second GIST recurrence, and death. Transition probabilities between the health states, data on medical care costs, and quality-of-life were obtained from published sources and from expert opinion. Results: The expected number of life years (or quality-adjusted life years, QALYs) was higher in the 3-year group than in the 1-year group, 8.91 (6.55) and 7.04 (5.18) years, respectively. In the 3-year and 1-year group, the expected total costs amounted to euro120,195 and euro79,361, of which, euro74,631 (62%) and euro27,619 (35%) were adjuvant therapy drug costs, respectively. The difference in health benefits, that is 1.87 life years or 1.37 QALYs, and costs, euro40,835, resulted in incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICER) of euro21,865 per life year gained, and euro29,872 per QALY gained. Limitations: A limitation of the study was inherently related to the uncertainty around the predictions of RFS. Scenario analyses were conducted to test the sensitivity of different RFS predictions on the results. Conclusions: Delayed recurrence due to treatment with longer-term adjuvant imatinib therapy represents a cost-effective treatment option with an ICER below the generally accepted threshold in the Netherlands.

[356]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Optimizing Surgical and Imatinib Therapy for the Treatment of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastrointest Surg. 2013 Jun 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11605-013-2243-0](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sicklick JK; Lopez NE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery, Moores UCSD Cancer Center, University of California, San Diego, UC San Diego Health System, 3855 Health Sciences Drive, Mail Code 0987, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0987, USA, jsicklick@ucsd.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: The discovery of activating KIT and PDGFRalpha mutations in gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) represented a milestone as it allowed clinicians to use tyrosine kinase inhibitors, like imatinib, to treat this sarcoma. Although surgery remains the only potentially curative treatment, patients who undergo complete resection may still experience local recurrence or distant metastases. Therapeutic strategies that combine surgical resection and adjuvant imatinib may represent the best treatment to maximize patient outcomes. In addition to the use of imatinib in the adjuvant and metastatic settings, neoadjuvant imatinib, employed as a cytoreductive therapy, can decrease tumor volume, increase the probability of complete resection, and may reduce surgery-related morbidities. Thus, selected patients with metastatic disease may be treated with a combination of preoperative imatinib and metastasectomy. However, it is critical that patients with GIST be evaluated by a multidisciplinary team to coordinate surgery and targeted therapy in order to maximize clinical outcomes. DISCUSSION: Following a systematic literature review, we describe the presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of GIST, with a discussion of the risk assessment for imatinib therapy. The application of surgical options, combined with adjuvant/neoadjuvant or perioperative imatinib, and their potential impact on survival for patients with primary, recurrent, or metastatic GIST are discussed.

[357]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - FIM-A, a phosphorus-containing sirolimus, inhibits the angiogenesis and proliferation of osteosarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Res. 2013;20(7):319-26.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Liu WN; Lin JH; Cheng YR; Zhang L; Huang J; Wu ZY; Wang FS; Xu SG; Lin WP; Lan WB; Yang GX

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The First Clinical Medical College of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, Fujian, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The mTOR pathway is a central control of cell growth, proliferation, metabolism, and survival, and is deregulated in most cancers.

Cancer cells are addicted to increased activity of mTOR kinase-mediated signaling pathways, leading to numerous inhibitors of mTOR signaling in preclinical and clinical trials for cancer therapy. Phosphorus-containing sirolimus (FIM-A), which targets mTOR signaling, inhibits cancer cell growth in vitro. Here we report that FIM-A reduces the angiogenesis and proliferation of osteosarcoma both in vitro and in vivo. In cultured osteosarcoma cell lines, FIM-A inhibited cell proliferation and arrested cells in the G1 phase of the cell cycle, accompanied with reduction of VEGF and HIF-1alpha. With in vivo mouse osteosarcoma xenografts, FIM-A treatment resulted in the inhibition of mTORC1 signaling as demonstrated by the decreased phosphorylation of p70S6K1 and 4E-BP1. Consistent with this finding, FIM-A significantly decreased the average tumor volume, nuclei staining of PCNA, and the number of intratumoral microvessels. Our data demonstrated that targeting mTORC1 by FIM-A inhibited the growth of osteosarcoma in vitro and in vivo, providing the basis for further development of FIM-A as a therapy for osteosarcoma patients.

[358]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnostic significance of DOG-1 and PKC-theta expression and c-Kit/PDGFR mutations in gastrointestinal stromal tumours.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Scand J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/00365521.2013.816770](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang C; Jin MS; Zou YB; Gao JN; Li XB; Peng F; Wang HY; Wu ZD; Wang YP; Duan XM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pathological Diagnosis Center, First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Objective. To investigate discovered on gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)-1 (DOG-1) and protein kinase C-theta (PKC-theta) expression in a series of GISTs and determine the sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic value of these two antigens. Methods. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was used to detect CD117, DOG-1, PKC-theta, CD34, Ki-67, alpha-smooth muscle actin (SMA), S100, and Desmin expression in 147 GISTs and 51 non-GISTs. c-Kit gene (exons 9, 11, 13, and 17) and platelet-derived growth factor receptor-alpha (PDGFRA) gene (exons 12 and 18) mutations were also detected. Results. About 94.5% GISTs were CD117 positive, 96% were DOG-1 positive, and 90.5% were PKC-theta positive. DOG-1 had a specificity of 100%, while CD117 and PKC-theta had a specificity of 90% and 80%, respectively. There was no significant difference between DOG-1 and PKC-theta expressions when compared to CD117 expression. In 30 out of 42 (71.5%) GISTs, a c-Kit gene mutation was found, and in 3 out of 42 cases (7%), PDGFRA was mutated. Wild-type c-Kit/PDGFR genes accounted for 21.5% (9/42). Most c-Kit gene mutations were found to be located at exon 11,

mainly as in-frame deletions. Mutations in exon 9 were all missense mutations. Most PDGFRA gene mutations were found in exon 18, codon 842. c-Kit gene mutations in exons 13 and 17, and the PDGFRA gene mutation in exon 12 were not detected. Conclusions. Compared to CD117, DOG-1 is a biomarker with higher sensitivity and specificity. The combination of CD117 and DOG-1 can be used to improve the diagnosis of GIST. Although PKC-theta has a lower specificity than DOG-1, it can be a useful biomarker, especially in CD117- and/or DOG-1- cases.

[359]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chick Embryo Extract Demethylates Tumor Suppressor Genes in Osteosarcoma Cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11999-013-3104-](#)

[6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mu X; Sultankulov B; Agarwal R; Mahjoub A; Schott T; Greco N; Huard J; Weiss K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cancer Stem Cell Laboratory, Stem Cell Research Center, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Pittsburgh, Bridgeside Point 2, Suite 206, 450 Technology Drive, Pittsburgh, PA, 15219, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Epigenetics is the study of changes in gene expression or cellular phenotype caused by mechanisms other than changes in the underlying DNA sequence. It is widely accepted that cancer has genetic and epigenetic origins. The idea of epigenetic reprogramming of cancer cells by an embryonic microenvironment possesses potential interest from the prospect of both basic science and potential therapeutic strategies. Chick embryo extract (CEE) has been used for the successful expansion of many specific stem cells and has demonstrated the ability to facilitate DNA demethylation. QUESTIONS/PURPOSES: The current study was conducted to compare the status of DNA methylation in highly metastatic and less metastatic osteosarcoma cells and to investigate whether CEE may affect the epigenetic regulation of tumor suppressor genes and thus change the metastatic phenotypes of highly metastatic osteosarcoma cells. METHODS: K7M2 murine OS cells were treated with CEE to determine its potential effect on DNA methylation, cell apoptosis, and invasion capacity. RESULTS: Our current results suggest that the methylation status of tumor suppressor genes (p16, p53, and E-cadherin) is significantly greater in highly metastatic mouse osteosarcoma K7M2 cells in comparison with less metastatic mouse osteosarcoma K12 cells. CEE treatment of K7M2 cells caused demethylation of p16, p53, and E-cadherin genes, upregulated their expression, and resulted in the reversion of metastatic phenotypes in highly metastatic osteosarcoma cells.

CONCLUSIONS: CEE may promote the reversion of metastatic phenotypes of osteosarcoma cells and can be a helpful tool to study osteosarcoma tumor reversion by epigenetic reprogramming. CLINICAL RELEVANCE: Demethylation of tumor suppressor genes in osteosarcoma may represent a novel strategy to diminish the metastatic potential of this neoplasm. Further studies, both in vitro and in vivo, are warranted to evaluate the clinical feasibility of this approach as an adjuvant to current therapy.

[360]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Expert's comment concerning Grand Rounds case entitled "Synovial sarcoma of the spine: a case involving paraspinal muscle with extensive calcification and the surgical consideration in treatment" (by Junhyung Kim, Sun-Ho Lee, Yoon-La Choi, Go Eun Bae, Eun-Sang Kim, Whan Eoh).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Spine J. 2013 Jun 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00586-013-2856-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ashford RU

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University Hospitals of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 5WW, UK, rashford@nhs.net.

[361]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intensity-modulated radiation therapy with dose-painting for pediatric sarcomas with pulmonary metastases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Blood Cancer. 2013 Oct;60(10):1616-20. doi: 10.1002/pbc.24502. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/pbc.24502](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang JC; Wexler LH; Meyers PA; Happersett L; La Quaglia MP; Wolden SL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: We examined patterns of failure in pediatric patients with thoracic sarcoma and pulmonary metastases treated with intensity-modulated radiation therapy with dose-painting (DP-IMRT). PROCEDURE: Eleven pediatric patients, five with Ewing sarcoma family tumors (ESFT) and six with rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), with primary thoracic tumors and pulmonary metastases underwent DP-IMRT with chemotherapy for definitive treatment. Eight patients also underwent surgery. Median time to RT was 21 (15-31) weeks. Nine patients received 45-50.4-Gy in 1.8 Gy fractions to the primary tumor (n = 3) or post-operative tumor bed (n = 6). Two patients \leq 4 years received 12 Gy intraoperative radiation therapy and 30.6-36 Gy IMRT

postoperatively to the tumor bed. All patients received 14-16.8 Gy in 0.54-0.88 Gy fractions to the whole lungs (n = 6) or hemithorax (n = 5) using dose-painting technique. A representative case was re-planned with IMRT plus standard AP/PA whole lung irradiation (WLI) for dosimetric comparison. RESULTS: With 27-month median follow-up, 3-year pulmonary relapse-free survival in all patients was 61%: 80% for RMS and 40% for ESFT. Five patients (4 ESFT and 1 RMS) experienced pulmonary relapse at median 16 (9-41) months. There were no local failures. Our representative case demonstrated more homogeneous target volume coverage of the whole lungs and decreased mean dose to esophagus (15%), heart (31%), spinal cord (15%), and liver (19%) with DP-IMRT. CONCLUSIONS: The treatment of children with a primary thoracic tumor and pulmonary metastases poses a significant challenge. DP-IMRT is one solution to this technical problem. Initial data from this small series suggest DP-IMRT is feasible and produces superior sparing of critical normal tissues. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2013;60:1616-1620. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[362]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extraosseous osteosarcoma arising in recurrent ossifying fibromyxoid tumor of soft tissue: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Arkh Patol.* 2013 Jan-Feb;75(1):24-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shelekhova KV; Kazakov DV; Michal M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Petrov's Institute of Oncology, Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of an osteosarcoma arising in ossifying fibromyxoid tumor. The patient was a 50-year-old man when an initial tumor was identified. It was a soft tissue mass in the left popliteal area, measuring 14x9 cm. The tumor was surgically removed. Histologically, the primary tumor had the appearance of a conventional ossifying fibromyxoid tumor, although there were cellular areas with pleomorphism and high mitotic rate. The neoplasm recurred 4 times over the next 8 years, involving underlying tissues, including skeletal muscle and bone. The recurrent lesions features areas of osteoid, which increased with each recurrence and in the fourth recurrence the tumor had an appearance of extraskelatal osteosarcoma lacking the ossifying fibromyxoid tumor. The tumor generalized that killed the patient with widespread metastatic disease.

[363]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paediatric craniofacial fibrous dysplasia: The Hospital for Sick Children experience and treatment philosophy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg. 2013 Jul 2. pii: S1748-6815(13)00306-9. doi: 10.1016/j.bjps.2013.05.031.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.bjps.2013.05.031

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fattah A; Khechoyan D; Phillips JH; Forrest CR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Hospital for Sick Children, Division of Plastic Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, 5430-555 University Avenue, Toronto, ON M5G 1X8, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia is a benign developmental anomaly in which normal bone is replaced by fibro-osseous tissue. The aim of this study was to audit the patient population at a tertiary paediatric centre and report our treatment protocols. A retrospective chart review of all patients with craniofacial fibrous dysplasia treated at the Hospital for Sick Children between 1999 and 2010 was performed. The treatment algorithm used by our centre is presented. A total of 55 patient records were reviewed; 37 patients had sufficient documentation for study; 27 (16 male, 11 female) patients underwent surgery at our institution, of these patients, 26 had post-operative follow up of greater than one year (mean 41 months; median 24 months). Mean age at presentation was 9.9 years (median 10 years) and mean age of surgery was 13 years. Ten patients underwent surgery on the fronto-orbital region, 7 of the calvarium, 2 the skull base and 8 upon tooth-bearing bones. Fourteen cases underwent debulking surgery as their primary therapy whereas 13 patients had complete resection. Nine patients experienced recurrence and all but one case of these occurred in patients that underwent debulking therapy. When age of surgery is considered, total resection and reconstruction or debulking surgery after skeletal maturity has a lower recurrence rate (1/7 cases) than earlier surgery (8/16). Complete resection at any age and debulking surgery once skeletal maturity has been reached may be associated with lower recurrence rates than incomplete resections at an earlier age. Patients with McCune-Albright syndrome may benefit from repeated debulking procedures rather than complex resections and reconstructions.

[364]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adjuvant Therapy for High-Risk Soft Tissue Sarcoma in the Adult.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Treat Options Oncol. 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11864-013-0243-](http://1007/s11864-013-0243-7)

[7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gronchi A; Casali PG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sarcoma Service, Department of Surgery, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy, alessandro.gronchi@istitutotumori.mi.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OPINION STATEMENT: Adult-type soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are curable in roughly one half of cases. Surgery is the treatment mainstay in patients with localized STS and should be performed in centers that have specific expertise with the disease. Radiation therapy complements surgery in several cases, improving the local control. The value of adjuvant chemotherapy is still debated. There is some evidence, however, backing the notion that adjuvant chemotherapy may add to the systemic control of the disease, and thereby overall survival, in the subgroup of patients with high-risk STS. These patients are those with a high-grade, large, and deep tumor. Unfortunately, benefit is apparent when merging all data generated by several trials performed throughout decades, but it was not confirmed by the largest trials, including one that was recently reported. A confounding factor for large clinical trials is that STS are a family of 50-plus different histological subtypes. It is difficult to perform studies that focus on each of them separately, and subgroup analyses suffer from many limitations. Indeed, some histological types are more sensitive to standard chemotherapy and other are less. Furthermore, some histologies are specifically sensitive to some agents that may be completely inactive in others. A prospective, randomized trial is underway to compare standard neoadjuvant chemotherapy in high-risk STS versus a neoadjuvant regimen that is tailored to different histologies. Some rare histological subtypes (alveolar soft part sarcoma, clear cell sarcoma, extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma, solitary fibrous tumor) have shown promising sensitivity to molecular target agents in the metastatic setting, but the value of these therapies in the adjuvant one has not been studied yet. It is probable that in the future the biological background of the different soft tissue sarcoma subtypes will guide the selection of therapies as well as the setting to deliver them.

[365]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - AIDS-associated Kaposi sarcoma: outcomes after initiation of antiretroviral therapy at a university-affiliated hospital in urban Zimbabwe.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Infect Dis. 2013 Jun 25. pii: S1201-9712(13)00179-3. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2013.04.011.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ijid.2013.04.011

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nelson BC; Borok MZ; Mhlanga TO; Makadzange AT; Campbell TB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease, University of California San Diego Health System, 9444 Medical Center Dr, La Jolla, CA 92107, USA; Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine, Denver, Colorado, USA. Electronic address: b4nelson@ucsd.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To retrospectively investigate the outcomes of patients with AIDS-associated Kaposi sarcoma (AIDS-KS) after initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART), under routine practice conditions, at a university-affiliated hospital in urban Zimbabwe. BACKGROUND: While studies from developed nations have demonstrated excellent outcomes for AIDS-KS patients treated with ART, few studies have examined the outcomes of African AIDS-KS patients after starting therapy. METHODS: A retrospective cohort of 124 AIDS patients initiating ART under routine practice conditions was studied. Thirty-one patients with AIDS-KS were matched 1:3 to 93 AIDS patients without KS (non-KS). The primary outcome was loss-to-care after initiation of therapy. Multivariate analysis was performed to identify significant predictors of loss-to-care. The percent change in weight at 6 months after starting ART was a secondary outcome. A sub-group analysis evaluated differences in pre-treatment variables between AIDS-KS patients retained-in-care compared to those lost-to-care. RESULTS: AIDS-KS patients had significantly greater 2-year proportional loss-to-care than matched non-KS AIDS patients (26.4% vs. 9.5%; $p = 0.01$) after initiation of ART. In multivariate analysis, the presence of KS ($p = 0.02$) was the only significant predictor of loss-to-care. AIDS-KS patients had significantly less weight gain after starting ART than non-KS AIDS patients (+3.4% vs. +6.4%; $p = 0.03$). AIDS-KS patients retained-in-care had significantly higher pre-treatment CD4+ lymphocyte counts than AIDS-KS patients lost-to-care (223 vs. 110 cells/mm³; $p = 0.04$). CONCLUSIONS: In this retrospective study, AIDS-KS patients experienced significantly worse outcomes than matched non-KS AIDS patients after initiation of ART. AIDS-KS patients with higher pre-treatment CD4+ lymphocyte counts were more likely to be retained in care.

[366]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Flavokawain B, a kava chalcone, inhibits growth of human osteosarcoma cells through G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cancer. 2013 Jun 10;12:55. doi: 10.1186/1476-4598-12-55.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1476-4598-12-55](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ji T; Lin C; Krill LS; Eskander R; Guo Y; Zi X; Hoang BH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, UC Irvine Multidisciplinary Sarcoma Center, Chao Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California, Irvine, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Osteosarcoma (OS) is the most common primary bone malignancy with a high propensity for local invasion and distant metastasis. Limited by the severe toxicity of conventional agents, the therapeutic bottleneck of osteosarcoma still remains unconquered. Flavokawain B (FKB), a kava extract, has been reported to have significant anti-tumor effects

on several carcinoma cell lines both in vitro and in vivo. Its efficacy and low toxicity profile make FKB a promising agent for use as a novel chemotherapeutic agent. RESULTS: In the current study, we investigated the anti-proliferative and apoptotic effects of FKB against human osteosarcomas. Exposure of OS cells to FKB resulted in apoptosis, evidenced by loss of cell viability, morphological changes and the externalization of phosphatidylserine. Apoptosis induced by FKB resulted in activation of Caspase-3/7, -8 and -9 in OS cell lines, 143B and Saos-2. FKB also down-regulated inhibitory apoptotic markers, including Bcl-2 and Survivin and led to concomitant increases in apoptotic proteins, Bax, Puma and Fas. Therefore, the induction of apoptosis by FKB involved both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways. FKB also caused G2/M phase cell cycle arrest, which was observed through reductions in the levels of cyclin B1, cdc2 and cdc25c and increases in Myt1 levels. Furthermore, migration and invasion ability was decreased by FKB in a dose-dependent manner. The cytotoxicity profile showed FKB had significant lower side effects on bone marrow cells and small intestinal epithelial cells compared with Adriamycin. CONCLUSIONS: Taken together, our evidence of apoptosis and cell cycle arrest by FKB treatment with less toxicity than the standard treatments provides an innovative argument for the use of FKB as a chemotherapeutic and chemopreventive compound. In vivo experiments utilizing FKB to reduce tumorigenesis and metastatic potential will be crucial to further justify clinical application.

[367]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Epithelioid angiomyolipoma of the liver: a clinicopathologic study of 5 cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Diagn Pathol. 2013 Jun 17. pii: S1092-9134(13)00032-4. doi: 10.1016/j.anndiagpath.2013.04.009.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1016/j.anndiagpath.2013.04.009](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lo RC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, and State Key Laboratory for Liver Research, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Electronic address: reginalo@pathology.hku.hk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This study aimed to study the clinicopathologic characteristics of epithelioid angiomyolipoma, a variant of angiomyolipoma (AML) in the liver; and to discuss the diagnostic challenges. Five cases of primary liver epithelioid AML were retrieved from our archives from January 2003 to October 2012. The clinicopathologic features of each case were retrospectively reviewed. All 5 patients were female, with age ranging from 36 to 70 years (median, 41 years). The size of the tumor ranged from 1.2 to 25 cm. Histologically, the tumor comprised polygonal cells with granular eosinophilic

cytoplasm and accompanied by immunohistochemical expression of HMB-45 +/- Melan-A. Variations in growth pattern and cytology were observed. Estrogen receptor was negative in all 5 cases. None showed cytologic atypia, coagulative necrosis, increased mitotic count, or vascular invasion. Epithelioid AML is an uncommon primary liver tumor with a female predominance. The size of the tumor can be variable. This tumor might impose diagnostic difficulty both clinically and histologically. Immunohistochemical staining with melanocytic markers is a promising means to confirm the pathologic diagnosis. A careful assessment of aggressive histologic features is recommended to stratify the risk of aggressive behavior of this tumor.

[368]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Low-grade Mullerian adenosarcoma with prominent decidualization, involving bilateral ovaries against a background of endometriosis: A diagnostic and treatment challenge.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Postgrad Med. 2013 Apr-Jun;59(2):149-52. doi: 10.4103/0022-3859.113833.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0022-3859.113833](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shah A; Rekhi B; Maheshwari A; Jambhekar NA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

[369]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastric high-risk gist and retroperitoneal liposarcoma - a challenging combination of two mesenchymal tumor lesions with regard to diagnosis and treatment.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pol Przegl Chir. 2013 May 1;85(5):284-8. doi: 10.2478/pjs-2013-0043.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2478/pjs-2013-0043](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Arend J; Kuester D; Roessner A; Lippert H; Meyer F

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Both gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) and liposarcoma originate from mesenchymal tissue. Their coincidence requires a specific expertise in the diagnostic and therapeutic management. An unusual exemplary case is described representing a 47-year old female patient with a gastric GIST and a monstrous retroperitoneal liposarcoma with infiltration of the left kidney. The gastric tumor lesion was removed with a tangential resection of the gastric wall; the retroperitoneal tumor lesion was resected including the left kidney. Both tumors were resected with no macroscopic tumor residual. The technically difficult surgical intervention did not show any postoperative

complication, and the postoperative course was also uneventful. The complete tumor resection is the treatment of choice in mesenchymal tumors (aim: R0). Depending on histologic tumor classification, resection status and tumor sensitivity, a subsequent radiation and/or chemotherapy is necessary, which allowed to achieve a postoperative tumor-free survival of 6 years including a good quality of life.

[370]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnosis and treatment of a C2-osteoblastoma encompassing the vertebral artery.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Spine J. 2013 Jul 10.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00586-013-2875-](http://1007/s00586-013-2875-5)

[5](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Stavridis SI; Pingel A; Schnake KJ; Kandziara F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center for Spinal Surgery and Neurotraumatology, BG Unfallklinik Frankfurt am Main, Friedberger Landstrasse 430, 60389, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, sstavridi@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Osteoblastoma is a rare, benign bone tumor that accounts for approximately 1 % of all primary bone tumors and 5 % of spinal tumors, mostly arising within the posterior elements of the spine within the second and third decades of life. Nonspecific initial symptoms mainly neck or back pain and stiffness of the spine remain often undiagnosed and the destructive nature of the expanding tumor can cause even neurological deficits. CT and MRI scans constitute the basic imaging modalities employed in diagnosis and preoperative planning with the former delineating the location and osseous involvement of the mass and the latter providing appreciation of the effect on soft tissues and neural elements. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In our case a 23-year-old male presented with persisting head and neck pain, after being involved in a car collision a month ago. Although the initial diagnostic imaging, including plain X-rays and MRI scan failed to reveal any pathological findings, the persistence of the symptoms led to repeating imaging (CT and MRI) that showed the existence of a benign osseous tumor of the C2 lamina that was destructing the surrounding osseous structures and encompassing the right vertebral artery. The suspicion of an osteoblastoma was raised and the decision for surgical removal of the tumor was made for treating the persistent symptoms and preventing a possible neurological deficit or vascular lesion. A marginal tumor resection was performed through a posterior approach, followed by an anterior instrumented fusion. Histological examination confirmed the diagnosis of an osteoblastoma. RESULTS: The recovery of the patient was uneventful and a significant symptom subsidence was reported following surgery. Eighteen months postoperatively the patient remains pain free without any indications for tumor recurrence. CONCLUSION: This case delineates the

difficulties in diagnosing this tumor, as well as the challenges and problems encountered in its surgical management, and also the favorable prognosis when adequately treated.

[371]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Identification of repurposed small molecule drugs for chordoma therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Biol Ther. 2013 Jul 1;14(7):638-47. doi: 10.4161/cbt.24596. Epub 2013 May 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4161/cbt.24596](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xia M; Huang R; Sakamuru S; Alcorta D; Cho MH; Lee DH; Park DM; Kelley MJ; Sommer J; Austin CP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - NIH Chemical Genomics Center; National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences; National Institutes of Health; Bethesda, MD USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chordoma is a rare, slow growing malignant tumor arising from remnants of the fetal notochord. Surgery is the first choice for chordoma treatment, followed by radiotherapy, although postoperative complications remain significant. Recurrence of the disease occurs frequently due to the anatomy of the tumor location and violation of the tumor margins at the initial surgery. Currently, there are no effective drugs available for patients with chordoma. Due to the rarity of the disease, there is limited opportunity to test agents in clinical trials and no concerted effort to develop agents for chordoma in the pharmaceutical industry. To rapidly and efficiently identify small molecules that inhibit chordoma cell growth, we screened the NCGC Pharmaceutical Collection (NPC) containing approximately 2800 clinically approved and investigational drugs at 15 different concentrations in chordoma cell lines, U-CH1 and U-CH2. We identified a group of drugs including bortezomib, 17-AAG, digitoxin, staurosporine, digoxin, rubitecan, and trimetrexate that inhibited chordoma cell growth, with potencies from 10 to 370 nM in U-CH1 cells, but less potently in U-CH2 cells. Most of these drugs also induced caspase 3/7 activity with a similar rank order as the cytotoxic effect on U-CH1 cells. Cantharidin, digoxin, digitoxin, staurosporine, and bortezomib showed similar inhibitory effect on cell lines and 3 primary chordoma cell cultures. The combination treatment of bortezomib with topoisomerase I and II inhibitors increased the therapeutic potency in U-CH2 and patient-derived primary cultures. Our results provide information useful for repurposing currently approved drugs for chordoma and potential approach of combination therapy.

[372]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Relaxin promotes in vitro tumour growth, invasion and angiogenesis of human Saos-2 osteosarcoma cells by AKT/VEGF pathway.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2013 May;17(10):1345-50.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ma JF; Von Kalle M; Plautz Q; -M Xu F; Singh L; Wang L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Spine, the Affiliated Hospital of Medical College, Qingdao University, China. Qyfymjf@126.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVES:** In the present study, we determine the role of relaxin on cellular growth, invasion and angiogenesis of osteosarcoma Saos-2 cells in vitro, and discuss the molecular mechanisms of this action. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Saos-2 cells were transfected with Akt1/2 siRNA or VEGF siRNA for 24 hours then treated with 10-100 ng/mL recombinant human relaxin-2 (rh-RLN) for 48 h. MTT, matrigel and bone marrow-derived endothelial cells (BMDECs) was used for cell proliferation, invasion and angiogenesis assay. Western blot was used for relaxin-2, pAKT and VEGF protein assay. **RESULTS:** The results showed treatment with 10-100 ng/mL rh-RLN resulted in 18%, 48%, 107%, 212% increase in cell proliferation, respectively (vs control, *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01), the relative invasive cells was 1.4;1.9;2.6;4.8 (control was defined to 1) (vs control, #p < 0.01; ###p < 0.001) and the relative angogenic branch points in Saos-2 cells was 1.04;1.36;1.69;2.10 (control was defined to 1.00) (vs control, *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01). Furthermore, treatment with rh-RLN exhibited a significant increase in the expression level of pAKT and VEGF protein in dose-dependent manner. Saos-2 cells were transfected with AKT1/2 siRNA for 24 h. No significant increase of VEGF protein expression was shown after rh-RLN treatment. **CONCLUSIONS:** These results suggested that rh-RLN could promoted proliferation, invasion and angiogenesis by upregulation pAKT-dependent VEGF expression.

[373]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Analysis of long-term survival after hepatectomy for isolated liver metastasis of gastrointestinal stromal tumour.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - ANZ J Surg. 2013 Jun 19. doi: 10.1111/ans.12249.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/ans.12249](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cheung TT; Chok KS; Chan AC; Yau TC; Chan SC; Poon RT; Fan ST; Lo CM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** In the treatment of liver metastasis of gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST), the role of hepatectomy is controversial. This study tried to identify such role by investigating the immediate and long-term surgical outcomes. **METHODS:** Data of patients who underwent

hepatectomy to treat their metastatic disease were reviewed. Patients whose liver tumours were confirmed to be metastatic GISTs were included for analysis. Clinicopathological characteristics of the primary disease, time of metastasis development and modes of treatment were recorded. Immediate outcome and long-term survival after hepatectomy were analysed. RESULTS: Ten patients were confirmed to have isolated liver metastasis of GIST. Their median age was 61 (42-74) years. All of them had normal liver function and no cirrhosis. Seven patients received major hepatectomy and three patients received minor hepatectomy. The median operation time was 319.5 (122-735) min. The median tumor size was 5.5 (1.5-15) cm. No hospital death occurred. The 1-, 3- and 5-year overall survival rates were 100, 75 and 50%, respectively and the corresponding disease-free survival rates were 70, 42 and 14%, respectively. CONCLUSION: Treating isolated liver metastasis of GIST with hepatectomy is effective and safe. Favourable long-term overall survival and disease-free survival can be achieved.

[374]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Role of Epigenetic Modulation for the Treatment of Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Treat Options Oncol. 2013 Jun 8.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11864-013-0239-](http://1007/s11864-013-0239-3)

[3](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cote GM; Choy E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - , 32 Fruit Street, Yawkey 7^a, Boston, MA, 02114, USA, gcote@partners.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OPINION STATEMENT: Sarcoma is a disease that includes many different subtypes that can present with a wide range of differing clinical findings, prognosis, and treatment options. For certain subsets (e.g., Ewing sarcoma, osteosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, gastrointestinal stromal tumor [GIST]), extensive clinical trials have delineated effective treatment regimens often involving combination therapy, including surgery, radiation, systemic chemotherapy, and small molecular inhibitors of tyrosine kinases (as in the case of GIST). For nearly all patients with sarcoma who have relapsed or developed metastasis, the therapeutic benefit of chemotherapy has reached a plateau and as such new treatment approaches are needed to move this field forward. We recommend that all patients have the opportunity to participate in clinical trials where available. Recently, in our clinic we have started to increase our use of molecular testing and DNA sequencing studies to help identify potential treatment options for patients. One area of evolving basic and clinical research in sarcomas is the field of epigenetic therapeutics. The enclosed article reviews the basics of epigenetics and highlights some completed and ongoing clinical trials of epigenetic treatments in sarcoma. We anticipate in the

future that diagnostic platforms will be developed to help clinicians determine if an epigenetic therapy could be effective for an individual patient with sarcoma.

[375]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Nilotinib for treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors: out of the equation?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Expert Opin Pharmacother. 2013 Jul 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1517/14656566.2013.816676](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kanda T; Ishikawa T; Takahashi T; Nishida T

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction: Imatinib, a selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI), is currently the standard treatment for unresectable and metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). However, the disease control time by imatinib is limited due to intolerance or resistance. Nilotinib, a second-generation TKI, is expected to show enhanced clinical efficacy against advanced GIST. Areas covered: PubMed and ClinicalTrial.gov were searched to identify clinical trials of nilotinib for GIST. The key words used were GIST and nilotinib and/or AMN107. This review summarizes the clinical trials of nilotinib for advanced GIST and outlines current understanding of the clinical usefulness of nilotinib in GIST therapy. Expert opinion: Clinical trials of nilotinib for advanced GIST were readily advanced from a Phase I study to Phase III studies. Unfortunately, the clinical utility of nilotinib was not demonstrated by the randomized control trials either in patients with imatinib-resistant GIST or in patients who used nilotinib as the first-line treatment. On the basis of the trial results, nilotinib is not recommended for GIST therapy generally. Nevertheless, a comparable number of patients showed significant response with different side-effect profiles from imatinib. Thus, this new TKI may still merit attention as an important alternative to imatinib in advanced GIST patients who are intolerant to imatinib.

[376]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fractionated Stereotactic Radiosurgery Treatment Results for Skull Base Chordomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Technol Cancer Res Treat. 2013 Jun 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [7785/tcrt.2012.500354](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zorlu F; Gultekin M; Cengiz M; Yildiz F; Akyol F; Gurkaynak M; Ozyigit G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Hacettepe University, Ankara, 06100, Turkey.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chordomas are uncommon neoplasms and there is still controversy regarding establishment of diagnosis and management. The aim of this study was to evaluate efficacy and toxicity of fractionated stereotactic radiosurgery (FSRS) in skull base chordomas. There were 4 female (36%) and 7 male (64%) patients. FSRS was delivered with CyberKnife (Accuray Inc., Sunnyvale, CA). The median tumor volume was 14.7 cc (range, 3.9-40.5 cc). The median marginal tumor dose was 30 Gy (range, 20-36 Gy) in a median 5 fractions (range, 3-5 fractions). The median follow-up time was 42 months (range, 17-63 months). At the time of analysis, 10 (91%) patients were alive and 1 (9%) had died due to tumor progression. Of 10 patients, 8 (73%) had stable disease and the remaining 2 (18%) had progressive disease. The actuarial overall survival (OS) after FSRS was 91% at two-years. Two patients developed radiation-induced brain necrosis as a complication in the 8th and 28th months of follow-up, respectively. Our results with robotic FSRS in skull base chordomas are promising for selected patients. However, due to the slow growth pattern of skull base chordomas, a longer follow-up is required to determine exact treatment results and late morbidity.

[377]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Optimal Management of Ewing Sarcoma Family of Tumors: Recent Developments in Systemic Therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Paediatr Drugs. 2013 Jun 13.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1007/s40272-013-0037-](#)

[1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Owens C; Abbott LS; Gupta AA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5G 1N6, Canada, cormacowens@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The Ewing sarcoma family of tumors (ESFT) is defined by cell surface expression of CD99 and a translocation involving EWS and an ETS partner. Cytotoxic chemotherapy remains the benchmark of first- and second-line therapy, and although the majority of patients with localized disease are cured, almost one third of patients relapse or progress from their disease. Moreover, cure remains elusive in most patients who present with distant metastases. In recent years, the ESFT literature has been dominated by reports of attempts at modulating the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) receptor (IGFR). Unfortunately, three phase II studies examining inhibiting antibodies to IGFR-1 published disappointing results. Whether these results were due to failure to modulate the pathway or other limitations in study design and/or patient

selection remain unclear. Other novel strategies currently being investigated in ESFT include tyrosine kinase, mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors.

[378]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sarcoma diagnosis in the age of molecular pathology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Adv Anat Pathol. 2013 Jul;20(4):264-74. doi: 10.1097/PAP.0b013e31829c2c7b.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/PAP.0b013e31829c2c7b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Demicco EG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York, NY, USA. elizabeth.demicco@mountsinai.org

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mesenchymal neoplasia presents numerous challenges to pathologic classification. Histologic features can be deceiving, and traditional immunohistochemical markers of differentiation may be of little use in narrowing the diagnosis. Fortunately, great strides have been made in unraveling the genetic and genomic alterations associated with both sarcomagenesis and benign neoplasia. In turn, these advances have led to an expansion of the available diagnostic toolkit for sarcoma pathology. In order to assist the practicing pathologist in integrating these tools into their repertoire, this article will discuss some of the latest advances in sarcoma diagnosis, including an update on translocation-associated sarcomas, and will review a number of sarcoma-specific immunohistochemical studies developed over the past decade. Some of the potential uses and pitfalls of commonly used tests will be addressed. Finally, the discussion will briefly touch upon the impact that advances in molecular technologies, particularly targeted gene expression analysis, may have on altering the face of diagnostic pathology.

[379]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - FUsed in Sarcoma (FUS) is a novel regulator of Manganese Superoxide Dismutase (MnSOD) gene transcription.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Antioxid Redox Signal. 2013 Jul 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1089/ars.2012.4984](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dhar SK; Zhang J; Gal J; Xu Y; Miao L; Lynn BC; Zhu H; Kasarskis EJ; St Clair DK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Kentucky, Graduate center for Toxicology, Lexington, Kentucky, United States ; sanjit.dhar@uky.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aims: FUsed in sarcoma (FUS) is a multifunctional DNA/RNA-binding protein that possesses diverse roles, such as RNA splicing,

RNA transport, DNA repair, translation, and transcription. The network of enzymes and processes regulated by FUS is far from being fully described. In this study, we have focused on the mechanisms of FUS-regulated MnSOD gene transcription. Results: Here, we demonstrate that FUS is a component of the transcription complex that regulates the expression of MnSOD. Overexpression of FUS increased MnSOD expression in a dose-dependent manner and knockdown of FUS by siRNA led to the inhibition of MnSOD gene transcription. Reporter analyses, CHIP assay, EMSA, affinity chromatography, and SPR analyses revealed the far upstream region of MnSOD promoter as an important target of FUS-mediated MnSOD transcription and confirmed that FUS binds to the MnSOD promoter and interacts with Sp1. Importantly, overexpression of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (fALS)-linked R521G mutant FUS resulted in a significantly reduced level of MnSOD expression and activity, which is consistent with the decline in MnSOD activity observed in fibroblasts from fALS patients with the R521G mutation. R521G-mutant FUS abrogates MnSOD promoter-binding activity and interaction with Sp1. Innovation and Conclusion: This study identifies FUS as playing a critical role in MnSOD gene transcription and reveals a previously unrecognized relationship between MnSOD and mutant FUS in fALS.

[380]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Risk Factors for Significant Wound Complications Following Wide Resection of Extremity Soft Tissue Sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2013 Jun 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11999-013-3130-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schwartz A; Rebecca A; Smith A; Casey W; Ashman J; Gunderson L; Curtis K; Chang YH; Beauchamp C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Mayo Clinic, 5777 E Mayo Blvd, Phoenix, AZ, 85054, USA, schwartz.adam@mayo.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Wound complications following resection of a localized soft tissue sarcoma have been associated with lower extremity location, large tumor volume, and use of preoperative radiation. Some of these wounds, however, show the potential for healing with local wound care and nonsurgical techniques. We are unaware of any published data establishing factors associated with nonhealing wounds that ultimately are treated with local or free vascularized tissue transfer. QUESTIONS/PURPOSES: The purpose of this study was to determine the variables associated with development of a significant wound complication defined as one that underwent a secondary procedure using local or free tissue transfer after resection of a localized soft tissue sarcoma. METHODS: Using our institution's cancer center database, we identified 140 patients who underwent resection of a localized extremity soft

tissue sarcoma at our institution between 1997 and 2010. Thirty-two patients were excluded who underwent immediate planned vascularized tissue transfer, along with 26 patients who did not receive radiation, and an additional three patients were excluded who were followed for less than 1 month. This left 79 patients, including 18 treated with postoperative external beam radiotherapy and 61 with preoperative external beam radiotherapy. Of patients receiving radiation treatment before surgery, 13 received no additional radiation treatment, 33 underwent intraoperative radiation with electrons (IOERT) to sites considered at high risk for local recurrence, and an additional 15 had perioperative brachytherapy. Univariate and multiple regression analyses were performed using frequency of local or free tissue transfer at 3 weeks or greater postoperatively owing to wound-related complications as a dependent variable. RESULTS: Lower extremity location and vascular involvement were associated with use of delayed vascularized tissue coverage for wound-healing problems. Patients in this series who underwent preoperative external beam radiotherapy coupled with dose-escalated IOERT or chemotherapy had a similar rate of flap use compared with patients treated with postoperative radiation. CONCLUSIONS: Patients with tumors of the lower extremity involving major neurovascular structures and for whom radiation therapy is planned should be counseled specifically because they appear to be at increased risk for use of delayed local or free vascularized tissue transfer for a nonhealing wound following resection of a localized extremity soft tissue sarcoma. LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: Level III, therapeutic study. See Guidelines for Authors for a complete description of levels of evidence.

[381]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic myomectomy of a giant myoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(1):178-80.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kavallaris A; Zygouris D; Chalvatzas N; Terzakis E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 4th Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present the case of an infertile woman with a giant myoma which was laparoscopically removed. A 34-year-old patient was referred to our department with a large abdominal mass. Ultrasound revealed an 18 cm uterine myoma. Diagnostic laparoscopy showed a giant uterine myoma and with the help of a bent angle camera we started myoma enucleation. The myoma was totally enucleated and removed without disturbing the endometrial cavity. The uterine defect was closed with an absorbable suture in two layers. The myoma was removed using a PK (Gyrus) morcelator, without tissue or blood spillage in the abdomen. The operation time was 165 minutes and the myoma's weight was 1,200 g. The patient recovered uneventfully. Laparoscopic

myomectomy can be an option even for giant myomas, with the condition of an expert surgeon and appropriate surgical instruments.

[382]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mifepristone versus placebo to treat uterine myoma: a double-blind, randomized clinical trial.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Womens Health. 2013 Jun 25;5:361-9. doi: 10.2147/IJWH.S42770. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2147/IJWH.S42770](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Esteve JL; Acosta R; Perez Y; Rodriguez B; Seigler I; Sanchez C; Tomasi G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mediterranea Medica Clinic, Valencia, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the efficacy, safety, and quality of life of 5 mg mifepristone per day compared with a placebo in treating uterine fibroids. **DESIGN:** Randomized, double-blind clinical study. **LOCATION:** Eusebio Hernandez Gynecology and Obstetrics Teaching Hospital, Havana, Cuba. **SUBJECTS:** One hundred twenty-four subjects with symptomatic uterine fibroids. **TREATMENT:** One daily capsule of 5 mg mifepristone or a mifepristone placebo over 3 months. **VARIABLES IN EVALUATING SAFETY:** Changes in fibroid and uterine volumes, changes in symptom prevalence and intensity, and changes in quality of life. **RESULTS:** Three months into treatment, fibroid volume was reduced by 28.5% in the mifepristone group with an increase of 1.8% in the placebo group ($P = 0.031$). There were significant differences between the groups with respect to pelvic pain prevalence ($P = 0.006$), pelvic pressure ($P = 0.027$), rectal pain ($P = 0.013$), hypermenorrhea ($P < 0.001$), and metrorrhagia ($P = 0.002$) at the end of treatment. Amenorrhea was 93.1% and 4.3% in the mifepristone and placebo groups, respectively ($P < 0.001$). Treatment side effects were significantly greater in the mifepristone group. Estradiol levels did not differ significantly between the placebo and mifepristone groups at the end of treatment. Improvement in quality of life was significantly greater in the categories of "symptoms" ($P = 0.004$) and "activity" ($P = 0.045$) in the mifepristone group. **CONCLUSION:** The 5 mg dosage of mifepristone presented significantly superior efficacy compared to the placebo.

[383]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Green colour as a novel dermoscopic finding in the diagnosis of haemosiderotic dermatofibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Australas J Dermatol. 2013 Jul 19. doi: 10.1111/ajd.12076.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/ajd.12076](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Roldan-Marin R; Barreiro-Capurro A; Garcia-Herrera A; Puig S; Alarcon-Salazar I; Carrera C; Malveyh J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Melanoma Unit, Dermatology Department, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, España.

[384]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - NF1 deletion generates multiple subtypes of soft-tissue sarcoma that respond to MEK inhibition.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cancer Ther. 2013 Jul 15.

- [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1158/1535-7163.MCT-13-0189](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dodd RD; Mito JK; Eward WC; Chitalia R; Sachdeva M; Ma Y; Barretina J; Dodd L; Kirsch DG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Radiation Oncology, Duke University Medical Center.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft-tissue sarcomas are a heterogeneous group of tumors arising from connective tissue. Recently, mutations in the neurofibromin 1 (NF1) tumor suppressor gene were identified in multiple subtypes of human soft-tissue sarcomas. To study the effect of NF1 inactivation in the initiation and progression of distinct sarcoma subtypes, we have developed a novel mouse model of temporally and spatially restricted NF1-deleted sarcoma. To generate primary sarcomas, we inject adenovirus containing Cre recombinase into NF1flox/flox; Ink4a/Arf flox/flox mice at two distinct orthotopic sites: intramuscularly or in the sciatic nerve. The mice develop either high-grade myogenic sarcomas or MPNST-like tumors, respectively. These tumors reflect the histological properties and spectrum of sarcomas found in patients. To explore the utility of this model for preclinical studies, we performed a study of MAPK pathway inhibition with the MEK inhibitor PD325901. Treatment with PD325901 delays tumor growth through decreased cyclin D1 mRNA and cell proliferation. We also examined the effects of MEK inhibition on the native tumor stroma and find that PD325901 decreases VEGFalpha expression in tumor cells with a corresponding decrease in microvessel density. Taken together, our results utilize a primary tumor model to demonstrate that sarcomas can be generated by loss of NF1 and Ink4a/Arf, and that these tumors are sensitive to MEK inhibition by direct effects on tumor cells and the surrounding microenvironment. These studies suggest that MEK inhibitors should be further explored as potential sarcoma therapies in patients with tumors containing NF1 deletion.

[385]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Research on DNA methylation of human osteosarcoma cell MGMT and its relationship with cell resistance to alkylating agents.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biochem Cell Biol. 2013 Aug;91(4):209-13. doi: 10.1139/bcb-2012-0100. Epub 2013 Jan 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1139/bcb-2012-0100](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Guo J; Cui Q; Jiang W; Liu C; Li D; Zeng Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - a Department of Orthopedics (307 Hospital of PLA), Affiliated Hospital of Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100071, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The objective of this study was to explore the O(6)-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) gene methylation status and its protein expression, as well as the effects of demethylating agent 5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine (5-Aza-CdR) on MGMT gene expression and its resistance to alkylating agents, and to elucidate MGMT expression mechanism and significance in osteosarcoma. The human osteosarcoma cell lines Saos-2 and MG-63 were collected and treated with 5-Aza-CdR for 6 days. The cells not treated with 5-Aza-CdR were set as a negative control. The genomic DNA was extracted from the Saos-2 and MG-63 cells using methylation-specific PCR to detect the promoter CpG island methylation status of the MGMT gene. Cell sensitivity to alkylating agents before and after drug administration was detected by the MTT method. The variation in MGMT gene mRNA and protein was detected by reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and Western blotting. The MGMT promoter gene of normal Saos-2 cells was methylated, with reduced MGMT mRNA and protein expression; the MGMT mRNA and protein expression of Saos-2 cells treated with 5-Aza-CdR was obviously enhanced, and its sensitivity to alkylating agents was reversed. Meanwhile, with promoter CpG island unmethylation of the MGMT gene, MGMT protein was expressed in the normal MG-63 cells and the MG-63 cells treated with 5-Aza-CdR, and both showed resistance to alkylating agents. The methylation status of the MGMT gene promoter in human osteosarcoma cells reflected the cells' ability to induce MGMT protein expression and can be used as a molecular marker to project the sensitivity of cancer tissues to alkylating agent drugs.

[386]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adult ewing sarcoma: survival and local control outcomes in 102 patients with localized disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:681425. doi: 10.1155/2013/681425. Epub 2013 Jun 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/681425](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ahmed SK; Robinson SI; Okuno SH; Rose PS; Laack NN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mayo Medical School, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Objectives. To assess the clinical features and local control (LC) outcomes in adult patients with localized Ewing Sarcoma (ES). Methods. The records of 102 ES patients with localized disease ≥ 18 years of age seen from 1977 to 2007 were reviewed. Factors relevant to prognosis, survival, and LC were analyzed. Results. The 5-year overall survival (OS) and event-free survival (EFS) were 60% and 52%, respectively, for the entire cohort. Treatment era (1977-1992 versus 1993-2007) remained an independent prognostic factor for OS on multivariate analysis, with improved outcomes observed in the 1993-2007 era ($P = 0.02$). The 5-year OS and EFS for the 1993-2007 era were 73% and 60%, respectively. Ifosfamide and etoposide based chemotherapy and surgery were more routinely used in the 1993-2007 era ($P < 0.01$). The 5-year local failure rate (LFR) was 14%, with a 5-year LFR of 18% for surgery, 33% for radiation, and 0% for combined surgery and radiation in the 1993-2007 era ($P = 0.17$). Conclusion. Modern survival outcomes for adults with localized ES are similar to multi-institutional results in children. This improvement over time is associated with treatment intensification with chemotherapy and increased use of surgery. Aggressive LC (combined surgery and radiation) may improve outcomes in poor prognosis patients.

[387]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High incidence of regional and in-transit lymph node metastasis in patients with alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jun 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10147-013-0571-4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishida Y; Tsukushi S; Urakawa H; Sugiura H; Nakashima H; Yamada Y; Ishiguro N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, 65 Tsurumai, Showa, Nagoya, Aichi, 466-8550, Japan, ynishida@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Rhabdomyosarcoma has different extension patterns, including a higher propensity for lymph nodes metastasis, compared with other types of soft tissue sarcoma. The aims of this study were to investigate the patterns of regional and distant metastasis in patients with rhabdomyosarcomas, particularly lymphatic route metastasis, and clarify the clinical factors that affect the pattern of metastasis. METHODS: Forty-four patients with rhabdomyosarcomas were enrolled in this study. The mean age of the patients was 26 (range 1-69) years, and 18 were males. The histological subtypes included alveolar (17 patients), embryonal (10 patients), pleomorphic (7 patients), and unknown (10 patients). Based on location, the sarcomas were divided into three groups: extremity (17 cases), favorable prognosis (10 cases),

and unfavorable prognosis (15 cases). There were three cases (7 %) of local relapse, ten cases of regional lymph node relapse, and three cases of in-transit metastasis (total 30 %). Twenty-one patients (48 %) developed distant metastases. Initial sites of metastases were bone (9 patients, 20 %), lung (5 patients), and bone marrow dissemination (5 patients). Clinico-pathological variables affecting relapse patterns were analyzed. RESULTS: Of the three cases of local relapse, two were alveolar type and one was unknown. The three cases of in-transit metastasis were all alveolar type. Patients with alveolar type had a significantly high propensity for lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.027$). Excluding the pleomorphic type, alveolar type was still a significant factor for lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.017$). CONCLUSION: Physicians should be aware of in-transit spread, particularly in patients with alveolar-type rhabdomyosarcoma. Novel treatment modalities are required to detect and treat in-transit metastasis.

[388]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant retroperitoneal lipoma in a pregnant patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol. 2013 Jul;33(5):522. doi: 10.3109/01443615.2013.788621.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/01443615.2013.788621](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wei D; Shen L; Yang K; Fang F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, West China Secondary Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

[389]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endoclip closure of a large colonic perforation following colonoscopic leiomyoma excision.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - JSLS. 2013 Jan-Mar;17(1):152-5. doi: 10.4293/108680812X13517013317554.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[4293/108680812X13517013317554](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Velchuru VR; Zawadzki M; Levin AL; Bouchard CM; Marecik S; Prasad LM; Park JJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Colon and Rectal Surgery, University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago, IL 60612, USA. vamsivelchuru@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Endoscopic removal of large colonic submucosal lesions can lead to a higher risk of perforation. Although not as common following diagnostic and therapeutic colonoscopy, it does occur more often following therapeutic colonoscopy. We

present a case of a large submucosal mass excised endoscopically, resulting in a large perforation that was closed using endoclips. While endoclips are typically used for smaller perforations, we have found that they can be used safely on a larger defect. METHODS: A 68-y-old woman presented with a 2.9-cm benign submucosal mass found in the hepatic flexure. It was removed via endoscopic polypectomy, leaving a perforation of 3cm x 3cm. The perforation was closed with endoscopic clips. RESULTS: Histology of the specimen showed clear margins. At 4-wk follow-up, the patient had no complications. A colonoscopy at 6-mo follow-up showed only a scar at the procedure site with no complaints. CONCLUSIONS: Large iatrogenic colonic perforations can be managed successfully using endoclips, particularly in a prepped colon.

[390]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Contribution of DOG1 expression to the diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Jul;209(7):413-7. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.04.005. Epub 2013 Apr 30.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1016/j.prp.2013.04.005](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kara T; Serinsoz E; Arpaci RB; Gubur O; Orekici G; Ata A; Colak T; Arican A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mersin University, Medical School, Department of Pathology, Turkey. Electronic address: karabacaktuba@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are the most common mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract, and the majority contain KIT or PDGFRA-activating mutations. However, up to 10% of GISTs are c-kit-negative. Antibodies with increased sensitivity and specificity for the detection of c-kit-negative GIST cases may be of value, especially because some of these cases may also benefit from tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy. Hematoxylin and Eosin sections of 33 GISTs were re-examined in order to define histopathological criteria used in risk assessment of these tumors. Immunohistochemistry with a panel of antibodies [c-kit, DOG1 (discovered on GIST 1), CD34, smooth muscle actin (SMA), Desmin, S100 and Ki67] was performed on 5µm-thick paraffin sections of all tumors. Statistical analysis of immunohistochemical studies showed that DOG1 and CD117 were the most sensitive and specific antibodies in the diagnosis of GISTs. Other antibodies were unhelpful in confirming a diagnosis of GIST, but were particularly useful in the differential diagnosis. Reactivity for DOG1 may aid in the diagnosis of GISTs, which fail to express c-kit antigen, and lead to appropriate treatment with imatinib mesylate, an inhibitor of the KIT tyrosine kinase.

[391]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Intravenöse Leiomyomatose mit Ausdehnung bis zum Herzen : Ansatz mit multimodaler Bildgebung.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intravenous leiomyomatosis extending to the heart : A multimodality imaging approach.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Herz. 2013 Jul 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1007/s00059-013-3862-7

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Polizzi V; Pergolini A; Zampi G; Lo Presti M; Pino PG; Cartoni D; Sbaraglia F; Vallone A; Ettore GM; Musumeci F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Science, "S. Camillo-Forlanini" Hospital, Rome, Italy.

[392]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Role of biopsy in low-grade laryngeal chondrosarcoma: report of two cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathologica. 2013 Feb;105(1):5-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Onorati M; Moneghini L; Maccari A; Albertoni M; Talamo I; Ferrario F; Bulfamante G; Romagnoli S; Di Nuovo F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Pathology, Bollate e Garbagnate Milanese, A.O.G. Salvini, Garbagnate Milanese, Milan, Italy.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Laryngeal chondrosarcomas are rare tumours that account for less than 1% of all sarcomas and originate principally from the crycoid cartilage. We report two cases: the former arising from thyroid cartilage in an 85-year-old male presenting with a palpable neck mass and hoarseness, dyspnoea and dysphagia; the other in a 54-year-old male with a mass growing from crycoid cartilage, who underwent biopsy followed by total laryngectomy. We discuss the peculiarity of the site of origin and the role of biopsy, the clinical presentation of the former case and the diagnostic and therapeutic procedures of the latter. Since it is a rare form of sarcoma arising in the larynx, we discuss the role of biopsy as a crucial although still controversial diagnostic tool.

[393]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Benign pelvic metastatic leiomyoma: case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(1):165-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wei H; Liu Y; Sun H; Qian F; Li G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, China Meitan General Hospital, Xibahe Nanli, Beijing, China.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma is a rare condition characterized by benign soft tissue tumors most frequently involving the lung, and is usually associated with a benign leiomyoma or intravenous leiomyomatosis of the uterus. We present a case of a 58-year-old female patient with abdominal pain and symptoms of urinary tract infection four years after hysterectomy due to uterine fibroid. The results of CT revealed a pelvic mass. Pathological examination confirmed that it was a metastatic pelvic benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML). BML only involving the pelvis is extremely rare. The patient underwent surgical resection and recovered well.

[394]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pyomyoma after dilatation and curettage for missed abortion.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(1):168-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ugurlucan FG; Iyibozkurt AC; Sen S; Kuru O; Berkman S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Istanbul University Istanbul Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey. fgungor@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Infection of a leiomyoma is a very rare clinical entity called pyomyoma. Pathology may be encountered during the reproductive period, pregnancy, and even postmenopausal period. In this report, we present a case of pyomyoma which developed after dilatation and curettage managed by broad spectrum antibiotics and myomectomy to preserve the fertility in a 31-year-old patient.

[395]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pure uterine lipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathologica. 2013 Feb;105(1):24-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Imenpour H; Petrogalli F; Anselmi L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - U.O. Anatomy, Pathological Histology and Cytodiagnostic Department, Padre Antero Micone Hospital, Genoa, Italy.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pure uterine lipoma is a very rare benign mesenchymal neoplasm, and only a few cases have been reported in the literature. This is in contrast to leiomyoma, which is not only the most common neoplasm of the uterus but also one of the most common tumours in women, estimated to occur in 20-40% of women beyond the age of 30 years (AFIP) and more frequently affect postmenopausal women. We report the case of a 70-year-old woman

who presented with pelvic pain and postmenopausal uterine bleeding. Pure uterine lipoma was diagnosed preoperatively by CT scan with and without contrast and confirmed postoperatively by pathological examination. Clinical and histological diagnosis of pure uterine lipoma with immunohistochemical findings are described, and the efficacy of CT in diagnosing this tumour is discussed.

[396]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incarcerated fibroid uterus: the role of conservative management.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2013 Jun;35(6):536-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Katopodis C; Menticoglou S; Logan A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Uterine incarceration occurs when the gravid uterus remains trapped within the sacral hollow and cannot ascend out of the pelvis as it enlarges. Predisposing factors include uterine fibroids. Optimal management of uterine incarceration involves manual reduction of the uterus because of the significant maternal and fetal risks associated with persistent incarceration. CASE: A nulliparous woman with known uterine incarceration secondary to a large anterior uterine fibroid was managed conservatively throughout her pregnancy after attempts at manual reduction were unsuccessful. CONCLUSION: Conservative management of the incarcerated uterus is a reasonable option if attempts at manual reduction are unsuccessful. Magnetic resonance imaging can be helpful in delineating anatomy and planning for delivery.

[397]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laryngeal plexiform neurofibroma in a child.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ear Nose Throat J. 2013 Jun;92(6):E31-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kasapoglu F; Ozdemircan T; Erisen L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Uludag University Faculty of Medicine, Izmir Yolu Uzeri, 10659 Nilufer, Bursa, Gorukle 16059, Turkey. fkasapoglu@uludag.edu.tr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Neurofibromatosis (NF) is a genetically inherited, autosomal dominant disease, characterized by multiple cafe au lait spots, cutaneous neurofibromas and "Lisch nodules." Neurofibromatosis can develop from a neural source at any age. However, neurofibroma of the larynx is extremely rare and is usually manifested by obstructive airway symptoms. We encountered a 5-year-old child presenting with stridor and dyspnea, who had a

diagnosis of laryngeal plexiform neurofibroma. The purpose of our report is the consideration of laryngeal NF in the differential diagnosis of dyspnea in infants and children.

[398]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of primary cardiac rhabdomyosarcoma with surgical removal and mitral valve repair.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Heart Surg Forum. 2013 Jun 1;16(3):E164-6. doi: 10.1532/HSF98.20131001.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1532/HSF98.20131001](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yilmaz M; Kehlibar T; Arslan IY; Yilmaz HY; Tarhan IA; Ozler A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Siyami Ersek Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary cardiac tumors are rare. Nearly 25% of primary cardiac tumors are malignant, with rhabdomyosarcoma being the second most common primary sarcoma. Symptoms are variable, and the clinical presentation depends on the location and propagation of the tumor. Transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography are preliminary tests in diagnosing the disease. Echocardiographic findings should be supported by other imaging methods. In appropriate cases, surgery combined with chemotherapy and radiotherapy is suggested. We present a case of primary cardiac rhabdomyosarcoma with surgical removal and mitral valve repair.

[399]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rare case of multifocal (adrenal and extra - adrenal) myelolipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pol Przegl Chir. 2013 Jun 1;85(6):348-50. doi: 10.2478/pjs-2013-0052.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2478/pjs-2013-0052](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bandurski R; Zareba K; Kedra B

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Adrenal myelolipoma is an extremely rare lesion, which is composed of adipose and hematopoietic tissue. The above-mentioned lesion was first described by Gierke in 1905, with the term myelolipoma used for the first time by Oberling in 1929. The Authors of the study presented a case of a 57 year-old female patient diagnosed with a multifocal adrenal and extra-adrenal myelolipoma.

[400]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Right ventricular myxoma - a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vojnosanit Pregl. 2013 Jun;70(6):609-11.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Obrenovic-Kircanski B; Mikic A; Velinovic M; Bozic V; Kovacevic-Kostic N; Karan R; Parapid B; Djukic P; Savic D; Vranes M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Belgrade, Serbia.

biljanaok@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Myxomas arising from the right ventricle are extremely rare. CASE REPORT: We presented a 71-year-old patient with worsening symptoms of the exertional dyspnea and atypical chest pains lasting 6 months. A transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiogram revealed a large, 2.6 x 2.2 cm, ovoid, well-circumscribed, echogenic mass in the right ventricle outflow tract attached by small pedicle, partly obstructing the right ventricular outflow tract and protruding through the pulmonic valve during systole. The tumor was completely removed with the stalk and 5 mm of the surrounding tissue. The histopathological findings confirmed the diagnosis of myxoma. CONCLUSION: This case illustrates the usefulness of echocardiography both in diagnosis of patients with atypical symptoms without family history and associated syndromes (like Carney's complex), and in surgical approach planning. It also stresses the importance of surgical excision of tumor as soon as possible following the diagnosis to prevent the complications such are: valvular obstruction, pulmonary embolization and syncope.

[401]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma/Undifferentiated High-Grade Pleomorphic Sarcoma of the Maxillary Sinus : Report of a Case and Review of the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Oncol Res. 2013 Jun 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12253-013-9640-](http://1007/s12253-013-9640-2)

[2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vuity D; Bogdan S; Csurgay K; Sapi Z; Nemeth Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgery and Stomatology, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary, drazsen@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH) also known as undifferentiated high-grade pleomorphic sarcoma (UHPS) is a soft tissue sarcoma, composed of undifferentiated mesenchymal tumors possessed fibrohistiocytic morphology without definite true histiocytic differentiation. Head and neck localization is very rare, showing an incidence ranging from 4 % to 10 % in different series of investigations. The most frequent involved sites in UHPS

are the neck and parotid, followed by the scalp, face, anterior skull base and orbit. Upper aerodigestive tract, lateral skull base and ear are rare locations. The incidence of the lymphatic metastases is also rare. The aim of this article is to report a case of UHPS in the maxillary sinus with palatal, orbital and ethmoidal involvement, with lymphatic metastasis and its surgical treatment. In addition, we review the literature of similar cases of the past 12 years.

[402]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Tumor-to-tumor metastasis (TTM) of breast carcinoma within a solitary renal angiomyolipoma: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Jul 3. pii: S0344-0338(13)00173-8. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.06.011.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.prp.2013.06.011

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Amin M; Radkay L; Pantanowitz L; Fine J; Parwani A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA, United States. Electronic address: mlon.amin@outlook.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiomyolipomas of the kidney have been known to harbor malignant neoplasms including renal cell carcinoma. We report a case of a tumor-to-tumor metastasis (TTM) involving metastatic breast carcinoma and angiomyolipoma. The patient was a 67-year-old female with a history of invasive ductal carcinoma of the breast. Follow-up positron emission tomography 9 years later revealed a left renal mass, suspicious for a primary renal neoplasm, as well as a suspicious subpectoral lymph node. An ultrasound-guided needle biopsy of the lymph node demonstrated metastatic breast carcinoma. The patient underwent a left radical nephrectomy. Pathologic examination demonstrated an ill-defined 2cm estrogen receptor (ER)-positive metastatic breast carcinoma within a 6cm angiomyolipoma. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of metastatic breast carcinoma to a solitary renal angiomyolipoma. This case highlights the importance of a patient's prior history of malignancy, as well as appropriate sampling of renal neoplasms.

[403]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant primary retroperitoneal myxoid leiomyoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vojnosanit Pregl. 2013 May;70(5):522-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Radojkovic M; Stojanovic M; Gligorijevic J; Stanojevic G; Kovarevics P; Petkovic TR; Pecic V; Rancic Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Surgery Clinic, University Clinical Center, Nis, Serbia. mida71@open.telekom.rs

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Leiomyomas are benign smooth muscle tumors that usually arise from the uterus. CASE REPORT: We present a patient with a 6-month history of vague abdominal discomfort, occasional nausea, vomiting and urinary incontinence. On examination, there was an extremely large firm unpainful palpable abdominal mass. Laboratory investigation revealed mild leukocytosis and blood creatinine elevation. Abdominopelvic ultrasonography and computed tomography revealed a massive well bordered, encapsulated intraabdominal tumor, extending from the pelvis to epigastrium and almost completely fulfilling the pelvic and abdominal cavity. At laparotomy, tumor arising from the retroperitoneum was excised in toto. Histopathological examination disclosed that the tumor was composed mainly of smooth muscle cells and very rare fibrous connective tissue elements with myxomatous alteration and with no mitotic activity. The negative results of numerous additional parameters analyzed (pancytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen, S100 protein, CD68, CD34, desmin, aktin) ruled out different origin of a tumor. One year after resection the patient had no complaints and no radiological evidence of tumor recurrence. CONCLUSION: Considering current limitations in radiological diagnosis, in toto resection of these tumors is necessary to rule out malignancy.

[404]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant cell tumor of the larynx: A case of malignant sarcomatous transformation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ear Nose Throat J. 2013 Jun;92(6):E59-62.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vivero RJ; Dave SP; Gomez CR; Weed DT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, UMHC Suite 4027, 1475 Northwest 12th Ave., Miami, FL 33136, USA. rvivero@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report what is to the best of our knowledge the first case of malignant transformation of a giant cell tumor of the larynx. The patient, a 34-year-old man, presented to our tertiary care university teaching hospital where he underwent hemilaryngopharyngectomy with radial forearm free flap reconstruction and 11 of 15 cycles of chemotherapy. He remained disease-free at approximately 6 years and 4 months of follow-up. The patient is decannulated and continues to have a good voice with excellent quality of life to this day. We discuss the patient's clinical course and subsequent treatment within the context of a review of the current literature regarding this disease entity. Our experience demonstrates that giant cell tumor of the larynx may present as a malignant neoplasm without adversely affecting the patient's prognosis when treated aggressively with surgical resection and adjunct chemotherapy.

[405]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Time spatial labeling inversion pulse magnetic resonance angiography in pregnancy with adenomyosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol Res. 2013 Jul 15. doi: 10.1111/jog.12088.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/jog.12088](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yorifuji T; Makino S; Yamamoto Y; Sugimura M; Kuwatsuru R; Takeda S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Juntendo University Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Time spatial labeling inversion pulse (Time-SLIP) is a non-contrast magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) technique. No cases in which this technique was used during pregnancy have been reported. We report herein two cases with adenomyosis of the same size and location that underwent Time-SLIP MRA during pregnancy. In case 1, the blood flow within the adenomyosis was poor, and the uterine blood flow toward the placenta was normal, resulting in no fetal growth restriction (FGR). In case 2, the blood flow within the adenomyosis was quite rich, and placental blood flow seemed decreased, resulting in severe FGR. As well as the Doppler ultrasonography, Time-SLIP MRA was useful for evaluating uterine blood flow during pregnancy. This is the first report of the use of Time-SLIP MRA during pregnancy.

[406]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant left atrial myxoma with left and right coronary system blood supply accompanying mitral stenosis; real-time three-dimensional echocardiography imaging.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anadolu Kardiyol Derg. 2013 May 29. doi: 10.5152/akd.2013.163.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5152/akd.2013.163](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Alizade E; Cakir H; Acar G; Pirmammadova C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinic of Cardiology, Kartal Kosuyolu Heart and Research Hospital, Istanbul-Turkey. elnur17@yahoo.com.

[407]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Immediate chest wall reconstruction during pregnancy: Surgical management after extended surgical resection due to primary sarcoma of the breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg. 2013 Jul 1. pii: S1748-6815(13)00344-6. doi: 10.1016/j.bjps.2013.06.007.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.bjps.2013.06.007

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Arruda EG; Munhoz AM; Montag E; Filassi JR; Gemperli R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cancer Institute of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Breast sarcoma during pregnancy is an extremely rare event and represents a complex problem because of a more advanced stage at presentation. METHOD: This report presents the first case of a 24-year-old woman with a gestational age of 20 weeks with a fast growing tumour in her left breast (29 x 19 x 15 cm) and infiltrating the skin/pectoralis muscles. Radical mastectomy was performed with a gestational age of 22 weeks and a different design was planned for the latissimus dorsi musculocutaneous flap (LDMF) with primary closure in the V-Y pattern. RESULT: Satisfactory chest wall coverage and contour were achieved. Final histopathological findings allowed a diagnosis of undifferentiated sarcoma. With a gestational age of 37 weeks, a healthy infant was delivered by means of a caesarean section. The patient is currently in the second postoperative year and no recurrence has been observed. CONCLUSION: Management of a large breast sarcoma in a pregnant patient presents unique challenges in consideration of the potential risks to the foetus and the possible maternal benefit. The results of this study demonstrate that the VY-LDMF is a reliable technique and should be considered in cases of immediate large thoracic wound reconstruction.

[408]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Reconstruction of sarcoma defects following pre-operative radiation: Free tissue transfer is safe and reliable.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg. 2013 Jul 4. pii: S1748-6815(13)00366-5. doi: 10.1016/j.bjps.2013.06.029.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.bjps.2013.06.029

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Townley WA; Mah E; O'Neill AC; Wunder JS; Ferguson PC; Zhong T; Hofer SO

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, University Health Network, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Electronic address: willtownley@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Neoadjuvant radiotherapy followed by surgical resection and soft tissue reconstruction provides the best possibility of achieving superior limb function in soft tissue sarcomas. The aim of this study was to report our experience of free flap microsurgical reconstruction of recently irradiated soft tissue sarcoma defects. METHODS: A retrospective study of

microsurgical outcome in consecutively treated extremity and trunk sarcoma patients undergoing free tissue transfer between 2007 and 2012 was conducted from a prospectively collected database. Outcomes in pre-operatively irradiated patients were compared with non-irradiated patients. Demographic data, operative details, limb salvage rate, post-operative including microsurgical complications, and long-term limb function (Toronto Extremity Salvage score, TESS; Musculoskeletal Tumour Society Rating Scale, MSTS) were recorded and analysed for differences between the two study groups. RESULTS: Forty-six patients underwent 46 free flaps (pre-irradiated n = 32, non-irradiated n = 14) over the study period. Microvascular complications (intra-operative revision, flap re-exploration, flap loss) were uncommon and similar between the two groups (4/32 and 2/14 respectively, p > 0.05). Recipient site wound healing complications (i.e. not flap related) occurred more frequently in pre-irradiated patients (16 events) compared with the control group (2 events, p = 0.03). There was no significant difference in limb salvage rate, or TESS/MSTS functional outcome scores between the two patient groups. CONCLUSIONS: Free tissue transfer is safe and effective in patients undergoing surgical resection and reconstruction following neoadjuvant radiotherapy.

[409]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Leiomyosarkom der Vv. pulmonales in den linken Vorhof reichend.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Leiomyosarcoma of the pulmonary veins extending into the left atrium.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Herz. 2013 Jun 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00059-013-3833-](http://1007/s00059-013-3833-z)

[Z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hong SP; Choi JY; Son JY; Lee YS; Lee JB; Kim KS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, Catholic University of Daegu, Daegu Catholic University Medical Center, Daemyung-4-dong, Nam-gu, 3056-6, Daegu, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary tumors of the great vessels are very rare. Primary leiomyosarcomas of the pulmonary vein are extremely rare and little is known about their clinical manifestation and treatment. We report the case of a 34-year-old patient with primary leiomyosarcoma of the pulmonary vein extending into the left atrium. A review of the clinical manifestation and treatment of 24 cases including our own is provided.

[410]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Grosses Leiomyosarkom im linken Vorhof.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Huge leiomyosarcoma in the left atrium.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Herz. 2013 Jul 18.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1007/s00059-013-3870-7

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kilic ID; Alihanoglu YI; Ozcan AV; Taskoylu O; Bir F; Evrengul H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Medical Faculty, Department of Cardiology, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, idoqukilic@gmail.com.

[411]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic ovarian-sparing surgery for a young woman with an exophytic ovarian fibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol Res. 2013 Jul 22. doi: 10.1111/jog.12107.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/jog.12107

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hasegawa A; Koga K; Asada K; Wada-Hiraike O; Osuga Y; Kozuma S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ovarian fibroma can occur in young women of reproductive age. Despite its benign feature, most surgical removals are done in open surgery with oophorectomy. However, an ovarian-sparing tumor resection can be an option, especially for an exophytic type of fibroma, which accounts for more than half of ovarian fibromas. Here we report a case of exophytic ovarian fibroma in a young woman treated by laparoscopic ovarian-sparing surgery. A 27-year-old woman presented with a pelvic mass. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed an 11 cm x 8 cm solid mass connected to the normal-appearing left ovary by a pedicle-like structure. A clinical diagnosis of an exophytic ovarian fibroma was made, and laparoscopic ovarian-sparing surgery with an intraoperative pathological examination was planned. The tumor was resected by cutting the pedicle, morcellated in a pouch and removed. All procedures were performed laparoscopically and the affected ovary was completely preserved. Having confirmation of its benign characteristics by the intraoperative examination, no further excision was performed. The patient conceived 3 months after the surgery and no recurrence was reported. We propose that gynecologists should consider laparoscopic ovarian-sparing surgery for exophytic ovarian fibroma in women of reproductive age.

[412]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Total lesion glycolysis by F-FDG PET/CT is a reliable predictor of prognosis in soft-tissue sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00259-013-2511-](#)

[y](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Choi ES; Ha SG; Kim HS; Ha JH; Paeng JC; Han I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital, 101 Daehak-ro Jongno-gu, Seoul, 110-744, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Preoperative identification of aggressiveness is important for the establishment of a treatment strategy in patients with soft-tissue sarcoma (STS). We compared the predictive values of various metabolic parameters derived from PET/CT with 18F-FDG, including maximal standardized uptake value (SUVmax), total lesion glycolysis (TLG) and metabolic tumour volume (MTV). METHODS: A total of 66 patients with STS who had undergone FDG PET/CT before tumour resection were reviewed retrospectively. We determined SUVmax, TLG and MTV to compare their value in predicting disease progression, which was defined as local recurrence and metastases. Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) analysis was used to compare the accuracy. Univariate and multivariate analyses of conventional clinicopathological variables were used to compare the reliability of the metabolic parameters. RESULTS: TLG exhibited greater accuracy than SUVmax or MTV in ROC analysis (area under curve, AUC, 0.802, 0.726 and 0.681, respectively). The cut-off values for disease progression derived from the AUC data were TLG 250; SUVmax 6.0, and MTV 40 cm³. In univariate analysis, TLG (>250) was a more significant predictive factor than SUVmax and MTV (P < 0.001, P = 0.031 and P = 0.022, respectively). TLG was the only meaningful metabolic parameter in the multivariate analysis (P = 0.008) other than presence of metastasis at diagnosis (P = 0.003). CONCLUSION: TLG is a more accurate predictor of disease progression than SUVmax or MTV. TLG enables accurate preoperative assessment of aggressiveness comparable with conventional clinicopathological parameters.

[413]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bilateral Radiation-Induced Angiosarcoma of the Breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast J. 2013 Jul 19. doi: 10.1111/tbj.12160.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/tbj.12160](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Colwick S; Gonzalez A; Ngo N; Camuto P; Barajas D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Yale New Haven Hospital - Saint Raphael Campus, New Haven, Connecticut.

[414]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Diagnostico tardio de obstruccion de arteria oftalmica por mixoma atrial.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Delayed diagnosis of ophthalmic artery obstruction due to atrial myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Soc Esp Oftalmol. 2013 Aug;88(8):313-315. doi: 10.1016/j.oftal.2012.02.008. Epub 2012 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.oftal.2012.02.008

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sabater N; Alforja S; Rey A; Giralt J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Unidad de retina, Hospital Clinic i Provincial de Barcelona, Institut Clinic d'Oftalmologia (ICOF). Barcelona, España. Electronic address: noelia.sabater@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - CASE REPORT: A 56 year old woman with atrial myxoma presented with a visual acuity of no light perception after acute ophthalmic artery obstruction (OAO) associated with stroke. She developed late retinal pigmentary changes due choroidal infarction, typical of the OAO. DISCUSSION: Simultaneous obstruction of the retinal and choroidal circulation was observed in the OAO. Atrial myxoma should be suspected in patients who suffer from OAO associated with stroke. Systemic studies should be performed to find the origin of OAO.

[415]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High-grade cutaneous angiosarcoma of the breast 8.5 years after radiotherapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast J. 2013 Jul;19(4):435-6. doi: 10.1111/tbj.12130. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/tbj.12130

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vuille-Dit-Bille RN; Sauter D; Pfofe D; Zagralliglu O; Jandali AR; Nadig J; Dincler S; Muff B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Spital Bulach, Bulach, Switzerland.

[416]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Ewing Sarkom des Kehlkopfs : Erfolgreiche Behandlung mit Organerhalt.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing's sarcoma of the larynx : Effective treatment with organ preservation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Strahlenther Onkol. 2013 Jul;189(7):586-589. Epub 2013 Jun 5.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1007/s00066-013-0356-8

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wygoda A; Rutkowski T; Ponikiewska D; Hejduk B; Skladowski K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation and Clinical Oncology, Maria Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Gliwice Branch, Ul. Wybrzeze Armii Krajowej 15, 44-101, Gliwice, Poland, awygoda@poczta.onet.pl.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma arising in the head and neck region is an extremely rare malignant neoplasm. We describe the unusual case of a tumor originating in the larynx of a 68-year-old male with hoarseness and occasional aphonia. We report successful treatment with sequential chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Complete regression and larynx preservation with voice function recovery was achieved. To our knowledge, this is the first report of this type of tumor in the larynx with cartilage invasion that documents the effectiveness of radiotherapy as an alternative to surgical management. At present, after 30 months of follow-up, the patient is free of tumor relapse and in very good condition.

[417]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Muscular dystrophies share pathogenetic mechanisms with muscle sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Trends Mol Med. 2013 Jul 23. pii: S1471-4914(13)00113-5. doi: 10.1016/j.molmed.2013.07.001.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.molmed.2013.07.001

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fanzani A; Monti E; Donato R; Sorci G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Molecular and Translational Medicine and Interuniversity Institute of Myology (IIM), University of Brescia, Viale Europa 11, Brescia, 25123, Italy. Electronic address: fanzani@med.unibs.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Several lines of recent evidence have opened a new debate on the mechanisms underlying the genesis of rhabdomyosarcoma, a pediatric soft tissue tumor with a widespread expression of muscle-specific markers. In particular, it is increasingly evident that the loss of skeletal muscle integrity observed in some mouse models of muscular dystrophy can favor rhabdomyosarcoma formation. This is especially true in old age. Here, we

review these experimental findings and focus on the main molecular and cellular events that can dictate the tumorigenic process in dystrophic muscle, such as the loss of structural or regulatory proteins with tumor suppressor activity, the impaired DNA damage response due to oxidative stress, the chronic inflammation and the conflicting signals arising within the degenerated muscle niche.

[418]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Three-dimensional computational analysis of optical coherence tomography images for the detection of soft tissue sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Biomed Opt. 2014 Feb;19(2):21102. doi: 10.1117/1.JBO.19.2.021102.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1117/1.JBO.19.2.021102](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang S; Liu CH; Zakharov VP; Lazar AJ; Pollock RE; Larin KV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Houston, Department of Biomedical Engineering, 3605 Cullen Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77204-5060.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - ABSTRACT. We present a three-dimensional (3-D) computational method to detect soft tissue sarcomas with the goal of automatic surgical margin assessment based on optical coherence tomography (OCT) images. Three parameters are investigated and quantified from OCT images as the indicators for the tissue diagnosis including the signal attenuation (A-line slope), the standard deviation of the signal fluctuations (speckles), and the exponential decay coefficient of its spatial frequency spectrum. The detection of soft tissue sarcomas relies on the combination of these three parameters, which are related to the optical attenuation characteristics and the structural features of the tissue. Pilot experiments were performed on ex vivo human tissue samples with homogeneous pieces (both normal and abnormal) and tumor margins. Our results demonstrate the feasibility of this computational method in the differentiation of soft tissue sarcomas from normal tissues. The features of A-line-based detection and 3-D quantitative analysis yield promise for a computer-aided technique capable of accurately and automatically identifying resection margins of soft tissue sarcomas during surgical treatment.

[419]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant GIST of the Small Intestine in a Young Man.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastrointest Surg. 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11605-013-2268-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Atmatzidis S; Chatzimavroudis G; Ananiadis A; Kapoulas S; Atmatzidis K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 2nd Surgical Department, G. Gennimatas General Hospital, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Ethnikis Aminis 41, 54635, Thessaloniki, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) represent a rare group of neoplasms of the digestive tract deriving from the mesenchyme. Giant GISTs (over 10 cm in diameter) represent only 20 % of all cases and are associated with a high risk of malignancy. We present the case of a giant GIST of the jejunum successfully treated by surgical resection and adjuvant therapy with imatinib.

[420]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Successful treatment of mastocytic anaphylactic episodes with reduction of skin mast cells after anti-IgE therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol. 2013 Apr;45(2):52-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Paraskevopoulos G; Sifnaios E; Christodouloupoulos K; Mantopoulou F; Papakonstantis M; Sabaziotis D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Allergy and Clinical Immunology Department, 401 General Military Hospital of Athens, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mastocytosis is a clonal disease derived from hematopoietic bone marrow progenitor cells. Clinical manifestations of the disease vary greatly depending on tissue involvement. Omalizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal anti-IgE antibody licensed in the treatment of asthma with increasing reports of clinical efficiency in other allergic diseases. We describe a case of a patient with mastocytosis responsive clinically and patho-physiologically after anti-IgE treatment.

[421]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paediatric and adolescent alveolar soft part sarcoma: A joint series from European cooperative groups.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Blood Cancer. 2013 Jul 16. doi: 10.1002/pbc.24683.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/pbc.24683](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Orbach D; Brennan B; Casanova M; Bergeron C; Mosseri V; Francotte N; Van Noesel M; Rey A; Bisogno G; Pierron G; Ferrari A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Paediatric Oncology, Institut Curie, Paris, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Alveolar soft part sarcomas (ASPS) are generally chemo- and radio-resistant mesenchymal tumours, with no standardized treatment guidelines. We describe the clinical behaviour of

paediatric ASPS and compare these features to previously reported adult series. PATIENTS AND METHODS: The clinical data of 51 children and adolescents with ASPS, prospectively enrolled in or treated according to seven European Paediatric trials were analysed. RESULTS: Median age was 13 years [range: 2-21]. Primary sites included mostly limbs (63%). IRS post-surgical staging was: IRS-I (complete resection) 35%, II (microscopic residual disease) 20%, III (gross residual disease) 18% and IV (metastases) 27%. Only 3 of the 18 evaluable patients (17%) obtained a response to conventional chemotherapy. After a median follow-up of 126 months (range: 9-240), 14/18 patients with IRS-I tumour, 10/10 IRS-II, 7/9 IRS-III and 2/14 IRS-IV were alive in remission. Sunitinib treatment achieved two very good partial responses in four patients. Ten-year overall survival (OS) and event free survival (EFS) was 78.0 +/- 7% and 62.8 +/- 7% respectively. Stage IV, size >5 cm and T2 tumours had a poorer outcome, but only IRS staging was an independent prognostic factor. CONCLUSIONS: ASPS is a very rare tumour frequently arising in adolescents and in the extremities, and chemo resistant. Local surgical control is critical. ASPS is a poorly chemo sensitive tumour. For IRS-III/IV tumours, delayed radical local therapies including surgery are essential. Metastatic patients had a poor prognosis but targeted therapies showed promising results. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[422]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Metastatic pattern, local relapse, and survival of patients with myxoid liposarcoma: a retrospective study of 45 patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Sarcoma*. 2013;2013:548628. doi: 10.1155/2013/548628. Epub 2013 Jun 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/548628](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fuglo HM; Maretty-Nielsen K; Hovgaard D; Keller JO; Safwat AA; Petersen MM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Rigshospitalet, University of Copenhagen, Blegdamsvej 9, 2100 Copenhagen O, Denmark.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Purpose. To assess the metastatic pattern of the histological subtype myxoid liposarcoma (MLS) with no or few round cells. Methods. Forty-five patients (F/M = 27/18, mean age 49 (range 17-85) years) were diagnosed with MLS at two Danish sarcoma centres in the period 1995-2004. A retrospective review of patients' files combined with an extraction of survival data from the Danish Centralised Civil Register was performed. Results. Seven patients had distant metastases during the observation period. Two patients had metastases at the time of diagnosis, while metastases occurred within 2.5 years in four patients, and in one patient 11.9 years after primary diagnosis. All metastases occurred at extrapulmonary sites. The first

local relapse occurred within 3 years after surgery in six patients, in one patient after 4.0 years, and in one patient 7.7 years after surgery. The 5- and 10-year overall survival was 80% and 69%, respectively. Both the 5- and 10-year distant metastases-free survival was, respectively, 86%. The 5- and 10-year local relapse-free survival was, respectively, 83% and 80%. Conclusions. Patients with MLS had only extra-pulmonary metastases, and no lung metastases were found. Most local relapses and distant metastases occurred within the first 2-3 years after surgery.

[423]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic resection of small bowel sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech. 2013 Jun;23(3):e138-40. doi: 10.1097/SLE.0b013e318280638e.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SLE.0b013e318280638e](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hamm JK; Chaudhery SI; Kim RH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Division of Surgical Oncology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center in Shreveport and Feist-Weiller Cancer Center, Shreveport, LA 71130, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 45-year-old female who presented with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and anemia was found to have an 8 x 5 x 5 cm ileal tumor on CT imaging. Laparoscopic evaluation and small bowel resection was performed with clear margins with a diagnosis of low-grade leiomyosarcoma. Small intestine leiomyosarcoma is very rare, and there are no prior reports of laparoscopic resection.

[424]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNAs involved in skeletal muscle development and their roles in rhabdomyosarcoma pathogenesis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Blood Cancer. 2013 Jun 27. doi: 10.1002/psc.24664.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1002/psc.24664](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Novak J; Vinklerek J; Bienertova-Vasku J; Slaby O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic; Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pathological Physiology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MicroRNAs (miRs) are small non-coding RNAs known to fulfill various functions in tissue development, function, and pathogenesis of various diseases, including cancer. Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) represents the most common soft tissue tumor in the pediatric population. miRs have been shown to play important roles in RMS pathogenesis and some of the studies

suggest their potential as diagnostic, prognostic, and even therapeutic tools facilitating better management of this disease. This review summarizes current information about the role of miRs in the development of normal skeletal muscle and their deregulation in RMS. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

[425]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic single-stapling gastric transection for exophytic pedunculated gastrointestinal stromal tumor: is a safe procedure?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech*. 2013 Jun;23(3):e93-7. doi: 10.1097/SLE.0b013e3182773f3c.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/SLE.0b013e3182773f3c](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Parisi A; Desiderio J; Trastulli S; Pressi E; Minicucci A; Farinacci F; Ciocchi R; Boselli C; Noya G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Digestive Surgery and Liver Unit, St. Maria Hospital, Terni, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) represent the most common mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract. The macroscopic growth of these lesions can be intraluminal, extraluminal, or intramural, but only 6 cases in literature report a description of the pedunculated type. A 69-year-old man was admitted to our department after an echocardiographical control revealing, as an incidental consequence, an epigastric mass. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging showed the presence of an oval lesion between the third segment of the liver and the front wall of the gastric antrum, measuring approximately 40 x 30 mm and suspected for pedunculated GIST. We describe the laparoscopic approach performed and the surgical technique that we suggest in similar cases. Although there are still many controversies on the use of laparoscopy in the treatment of gastric GISTs, laparoscopic resection can safely be adopted for an exophytic pedunculated GIST in an institute with experience in minimally invasive surgery.

[426]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary Hepatic Ewing's Sarcoma with Cytogenetic Confirmation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *J Gastrointest Surg*. 2013 Jul 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11605-013-2284-](#)

[4](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - McGrann PF; Pooleman IJ; Wilson CH; Haugk B; Scott J; Charnley RM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Hepatopancreaticobiliary Surgery, The Freeman Hospital, Freeman Road, High Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, NE7 7DN.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Extraskelatal Ewing's sarcoma is reported in the medical literature, but none has been described as presenting with a resectable liver mass. METHODS: A case of a 29-year-old male patient who presented with a large symptomatic mass in the right lobe of the liver which, following resection, demonstrated the characteristic histopathology and fusion protein (EWSR1-Fli1) found in Ewing's sarcoma was reported. DISCUSSION: Complete surgical resection offers the best long-term outlook. Cure rates with appropriate surgical and chemotherapeutic management range between 30 and 60 %.

[427]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A Giant Cardiac Myxoma Involving the Left Atrium, Left Ventricle, Right Atrium and Superior Vena Cava.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Card Surg. 2013 Jul 9. doi: 10.1111/jocs.12179.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/jocs.12179](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang M; Wu QC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China.

[428]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myofibroblastoma with Chondroid Metaplasia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast J. 2013 Jul 8. doi: 10.1111/tbj.12163.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/tbj.12163](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - D'Alfonso TM; Scognamiglio T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College, NY, New York.

[429]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multidisciplinary Management of Recurrent Chordomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Treat Options Oncol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11864-013-0247-](#)

[3](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yamada Y; Gounder M; Laufer I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Medical Oncology, Neurosurgery, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, 10065, USA, yamadaj@mskcc.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OPINION STATEMENT: The management of recurrent chordomas are clinically challenging because of its relentless nature. Local therapy, whether surgery or radiation, are important considerations since local progression of disease results in significant morbidity and locally aggressive treatment is often required. Stereotactic radiosurgery, shown to be very effective for radioresistant histologies, may be an important radiotherapeutic approach for recurrent tumors. Ultimately, the treatment of recurrent chordoma is palliative in intent, thus, enthusiasm for improving local control must be tempered against the possible impact of treatment on quality of life. Judicious use of radiotherapy and surgery can often provide meaningful palliation and local control of recurrences. Systemic treatment options, particularly with targeted molecules have great potential for chordomas in the recurrent setting, as the risk of disseminated disease is higher. The development of tools to help assess potential targets for drug therapy will be crucial. The incorporation of locally aggressive therapy and effective systemic therapy will be critical for the successful management of recurrent chordomas. At present, there is a paucity of published data regarding salvage therapy. Nonetheless, advances in surgical, medical, and radiation oncology are providing new avenues of research and potentially may have significant impact upon successful salvage treatment.

[430]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant Left Atrial Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Card Surg. 2013 Jul 21. doi: 10.1111/jocs.12188.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/jocs.12188

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wedekind H; Koesek V; Welp H; Scheld HH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Internal Medicine, St. Franziskus-Hospital Munster, Munster, Germany.

[431]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Metastatic Calcaneal Lesion Associated with Uterine Carcinosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Foot Ankle Surg. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S1067-2516(13)00255-X. doi: 10.1053/j.jfas.2013.06.006.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1053/j.jfas.2013.06.006

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rice BM; Todd NW; Jensen R; Rush SM; Rogers W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Fourth Year Podiatry Student, California School of Podiatric Medicine, Samuel Merritt University, Oakland, CA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Metastatic lesions of uterine carcinosarcoma most commonly occur in the abdomen and lungs and less frequently in highly vascularized bone. We report a rare case of an 86-year-old female with uterine carcinosarcoma with metastasis to the left calcaneus. The patient had a history of uterine carcinosarcoma with hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, along with bilateral pelvic and aortic lymphadenectomy, with no adjuvant therapy. The initial pedal complaint was that of left foot pain. The initial radiographic findings were negative; however, magnetic resonance imaging scans revealed a substantial area of marrow edema in the calcaneus. An excisional biopsy was performed, and histopathologic analysis revealed adenocarcinoma with features consistent with the patient's previous uterine tumor specimen. The patient was given one treatment of chemotherapy and was discharged to a hospice, where she died of her disease 2 weeks later.

[432]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Left Atrial Myxoma Presenting as Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Heart Lung Circ. 2013 Jul 23. pii: S1443-9506(13)01014-7. doi: 10.1016/j.hlc.2013.05.641.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.hlc.2013.05.641

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Seol SH; Kim DI; Jang JS; Yang TH; Kim DK; Kim DS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, Inje University College of Medicine, Haeundae Paik Hospital, Busan, Republic of Korea. Electronic address: hacemed@hanmail.net.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cardiac myxomas are benign intracavitary neoplasms. Their incidence in cardiac surgery is approximately 0.3%. Symptoms of cardiac myxomas are typically variable, from obstruction of mitral valve to coronary embolism resulting in acute myocardial infarction. In this case, left atrial myxoma is presented as paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.

[433]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spindle cell lipoma of the larynx.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ear Nose Throat J. 2013 Jun;92(6):E9-E11.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - D'Antonio A; Mottola G; Caleo A; Adesso M; Boscaino A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Unit of Pathologic Anatomy, San Giovanni di Dio e Ruggi d'Aragona Hospital, Salerno, Italy. ada66@inwind.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Among the primary mesenchymal tumors of the hypopharynx and larynx, lipomas are rare. Macroscopically, they often resemble a retention cyst or laryngeal nodule. Spindle cell lipomas (SCLs) are an uncommon variant of lipoma. SCLs are extremely rare in the larynx; as far as we know, only 4 cases have been previously described in the literature. We present a new case of laryngeal SCL in a 65-year-old man who presented with a 1-year history of hoarseness, choking spells, stridor, and dyspnea. Examination revealed the presence of a large polyp on the left true vocal fold that had caused stenosis of the posterior glottis. The polyp was removed endoscopically, and the patient's stridor and dyspnea resolved. Histologically, the tumor was composed of bland, CD34-positive spindle cells with an abundant fibrous and myxoid stroma interspersed with mature fatty tissue. The patient was free of local recurrence at 2 years of follow-up.

[434]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The presence of rankl-opg complex in human osteosarcoma u2os.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Immunoassay Immunochem. 2013;34(4):356-64. doi: 10.1080/15321819.2012.741640.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1080/15321819.2012.741640

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mogi M; Kondo A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - a Department of Medicinal Biochemistry , School of Pharmacy, Aichi-Gakuin University , Nagoya , Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A sensitive sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the human receptor activator of nuclear factor kappaB (RANKL)-osteoprotegerin (OPG) complex was developed by utilizing a monoclonal antibody that recognizes human soluble RANKL as an immobilized capture component and biotinylated human OPG polyclonal antibody. We could quantify the RANKL-OPG complex level (detection limit: 100 pg/mL). Employing this assay system, we demonstrated that the RANKL-OPG complex was constitutively present in the conditioned medium of human osteoblastic sarcoma U2OS, although the complex was not detectable in other human osteoblastic sarcoma cell line, MG-63, HOS, and SaOS-2.

[435]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Vascular sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Oncol Rep. 2013 Aug;15(4):347-55. doi: 10.1007/s11912-013-0328-2.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11912-013-0328-](#)

2

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ravi V; Patel S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sarcoma Medical Oncology, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, 1515 Holcombe Blvd, Unit 450, Houston, TX, 77030, USA, vravi@mdanderson.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Vascular sarcomas are soft-tissue tumors that arise from the endothelium with a malignant potential. This review discusses the management of epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (EHE) and angiosarcoma. EHE is a vascular tumor of intermediate malignant potential with an indolent course. EHE arising from the liver, lung, or bone tends to be multifocal and the rate of progression is slow and often unpredictable. Treatment should be considered in patients with significant symptomatic deterioration and/or progressive disease on imaging studies. Various cytotoxic and targeted therapies are available for management, with disease stabilization as the most common outcome. Angiosarcoma is an aggressive vascular tumor with a high malignant potential. Multidisciplinary care is critical for the management of localized disease, and the best outcomes are often observed in patients when a combination of systemic and local therapy options is used. Metastatic angiosarcoma is treated primarily with systemic therapy, and several cytotoxic and targeted therapies are available, alone or in combination. The choice of therapy depends on several factors, such as cutaneous location of the tumor, performance status of the patient, toxicity of the treatment, and patient goals.

[436]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section in the presence of respiratory failure and spinal metastases from a soft tissue clear cell sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Obstet Anesth. 2013 Jul;22(3):247-50. doi: 10.1016/j.ijoa.2013.03.005. Epub 2013 May 9.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.ijoa.2013.03.005](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miskovic AM; Dob DP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Magill Department of Anaesthesia, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London, UK. Electronic address: aliceshorthouse@doctors.org.uk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spinal metastases occur in up to 70% of all patients with cancer. However, only 10% are symptomatic. Before considering central neuraxial blockade in patients with malignancy, a history of back pain should be excluded. Anaesthetists should be aware that intrathecal and epidural injections could cause paraplegia if metastases are impinging on the spinal cord. Failure to achieve adequate sensory anaesthesia after central neuraxial blockade or presentation with postoperative paraplegia may indicate the presence of asymptomatic vertebral canal metastases. In this report, the

anaesthetic management of a patient with respiratory failure and spinal metastases from a soft tissue sarcoma, requiring caesarean section is described. Sensory anaesthesia extending above a level of imminent cord compression was achieved despite loss of cerebrospinal fluid signal on magnetic resonance imaging.

[437]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine Leiomyoma Extension Into Right Atrium.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Card Surg. 2013 Jul 28. doi: 10.1111/jocs.12130.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/jocs.12130](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu HS; Firoj KM; Inamdar KY; Zhao WZ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Institute of Clinical Medical Research of Universities Henan, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a case of an intravenous leiomyomatosis of uterine origin extending into the right atrium, which was treated by two-stage surgery.

[438]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Round Cell Liposarcoma Metastatic to the Heart.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Card Surg. 2013 Jun 30. doi: 10.1111/jocs.12148.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/jocs.12148](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mottahedi B; Asadi M; Amini S; Alizadeh L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiac Surgery, Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxoid liposarcoma is a soft tissue tumor in adults with rare cardiac involvement. We report a 50-year-old female with high grade round cell liposarcoma of the left knee with metastases to the right heart chambers. The tumor was located in the right atrium with extension to right ventricle. The Patient underwent radiotherapy after surgical resection and 12-month follow-up revealed no recurrent cardiac disease.

[439]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pazopanib and soft-tissue sarcomas. Too toxic.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Prescrire Int. 2013 Jun;22(139):145-7.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft-tissue sarcomas are rare tumours of mesenchymal origin. Patients with metastatic disease have a median survival of about 10 months. Doxorubicin, an anthracycline, is often used to reduce tumour volume,

but it does not prolong overall survival. Pazopanib, a multiple tyrosine kinase inhibitor already marketed for kidney cancer, is now licensed for the treatment of certain metastatic soft-tissue sarcomas when chemotherapy fails or when the disease progresses despite adjuvant or neoadjuvant therapy. Clinical evaluation of pazopanib in this setting is based on a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial in 369 patients whose tumours had progressed despite at least one line of chemotherapy, based on an anthracycline. In this trial, pazopanib did not provide a statistically significant increase in overall survival. The median survival time was about 12 months. A statistically significant increase in median progression-free survival was observed (4.6 versus 1.6 months, an increase of 3 months), based mainly on radiological criteria. Pazopanib did not improve quality of life. The adverse effect profile includes cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and hepatic disorders, and palmoplantar erythrodysesthesia. Serious adverse effects are frequent. Other life-threatening adverse effects observed in patients with soft-tissue sarcoma include pneumothorax (especially in case of pulmonary metastasis), heart failure, venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism and hypothyroidism. In practice, given its lack of any proven impact on overall survival and its excessive toxicity, the use of pazopanib is not justified. It is better to focus on appropriate symptomatic care in order to preserve these patients' quality of life.

[440]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Left atrial myxoma: two sides of the same coin.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cardiovasc Med (Hagerstown). 2013 Jun 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[2459/JCM.0b013e3283621c75](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pergolini A; Zampi G; Sbaraglia F; Musumeci F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - aDepartment of Cardiovascular Science, 'S. Camillo-Forlanini' Hospital, Rome bU.O.C. Cardiologia ed Emodinamica Ospedale Belcolle, Viterbo, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In this clinical picture we present two cases of left atrial myxoma that differed very much in their clinical presentation.

[441]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intraosseous leiomyosarcoma arising in the epiphysis of the distal femur.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Jun 6. pii: S0344-0338(13)00132-5. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.05.003.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.prp.2013.05.003](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Matsuyama A; Sakamoto A; Aoki T; Hisaoka M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Oncology, School of Medicine, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Herein, we present a rare case of intraosseous leiomyosarcoma arising in the epiphysis of the distal femur and showing unusual radiographic features. A 44-year-old man presented with a pain in the left knee joint. Computed tomography revealed an intraosseous lesion with slightly increased attenuation and a thin marginal sclerotic rim in the femoral medial condyle. The signal of the lesion was hypointense on T1-weighted magnetic resonance (MR) images and hyperintense on fat-suppressed T2-weighted MR images. After gadolinium administration, the signal of the lesion was moderately and diffusely enhanced. The histological diagnosis of leiomyosarcoma was made based on a preoperative core biopsy specimen. Microscopic examination of the resected specimen revealed an ill-defined intraosseous tumor composed of proliferated atypical and mildly pleomorphic smooth muscle cells permeating among the bone trabeculae with only focal destruction of the bone trabeculae and low mitotic activity, indicating low grade leiomyosarcoma. The bone trabeculae at the periphery of the tumor were mildly thickened and anastomosed with a rim of an increased number of osteoblasts. Systemic examination showed no tumorous lesions in other anatomical sites. Leiomyosarcomas rarely present in the bone as a diffuse intertrabecular growth, even in low grade tumors.

[442]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bleeding renal angiomyolipoma presenting as duodenal obstruction.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int Urol Nephrol. 2013 Aug;45(4):975-7. doi: 10.1007/s11255-013-0483-2. Epub 2013 Jun 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s11255-013-0483-](#)

[2](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Teoh JY; Chan NH; Cheung HY; Hou SS; Ng CF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, North District Hospital, Sheung Shui, New Territories, Hong Kong, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a case of a 60-year-old woman who had a delayed presentation of duodenal obstruction as a result of a bleeding right renal angiomyolipoma (AML) with retroperitoneal hematoma. Her duodenal obstruction did not improve upon conservative management, and a computed tomography (CT)-guided drainage of the retroperitoneal hematoma was subsequently performed. Post-intervention, CT scan confirmed hematoma resolution, and she was able to resume normal diet afterwards. We present this first reported case of a bleeding renal AML with retroperitoneal hematoma causing duodenal obstruction and discuss on the management of such condition.

[443]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Secondary chondrosarcoma of the lumbar spine in hereditary multiple exostoses.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine J. 2013 Jul 9. pii: S1529-9430(13)00547-0. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.03.056.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.spinee.2013.03.056](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mesfin A; Ghermandi R; Castiello E; Donati DM; Boriani S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Spine Surgery, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Rochester, 601 Elmwood Ave., Box 665, Rochester, NY 14642, USA.

[444]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Interradicular radiolucency. Hybrid giant cell granuloma and odontogenic fibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Gen Dent. 2013 May-Jun;61(3):77,78.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Damm DD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Health Sciences, Division of Oral Pathology, College of Dentistry, University of Kentucky, Lexington, USA.

[445]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans of the breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast J. 2013 Jul;19(4):442-3. doi: 10.1111/tbj.12129. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/tbj.12129](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim MK; Chang ED; Kim JS; Whang IY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Uijeongbu, Korea.

[446]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnosis and treatment of low-grade osteosarcoma: experience with nine cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Oncol. 2013 Jul 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10147-013-0592-](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10147-013-0592-z)

[Z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hayashi K; Tsuchiya H; Yamamoto N; Shirai T; Nishida H; Takeuchi A; Kimura H; Miwa S; Inatani H; Okamoto H; Yamada S; Ikeda H; Sawada-Kitamura S; Nojima T; Ooi A; Otsuka T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya City University, 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, 467-8601, Japan, hayashikatsu830@aol.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Low-grade osteosarcoma, including low-grade central osteosarcoma and parosteal osteosarcoma, is an extremely rare variant, and the diagnosis is occasionally difficult. In this article we present cases of low-grade osteosarcomas that should be reviewed by a clinical oncologist. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Nine cases of histologically diagnosed Broder grade 1 osteosarcoma were retrospectively reviewed. The pathological diagnoses included parosteal osteosarcoma, low-grade central osteosarcoma, and low-grade chondroblastic osteosarcoma in four, four, and one cases, respectively. RESULTS: Duration from initial surgical intervention including biopsy to final diagnosis as low-grade osteosarcoma was a mean of 9.4 months. The initial benign diagnoses on biopsy specimens included fibrous dysplasia in three cases, chondroblastoma in one case, and a giant cell tumor in one case. The average number of histological examinations was 1.8. Low-grade osteosarcomas are well suited for biological reconstruction: seven cases were reconstructed by frozen autografts, distraction osteogenesis, or vascularized bone grafts. CONCLUSION: Low-grade osteosarcomas can be misdiagnosed as benign lesions, especially fibrous dysplasia. If the diagnosis of a low-grade osteosarcoma is not established on the basis of radiologic findings, care should be exercised, even when a biopsy suggests a benign lesion. Low-grade osteosarcomas should be treated with wide excision, even after an intralesional excision. Biological reconstruction might be a better option for low-grade osteosarcomas.

[447]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ameloblastic fibroma diagnosis, treatment and propensity for misidentification.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - N Y State Dent J. 2013 Apr;79(3):22-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gish JE; Lessin ME

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Long Island Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Associates, LLP, Seldom, NY, USA. DrGishOMFS@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of a young male with a radiolucency of the posterior mandible that was diagnosed as an ameloblastic fibroma, a mixed lesion derived from odontogenic epithelium and ectomesenchyme. This case report highlights a potential pitfall of this entity that may lead to inaccurate

identification and treatment. Initial frozen section analysis yielded a diagnosis of odontogenic myxoma due to histologic similarities. Our report and discussion help to reacquaint the general practitioner with this entity and emphasize the need for routine screening radiographs and close clinical correlation whenever a microscopic diagnosis is rendered.

[448]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Treatment response and mortality among patients starting antiretroviral therapy with and without Kaposi sarcoma: a cohort study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 5;8(6):e64392. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0064392. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0064392

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maskew M; Fox MP; van Cutsem G; Chu K; Macphail P; Boule A; Egger M; Africa FI

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Health Economics and Epidemiology Research Office, Department of Internal Medicine, School of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. mmaskew@heroza.org

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Improved survival among HIV-infected individuals on antiretroviral therapy (ART) has focused attention on AIDS-related cancers including Kaposi sarcoma (KS). However, the effect of KS on response to ART is not well-described in Southern Africa. We assessed the effect of KS on survival and immunologic and virologic treatment responses at 6- and 12-months after initiation of ART. METHODS: We analyzed prospectively collected data from a cohort of HIV-infected adults initiating ART in South Africa. Differences in mortality between those with and without KS at ART initiation were estimated with Cox proportional hazard models. Log-binomial models were used to assess differences in CD4 count response and HIV virologic suppression within a year of initiating treatment. RESULTS: Between January 2001-January 2008, 13,847 HIV-infected adults initiated ART at the study clinics. Those with KS at ART initiation (n = 247, 2%) were similar to those without KS (n = 13600, 98%) with respect to age (35 vs. 35yrs), presenting CD4 count (74 vs. 85cells/mm³) and proportion on TB treatment (37% vs. 30%). In models adjusted for sex, baseline CD4 count, age, treatment site, tuberculosis and year of ART initiation, KS patients were over three times more likely to have died at any time after ART initiation (hazard ratio[HR]: 3.62; 95% CI: 2.71-4.84) than those without KS. The increased risk was highest within the first year on ART (HR: 4.05; 95% CI: 2.95-5.55) and attenuated thereafter (HR: 2.30; 95% CI: 1.08-4.89). Those with KS also gained, on average, 29 fewer CD4 cells (95% CI: 7-52cells/mm³) and were less likely to increase their CD4 count by 50 cells from baseline (RR: 1.43; 95% CI: 0.99-

2.06) within the first 6-months of treatment. CONCLUSIONS: HIV-infected adults presenting with KS have increased risk of mortality even after initiation of ART with the greatest risk in the first year. Among those who survive the first year on therapy, subjects with KS demonstrated a poorer immunologic response to ART than those without KS.

[449]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Analysis of Risk Factors for Central Venous Catheter-Related Complications: A Prospective Observational Study in Pediatric Patients With Bone Sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Nurs. 2013 Jun 17.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1097/NCC.0b013e31829627e7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abate ME; Sanchez OE; Boschi R; Raspanti C; Loro L; Affinito D; Cesari M; Paioli A; Palmerini E; Ferrari S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Author Affiliations: Department of Chemotherapy (Dr Abate, Ms Boschi, Ms Raspanti, Dr Cesari, Dr Paioli, Dr Palmerini, Dr Ferrari), Radiology Section (Ms Loro), and Ultrasound Section (Dr Affinito), Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli, Bologna, Italy; and Pediatric Oncology Unit (Dr Escobosa Sanchez), Carlos Haya Hospital, Malaga, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND:: The incidence of central venous catheter (CVC)-related complications reported in pediatric sarcoma patients is not established as reports in available literature are limited. The analysis of risk factors is part of the strategy to reduce the incidence of CVC complications. OBJECTIVE:: The objective of this study was to determine the incidence of CVC complications in children with bone sarcomas and if defined clinical variables represent a risk factor. METHODS:: During an 8-year period, 155 pediatric patients with bone sarcomas were prospectively followed up for CVC complications. Incidence and correlation with clinical features including gender, age, body mass index, histology, disease stage, and use of thromboprophylaxis with low-molecular-weight heparin were analyzed. RESULTS:: Thirty-three CVC complications were recorded among 42 687 CVC-days (0.77 per 1000 CVC-days). No correlation between the specific clinical variables and the CVC complications was found. A high incidence of CVC-related sepsis secondary to gram-negative bacteria was observed. CONCLUSIONS:: The analysis of CVC complications and their potential risk factors in this sizable and relatively homogeneous pediatric population with bone sarcomas has led to the implementation of a multimodal approach by doctors and nurses to reduce the incidence and morbidity of the CVC-related infections, particularly those related to gram-negative bacteria. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE:: As a result of this joint medical and nursing study, a multimodal approach that included equipping faucets with water filters, the reeducation of doctors and nurses, and the systematic review of CVC protocol was implemented.

[450]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Quality of life in patients with chordomas/chondrosarcomas during treatment with proton beam therapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Radiat Res. 2013 Jul;54 Suppl 1:i43-i48. doi: 10.1093/jrr/rrt057.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/jrr/rrt057](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Srivastava A; Vischioni B; Fiore MR; Vitolo V; Fossati P; Iannalfi A; Tuan JK; Orecchia R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Medanta the Medicity, Sector 38, Gurgaon 122001, Haryana, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction: Health-related quality of life (HQL) parameters have never been tested in patients having chordomas/chondrosarcomas who are being treated with protons. The aim of this study was to document changes in HQL of chordoma/chondrosarcoma patients treated with proton beam radiotherapy. Treatments commenced in September 2011 at CNAO, and HQL studies were initiated in January 2012 for all patients undergoing treatment. Methods: The validated Italian translation of the EORTC QLQ-C30 version 3.0 was used for HQL evaluation. The HQL assessments were made prior to starting radiation and at completion of treatment. Scoring was as per the EORTC manual. As per standard norms, a difference of >10 points in the mean scores was taken to be clinically meaningful. Results: Between January and September 2012, 17 patients diagnosed with chordoma or chondrosarcoma, with a mean +/- SD age of 49.5 +/- 16.4 years, had completed treatment. The involved sites were skull base (n = 12) and sacral/paraspinal (n = 5). The prescribed dose was 70-74 GyE at 2 GyE per fraction, 5 days/week. When comparing pre- and post-treatment scores, neither a clinically meaningful nor a statistically significant change was documented. Conclusions: During treatment, HQL is not adversely affected by protons, allowing normal life despite the long course of treatment. This is an ongoing study and more long-term assessment will help evaluate the actual impact of proton therapy on HQL for these slow-responding tumours.

[451]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Effect of Lichong decoction on expression of Bcl-2 and Bcl-2-associated X protein mRNAs in hysterymyoma model rat.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Tradit Chin Med. 2013 Apr;33(2):238-42.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li D; Xu X; Qian R; Geng J; Zhang Y; Xie X; Wang Y; Zou X

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100069, China. dududoctor@yahoo.com.cn

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To study on effects of Lichong decoction on expression of apoptosis-controlling genes, Bcl-2 and Bcl-2-associated X protein (Bax) mRNAs in hystero myoma tissue of the hystero myoma model rat. METHODS: Fifty Wistar female rats were randomly divided into a normal group, a model group, a Lichong decoction group, a Guizifuling capsule group and a Mifepristone group. The hystero myoma rat model was established by intraperitoneal injection of exogenous estrin and progestogens. Pathological examination of uterine tissue, uterine coefficient and uterine transverse diameter were made under optic microscope and expressions of Bcl-2 and Bax mRNAs in uterine tissue in the groups were detected with real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique. RESULTS: After treatment, under microscope it was found that in the Lichong decoction group myometrium thinned, muscle fiber slightly overgrowth or long and thin, regular arrangement, inserting phenomenon of inner circular muscle and external longitudinal muscle was occasionally or not seen in the Lichong decoction group. The uterine coefficient and the uterine transverse diameter significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), and Bcl-2 mRNA expression significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$) and Bax mRNA expression significantly increased in hystero myoma tissue ($P < 0.01$) in the Lichong decoction group as compared with the model group. CONCLUSION: Therapeutic effects of Lichong decoction on hystero myoma is related with decrease of Bcl-2 mRNA expression and increase of Bax mRNA expression.

[452]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cemento-ossifying fibroma in a patient with end-stage renal disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dent. 2013;2013:923128. doi: 10.1155/2013/923128. Epub 2013 May 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/923128](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gopinath D; Beena VT; Sugirtharaj G; Vidhyadharan K; Salmanul Faris K; Kumar SJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, Government of Dental College, Calicut, Kerala 673008, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The presence of chronic renal disease (CRD) is a predisposing factor for the occurrence of soft and hard tissue lesions in the oral cavity. The cemento-ossifying fibroma (COF) is an uncommon benign fibroosseous lesion composed of fibrocellular component and calcified materials like cementum and woven bone. A 37-year-old female patient undergoing chronic haemodialysis reported to our institution with a complaint of slow growing, nontender swelling of mandible of 6-month duration. Computed tomography disclosed an ill-defined lesion showing thinning and expansion of buccal as well as lingual cortical plate with flecks of radiopacity in centre.

Incision biopsy revealed histological characteristics consistent with cemento-ossifying fibroma. The lesion was excised under local anesthesia. The histopathological examination revealed irregularly shaped bone and cementum-like hard tissue calcifications contained within hypercellular fibrous tissue stroma, leading to a confirmation of the diagnosis of cemento-ossifying fibroma. This paper aims to provide light to the fact that the soft and hard tissues of the oral region may become susceptible to the development of pathological growths in case of some particular systemic conditions.

[453]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - New drugs and clinical trial design in advanced sarcoma: have we made any progress?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Future Oncol. 2013 Jul 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2217/fon.13.132](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Constantinidou A; Miah A; Pollack S; Jones RL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Royal Marsden Hospital & the Institute of Cancer Research, London, UK.

[454]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - PAX3-FOXO1 Induces Up-Regulation of Noxa Sensitizing Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma Cells to Apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neoplasia. 2013 Jul;15(7):738-48.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Marshall AD; Picchione F; Geltink RI; Grosveld GC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Genetics, St Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN ; Gene and Stem Cell Therapy, Centenary Institute, University of Sydney, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (ARMS) has a much poorer prognosis than the more common embryonal subtype. Most ARMS tumors characteristically possess a specific genomic translocation between the genes of PAX3/7 and FOXO1 (FKHR), which forms fusion proteins possessing the DNA binding domains of PAX3/7 and the more transcriptionally potent transactivation domain of FOXO1. We have shown that the proapoptotic BH3-only family member Noxa is upregulated by the PAX3-FOXO1 fusion transcription factor in a p53-independent manner. The increased expression of Noxa renders PAX3-FOXO1-expressing cells more susceptible to apoptosis induced by a gamma-secretase inhibitor (GSI1, Z-LLNle-CHO), the proteasome inhibitor bortezomib, and BH3 mimetic ABT-737. Apoptosis in response to bortezomib can be overcome by shRNA knockdown of Noxa. In vivo treatment with bortezomib reduced the growth of tumors derived from a PAX3-FOXO1-expressing primary myoblast tumor model and RH41 xenografts. We therefore demonstrate that PAX3-FOXO1 up-regulation of Noxa represents an

unanticipated aspect of ARMS tumor biology that creates a therapeutic window to allow induction of apoptosis in ARMS cells.

[455]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A multi-site feasibility study for personalized medicine in canines with Osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Transl Med. 2013 Jul 1;11(1):158.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1186/1479-5876-11-158](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Monks NR; Cherba DM; Kamerling SG; Simpson H; Rusk AW; Carter D; Eugster E; Mooney M; Sigler R; Steensma M; Grabinski T; Marotti KR; Webb CP

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: A successful therapeutic strategy, specifically tailored to the molecular constitution of an individual and their disease, is an ambitious objective of modern medicine. In this report, we highlight a feasibility study in canine osteosarcoma focused on refining the infrastructure and processes required for prospective clinical trials using a series of gene expression-based Personalized Medicine (PMed) algorithms to predict suitable therapies within 5 days of sample receipt. METHODS: Tumor tissue samples were collected immediately following limb amputation and shipped overnight from veterinary practices. Upon receipt (day 1), RNA was extracted from snap-frozen tissue, with an adjacent H&E section for pathological diagnosis. Samples passing RNA and pathology QC were shipped to a CLIA-certified laboratory for genomic profiling. After mapping of canine probe sets to human genes and normalization against a (normal) reference set, gene level Z-scores were submitted to the PMed algorithms. The resulting PMed report was immediately forwarded to the veterinarians. Upon receipt and review of the PMed report, feedback from the practicing veterinarians was captured. RESULTS: 20 subjects were enrolled over a 5 month period. Tissue from 13 subjects passed both histological and RNA QC and were submitted for genomic analysis and subsequent PMed analysis and report generation. 11 of the 13 samples for which PMed reports were produced were communicated to the veterinarian within the target 5 business days. Of the 7 samples that failed QC, 4 were due to poor RNA quality, whereas 2 were failed following pathological review. Comments from the practicing veterinarians were generally positive and constructive, highlighting a number of areas for improvement, including enhanced education regarding PMed report interpretation, drug availability, affordable pricing and suitable canine dosing. CONCLUSIONS: This feasibility trial demonstrated that with the appropriate infrastructure and processes it is possible to perform an in-depth molecular analysis of a patient's tumor in support of real time therapeutic decision making within 5 days of sample receipt. A number of areas for improvement have been identified that should reduce the level of sample attrition and support clinical decision making.

[456]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - PNET/Ewing's sarcoma of the kidney: imaging findings in two cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - JBR-BTR. 2013 Mar-Apr;96(2):75-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - De Visschere P; De Potter A; Claus F; Mulkens T; Oyen R; Verbaeys A; Maes C; Villeirs G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium. Pieter.DeVisschere@uzgent.be

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The CT-imaging findings of primary renal PNET/Ewing's sarcoma in two patients were retrospectively assessed. A large renal mass with heterogenous contrast enhancement and necrotic and hemorrhagic areas were the predominant characteristics. In adolescents or young adults presenting with a large renal mass, PNET/Ewing's sarcoma may be included in the differential diagnosis.

[457]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extraskelatal ewing sarcomas in late adolescence and adults: a study of 37 patients.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(5):2967-71.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tao HT; Hu Y; Wang JL; Cheng Y; Zhang X; Wang H; Zhang SJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oncology, China PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China E-mail : huyi0401@yahoo.com.cn.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Extraskelatal Ewing sarcoma (EES)/primitive neuroectodermal tumours (PNET) are rare soft tissue sarcomas. Prognostic factors and optimal therapy are still unconfirmed. Materials and Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis on patients to explore the clinic characteristics and prognostic factors of this rare disease. A total of 37 patients older than 15 years referred to our institute from Jan., 2002 to Jan., 2012 were reviewed. The characteristics, treatment and outcome were collected and analyzed. Results: The median age was 28 years (range 15-65); the median size of primary tumours was 8.2 cm (range 2-19). Sixteen patients (43%) had metastatic disease at the initial presentation. Wide surgical margins were achieved in 14 cases (38%). Anthracycline or platinum-based chemotherapy was performed on 29 patients (74%). Radiotherapy was delivered in 13 (35%). At a median follow-up visit of 24 months (range 2-81), the media event-free survival (EFS) and overall survival (OS) were 15.8 and 30.2 months, respectively. The 3-year EFS and OS rates were 24% and 43%, respectively. Metastases at presentation and wide surgical margins were

significantly associated with OS and EFS. Tumour size was significantly associated with OS but not EFS. There were no significant differences between anthracycline and platinum based chemotherapy regarding EFS and OS. Conclusions: EES/PNET is a malignant tumour with high recurrence and frequent distant metastasis. Multimodality therapy featuring wide surgical margins, aggressive chemotherapy and adjuvant local radiotherapy is necessary for this rare disease. Platinum-based chemotherapy can be used as an adjuvant therapy.

[458]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidence of soft tissue sarcoma focusing on gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma in Osaka, Japan, during 1978-2007.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Jpn J Clin Oncol. 2013 Aug;43(8):841-5. doi: 10.1093/jjco/hyt073. Epub 2013 Jun 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/jjco/hyt073](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nomura E; Ioka A; Tsukuma H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - *Center for Cancer Control and Statistics, Osaka Medical Center for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases, 3-3 Nakamichi 1-chome, Higashinari-ku, Osaka 537-8511, Japan. h-mituogi@kjc.biglobe.ne.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - To clarify the incidence of soft tissue sarcoma and gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma in Osaka, Japan, we analyzed Osaka Cancer Registry's data. We identified a total of 6998 cases, except for those of bones and joints, during 1978-2007. The age-adjusted incidence rate of those sarcomas was 2.7 per 100 000 (male 2.8, female 2.6) person-years. The trend in the incidence for the last 10-year period (1998-2007) increased significantly overall and for females, while it was not significant for males. Except for cases not otherwise specified, the most prevalent histological subtype was leiomyosarcoma in digestive organs and gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma, followed by leiomyosarcoma excluding that in digestive organs and liposarcoma. Gastrointestinal stromal sarcomas were registered for the first time in 1988 and have increased since 1999, while leiomyosarcomas in digestive organs have decreased. Gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma might have been diagnosed as leiomyosarcoma in digestive organs before using immunohistochemistry.

[459]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The hundredth case of Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma (SEF).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Ital Chir. 2013 May-Jun;84:315-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Monarca C; Fino P; Rizzo MI; Palmieri A; Tarallo M; Scuderi N

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma (SEF) is a rare and distinct variant of low grade fibrosarcoma, found mainly in deep soft tissue of adult extremities. We report a case of Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma of soft tissue, which developed in a 69-year-old woman who presented a tumor involving the fourth finger of her right foot and which has not progressed much in size during the three months prior the surgical excision. Our patient is the hundredth case of Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma reported in literature since 1995, thus confirming the rarity of the tumor. Our experience showed that it is important to make an early diagnosis, in consideration of the clinical aggressiveness of this cancer. Another important aspect concerns the postoperative follow-up. The monitoring of PET-CT technique, although not standardized, could become part of proceedings of therapy and follow-up of tumor, thus allowing oncological radicality and avoid large amputations. To date, 24 months after diagnosis of SEF, our patient feels well, attends our outpatient clinic regularly and shows no evidence of relapse and/or metastasis. **KEY WORDS:** Fibrosarcoma, PET-CT, Sclerosing Epithelioid Fibrosarcoma, SEF.

[460]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual tumor in a rare localization: intravascular leiomyosarcoma of the cephalic vein. Case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Ital Chir. 2013 May-Jun;84:311-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nacchiero E; Di Candia M; Nacchiero M; Pascone M

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ann. Ital. Chir., 84, 3, 2013 311 Ann. Ital. Chir., 2013 84: 311-313 pii: S0003469X13019258 www.annitalchir.com Pervenuto in Redazione Marzo 2012. Accettato per la pubblicazione Giugno 2012
Correspondence to: Dott.ssa Eleonora Nacchiero, Via A. Einstein 37/1, 70124 Bari, Italy (e-mail: eleonora.nacchiero@yahoo.it) Eleonora Nacchiero*, Michele Di Candia*, Michele Nacchiero**, Michele Pascone* Policlinico University Hospital, Bari, Italy * Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery ** Department for the Application in Surgery of Innovative Technologies An unusual tumor in a rare localization: intravascular leiomyoma of the cephalic vein. Case report.

[461]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary vertebral osteosarcoma: Five cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Joint Bone Spine. 2013 Jun 5. pii: S1297-319X(13)00103-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jbspin.2013.04.003.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago)

1016/j.ibspin.2013.04.003

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lefebvre G; Renaud A; Rocourt N; Cortet B; Ceugnart L; Cotten A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Service de radiologie et imagerie musculosquelettique, centre de consultation et d'imagerie de l'appareil locomoteur, CHRU, rue du Professeur-Emile-Laine, 59037 Lille cedex, France. Electronic address: guillaume.lefebvre59@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary vertebral osteosarcoma is a rare type of osteosarcoma, differing from the appendicular forms by an incidence peak occurring at a higher age and a poorer prognosis, due to the difficulties of the surgical treatment. We present five cases of histologically proven primary vertebral osteosarcomas followed in our institution between 2004 and 2012. They allow to illustrate some essential radiologic features, useful to evoke this rare entity.

[462]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual case of mesenteric ischemia in a patient with cardiac myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rev Port Cardiol. 2013 Jul 24. pii: S0870-2551(13)00121-2. doi: 10.1016/j.repc.2012.11.010.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.repc.2012.11.010

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Perez Baztarrica G; Bornancini N; Salvaggio F; Porcile R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departament of Cardiology and Physiology, Hospital of the Universidad Abierta Interamericana, Faculty of Medicine, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Electronic address: gpbaztarrica@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Symptoms related to peripheral embolism are experienced in 2%-15% of cases of cardiac myxoma. We present a rare case of a 54-year-old man admitted due to sudden abdominal pain. A computed tomography (CT) scan showed occlusion of the superior mesenteric artery (SMA). As the patient's response to support treatment was favorable, a non-invasive approach was adopted, with prescription of oral anticoagulation (OAC) therapy. Transesophageal echocardiography revealed a tumor in the left atrium. The cardiac mass was completely removed and diagnosed as myxoma by histopathological analysis. As periodic CT scans showed progressive improvement of blood flow through the SMA, OAC was continued. OAC may have been beneficial due to the nature of emboli originating from a cardiac myxoma: thrombi covering the surface of the tumor. At present, there is no explanation in the literature for the benefits of OAC in patients with embolism associated with cardiac myxoma.

[463]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Desmoplastic fibroma: report of rare lesion in unusual craniofacial location.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - N Y State Dent J. 2013 Apr;79(3):43-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jamali M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center for Corrective Jaw Surgery and Implantology, New York, NY, USA. drjamalioms@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Desmoplastic fibroma (DF) is a benign but aggressive intraosseous tumor. These lesions are categorized as central tumors of bone. They are composed of small fibroblasts in a setting of abundant extracellular material, which is rich in collagen. DF represents fewer than 0.1% of all bony tumors. They can be found in any part of the skeleton. Based upon our literature review, we believe this is the second reported case of desmoplastic fibroma occurring in the zygoma area.

[464]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic Effect of Sarcomatoid Dedifferentiation in Patients With Surgically Treated Renal Cell Carcinoma: A Matched-Pair Analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Genitourin Cancer. 2013 Jun 29. pii: S1558-7673(13)00087-6. doi: 10.1016/j.clgc.2013.04.026.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.clgc.2013.04.026

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Brookman-May S; May M; Shariat SF; Zigeuner R; Chromecki T; Cindolo L; Schips L; De Cobelli O; Rocco B; De Nunzio C; Tubaro A; Feciche B; Coman I; Truss M; Pahernik S; Wirth MP; Zastrow S; Dalpiaz O; Fenske F; Waidelich R; Stief C; Gunia S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Klinikum Grosshadern, Munich, Germany. Electronic address: sabine-brookman-may@web.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The aim of this study was to assess the prognostic relevance of SD in patients with RCC. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Among 8126 RCC patients surgically treated at 12 academic centers (members of the Collaborative Research on Renal Neoplasms Association [CORONA] project), 316 patients (3.9%) had SD with sarcomatoid areas comprising at least 10% of the tumor tissue. After propensity score-based matched-pair analysis, 281 with and 281 matched RCC patients without SD remained available for direct comparison of cancer-specific survival (CSS). Median follow-up was 36.5 months (interquartile range, 15-82). Uni- and multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analyses were performed to assess the prognostic value of parameters. RESULTS: In univariable analysis, there was no difference in CSS between patients with or without SD (1 and 5

years CSS, 79% vs. 83% and 59% vs. 64%, respectively; hazard ratio, 1.21; P = .16). Multivariable analysis in patients with SD identified metastatic dissemination at the time of surgery, pT-stage, nodal status, and tumor size as independent predictors of CSS. This study was limited by its retrospective multicenter design and lack of central histopathological review. CONCLUSION: Sarcomatoid dedifferentiation was not an independent predictor of CSS in surgically treated RCC patients in the present matched-pair series. Because pathology reports form the basis on which study specimens are selected for further studies, which are clearly needed to advance our understanding of the prognostic value of SD in RCC, it is imperative that pathologists reliably report on absence or presence and the estimated percentage of a coexisting sarcomatoid component.

[465]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary giant congenital infantile fibrosarcoma of the left forearm.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Chir Main. 2013 Jul 11. pii: S1297-3203(13)00098-X. doi: 10.1016/j.main.2013.06.002.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.main.2013.06.002](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Duan S; Zhang X; Wang G; Zhong J; Yang Z; Jiang X; Li J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital, Medical College of Shantou University, Shantou 515041, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Infantile fibrosarcoma is a rare soft tissue tumor in the infant, and only a few cases have been reported as congenital. We report a case of congenital infantile fibrosarcoma of the left forearm at birth. An amputation was performed because the tumor was relapsed soon after surgical removal, and associated with anabrosis and bleeding.

[466]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Differential gene expressions of the MAPK signaling pathway in enterovirus 71-infected rhabdomyosarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Braz J Infect Dis. 2013 Jul-Aug;17(4):410-7. doi: 10.1016/j.bjid.2012.11.009. Epub 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.bjid.2012.11.009](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shi W; Hou X; Li X; Peng H; Shi M; Jiang Q; Liu X; Ji Y; Yao Y; He C; Lei X

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Laboratory, Third Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China. Electronic address: shiweifeng67@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway plays an important role in response to viral infection. The aim of this study was to explore the function and mechanism of MAPK signaling pathway in enterovirus 71 (EV71) infection of human rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells. METHODS: Apoptosis of RD cells was observed using annexin V-FITC/PI binding assay under a fluorescence microscope. Cellular RNA was extracted and transcribed to cDNA. The expressions of 56 genes of MAPK signaling pathway in EV71-infected RD cells at 8h and 20h after infection were analyzed by PCR array. The levels of IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, and TNF-alpha in the supernatant of RD cells infected with EV71 at different time points were measured by ELISA. RESULTS: The viability of RD cells decreased obviously within 48h after EV71 infection. Compared with the control group, EV71 infection resulted in the significantly enhanced releases of IL-2, IL-4, IL-10 and TNF-alpha from infected RD cells ($p < 0.05$). At 8h after infection, the expressions of c-Jun, c-Fos, IFN-beta, MEKK1, MLK3 and NIK genes in EV71-infected RD cells were up-regulated by 2.08-6.12-fold, whereas other 19 genes (e.g. AKT1, AKT2, E2F1, IKK and NF-kappaB1) exhibited down-regulation. However, at 20h after infection, those MAPK signaling molecules including MEKK1, ASK1, MLK2, MLK3, NIK, MEK1, MEK2, MEK4, MEK7, ERK1, JNK1 and JNK2 were up-regulated. In addition, the expressions of AKT2, ELK1, c-Jun, c-Fos, NF-kappaB p65, PI3K and STAT1 were also increased. CONCLUSION: EV71 infection induces the differential gene expressions of MAPK signaling pathway such as ERK, JNK and PI3K/AKT in RD cells, which may be associated with the secretions of inflammatory cytokines and host cell apoptosis.

[467]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary embolism in a patient with primary renal synovial sarcoma: the important differential diagnosis of tumor embolism and its therapeutic implications.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 Jun 22;6(2):331-8. doi: 10.1159/000353409. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000353409](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schmid S; Ohlschlegel C; Nagel W; Zeisel C; Muller J; Rothermundt C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Kantonsspital St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pulmonary tumor embolism rarely occurs in epithelial-derived tumors, but it has been described in different tumor entities. Microscopic

pulmonary tumor embolisms are often only discovered on autopsy. Pulmonary thromboembolism, on the other hand, is a frequent complication in cancer patients, and surgery in patients with a malignant tumor is an additional risk factor. The differential diagnosis between pulmonary thromboembolism and pulmonary tumor embolism can be challenging. In this case report, we describe the rare case of a patient with primary renal synovial sarcoma and the workup for a thrombus in the left pulmonary artery.

[468]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic-endoscopic rendez-vous resection of iuxta-cardial gastric GIST.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - G Chir. 2013 May-Jun;34(5-6):145-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vecchio R; Marchese S; Amore FF; La Corte F; Ferla F; Spataro L; Intagliata E

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and they often require a surgical removal. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors can originate from any part of the gastrointestinal tract but gastric location is the most common. In the past the risk of rupture of pseudocapsula and peritoneal dissemination have discouraged surgeons from making a minimally invasive surgical treatment. Recently laparoscopic wedge resection has been proposed. Performance of this mini-invasive technique is however difficult in some gastric location of gastrointestinal stromal tumors, such as iuxta-cardial region. The Authors report and discuss a new technique they used to remove a gastrointestinal stromal tumor located just below the cardia, using a rendez-vous endoscopic and laparoscopic technique.

[469]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic wedge resection of the stomach for gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST): non-touch lesion lifting method.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Gastric Cancer. 2013 Jun 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s10120-013-0272-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kiyozaki H; Saito M; Chiba H; Takata O; Rikiyama T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Saitama Medical Center, Jichi Medical University, Amanuma 1-847, Omiya, Saitama, 330-8503, Japan, hkiyo@omiya.jichi.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Laparoscopic surgery for GIST carries a risk of intraoperative tumor dissemination. To avoid tumor dissemination, we have utilized a “non-touch” method for surgical resection of GIST since 2000. METHODS: Forty-two patients with gastric GIST were treated at our institution

between 2000 and 2012. Laparoscopic wedge resection of the stomach was used as the standard procedure for tumors that were 2-5 cm in size. Tumors larger than 5 cm were treated with open surgery. Our non-touch procedure included a lesion-lifting method using traction sutures at the normal stomach wall around the tumor. Intraoperative gastroscopy was utilized to confirm the location of the tumor with laparoscopy. After lifting of the tumor, tumors with a clear operative margin were resected using a linear stapler. Tumors located at the posterior wall of the stomach or located near the esophagogastric junction were resected using traction sutures. RESULTS: Median operative time was 140 min and median blood loss was 0 ml. Postoperative course was uneventful excepting one patient who experienced postoperative bleeding. The median postoperative stay was 7 days. One patient developed liver metastasis after surgery. None of the patients had local recurrence or peritoneal recurrence case. CONCLUSION: This non-touch lesion-lifting method was useful for the surgical management of gastric GIST.

[470]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Renal angiomyolipoma with renal vein invasion.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Ital Urol Androl. 2013 Jun 24;85(2):107-8. doi: 10.4081/aiua.2013.2.107.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4081/aiua.2013.2.107](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Di Cristofano F; Petrucci F; Zeccolini G; Leo G; Cicero C; Del Biondo D; Celia A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, San Bassiano Hospital, Bassano del Grappa. fdicristofano@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Renal angiomyolipoma is a uncommon benign tumor, considered an hamartoma. The lesion, usually benign, can be single or multiple and well-circumscribed. In letterature only few cases of infiltrating angiomyolipomas have been described. The aim of the paper is to describe a paradigmatic case of a giant kidney angiomyolipoma, not associated with tuberous sclerosis, invading the pelvis and the renal vein. The lesion have been discovered incidentally during abdominal ultrasound for other pathology. Owing to the extent of the lesion and the appreciable risk of bleeding, we opted for surgical treatment.

[471]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diffuse peritoneal leiomyomatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol. 2013 Jul;33(5):535. doi: 10.3109/01443615.2013.783003.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/01443615.2013.783003](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Keskin G; Bastu E; Gungor-Ugurlucan F; Comba C; Iyibozkurt C; Topuz S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Istanbul University School of Medicine , Istanbul , Turkey.

[472]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical significance of radiofrequency ablation and metastasectomy in elderly patients with lung metastases from musculoskeletal sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):219-23. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113358.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-](#)

[1482.113358](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nakamura T; Matsumine A; Yamakado K; Takao M; Uchida A; Sudo A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Mie University Graduate School of Medicine, 2-174, Edobashi, Tsu-city, Mie 514-8507, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The incidence of sarcoma diagnosed in the elderly population may be rising due to the increasing life expectancy. The purpose of our study was to evaluate the efficacy of lung metastasectomy and radiofrequency (RF) ablation in elderly sarcoma patients (65 years or older) with lung metastases, compared with adult sarcoma patients younger than 65 years (20-64 years). MATERIALS AND METHODS: We retrospectively evaluated the clinical efficacy of metastasectomy and lung RF ablation in sarcoma patients with lung metastases. RESULTS: Between 2001 and 2010, lung metastases were detected in 66 adult patients with musculoskeletal sarcomas. Twenty-five patients with lung metastasis were elderly. Twelve of the 25 patients were treated with lung metastasectomy and/or RF ablation. In contrast, 41 patients were adult patients younger than 65 years. Twenty of these 41 patients were treated with lung metastasectomy and/or RF ablation. The 1 and 3-year survival rates after initial treatment for lung metastases were 81.8% and 38.4% in 12 elderly patients, respectively. Compared with the control group, the survival rate in the elderly patients was not significantly different. CONCLUSION: We conclude that elderly sarcoma patients with lung metastases should always be considered for either metastasectomy or RF ablation.

[473]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lymphangiectatic Kaposi's sarcoma in a patient with AIDS.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - An Bras Dermatol. 2013 Mar-Apr;88(2):276-8. doi: 10.1590/S0365-05962013000200019.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1590/S0365-05962013000200019](https://doi.org/10.1590/S0365-05962013000200019)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Santos M; Vilasboas V; Mendes L; Talhari C; Talhari S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Nilton Lins University - Manaus (AM), Brazil.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma is a malignant disease that originates in the lymphatic endothelium. It has a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations. Its four distinct clinical forms are: classic, endemic, iatrogenic and epidemic Kaposi's sarcoma. In non-HIV-associated Kaposi's sarcoma, the disease is typically limited to the lower extremities, but in immunodeficient patients, it is a multifocal systemic disease. The clinical course of the disease differs among patients, ranging from a single or a few indolent lesions to an aggressive diffuse disease. Advanced Kaposi's sarcoma lesions, typically those on the lower extremities, are often associated with lymphedema. In this paper, we report a case of a patient with a rare form of AIDS-associated Kaposi sarcoma called lymphangiectatic Kaposi's sarcoma.

[474]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Predictive impact of common variations in DNA repair genes on clinical outcome of osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(6):3677-80.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bai SB; Chen HX; Bao YX; Luo X; Zhong JJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha, China E-mail : baisb_777@126.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We aimed to assess the role of XPG, XPC and MMS19L polymorphisms on response to chemotherapy in osteosarcomas, and the clinical outcomes. One hundred and eighty five osteosarcoma patients who were histologically confirmed were enrolled in our study between January 2007 and December 2009. Genotyping of XPG, XPC and MMS19L was performed in a 384-well plate format on the MassARRAY® platform. Individuals with XPG TT genotype and T allele were more likely to be better response to chemotherapy than CC genotype, with the OR (95% CI) of 4.17 (1.64-11.54) and 2.66 (1.39-5.11), respectively. Those carrying MMS19L TT genotype and T allele showed better response to chemotherapy, with ORs (95% CI) of 4.8 (1.56-17.7) and 2.3 (1.22-4.36), respectively. Patients carrying TT genotype of XPG and MMS19L showed a significantly longer overall survival than CC genotype, with a 0.47 and 0.30-fold risk of death when compared with the wild-type of the gene. XPG and MMS19L are correlated with response to chemotherapy and prognosis of osteosarcoma, so that they could be used as predictive markers for prognosis.

[475]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - RASSF2 methylation is a strong prognostic marker in younger age patients with Ewing sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Epigenetics. 2013 Jul 18;8(9).

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gharanei S; Brini AT; Vaiyapuri S; Alholle A; Dallol A; Arrigoni E; Kishida T; Hiruma T; Avigad S; Grimer R; Maher ER; Latif F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Centre for Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine; School of Clinical and Experimental Medicine; University of Birmingham; Birmingham, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ras-association domain family of genes consist of 10 members (RASSF1-RASSF10), all containing a Ras-association (RA) domain in either the C- or the N-terminus. Several members of this gene family are frequently methylated in common sporadic cancers; however, the role of the RASSF gene family in rare types of cancers, such as bone cancer, has remained largely uninvestigated. In this report, we investigated the methylation status of RASSF1A and RASSF2 in Ewing sarcoma (ES). Quantitative real-time methylation analysis (MethyLight) demonstrated that both genes were frequently methylated in Ewing sarcoma tumors (52.5% and 42.5%, respectively) as well as in ES cell lines and gene expression was upregulated in methylated cell lines after treatment with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine. Overexpression of either RASSF1A or RASSF2 reduced colony formation ability of ES cells. RASSF2 methylation correlated with poor overall survival ($p = 0.028$) and this association was more pronounced in patients under the age of 18 y ($p = 0.002$). These results suggest that both RASSF1A and RASSF2 are novel epigenetically inactivated tumor suppressor genes in Ewing sarcoma and RASSF2 methylation may have prognostic implications for ES patients.

[476]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carpal tunnel syndrome due to a plexiform neurofibroma of the median nerve in a neurofibromatosis type 1 patient: clinical approach.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). 2013 Jul 13;347:f3333

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 13;2013. pii: bcr2012008194. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2012-008194.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1136/bcr-2012-008194](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Freitas D; Aido R; Sousa M; Costa L; Oliveira V; Cardoso P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Centro Hospitalar do Porto-Hospital Santo Antonio, Porto, Portugal.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The authors report the case of a 56-year-old male patient with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) diagnosed during adolescence and

with an insidious clinical evolution, characterised by an exuberant cutaneous involvement, referred to the orthopaedics outpatient clinic presenting with carpal tunnel syndrome secondary to a plexiform neurofibroma of the median nerve. A comprehensive clinical approach is discussed, considering the natural history of the disease and its potential complications, as well as the lack of consensus regarding standard therapeutic options for the compressive peripheral neuropathies in the NF1 disease.

[477]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The effect of oral contraceptives on aromatase and Cox-2 expression in the endometrium of patients with idiopathic menorrhagia or adenomyosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Womens Health. 2013 Jun 13;5:293-9. doi: 10.2147/IJWH.S45093. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2147/IJWH.S45093](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maia H Jr; Haddad C; Pinheiro N; Casoy J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Medicine, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil ; School of Medicine, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil ; School of Medicine, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The presence of aromatase and cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) expression was investigated in the endometrium of patients with idiopathic menorrhagia or adenomyosis. The effect of oral contraceptives administered in extended regimens on the endometrial expression of these enzymes was also investigated. METHODS AND RESULTS: Aromatase expression was detected by immunohistochemistry in the endometrial glands and stroma of patients with idiopathic menorrhagia or adenomyosis. There was no difference in the percentage of aromatase expression in the endometria between the two groups. The mean intensity of Cox-2 expression in the glandular epithelium also did not differ significantly between the groups. Among the patients using oral contraceptives in extended regimens, the relative decrease in both aromatase and Cox-2 expression was significantly greater in amenorrheic patients compared with those who were experiencing breakthrough bleeding. CONCLUSION: The presence of aromatase expression in the endometrium is associated with the occurrence of menorrhagia, irrespective of the presence of adenomyosis. Continuous expression of these enzymes in the endometrium of users of oral contraceptives in extended regimens is positively associated with the presence of breakthrough bleeding. This suggests a role for both aromatase and Cox-2 in the etiology of abnormal uterine bleeding.

[478]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Interactive Effect of Bisphenol A (BPA) Exposure with -22G/C Polymorphism in LOX Gene on the Risk of Osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(6):3805-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jia J; Tian Q; Liu Y; Shao ZW; Yang SH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China E-mail : yongliu027@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Osteosarcomas have many established risk factors, both genetic and environmental, but by themselves these explain only part of the total cancer incidence. Bisphenol A (BPA) is an environmental estrogen associated with risk of several kinds of tumour. The lysyl oxidase gene (LOX) may also contribute to risk of tumours including osteosarcomas. Here, we investigated possible interactions of BPA and a LOX polymorphism on the risk of osteosarcoma. Method: The present hospital-based case-control study included 106 cancer patients and 112 controls from a Chinese population. Internal burden of BPA exposure was assessed using high-performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS) method. Genotypes were determined using PCR-RFLP methods. Results: Compared with those in low BPA exposure group, subjects with BPA more than or equal to median value had significant increased risk of osteosarcoma among subjects who carried GC or CC genotypes. A significant interaction with BPA level and the -22G/C polymorphism was observed for osteosarcoma overall, osteosarcoma affecting knee and osteosarcoma affecting hip, as $P_{forinteraction} = 0.036$ for osteosarcoma overall; $P_{forinteraction} = 0.024$ for osteosarcoma affecting knee; and $P_{forinteraction} = 0.017$ for osteosarcoma affecting hip. Conclusions: The results suggest that BPA exposure interacts with the -22G/C polymorphism of the LOX gene to increase the risk of osteosarcoma.

[479]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnostic discussion. Odontogenic myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Todays FDA. 2013 May-Jun;25(3):35-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bhattacharyya I; Cohen D; Islam N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Florida College of Dentistry, USA.
ibhattacharyya@dental.ufl.edu

[480]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Targeting stem cell behavior in desmoid tumors (aggressive fibromatosis) by inhibiting hedgehog signaling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neoplasia. 2013 Jul;15(7):712-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ghanbari-Azarnier R; Sato S; Wei Q; Al-Jazrawe M; Alman BA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Program in Developmental and Stem Cell Biology, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada ; Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathobiology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Desmoid tumor (also called aggressive fibromatosis) is a lesion of mesenchymal origin that can occur as a sporadic tumor or a manifestation of the preneoplastic syndrome, familial adenomatous polyposis caused by a mutation in adenomatous polyposis coli (APC). This tumor type is characterized by the stabilization of beta-catenin and activation of Tcf-mediated transcription. Cell transplantation data suggest that desmoid tumors are derived from mesenchymal progenitor cells (MSCs). As such, modulating cell signaling pathways that regulate MSC differentiation or proliferation, such as hedgehog (Hh) signaling, could alter the tumor phenotype. Here, we found that Hh signaling is activated in human and murine desmoid tumors. Inhibiting Hh signaling in human cell cultures decreased cell proliferation and beta-catenin protein levels. Apc(+)/Apc(1638N) mice, which develop desmoid tumors, develop smaller and fewer tumors when Hh signaling was inhibited either genetically (by crossing Apc(+)/Apc(1638N) mice with mice lacking one copy of a Hh-activated transcription factor, Gli2 (+/-) mice) or using a pharmacologic inhibitor. Both in mice and in human tumor cell cultures, beta-catenin and Hh-mediated signaling positively regulate each other's activity. These data show that targeting a pathway that regulates MSC differentiation influences desmoid tumor behavior, providing functional evidence supporting the notion that these tumors are derived from mesenchymal progenitors. It also suggests Hh blockade as a therapeutic approach for this tumor type.

[481]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: MR-gesteuerte HIFU-Behandlung symptomatischer Uterusmyome mit neuartiger "Feedback"-regulierter volumetrischer Ablation: Effektivität und klinische Praxis.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MR-Guided HIFU Treatment of Symptomatic Uterine Fibroids Using Novel Feedback-Regulated Volumetric Ablation: Effectiveness and Clinical Practice.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rofo. 2013 Jul 24.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1055/s-0033-1335289](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ruhnke H; Eckey T; Bohlmann MK; Beldoch MP; Neumann A; Agic A; Hagele J; Diedrich K; Barkhausen J; Hunold P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinic for Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Lubeck, Lubeck/Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Purpose: To evaluate a novel feedback-regulated volumetric sonication method in MR-guided HIFU treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids. Materials and Methods: 27 fibroids with an average volume of 124.9 +/- 139.8 cc in 18 women with symptomatic uterine fibroids were ablated using the new HIFU system Sonalleve (1.5 T MR system Achieva, Philips). 21 myomas in 13 women were reevaluated 6 months later. Standard (treatment) cells (TC) and feedback-regulated (feedback) cells (FC) with a diameter of 4, 8, 12, and 16 mm were used and compared concerning sonication success, diameter of induced necrosis, and maximum achieved temperature. The non-perfused volume ratio (NPV related to myoma volume) was quantified. The fibroid volume was measured before, 1 month, and 6 months after therapy. Symptoms were quantified using a specific questionnaire (UFS-QoL). Results: In total, 205 TC and 227 FC were applied. The NPV ratio was 23 +/- 15 % (2 - 55). The TC were slightly smaller than intended (-3.9 +/- 52 %; range, -100 - 81), while the FC were 20.1 +/- 25.3 % bigger (p = 0.02). Feedback mechanism is less diversifying in diameter (p < 0.001). Overall, the FC correlate well with the planned treatment diameter (r = 0.79), other than the TC (r = 0.38). Six months after therapy, the fibroid volume was reduced by 45 +/- 21 % (5 - 100) (p = 0.001). The symptoms decreased significantly (p = 0.001). No serious adverse events were recorded. Conclusion: Use of volumetric sonication leads to homogenous heating and sufficient necrosis. It is a safe and effective therapy for treating symptomatic uterine fibroids. Successful sonication of feedback cells leads to more contiguous necrosis in diameter and a less diversifying temperature. Key Points: Citation Format:

[482]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Impact of treatment strategies on local control and survival in uterine carcinosarcomas in Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(5):2959-62.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kucukoztas N; Dizdar O; Rahatli S; Dursun P; Yalcin S; Altundag O; Ozen O; Reyhan NH; Tarhan C; Yildiz F; Ayhan A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Baskent University Hospital, Ankara, Turkey E-mail : dr_nadire@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: The purpose of this study was to determine the clinical characteristics, patterns of recurrence and survival outcomes in patients with uterine carcinosarcomas treated in our institution. Materials and Methods: Records of 26 patients diagnosed between 2007 and 2011 with uterine carcinosarcoma were retrospectively evaluated for demographic features, tumor characteristics, treatment regimens and patient outcomes in terms of DFS and OS Results: Median age was 61 (range 43-78). 10 patients (38%) had stage I disease at diagnosis, 3 (12%) had stage II, 4

(15%) had stage III and 9 (35%) had stage IV. Sixteen patients (62%) received chemotherapy with paclitaxel and carboplatin for 6 cycles. One patient underwent radiotherapy. Median follow up was 17 months. Sixteen patients relapsed and 13 died during follow up. Considering recurrence, 5 out of 16 patients had lung metastases, one had brain metastases and 9 had only intraabdominal recurrence. The 3 year DFS was 37% and the 3 year OS was 30%. Conclusions: Our data show that uterine carcinosarcomas tend to be at advanced stage at diagnosis and despite the use of chemotherapy, overall prognosis is poor. Surgery remains the mainstay of treatment. More effective adjuvant strategies are needed to reduce relapse and death rates.

[483]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Low-Grade Fibromyxoid Sarcoma: Incidence, Treatment Strategy of Metastases, and Clinical Significance of the FUS Gene.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:256280. doi: 10.1155/2013/256280. Epub 2013 May 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/256280](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maretty-Nielsen K; Baerentzen S; Keller J; Dyrop HB; Safwat A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sarcoma Centre of Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark ; Department of Experimental Clinical Oncology, Aarhus University Hospital, Noerrebrogade 44, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aim. The aim of this study was to assess the incidence of low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS), present treatment results of metastatic LGFMS, and investigate the clinical significance of the FUS gene rearrangement. Methods. This study included 14 consecutive LGFMS patients treated at the Aarhus Sarcoma Centre in 1979-2010. Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis for FUS break-apart was performed for all patients. Results. The incidence of LGFMS was 0.18 per million, representing 0.6% of all soft tissue sarcomas. Four patients needed multiple biopsies/resections before the correct diagnosis was made. Four patients experienced local recurrence, and three patients developed metastases. The treatment of metastatic LGFMS varied from multiagent chemotherapy to repeated, selective surgery of operable metastases. The best response to chemotherapy was short-term stabilization of disease progression, seen with Trabectedin. The prevalence of the FUS break-apart was 21.4%. We found no significant difference in clinical characteristics and outcomes in correlation with the FUS break-apart. Conclusion. LGFMS is a rare disease with multiple challenges. The FUS break-apart was not associated with local recurrence or metastases in our study. To date the only treatment resulting in disease-free periods is surgery; however further investigation into the management of metastatic LGFMS is necessary.

[484]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Juvenile ossifying fibroma of the maxilla: a rare aggressive case in a young patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):324-7. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113418.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-1482.113418](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cicciu M; Herford AS; Juodzbaly G; Cicciu D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department Human Pathology, University of Messina, University of Messina School of Dentistry, ME, IT, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma may be considered a fibro-osseous tumor which usually occurs in young children and arises in craniofacial bones, most commonly seen in the maxilla. This kind of lesion usually occurs in young patients and because of its aggressive nature, clinicians should try to recognize it as soon as possible in order to avoid future functional and aesthetics problems. Moreover, untreated cases over a long period may result in large bone defects during the surgical removal of the lesion. Here reported is a case of a six-year-old girl who developed a rare aggressive fibroma localized in the right upper jaw. The clinical, radiographic and histopathologic findings, plus differential diagnoses of the case and treatment options are also presented.

[485]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteosarcoma in Adult Patients Living with HIV/AIDS.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - ISRN Oncol. 2013 Mar 14;2013:219369. doi: 10.1155/2013/219369. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/219369](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Marais LC; Ferreira N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Tumour, Sepsis and Reconstruction Unit, Grey's Hospital, Townbush Road, Pietermaritzburg 3201, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background. HIV infection has reached epidemic proportions in South Africa, with an estimated prevalence of 21.5% in adults living in the province of KwaZulu-Natal. Several malignancies have been identified as part of the spectrum of immunosuppression-related manifestations of HIV infection. Very few reports, however, exist regarding the occurrence of non-AIDS-defining sarcomas in the extremities or limb girdles. Methods. A retrospective review was performed on all adult patients, between the ages of 30 and 60 years, with histologically confirmed osteosarcomas of the appendicular skeleton referred to a tertiary-level orthopaedic oncology unit. Results. Five out of the nine patients (62.5%) included in the study were found to be HIV positive. The average CD4 count of these patients was 278 (237-301)

cells/mm³), indicating advanced immunological compromise. Three of the malignancies in HIV-positive patients occurred in preexisting benign or low-grade tumours. Conclusion. A heightened index of suspicion is required in HIV patients presenting with unexplained bone and joint pain or swelling. Judicious use of appropriate radiological investigation, including magnetic resonance imaging of suspicious lesions and timely referral to an appropriate specialized orthopaedic oncology unit, is recommended.

[486]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Thyroid neurofibroma in a female patient with neurofibromatosis type I: report of a case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s
<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 5;2013. pii: bcr2012008216. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2012-008216.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2012-008216

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Doulias T; Papaziogas B; Rosser JH; Koutelidakis I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Doncaster Royal Infirmary, Doncaster, UK.

tdoulias@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Neurofibromas are benign tumours arising from the Schwann cells of peripheral nerves. They usually occur on the limbs and rarely present at other sites such as the thyroid gland. Lesions associated with the thyroid are usually benign but should be closely followed up. When the presence of a plexiform neurofibroma in the thyroid gland is confirmed by radiological investigations, total thyroidectomy is the treatment of choice because of the substantial risk of malignant transformation. This case report details a rare case of thyroid plexiform neurofibroma in a young female patient with known Von Recklinghausen disease.

[487]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Determination of the apoptotic index in osteosarcoma tissue and its relationship with patients prognosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Cell Int. 2013 Jun 4;13(1):56. doi: 10.1186/1475-2867-13-56.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1186/1475-2867-13-56

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu X; Cheng B; Cai ZD; Lou LM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Shanghai tenth People's Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, No,301 Middle Yanchang Road, Shanghai, 200072, China. doctorwx@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Nowadays it remains a controversial issue whether a correlation exists between the apoptosis rate of tumor tissue and the prognosis of the patients. We aimed to explore the prognostic significance of apoptosis index of human osteosarcoma tissue. METHODS: The

technique of terminal DNA breakpoints in situ 3 - hydroxy end labeling (TUNEL) was used to detect and analysis apoptosis index in 56 osteosarcoma specimens. The relationships between apoptosis index of tumor tissue and long term survival of patients as well as pathologic classification, tumor clinical stages, tumor size and level of serum alkaline phosphatase were analyzed. RESULTS: Our studies showed the cases with high apoptosis index had significantly longer survival time. Apoptosis index in osteosarcoma tissue was correlated with tumor size and level of serum alkaline phosphatase but not with pathologic classifications and clinical stages of tumor. CONCLUSION: Our results demonstrated that apoptosis index of osteosarcoma tissue combined with serum alkaline phosphatase could used as valid indicators to predicate the malignant level and prognosis of osteosarcoma cases, which would contribute to enhance efficacy of clinical treatments for osteosarcoma.

[488]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hepatic Kaposi's sarcoma in a patient affected by AIDS: Correlation between histology and imaging.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Ultrasound. 2012 Oct 24;15(4):215-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jus.2012.10.004. Print 2012 Dec.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.jus.2012.10.004

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tacconi D; Vergori A; Lapini L; Magnolfi A; Carnevali A; Caremani M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Section of Infectious Diseases, Ospedale S. Donato, Arezzo, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is an aggressive, multifocal oncologic disease, which frequently involves skin and internal organs, predominantly affecting homosexual men with AIDS. Hepatic KS is rarely reported in living patients, while autopsies show liver involvement in 35% of patients with KS. Ultrasound (US) of the liver in AIDS patients shows hyperechoic nodules with periportal bands; CT shows a hypodense lesion before and after contrast administration, but in the late phase after iodinated contrast agent injection the nodules are enhanced. Those findings are considered indicative of hepatic KS [1-3].

[489]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Impact of unplanned excision on prognosis of patients with extremity soft tissue sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:498604. doi: 10.1155/2013/498604. Epub 2013 Apr 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1155/2013/498604

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Umer HM; Umer M; Qadir I; Abbasi N; Masood N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Section of Orthopaedic Surgery, Aga Khan University Hospital, Stadium Road, Karachi 74800, Pakistan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Unplanned excision of soft tissue sarcomas (STSs) outside comprehensive tumor management centers necessitates the need for wide reexcision to achieve adequate margins. We retrospectively reviewed medical records of 135 patients with STS operated at our hospital with the goal of examining outcomes, in terms of local recurrence (LR) and metastasis rate (MR), of reexcision following unplanned excision of STS and comparing results with those of first-time planned surgery. Eighty-four patients had their first-time surgery and 51 patients had come to us following unplanned excision at prereferral hospital. Mean age of all patients was 41.8 +/- 21.9 years. The LR and MR was 14.3% and 8.3%, respectively, in patients undergoing first resection, whereas it was 21.4% and 13.7%, respectively, in patients undergoing revision surgery. Average duration from previous unplanned excision was 8 months. Twelve patients were referred immediately after excised specimen revealed STS, while 39 patients presented after evident local recurrence. Wide reexcision was attempted in 48 patients while three patients need amputation. Adjuvant radiotherapy was administered in all patients undergoing limb-sparing surgery. Ten patients needed adjuvant chemotherapy. We conclude that wide reexcision of STS has poorer outcomes compared to planned excision. Therefore, patients with soft tissue masses should be managed by multidisciplinary oncology team at specialized cancer centers.

[490]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA-145 downregulation associates with advanced tumor progression and poor prognosis in patients suffering osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Onco Targets Ther. 2013 Jul 8;6:833-8. doi: 10.2147/OTT.S40080. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2147/OTT.S40080](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tang M; Lin L; Cai H; Tang J; Zhou Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: Microribonucleic acid (miRNA)-145 (miR-145) has been identified as a tumor suppressor in several types of human cancers. Especially, miR-145 expression has been found to be significantly decreased in osteosarcoma tissues, and enforced expression of this miRNA could inhibit invasion and angiopoiesis of osteosarcoma cells. However, its clinical significance in osteosarcoma is still unclear. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the association of miR-145 expression with clinicopathologic features and prognosis in patients suffering osteosarcoma. METHODS: miR-145 expression was detected by quantitative real-time reverse

transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analysis using 166 pairs of osteosarcoma and noncancerous bone tissues. Then, the associations of miR-145 expression with clinicopathological factors or survival of patients suffering osteosarcoma were determined. RESULTS: The expression levels of miR-145 in osteosarcoma tissues were significantly lower than those in corresponding noncancerous bone tissues ($P < 0.0001$). In addition, miR-145 downregulation more frequently occurred in osteosarcoma specimens with advanced clinical stage ($P = 0.003$) and positive distant metastasis ($P = 0.008$). Moreover, the univariate analysis demonstrated that osteosarcoma patients with low miR-145 expression had poorer overall ($P = 0.003$) and disease-free survival ($P < 0.001$). Furthermore, the multivariate analysis identified low miR-145 expression as an independent prognostic factor for both overall ($P = 0.01$) and disease-free survival ($P = 0.008$). CONCLUSION: For the first time, the current data offer convincing evidence that the down-regulation of miR-145 may be associated with tumor aggressiveness and tumor metastasis of osteosarcoma, and that this miRNA may be an independent prognostic marker for osteosarcoma patients.

[491]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Low dose mifepristone in medical management of uterine leiomyoma - An experience from a tertiary care hospital from north India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Med Res. 2013 Jun;137(6):1154-62.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kulshrestha V; Kriplani A; Agarwal N; Sareen N; Garg P; Hari S; Thulkar J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background & objectives: Uterine myoma is a common indication for hysterectomy in India. An effective medical treatment option may reduce hysterectomy associated morbidity. This study was undertaken to evaluate efficacy and safety of low dose mifepristone in medical management of myoma and to compare two doses - 10 vs. 25 mg/day. Methods: In this randomized clinical trial, women with symptomatic myoma or myoma >5cm were included. Uterine size >20 wk, fibroids >15 cm were excluded. Pictorial blood loss assessment chart (PBAC) score was used to assess menstrual-blood-loss and visual analog scale (VAS) for other symptoms. Haemogram, liver function test, ultrasound with doppler and endometrial histology was performed. Patients were randomized and were given oral mifepristone as 25 mg/day in group 1 and 10 mg/day in group 2 for 3 months. Patients were followed at 1, 3 and 6 months. Results: Seventy patients in group 1 and 73 in group 2 completed treatment. Mean PBAC score reduced from 253 to 19.8 and from 289.2 to 10.4 at 1 and 3 months in groups 1 and 2, respectively. At 3 months, 67 of 70 (95.7%) patients of group 1 and 66 of 73 (90.4%) of group 2 developed amenorrhoea which reverted after median 34 (range 4-85) days. Mean myoma volume decreased by 35.7 per cent (from 176.8 to 113.7cm³)

and 22.5 per cent (from 147.6 to 114.4 cm³) at 3 months in groups 1 and 2, respectively. Side effects seen were leg cramps in 7 of 70 (10%) and 5 of 73 (6.8%) and hot-flushes in 5 of 70 (7.1%) and 5 of 73 (6.8%) in groups 1 and 2, respectively. Repeat endometrial-histopathology did not reveal any complex hyperplasia or atypia in either group. Interpretation & conclusions: Mifepristone (10 and 25 mg) caused symptomatic relief with more than 90 per cent reduction in menstrual blood. Greater myoma size reduction occurred with 25 mg dose. Amenorrhoea was developed in 90-95 per cent patients which was reversible. It can be a reasonable choice for management of uterine leiomyoma as it is administered orally, cost-effective and has mild side effects.

[492]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Outcome of wide local excision in dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans and use of radiotherapy for margin-positive disease.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian Dermatol Online J. 2013 Apr;4(2):93-6. doi: 10.4103/2229-5178.110591.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2229-](#)

[5178.110591](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hamid R; Hafeez A; Darzi MA; Zaroo I; Rasool A; Rashid H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, SKIMS, Soura, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** Wide local excision (WLE) is the preferred treatment of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP). The aim is to achieve negative margins. We followed the impact of radiotherapy used postoperatively for both margin-negative and margin-positive DFSP tumors. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Outcome of treatment of 36 patients of DFSP treated at our hospital was assessed. Thirty patients received radiotherapy postoperatively and six patients received radiotherapy alone. The maximum dimension of the lesion was 15 cm(2). Patients were followed up for varying periods of time for any recurrence. **RESULTS:** 10-year actuarial local control rate was determined. Local control was realized in six patients who were treated with radiotherapy alone. 30 patients were treated by radiotherapy and surgery. Out of these 30 patients, there were 6 local failures (failure rate 10%). Actuarial control rate was 82%. The failures were among patients who had positive margins. **CONCLUSION:** Radiotherapy is effective, and it decreases the recurrence rate in the treatment of DFSP. It is especially helpful in margin-positive disease. This appears true for patients treated with radiotherapy alone or radiotherapy used postoperatively.

[493]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simultaneous presentation of Kaposi sarcoma and HHV8-associated large B-cell lymphoma in the same lymph node: A rare diagnosis in an HIV-negative patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Case Rep. 2013 Jul 19;14:263-6. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.883980. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [12659/AJCR.883980](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fernandes F; Eloy C; Carimo A; Pinto P; Graves S; Simoes J; Carrilho C; Lopes JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine of Eduardo Mondlane University and Hospital Central de Maputo, Maputo, Mozambique.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Patient: Female, 18 Final Diagnosis: Simultaneous presentation of Kaposi Sarcoma and Lymphoma Symptoms: - Medication: - Clinical Procedure: - Specialty: Oncology. OBJECTIVE: Rare disease. BACKGROUND: KSHV/HHV-8 is associated with Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) as well as with a few categories of lymphoproliferative diseases, mostly occurring in patients with HIV infection/AIDS. Although the association between lymphomas and Kaposi's sarcoma has been described, the simultaneous presence of the 2 entities within the same organ is rare and mainly associated with HIV/ AIDS. CASE REPORT: We report a case of simultaneous occurrence of Kaposi's sarcoma and large B-cell lymphoma in the same lymph node in a 18-year-old African woman who was HIV-negative. We found concurrent infection with Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), confirmed by PCR amplification of DNA obtained from distinct tumor areas selected in the paraffin block. CONCLUSIONS: The possibility of occurrence of 2 lesions with distinct features in the same organ may be unexpected for pathologists performing fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) evaluation but must be considered, even in HIV-negative individuals, despite its rare occurrence, as was demonstrated by this case.

[494]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Value of pharmacokinetic studies for patients with gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Future Oncol. 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2217/fo.13.126](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - De Giorgi U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oncology, IRCCS Istituto Scientifico Romagnolo per lo Studio & la Cura dei Tumori (IRST), Via Piero Maroncelli 40, 47014 Meldola (FC), Italy. u.degiorgi@irst.emr.it.

[495]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant-cell tumor of the bone (GCTOB): clinical case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rom J Morphol Embryol. 2013;54(2):433-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Radulescu R; Badila A; Nutiu O; Manolescu R; Ciobanu T; Sajin M; Japie IM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Giant-cell tumor of the bone is a benign tumor, but with high local aggressiveness, even with risk of distant metastasis. From an epidemiological standpoint, giant-cell tumor of the bone accounts for 4-5% of primary bone tumors and ~20% of benign bone tumors; commonly affects adults between 20-40 years, slightly more common in females. We present the case of a 57-year-old woman, without significant pathological history, which, after clinical, imagistic and anatomopathological investigations, is diagnosed with giant cell tumor of the right distal radius. The patient underwent surgery and segmental resection of the tumor in oncological limits was performed, replacing the remaining bone defect with fibular autograft. The results were good, according to Mayo functional assessment score. This way, the wrist joint mobility and the carpal cartilage were preserved, providing a barrier against distal migration of any remaining tumoral cells, as well. In conclusion, we can state that in aggressive giant cell tumors located at the distal radius, the best therapeutic option is en bloc resection of the formation (lesion) with fibular autograft replacement of the bone defect.

[496]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Percutaneous coronary intervention for control of post-operative bleeding in patients with cardiac angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - JACC Cardiovasc Interv. 2013 Jun;6(6):e35-7. doi: 10.1016/j.jcin.2013.02.011.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.jcin.2013.02.011

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gonzalez-Cambeiro MC; Lopez-Otero D; Rubio-Garcia J; Virgos-Lamela A; Vega-Fernandez M; Trillo-Nouche R; Gonzalez-Juanatey JR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology and Coronary Unit, University Clinical Hospital of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, España. Electronic address: cambe_cris@hotmail.com.

[497]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma-A Histological Surprise in a Male Patient who was Suspected to have Breast Cancer.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Diagn Res. 2013 Apr;7(4):749-51. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2013/5510.2903. Epub 2013 Feb 12.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[7860/JCDR/2013/5510.2903](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Varghese SS; Sasidharan B; Kandasamy S; Manipadam MT; Backianathan S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Assistant Professor, Department of Radiation Oncology, Unit 1, CMC , Vellore, Tamil nadu, India .

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma (ASPS) is a very rare type of soft tissue sarcoma. Its cell of origin is unclear. It usually presents in the second to fourth decade of life. The most common reported sites of ASPS are the lower extremities, the head and the neck. Because of the rarity of this disease, there is no standard treatment plan. Surgical excision with negative margins is considered as the treatment of choice. We are reporting a rare presentation of ASPS as a male breast lump.

[498]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The role of Fluorine-18-Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in staging and restaging of patients with osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiol Oncol. 2013 May 21;47(2):97-102. doi: 10.2478/raon-2013-0017. Print 2013 Jun.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2478/raon-2013-0017](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Quartuccio N; Treglia G; Salsano M; Mattoli MV; Muoio B; Piccardo A; Lopci E; Cistaro A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiological Sciences, Nuclear Medicine Unit, University of Messina, Messina, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The objective of this study is to systematically review the role of positron emission tomography (PET) and PET/computed tomography (PET/CT) with Fluorine-18-Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) in patients with osteosarcoma (OS). METHODS: A comprehensive literature search of published studies through October 10(th), 2012 in PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase and Scopus databases regarding whole-body FDG-PET and FDG-PET/CT in patients with OS was performed. RESULTS: We identified 13 studies including 289 patients with OS. With regard to the staging and restaging of OS, the diagnostic performance of FDG-PET and PET/CT seem to be high; FDG-PET and PET/CT seem to be superior to bone scintigraphy and conventional imaging methods in detecting bone metastases; conversely, spiral CT seems to be superior to FDG-PET in detecting pulmonary metastases from OS. CONCLUSIONS: Metabolic imaging may provide additional information in the evaluation of OS patients. The combination of FDG-PET or FDG-PET/CT with conventional imaging methods seems to be a valuable tool in the staging and restaging of OS and may have a relevant impact on the treatment planning.

[499]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mediastinal epithelioid hemangioendothelioma with abundant spindle cells and osteoclast-like giant cells mimicking malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Diagn Pathol. 2013 Jun 21;8(1):103.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1746-1596-8-103](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li XM; Lin XY; Xu HT; Yu JH; Wang L; Fan CF; Liu Y; Wang EH

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma is a relatively uncommon lesion usually presenting in soft tissues. The occurrence in the mediastinum is exceptional rare. Histologically, this tumor is characterized by epithelioid cells with intracytoplasmic vacuoles in a hyalinized or mucinous stroma. Occasionally, spindle cells or osteoclast-like giant cells can be observed. Herein, we present a case of epithelioid hemangioendothelioma in a 38 year-old Chinese male. The tumor was predominantly composed of abundant spindle cells with marked atypia and scattered osteoclast-like giant cells reminiscent of malignant fibrous histiocytoma. The unusual histological appearance can pose a great diagnostic challenge. It may be easily misdiagnosed, especially if the specimen is limited or from fine-needle aspiration. Virtual slides

<http://www.diagnosticpathology.diagnomx.eu/vs/8287357528177060>.

[500]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Central low-grade osteosarcoma with an unusual localization in the diaphysis of a 12-year old patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiol Oncol. 2013 May 21;47(2):192-6. doi: 10.2478/raon-2013-0015. Print 2013 Jun.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2478/raon-2013-0015](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gilg MM; Liegl B; Wibmer C; Maurer-Ertl W; Leithner A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics and Orthopedic Surgery, Graz, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Low-grade central osteosarcoma is a very rare subtype of osteosarcoma with a predilection for the metaphysis of long bones and a peak incidence in the 3(rd) decade of life. Absence of specific clinical symptoms and a good prognosis after wide resection are the characteristics of this entity. Chemotherapy is not indicated in this highly differentiated tumour. CASE REPORT: A 12-year old girl presented with limping, swelling and pain in the mid of the left femur. Radiography showed a 12 cm long intraosseous expansion with lamellated periosteal reaction and contrast medium enhancement in MRI. Although radiology led to the differential diagnoses of Ewing's sarcoma, osteomyelitis and fibrous dysplasia, the histological specimen showed a hypocellular spindle-cell proliferation arranged in fascicles with mild cytologic atypia and only single mitotic figures. In synopsis

with radiology the diagnosis of low-grade central osteosarcoma was made and confirmed by reference pathology. The tumour was resected with wide margins and reconstruction was performed with a vascularized fibula, a homologous allograft and a plate. Staging was negative for recurrence and metastasis at a follow-up of 16 months. CONCLUSIONS: Low-grade osteosarcoma accounts for only 1% of all osteosarcomas with a peak incidence in the 3(rd) decade. The diaphyseal localization and the young age make this case special. To achieve the correct diagnosis of this rare low-grade entity and thereby the adequate treatment, despite a wide range of differential diagnoses, a multidisciplinary approach is essential.

[501]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bilateral axillary masses mimicking as accessory breast with multiple fibroadenoma and bilateral gigantomastia in HIV-positive patient.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 24;2013. pii: bcr2013008563. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-008563.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-008563

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Singh S; Mishra AK; Tewari S; Kumar S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, King George's Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Accessory breast is a rare entity that can present as asymptomatic masses or can cause symptoms like heaviness, pain, restriction of arm movement and limitation in daily pursuits with allied apprehension and anxiety for the patient. We present a case of bilateral axillary masses mimicking as accessory breast with multiple fibroadenoma in a 28 years, nulliparous, Indian woman who is HIV positive, which proves to be a diagnostic dilemma. Excisional biopsy was diagnostic. The rarity of such cases imposes challenges on the management in terms of diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutic options.

[502]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anesthetic management of difficult airway in a patient with massive neurofibroma of face: Utility of Rendell Baker Soucek mask and left molar approach for ventilation and intubation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol. 2013 Apr;29(2):271-2. doi: 10.4103/0970-9185.111735.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 4103/0970-9185.111735

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saini S; Bansal T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care, Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

[503]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Efficacy of Combined Levonorgestrel-Releasing Intrauterine System with Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Analog for the Treatment of Adenomyosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Princ Pract. 2013 Jun 19.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351431](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang P; Song K; Li L; Yukuwa K; Kong B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong Province, PR China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Objectives: To evaluate the clinical outcomes of gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog (GnRHa) combined with implantation of a levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) in adenomyosis patients with significantly enlarged uteruses. Subjects and Methods: Twenty-one adenomyosis patients whose uterine volumes were greater in size than at 12 weeks' gestation were recruited for the study. Subcutaneous injection of GnRHa was administered at an interval of 28 days for a total of 3-4 cycles when uterine length was determined to be less than 10 cm by ultrasound measurement. At 3, 6 and 12 months after LNG-IUS implantation, follow-up was performed to document the clinical values such as uterine volume, degree of dysmenorrhea and menstrual flow. Results: Twelve months after implantation, the menstrual flow was significantly lower than baseline values (53.8 +/- 11.7 vs. 100, p = 0.03). The degree of dysmenorrhea (pain) was relieved 12 months after implantation (58.2 +/- 11.5 vs. 93.7 +/- 0.2, p = 0.005). Uterine volume was also below pre-GnRHa levels after implantation (276.6 +/- 32.1 vs. 311.4 +/- 32.3, p = 0.005). LNG-IUS was expelled in 3 patients, giving an expulsion rate of 14%. Side effects of GnRHa combined with LNG-IUS implantation were few. Conclusion: The findings indicate that combined GnRHa and LNG-IUS treatment was efficacious in patients with enlarged adenomyosis.

[504]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A signal detection analysis of gist-based discrimination of genetic breast cancer risk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Behav Res Methods. 2013 Jun 20.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3758/s13428-013-0364-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fisher CR; Wolfe CR; Reyna VF; Widmer CL; Cedillos EM; Brust-Renck PG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Miami University, Oxford, OH, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pervasive biases in probability judgment render the probability scale a poor response mode for assessing risk judgments. By applying fuzzy trace theory, we used ordinal gist categories as a response

mode, coupled with a signal detection model to assess risk judgments. The signal detection model is an extension of the familiar model used in binary choice paradigms. It provides three measures of discriminability-low versus medium risk, medium versus high risk, and low versus high risk-and two measures of response bias. We used the model to assess the effectiveness of BRCA Gist, an intelligent tutoring system designed to improve women's judgments and understanding of genetic risk for breast cancer. Participants were randomly assigned to the BRCA Gist intelligent tutoring system, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Web pages, or a control group, and then they rated cases that had been developed using the Pedigree Assessment Tool and also vetted by medical experts. BRCA Gist participants demonstrated increased discriminability for all three risk categories, relative to the control group; the NCI group showed increased discriminability for two of the three levels. This result suggests that BRCA Gist best improved discriminability among genetic risk categories, and both BRCA Gist and the NCI website improved participants' ability to discriminate, rather than simply shifting their decision criterion. A spreadsheet that fits the model and compares parameters across the conditions can be downloaded from the Behavior Research Methods website and used in any research involving categorical responses.

[505]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Benzochloroporphyrin derivative induced cytotoxicity and inhibition of tumor recurrence during photodynamic therapy for osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(5):3351-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gong HY; Sun MX; Hu S; Tao YY; Gao B; Li GD; Cai ZD; Yao JZ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Musculoskeletal Oncology Center, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China E-mail : czd856@163.com, yaojz@sh163.net.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a promising cancer treatment modality that uses dye-sensitized photooxidation of biologic matter in target tissue. This study explored effects of the photosensitizer BCPD-17 during PDT for osteosarcoma. LM-8 osteosarcoma cells were treated with BCPD-17 and cell viability after laser irradiation was assessed in vitro with the 3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. The effects of BCPD-17 during PDT recurrence were then examined on tumor-bearing mice in vivo. BCPD-17 had dose- dependent cytotoxic effects on LM-8 osteosarcoma cells after laser irradiation which also had energy-dependent effects on the cells. The rate of local recurrence was reduced when marginal resection of mice tumors was followed by BCPD-17-mediated PDT. Our results indicated BCPD-17-mediated PDT in combination with marginal resection of tumors is a potentially new effective treatment for osteosarcoma.

[506]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Apoptosis Signal-Regulating Kinase 1 Is Involved in Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF)-Enhanced Cell Motility and Matrix Metalloproteinase 1 Expression in Human Chondrosarcoma Cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Mol Sci. 2013 Jul 25;14(8):15459-78. doi: 10.3390/ijms140815459.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3390/ijms140815459](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lin CY; Chang SL; Fong YC; Hsu CJ; Tang CH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science, China Medical University, Taichung 404, Taiwan. chtang@mail.cmu.edu.tw.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondrosarcoma is the primary malignancy of bone that is characterized by a potent capacity to invade locally and cause distant metastasis, and is therefore associated with poor prognoses. Chondrosarcoma further shows a predilection for metastasis to the lungs. The brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is a small molecule in the neurotrophin family of growth factors that is associated with the disease status and outcome of cancers. However, the effect of BDNF on cell motility in human chondrosarcoma cells is mostly unknown. Here, we found that human chondrosarcoma cell lines had significantly higher cell motility and BDNF expression compared to normal chondrocytes. We also found that BDNF increased cell motility and expression of matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) in human chondrosarcoma cells. BDNF-mediated cell motility and MMP-1 up-regulation were attenuated by Trk inhibitor (K252a), ASK1 inhibitor (thioredoxin), JNK inhibitor (SP600125), and p38 inhibitor (SB203580). Furthermore, BDNF also promoted Sp1 activation. Our results indicate that BDNF enhances the migration and invasion activity of chondrosarcoma cells by increasing MMP-1 expression through a signal transduction pathway that involves the TrkB receptor, ASK1, JNK/p38, and Sp1. BDNF thus represents a promising new target for treating chondrosarcoma metastasis.

[507]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Is there an increase in the incidence of uterine carcinosarcoma in north-east Scotland? A 19 years population-based cohort study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Scott Med J. 2013 May;58(2):88-94. doi: 10.1177/0036933013482637.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0036933013482637](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gurumurthy M; Lahiri R; Scott N; Miller I; Cruickshank ME; Parkin DE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Gynaecological Oncology, Gynaecological Oncology Unit, University Hospital of Llandough, UK. m.gurumurthy@nhs.net

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND AND AIMS: The incidence of uterine carcinosarcoma and factors associated with its survival are little known and this study helps to address this question for women residing in north-east Scotland. METHODS AND RESULTS: Data were collected from women diagnosed with carcinosarcoma of the uterus residing in north-east of Scotland from 1991 to 2009. Kaplan-Meier plots and Cox regression analysis were used for analysis. A total of 43 women were analysed during this period. The median survival was 25 months. The estimated five-year survival for stage I/II disease was 52.5% (95% CI: 30.5-74.5%). The 2-year survival rate for stage III/IV disease was 46% (95% CI: 16-75%). There was an increase in the incidence during this period. Improved survival was seen in early-stage disease (FIGO stages I and II) and in the absence of lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI; $p = 0.015$). A total of 26% of the women had a history of tamoxifen usage with no effect seen on survival. Multivariate analysis showed that when treatment modality and LVSI were adjusted for FIGO staging, there was no statistical significance in the survival outcomes. CONCLUSION: The incidence of uterine carcinosarcomas is increasing parallel with endometrial carcinomas with no significant effect of tamoxifen on survival.

[508]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Serum IL-10 and IL-12 levels reflect the response to chemotherapy but are influenced by G-CSF therapy and sepsis in children with soft tissue sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Postepy Hig Med Dosw (Online). 2013 May 31;67:517-28.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bien E; Krawczyk M; Izycka-Swieszewska E;

Trzonkowski P; Kazanowska B; Adamkiewicz-Drozynska E; Balcerska A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Paediatrics, Haematology and Oncology, Medical University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland. ewabien1@wp.pl

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Pre-treatment serum IL-10/IL-12 balance has been recently found deregulated in childhood soft tissue sarcomas (STS). Its role in STS monitoring and assessment of response to therapy is unknown. Objective: To establish whether serum IL-10 and IL-12 levels and their reciprocal ratios reflect childhood STS course and actual activity and whether G-CSF therapy and central vein catheter (CVC)-related sepsis influence the interleukins levels. MATERIALS AND METHODS: ELISA determinations of serum interleukins were performed before treatment, in remission without complications (CR), at relapse and after treatment in 59 STS patients and during G-CSF administration and CVC-related sepsis (in 18) and also in 30 healthy controls. RESULTS: In CR IL-10 declined and IL-12 increased as compared to pretreatment levels; in relapse IL-10 rose and IL-12 decreased significantly as compared to levels in CR. Also rates of IL-10, IL-12, and IL-10/IL-12 ratios recently estimated by us as of prognostic significance

reflected well the STS course. During G-CSF therapy and CVC-related sepsis, IL-10 increased and IL-12 decreased significantly from levels in CR without complications. IL-10 levels and rates of IL-10 ≥ 11 pg/ml in sepsis could falsely suggest relapse. However, IL-12 levels, rates of IL-12 ≤ 60 pg/ml and/or simultaneous determination of both interleukins differed significantly from levels at relapse. CONCLUSION: Serial determinations of serum IL-10 and IL-12 reflected well the course of STS in children and enabled remission and relapse phases to be distinguished. To avoid G-CSF and sepsis influence, IL-12 and IL-10/IL-12 ratio and not IL-10 alone should be analysed.

[509]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Survival and recurrence rate after treatment for primary spinal sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Korean Neurosurg Soc. 2013 Apr;53(4):228-34. doi: 10.3340/jkns.2013.53.4.228. Epub 2013 Apr 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3340/jkns.2013.53.4.228](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cho W; Chang UK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, Korea Cancer Center Hospital, Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Science, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: We have limited understanding on the presentation and survival of primary spinal sarcomas. The survival, recurrence rate, and related prognostic factors were investigated after treatment for primary sarcomas of the spine. METHODS: Retrospective analysis of medical records and radiological data was done for 29 patients in whom treatment was performed due to primary sarcoma of the spine from 2000 to 2010. As for treatment method, non-radical operation, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy were simultaneously or sequentially combined. Overall survival (OS), progression free survival (PFS), ambulatory function, and pain status were analyzed. In addition, factors affecting survival and recurrence were analyzed : age (≤ 42 or ≥ 43), gender, tumor histologic type, lesion location (mobile spine or rigid spine), weakness at diagnosis, pain at diagnosis, ambulation at diagnosis, initial treatment, radiation therapy, kind of irradiation, surgery, chemotherapy and distant metastasis. RESULTS: Median OS was 60 months, the recurrence rate was 79.3% and median PFS was 26 months. Patients with distant metastasis showed significantly shorter survival than those without metastasis. No factors were found to be significant relating to recurrence. Prognostic factor associated with walking ability was the presence of weakness at diagnosis. CONCLUSION: Primary spinal sarcomas are difficult to cure and show high recurrence rate. However, the development of new treatment methods is improving survival.

[510]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoid Osteoma with a Multicentric Nidus: Interstitial Laser Ablation under MRI Guidance.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Orthop. 2013;2013:254825. doi: 10.1155/2013/254825. Epub 2013 May 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/254825](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kaul D; Bonhomme O; Schwabe P; Gebauer B; Streitparth F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Charite-University Medicine Berlin, Augustenburger Platz 1, 13353 Berlin, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteoid osteoma (OO) is a common benign tumor of the bone and is typically treated by thermal ablation with computed tomography (CT) guidance. Only a few cases of multicentric OO have been described. We here report the case of an 11-year-old boy with multicentric OO of the right femur treated with laser ablation under open high-field MRI guidance. The steps of the interventional MRI procedure are described, discussing the benefits and disadvantages of MRI versus CT guidance especially with regard to younger patients.

[511]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sesquiterpene lactones downregulate G2/M cell cycle regulator proteins and affect the invasive potential of human soft tissue sarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 14;8(6):e66300. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0066300. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0066300](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lohberger B; Rinner B; Stuehl N; Kaltenecker H; Steinecker-Frohnwieser B; Bernhart E; Rad EB; Weinberg AM; Leithner A; Bauer R; Kretschmer N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) represent a rare group of malignant tumors that frequently exhibit chemotherapeutic resistance and increased metastatic potential. Many studies have demonstrated the great potential of plant-derived agents in the treatment of various malignant entities. The present study investigates the effects of the sesquiterpene lactones costunolide and dehydrocostus lactone on cell cycle, MMP expression, and invasive potential of three human STS cell lines of various origins. Both compounds reduced cell proliferation in a time- and dose-dependent manner. Dehydrocostus lactone significantly inhibited cell proliferation, arrested the cells at the G2/M interface and caused a decrease in the expression of the cyclin-dependent kinase CDK2 and the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27(Kip1). In addition, accumulation of cells at the G2/M phase transition interface resulted

in a significant decrease in cdc2 (CDK1) together with cyclin B1. Costunolide had no effect on the cell cycle. Based on the fact that STS tend to form daughter cell nests and metastasize, the expression levels of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), which play a crucial role in extracellular matrix degradation and metastasis, were investigated by Luminex® technology and real-time RT-PCR. In the presence of costunolide, MMP-2 and -9 levels were significantly increased in SW-982 and TE-671 cells. Dehydrocostus lactone treatment significantly reduced MMP-2 and -9 expression in TE-671 cells, but increased MMP-9 level in SW-982 cells. In addition, the invasion potential was significantly reduced after treatment with both sesquiterpene lactones as investigated by the HTS FluoroBlock insert system.

[512]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary cardiac fibroma in an infant: Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging findings.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Chin Med Assoc. 2013 Jul 20. pii: S1726-4901(13)00140-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jcma.2013.06.002.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.jcma.2013.06.002](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Liu HT; Tiu CM; Weng ZC; Chou YH; Hsueh HC; Lee MH; Tseng TK; Chang CY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ROC.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cardiac fibromas (CFs) are benign primary tumors that typically occur during childhood and may be asymptomatic. However, due to the proximity of CFs to the cardiac structure, significant morbidity and mortality may also be anticipated. CFs do not show spontaneous regression and surgical resection generally remains the treatment of choice for these tumors in children. Thus, it is important to take aggressive steps to obtain accurate pretreatment image diagnosis. A full-term male infant was presented to our facility suffering from shortness of breath, after an episode of upper respiratory tract infection at age 1.5 months. Subsequent chest X-ray revealed widening of the mediastinum and trachea deviation. Cardiogenic pathology was suspected. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging were performed, and we confirmed a diagnosis of benign CF. Thoracotomy biopsy of the tumor confirmed the pathological diagnosis.

[513]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Radiofrequency ablation of osteoid osteoma: outcomes from the West of Scotland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Scott Med J. 2013 May;58(2):83-7. doi: 10.1177/0036933013482636.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/0036933013482636](https://doi.org/10.1177/0036933013482636)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Crane EO; Ritchie D; Jane MJ; Mahendra A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Trauma and Orthopaedic Surgery, West of Scotland Musculoskeletal Oncology Service, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, UK. dr.evan.crane@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Osteoid osteoma is a classically described benign bone tumour. Traditionally, the surgical treatment of choice was excision, but this can have significant morbidity. Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation (RFA) has grown in popularity as an alternative treatment. This study reports the outcomes using this technique in our regional bone tumour unit. METHODS: Between May 2003 and October 2007, 14 patients underwent CT-guided RFA. All patients were subsequently offered follow-up in the out-patient clinic. Outcomes were taken from the Scottish Bone Tumour Registry database. RESULTS: Eleven patients (78.6%) had complete resolution of symptoms after one RFA. Three (21.4%) cases were unsuccessful but one of these was due to technical failure. All three of the above patients had complete relief of symptoms after one further RFA. One (7.1%) patient initially had complete relief of symptoms, but suffered recurrence after 9 months. This patient also had a second curative treatment. CONCLUSION: Percutaneous RFA for osteoid osteoma is an attractive treatment due to its efficacy and low morbidity. Our results showed a primary success rate of 78.6%, a secondary success rate of 100% (after one additional procedure). Our results add to the growing literature supporting RFA as the preferred treatment for osteoid osteoma.

[514]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Detection of recurrent cutaneous angiosarcoma of lower extremity with (18)f-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography-computed tomography: report of three cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Dermatol. 2013 May;58(3):242. doi: 10.4103/0019-5154.110859.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0019-](https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5154.110859)

[5154.110859](https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5154.110859)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sharma P; Singh H; Singhal A; Bal C; Kumar R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Nuclear Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cutaneous angiosarcomas (CAS) are uncommon, aggressive tumours. Very rarely, they arise from the lower extremity. Such tumours are usually associated with chronic lymphedema, a phenomenon

known as Stewart-Treves Syndrome. Treatment is usually radical surgery with adjuvant therapy (radiotherapy/chemotherapy). Recurrence rate after primary treatment is high. Because of post therapy changes, conventional imaging has limited specificity for diagnosing recurrence. (18)F-Fluorodeoxyglucose ((18)F-FDG) positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET-CT) might be useful in such patients. It can demonstrate local recurrence along with distant metastasis, if any and can have significant impact on patient management. We here present three cases of recurrent CAS of lower extremity diagnosed with (18)F-FDG PET-CT.

[515]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gene Expression in Uterine Leiomyoma from Tumors Likely to Be Growing (from Black Women over 35) and Tumors Likely to Be Non-Growing (from White Women over 35).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 13;8(6):e63909. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0063909. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0063909](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0063909)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Davis BJ; Risinger JI; Chandramouli GV; Bushel PR; Baird DD; Peddada SD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Biomedical Sciences, Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University, North Grafton, Massachusetts, United States of America.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The study of uterine leiomyomata (fibroids) provides a unique opportunity to investigate the physiological and molecular determinants of hormone dependent tumor growth and spontaneous tumor regression. We conducted a longitudinal clinical study of premenopausal women with leiomyoma that showed significantly different growth rates between white and black women depending on their age. Growth rates for leiomyoma were on average much higher from older black women than for older white women, and we now report gene expression pattern differences in tumors from these two groups of study participants. Total RNA from 52 leiomyoma and 8 myometrial samples were analyzed using Affymetrix Gene Chip expression arrays. Gene expression data was first compared between all leiomyoma and normal myometrium and then between leiomyoma from older black women (age 35 or older) and from older white women. Genes that were found significant in pairwise comparisons were further analyzed for canonical pathways, networks and biological functions using the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) software. Whereas our comparison of leiomyoma to myometrium produced a very large list of genes highly similar to numerous previous studies, distinct sets of genes and signaling pathways were identified in comparisons of older black and white women whose tumors were likely to be growing and non-growing, respectively.

Key among these were genes associated with regulation of apoptosis. To our knowledge, this is the first study to compare two groups of tumors that are likely to have different growth rates in order to reveal molecular signals likely to be influential in tumor growth.

[516]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Poor outcome of comprehensive therapy in a case of laryngeal synovial sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiol Oncol. 2013 May 21;47(2):111-8. doi: 10.2478/raon-2013-0027. Print 2013 Jun.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2478/raon-2013-0027](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bao YY; Wang QY; Zhou SH; Zhao K; Ruan LX; Yao HT
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Synovial sarcoma is common in the extremities. Our search revealed only 17 cases of synovial sarcoma of the larynx in the English-language literature. CASE REPORT: We report an additional case of a 37-year-old man with primary laryngeal synovial sarcoma who underwent positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) following the treatment. Although the patient received comprehensive therapy including surgery, radiotherapy, repeated chemotherapies, and targeted therapies, he had an unfavourable outcome and died of distant metastases. CONCLUSIONS: In synovial sarcoma of the larynx, PET/CT can detect recurrence and metastasis. PET/CT can also predict the treatment effect in patients with synovial sarcoma.

[517]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma: A Case Report and Clinicopathologic Review of 10 Cases From the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Head Neck Pathol. 2013 Jul 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12105-013-0452-](#)

[1](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Childers EL; Morton I; Fryer CE; Shokrani B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - College of Dentistry, Howard University, 600 W Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20059, USA, echilders@howard.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF) is most often a self-limiting, sessile or pedunculated, gingival nodule that is believed to be a reactive rather than neoplastic pathologic process. The lesion is typically <2cm, however it has been recognized that some examples may grow quite large and may displace teeth. The mass-like clinical presentation and radiographic appearance of soft tissue calcification may lead to misclassification; however the histologic appearance is diagnostic. Giant POFs (GPOF) have been

referred to in the literature by several other names (large, atypical, huge, gigantiform). The distinguishing characteristics of GPOFs and the factors that contribute to their growth have primarily been explored through case reports. We present a new case of POF that was giant and review 10 previously reported giant lesions, with focus on the clinical presentation, radiographic features, and outcome to explore the possibility that this represents a distinct clinical subset of lesion, with a unique set of features that warrant recognition for accurate diagnosis.

[518]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoma virus infection promotes NK lysis of malignant gliomas in vitro and in vivo.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 10;8(6):e66825. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0066825. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0066825](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ogbomo H; Zemp FJ; Lun X; Zhang J; Stack D; Rahman MM; McFadden G; Mody CH; Forsyth PA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Oncology, Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxoma virus (MYXV) is a well-established oncolytic agent against different types of tumors. MYXV is also known for its immunomodulatory properties in down-regulating major histocompatibility complex (MHC) I surface expression (via the M153R gene product, a viral E3-ubiquitin ligase) and suppressing T cell killing of infected target cells. MHC I down-regulation, however, favors NK cell activation. Brain tumors including gliomas are characterized by high MHC I expression with impaired NK activity. We thus hypothesized that MYXV infection of glioma cells will promote NK cell-mediated recognition and killing of gliomas. We infected human gliomas with MYXV and evaluated their susceptibility to NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity. MYXV enhanced NK cell-mediated killing of glioma cells (U87 cells, MYXV vs. Mock: 51.73% vs. 28.63%, $P = .0001$, t test; U251 cells, MYXV vs. Mock: 40.4% vs. 20.03%, $P .0007$, t test). Using MYXV M153R targeted knockout (designated vMyx-M153KO) to infect gliomas, we demonstrate that M153R was responsible for reduced expression of MHC I on gliomas and enhanced NK cell-mediated antiglioma activity (U87 cells, MYXV vs. vMyx-M153KO: 51.73% vs. 25.17%, $P = .0002$, t test; U251 cells, MYXV vs. vMyx-M153KO: 40.4% vs. 19.27, $P = .0013$, t test). Consequently, NK cell-mediated lysis of established human glioma tumors in CB-17 SCID mice was accelerated with improved mouse survival (log-rank $P = .0072$). These results demonstrate the potential for combining MYXV with NK cells to effectively kill malignant gliomas.

[519]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surgical Resection of a Massive Primary Mediastinal Liposarcoma Using Clamshell Incision Combined with Lower Median Sternotomy: Report of a Case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jun 4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hirano Y; Yamamoto H; Ichimura K; Toyooka S; Miyoshi S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Okayama University Hospital, Okayama, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We experienced a case of massive mediastinal liposarcoma expanding to the bilateral pleural cavities. Preoperative positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan showed that the uptake of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) into the tumor was slight for its size. Clamshell incision together with lower median sternotomy provided the excellent visualization and the complete resection of the tumor. The surgical resection should be performed even for a massive liposarcoma, especially if the uptake of F-FDG into the tumor is low, as complete surgical resection is the only definitive treatment for liposarcoma.

[520]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Treatment of large osteosarcoma in children: new approach.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Exp Oncol. 2013 Jun;35(2):105-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kobys VL; Konovalenko VF; Repinsmal a, Cyrillic NV; Golovko TS; Gulak LO; Tarasova TO; Zaharycheva EV; Matyushok OF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Municipal Clinical Oncological Center, Kyiv, Ukraine.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aim: To improve the treatment results of patients with locally advanced osteosarcoma with large volume using neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) (ifosfamide at a dose of 18 g/ml) and planning of organ-conserving surgery by evaluating the state of tumor pseudocapsule. Patients and Methods: A study group included 46 children aged from 7 to 18 years, mean age - 12 years. In 68% of the patients tumor volume was larger or significantly larger than 200 ml (from 27 to 2400 ml), mean tumor volume was 342 ml. All patients have been examined by X-ray radiography, CT, Doppler ultrasound. Convenient chemotherapy consisted of methotrexate at a dose of 12 g/ml, cisplatin (120 mg/ml) in combination with doxorubicin (75 mg/ml). If such chemotherapy was considered ineffective with the use of an algorithm for determination of chemotherapy efficacy, 2 cycles of chemotherapy with ifosfamide at a dose of 18 g/ml per course have been applied. At the stage of planning of organ-conserving surgery, the state of tumor pseudocapsule was analyzed. In 6 months post-operative chemotherapy was carried out with the use of methotrexate, cisplatin with doxorubicin, ifosfamide at the same doses.

Results: Myelotoxicity of ifosfamide treatment at a dose of 18 g/ml is comparable to that of to a course of doxorubicin + cisplatin: the depth of leucopenia was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$), the duration of agranulocytosis is similar after such therapies. In the study group, 69.6% patients have reached grade 3-4 pathomorphosis. Organ-conserving surgery was performed in 86.9% of the patients. Local tumor recurrence was registered in 15.2% patients of the study group. 5-year relapse-free survival was achieved in 62 +/- 10% ($p = 0.02$), the overall 5-year survival - 76.5 +/- 9% ($p = 0.02$). Conclusions: Introduction of ifosfamide at a dose of 18 g/ml in the treatment scheme of pediatric patients with locally advanced osteosarcoma along with individualization of pre-operative chemotherapy, pre-operative analysis of NACT efficacy and the state of tumor pseudocapsule during planning stage of organ-conserving surgery significantly improves efficacy of the therapy in patients with large tumor volume.

[521]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - NewsCap: Sufficient vitamin D reduces the risk of uterine fibroids.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Nurs. 2013 Jul;113(7):17. doi: 10.1097/01.NAJ.0000431909.57849.f2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/01.NAJ.0000431909.57849.f2](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0000431909.57849.f2)

[522]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - ESF-EMBO Symposium "Molecular Biology and Innovative Therapies in Sarcomas of Childhood and Adolescence" Sept 29-Oct 4, Polonia Castle Pultusk, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 Jun 4;3:142. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2013.00142. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3389/fonc.2013.00142](https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2013.00142)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schafer BW; Koscielniak E; Kovar H; Fulda S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oncology and Children's Research Center, University Children's Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) and Ewing sarcoma (ES) are among the most common pediatric sarcomas (Arndt et al., 2012). Despite sarcomas representing a highly heterogeneous group of tumors, ES and alveolar RMS (ARMS) typically share one common genetic characteristic, namely a specific chromosomal translocation (Helman and Meltzer, 2003; Lessnick and Ladanyi, 2012). These translocations generate fusion proteins, which are composed of two transcription factors (TF). Typically, one TF is a developmentally regulated factor that is essential for proper specification of a given lineage and provides the DNA-binding domain, while the partner TF

contributes a transactivation domain that drives aberrant expression of target genes. Based on these common genetic characteristics, the first ESF-EMBO research conference entitled “Molecular Biology and Innovative Therapies in Sarcomas of Childhood and Adolescence” with special focus on RMS and ES was held at the Polonia Castle in Pultusk, Poland. The conference gathered 70 participants from more than 15 countries and several continents representing most research groups that are active in this field.

[523]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of liver and bone metastases after complete resection of gastric GIST effectively treated with radiotherapy and imatinib mesylate.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nihon Shokakibyō Gakkai Zasshi. 2013 Jul;110(7):1258-64.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fujisawa T; Matsumoto Y; Nishizawa A; Takata M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterology, Kakogawa West City Hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 70's man was admitted to our hospital because of lumbago and paresthesia in the right lower extremity. He underwent surgical resection of gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST), which was classified to the high-risk group according to the modified-Fletcher's classification, one and half years ago. CT, MRI, and PET-CT showed metastases to a part of the liver (S3-4), the 12th thoracic vertebra, and the sacral bone. Subsequently, radiotherapy for the bone metastasis and administration of imatinib mesylate were started. Four months after the initial admission, the liver and the bone metastatic lesions achieved PET-complete response (CR). This report shows that multimodality therapy with radiotherapy and imatinib mesylate was effective for liver and bone metastases after complete resection of gastric GIST.

[524]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary splenic angiosarcoma - the same diagnosis yielding two different clinical pictures. Case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Contemp Oncol (Pozn). 2013;17(2):218-21. doi: 10.5114/wo.2013.34628. Epub 2013 Apr 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5114/wo.2013.34628](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kamocki Z; Steward A; Zareba KP; Kuklinski A; Kedra B
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Pathomorphology, Medical University of Białystok, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Splenic angiosarcoma has been presented as an extremely rare malignant tumour. Amongst the rarest of all neoplasms, primary splenic angiosarcoma comprises 0.14-0.25 of all annually reported cases per one million persons Splenic angiosarcoma was first described in 1879 by T. Langerhans. The clinical symptoms and diagnostic values associated with

splenic angiosarcoma are extremely variable. Nonetheless, majority of the patients (75%) complain of abdominal pain, and a quarter to one-third present with rupture of the involved organ. We hereby report our experience with two splenic angiosarcoma cases, which despite being similar in their diagnosis, nonetheless present with an entirely different clinical picture. Our first case, whereby the patient presented with a liver that was also affected by the angiosarcoma of the spleen. In the second case however, although the patient did show evidence of metastasis to the abdominal cavity as well as the liver, she also suffered from primary adenocarcinoma of the colon. To our knowledge, no previous article has made mention of primary splenic angiosarcoma existing independently of another primary neoplasm. Both may be found in common practice, and ought to be highlighted for their significance as such.

[525]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Down-regulation of long non-coding RNA TUG1 inhibits osteosarcoma cell proliferation and promotes apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(4):2311-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang Q; Geng PL; Yin P; Wang XL; Jia JP; Yao J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the expression level of TUG1 and one of its transcript variants (n377360) in osteosarcoma cells and assess the role of TUG1 in proliferation and apoptosis in the U2OS cell line. **METHODS:** TUG1 and n377360 expression levels in patients with osteosarcomas and the U2OS human osteosarcoma cell line were evaluated using real-time quantitative PCR. U2OS cells were transfected with TUG1 and n377360 siRNA or non-targeting siRNA. MTS was performed to assess the cell proliferation and flow cytometry was applied to analyze apoptosis. **RESULTS:** We found significantly higher TUG1 and n377360 expression levels in osteosarcoma tissues compared with matched non-tumorous tissues. In line with this, suppression of TUG1 and n377360 expression by siRNA significantly impaired the cell proliferation potential of osteosarcoma cells. Furthermore, inhibition of TUG1 expression significantly promoted osteosarcoma cell apoptosis. **CONCLUSIONS:** The overexpression of TUG1 and n377360 in osteosarcoma specimens and the functional role of TUG1 and n377360 regarding cell proliferation and apoptosis in an osteosarcoma cell line provided evidence that the use of TUG1 or n377360 may be a viable but as yet unexplored therapeutic strategy in tumors that over express these factors.

[526]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumor of the accessory parotid gland: a unique case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Kulak Burun Bogaz Ihtis Derg. 2013 Jul-Aug;23(4):239-41. doi: 10.5606/kbbihtisas.2013.42714.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Apuhan T; Iwenofu H; Ozer E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, Hisar Intercontinental Hospital, Saray Mah. Site Yolu Cad. No: 7, 34768 Umraniye, Istanbul, Turkey. drtayfunapuhan@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumors are benign spindle-cell neoplasms, mostly originating from the visceral pleura. They are common in individuals aged 20-70 with no sex predilection. To our knowledge, this is the unique case of the solitary fibrous tumor originating from the accessory parotid gland in the literature.

[527]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans: an unusual case of neck swelling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2012 Oct;62(10):1089-91.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ali NS; Kazi M; Umar B; Khan MJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a relatively intermediate to low grade malignant tumour with high proclivity for local recurrence if excised inadequately. It is a locally aggressive tumour and despite sharing some histological features with fibrohistiocytic tumours, it tends to grow in a more infiltrative manner. We are reporting this rare tumour in a 30-year-old woman where the diagnosis of DFSP was confirmed histologically and by positive immunomarkers at immunohistochemistry.

[528]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A rare case: paratesticular leiomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian J Androl. 2013 Jul 29. doi: 10.1038/aja.2013.88.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1038/aja.2013.88](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Celik O; Unlu G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Kemalpaşa State Hospital, Department of Urology, Izmir 35140, Turkey.

[529]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Proximal-type epithelioid sarcoma - Case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - An Bras Dermatol. 2013 Jun;88(3). pii: S0365-05962013000300444. doi: 10.1590/abd1806-4841.20131922.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1590/abd1806-4841.20131922](https://doi.org/10.1590/abd1806-4841.20131922)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Santos LM; Nogueira L; Matsuo CY; Talhari C; Santos M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Tropical Medicine Foundation of the Amazon State, ManausAM, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epithelioid sarcoma, first described by Enzinger in 1970, is a rare soft-tissue sarcoma typically presenting as a subcutaneous or deep dermal mass in distal portions of the extremities of adolescents and young adults. In 1997, Guillou et al. described a different type of epithelioid sarcoma, called proximal-type epithelioid sarcoma, which is found mostly in the pelvic and perineal regions and genital tracts of young to middle-aged adults. It is characterized by a proliferation of epithelioid-like cells with rhabdoid features and the absence of a granuloma-like pattern. In this paper we present a case of proximal-type epithelioid sarcoma with an aggressive clinical course, including distant metastasis and death nine months after diagnosis.

[530]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Brain Metastasis of Atrial Myxoma: Case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med J Malaysia. 2012 Dec;67(6):613-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Badriyah I; Saiful R; Rahmat H; Naik VR; Tan YC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia, Department of Neurosciences, Kubang Kerian, 16150 Kelantan, Malaysia.

malimjaya_8@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Metastasis of an atrial myxoma to the brain is extremely rare. Thus far there are only 17 cases reported, including our present case. Most of the brain metastases manifest only in 3 to 6 decades, after an average time frame of one to two years after surgical removal of parental tumour. We present a case of brain metastases of atrial myxoma in a teenager of the youngest age among all reported cases, unusually as early as 15 years old. The progress of the metastatic process had been insidious for three years after heart surgery, The imaging demonstrated a rather sizeable tumour by the time when the patient is symptomatic. The location of the metastatic tumour is anyhow superficial to the cortical surface, enabling complete surgical excision of the tumour easily achievable with favourable outcome.

[531]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoid osteoma of the hand and wrist: a report of 25 cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med J Islam Repub Iran. 2013 May;27(2):62-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jafari D; Shariatzade H; Mazhar FN; Abbasgholizadeh B; Dashtbozorgh A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Associate Professor, Chairman of Department of Hand Surgery, Shafa Yahyaian Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. djafari@tums.ac.ir.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** The hand and wrist bones are infrequent sites for osteoid osteoma, and its diagnosis can be difficult. This paper reports 25 cases of osteoid osteoma in the hand and wrist. **METHODS:** Records of the 25 patients who had pathological conditions of osteoid osteoma of the hand and wrist were reviewed and analyzed. **RESULTS:** Twenty-five cases of osteoid osteoma of the hand and wrist were treated in 20 years period. The average age was 25.2+/-7.6 years (range, 16 to 46 years) with men to women and right to left side ratio of 5.25 and 4 respectively. The most common site was in the proximal phalanx (ten cases). The diagnosis was made using x-rays, three-phase Technetium bone scans, CT, and MRI and all the diagnoses were confirmed by histological examination. The average time from the onset of symptom to successful treatment was 16.3+/-11.1 months, and at a mean follow-up of 36.6+/-46.9 months. Five recurrences of disease took place in which three of them were operated elsewhere. All five patients subsequently were treated and cured by reoperation. **CONCLUSION:** Osteoid osteoma is relatively rare lesions in the hand and wrist that can be a persistent source of hand and wrist pain. Patients under age of 40 who have otherwise unexplained pain should be evaluated.

[532]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A rare case of Dysphagia secondary to a large oesophageal lipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med J Malaysia. 2012 Oct;67(5):522-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Koh KS; Chong VH; Yapp SK; Chong CF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital, Department of Medicine, Jalan Tutong, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Muara BA 1710. chongvuih@yahoo.co.uk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dysphagia is considered a warning symptom that requires exclusion of significant pathology such as oesophageal cancer, especially in elderly patients. Benign neoplasms of the oesophagus are rare. We report the case of a 69-year-old lady who presented with a five years history of infrequent intermittent dysphagia that had rapidly progressed over one month. This was associated with globus sensation, weight loss, intermittent episodes of stridor and aspiration pneumonia. Investigations revealed a large oesophageal lipoma in the proximal oesophagus extending down to the lower

oesophagus. This was successfully resected via a left cervical approach. She remained well two years after the surgery.

[533]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A rare case of isolated idiopathic gingival fibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Dent Res. 2013 Jan-Feb;24(1):139-41. doi: 10.4103/0970-9290.114925.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0970-9290.114925](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saini A; Singh M; Singh SC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Periodontics, College of Dental Sciences, Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Idiopathic gingival fibromatosis (IGF) is a rare condition. It is genetically heterogeneous and is usually part of a syndrome or, rarely, an isolated disorder. This study presents a rare case of 13 year old boy who was diagnosed with isolated IGF. This diagnosis has been based on clinical examination and after ruling out family, drug, and medical histories. External bevel gingivectomy has been done to remove excess gingival tissues. Excised tissue has been examined histologically. The patient has been followed up for a period of two and half years. No recurrence has been observed.

[534]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The riddle of multinucleated “floret-like” giant cells and their detection in an extensive gluteal neurofibroma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jul 26;7(1):189.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1752-1947-7-189](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Stanger K; De Kerviler S; Vajtai I; Constantinescu M

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: The neurofibromatoses are inherited tumor predisposition syndromes involving two major clinical phenotypes: neurofibromatosis type 1 (von Recklinghausen’s disease) is linked to chromosome 17q, and tends to occur seven times more frequently than neurofibromatosis type 2. Neurofibromatosis type 1 entails a distinctive cutaneous manifestation prevailed upon by benign neurofibromas, which may vary in size, number and distribution. On the histological level, neurofibromas are composed of an admixture of neurilemmal cells, including Schwann cells, fibroblasts, and—to a lesser extent—perineurial cells. CASE PRESENTATION: The case of a 39-year-old Caucasian man with a voluminous recurrent neurofibroma of 27x15cm extending from the left gluteal region to thoracolumbar levels Th6 through L4 is reported. Within the soft tissue tumor a pseudocyst of 7.3x9.3cm was found preoperatively. CONCLUSION:

Histopathological study of the excised mass was conspicuous for revealing a large number of multinucleated floret-like giant cells within an otherwise classical soft tissue neurofibroma. Previous reports on neurofibromas with multinucleated floret-like giant cells are distinctly scant. Available evidence from the literature does not suggest any consistent correlation of multinucleated floret-like giant cells in neurofibromas with gender, age, traumatic antecedents, size of the lesion, recurrence, or malignant transformation. Furthermore, the presence of such cells may not be specific for neurofibromatosis type 1, as they occasionally are encountered in some unrelated mesenchymal neoplasms as well.

[535]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Management of multicentric myopericytoma in the maxillofacial region: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 Jul 4;6(2):350-5. doi: 10.1159/000353625. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000353625](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu F; Sun J; Dong J; Wang X; Gao Q

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myopericytoma (MPC) is a rare kind of benign neoplasm, showing derivation from perivascular myoid cells. About 115 cases have been reported in the English literature; however, most of the literature focuses on the description and classification of pathology. The case presented here is that of a 42-year-old woman with a surgical management experience of multicentric MPC in the maxillofacial region. Although small MPC can be completely and easily excised, large MPC, especially in certain anatomic sites, necessitates careful preoperative preparation.

[536]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rhabdomyomatous (mesenchymal) hamartoma presenting as haemangioma on the upper lip: a case report with immunohistochemical analysis and treatment with high-power lasers.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dent. 2013;2013:943953. doi: 10.1155/2013/943953. Epub 2013 May 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/943953](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dal Vechio A; Nakajima E; Pinto D Jr; Azevedo LH; Migliari DA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Stomatology, School of Dentistry, University of Sao Paulo, 05508-900 Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyomatous hamartoma is a rare disease that occurs predominantly in the skin. This paper describes a congenital lesion in a

17-year-old male, who came to our clinic presenting a circumscribed swelling involving the oral mucosa and vermillion border of the upper lip, purplish in color, and blanching under pressure. The patient reported that he had had lesion since his birth. A clinical diagnosis was of congenital haemangioma, and the patient was treated by photocoagulation using diode laser. When the lesion became smaller, by having its blood content reduced, the upper portion of the lesion was sliced off with CO2 laser and the tissue was sent for microscopic analysis. Histopathological examination showed an oral mucosa fragment with proliferation of striated muscle bundles admixed with small blood vessels, collagen, and nerve fibres. A supplementary analysis with immunohistochemistry demonstrated positivity for desmin, HHF35, smooth muscle actin, S-100, and CD34. Based on these findings, the lesion was diagnosed as rhabdomyomatous hamartoma. The aesthetic result has been very satisfactory after a 14-month followup.

[537]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma: experience at a tertiary care centre in Pakistan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2013 Jan;63(1):134-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shamim AA; Ghias K; Khan MJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Medical College, Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan. adeel.ahmed.shamim@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To review the clinical presentations of Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma surgical approaches used and outcomes of patients at an urban tertiary care centre in Pakistan. **METHOD:** The retrospective study was conducted at Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, involving medical records of patients with histologically confirmed Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma who were treated between 2000 and 2008. **RESULTS:** Eighteen male patients were identified, with an average age at diagnosis of 16 5.6 (range 11-28) years. Most patients (n = 16; 88.9%) presented with epistaxis. CT scan was the most common (n = 17; 94.44%) radiological investigation for staging. Blood supply of the tumour was varied (ipsilateral or bilateral internal maxillary artery). According to Andrews staging, 4 (22.22%) patients presented with stage I disease; 5 (27.77%) with stage II; 4 (22.22%) with stage IIIa; 1 (5.55%) with stage IIIb; and 4 (22.22%) with stage IVb disease. Of the 18 patients, 17 (94.44%) underwent 19 surgical procedures, with a recurrence rate of 10.5% (n=2) and incomplete resection in 15.8% (n = 3) procedures. Lateral rhinotomy was the most frequently employed (n = 13; 68.42%) surgical approach in the 19 surgical procedures conducted at the AKUH. **CONCLUSION:** Surgery continues to be the mainstay treatment modality. Surgical approach is dependent on various disease factors as well as institutional resources. In situations of limited resources, the condition may still

be managed effectively with traditional approaches that result in good functional outcome and low morbidity.

[538]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A large gastrointestinal stromal tumor of the duodenum treated by partial duodenectomy with Roux-en-Y duodenojejunostomy: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jul 15;7(1):184. doi: 10.1186/1752-1947-7-184.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1752-1947-7-184](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mouaqit O; Chbani L; Maazaz K; Amarti A; Ait Taleb K; Oussaden A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Surgery Department, University Hospital Hassan II, Fez, Morocco. mouaqit.ouadii@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumors are uncommon and a relatively small subset of gastrointestinal stromal tumors whose optimal surgical procedure has not been well defined. Because submucosal spread and local lymph node involvement are infrequent in gastrointestinal stromal tumors, wide margins with routine lymph node dissection may not be required. Various surgical procedures for duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumor, pancreatoduodenectomy, pancreas-sparing duodenectomy, segmental duodenectomy, or local resection, have been described depending on the size and exact site of the lesion. CASE PRESENTATION: We present the case of a 65-year-old African woman with a giant gastrointestinal stromal tumor involving the second and third portion of the duodenum successfully treated by partial duodenectomy with duodenojejunostomy. This surgical technique is ideal when a gastrointestinal stromal tumor does not involve the ampulla because it avoids a pancreatoduodenectomy, and has not been previously described for the management of this malignancy. Duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumor should be suspected in any patient with a duodenal wall mass. CONCLUSIONS: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors of the duodenum should be suspected in any patient with a duodenal wall mass. Extramural growth and central ulceration with or without bleeding should alert the endoscopist to the possibility of a duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumor diagnosis.

[539]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Arsenic Trioxide Prevents Osteosarcoma Growth by Inhibition of GLI Transcription via DNA Damage Accumulation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jul 8;8(7):e69466. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0069466. Print 2013.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0069466](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0069466)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nakamura S; Nagano S; Nagao H; Ishidou Y; Yokouchi M; Abematsu M; Yamamoto T; Komiya S; Setoguchi T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The Hedgehog pathway is activated in various types of malignancies. We previously reported that inhibition of SMO or GLI prevents osteosarcoma growth in vitro and in vivo. Recently, it has been reported that arsenic trioxide (ATO) inhibits cancer growth by blocking GLI transcription. In this study, we analyzed the function of ATO in the pathogenesis of osteosarcoma. Real-time PCR showed that ATO decreased the expression of Hedgehog target genes, including PTCH1, GLI1, and GLI2, in human osteosarcoma cell lines. WST-1 assay and colony formation assay revealed that ATO prevented osteosarcoma growth. These findings show that ATO prevents GLI transcription and osteosarcoma growth in vitro. Flow cytometric analysis showed that ATO promoted apoptotic cell death. Comet assay showed that ATO treatment increased accumulation of DNA damage. Western blot analysis showed that ATO treatment increased the expression of gammaH2AX, cleaved PARP, and cleaved caspase-3. In addition, ATO treatment decreased the expression of Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. These findings suggest that ATO treatment promoted apoptotic cell death caused by accumulation of DNA damage. In contrast, Sonic Hedgehog treatment decreased the expression of gammaH2AX induced by cisplatin treatment. ATO re-induced the accumulation of DNA damage attenuated by Sonic Hedgehog treatment. These findings suggest that ATO inhibits the activation of Hedgehog signaling and promotes apoptotic cell death in osteosarcoma cells by accumulation of DNA damage. Finally, examination of mouse xenograft models showed that ATO administration prevented the growth of osteosarcoma in nude mice. Because ATO is an FDA-approved drug for treatment of leukemia, our findings suggest that ATO is a new therapeutic option for treatment of patients with osteosarcoma.

[540]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Alveolar soft part sarcoma: a rare diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Dermatol. 2013 May;58(3):244. doi: 10.4103/0019-5154.110873.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0019-5154.110873](https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5154.110873)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sarkar P; Mukherjee S; Saha ML; Biswas RS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Leprology and Venereology, College of Medicine and Sagore Dutta Hospital, Kamarhati, Kolkata, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar soft-part sarcoma (ASPS) is an extremely rare disease arising from connective tissues with a propensity for recurrence and metastasis. Clinically, it can be confused with hemangioma or arterio-venous malformations. Thus, a high index of suspicion and histopathological examination are required to make a definitive diagnosis. We report a case of recurrent ASPS in a young female with multiple sites involvement without any features of metastasis who has been treated with excision of the symptomatic lesions followed by chemotherapy.

[541]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Autologous immune enhancement therapy against an advanced epithelioid sarcoma: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 May;5(5):1457-1460. Epub 2013 Mar 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1247](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ratnavelu K; Subramani B; Pullai CR; Krishnan K; Sugadan SD; Rao MS; Veerakumarasivam A; Deng X; Hiroshi T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Nilai Cancer Institute (NCI) Hospital, Nilai 71800;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rare types of cancer are often not effectively treated by approaches such as chemotherapy and radio-therapy, although their side-effects persist. Immunotherapy has been gaining attention worldwide with growing examples of its anticancer activity demonstrated in vivo. This case report describes a 35-year-old male who suffered from advanced epithelioid sarcoma and underwent 18 cycles of chemotherapy without any significant response, who suffered adverse effects that caused lung collapse. A notable response was observed following the administration of autologous immune enhancement therapy (AIET), which involves a process of isolation, activation and expansion of natural killer (NK) and T cells, which were obtained from the patient's own (autologous) peripheral blood. With the present data and the response of the patient to AIET, it may be proposed that AIET is beneficial for patients suffering from advanced epithelioid sarcoma without producing adverse effects.

[542]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Biomarkers in Ewing Sarcoma: The Promise and Challenge of Personalized Medicine. A Report from the Children's Oncology Group.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 Jun 6;3:141. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2013.00141. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3389/fonc.2013.00141](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shukla N; Schiffman J; Reed D; Davis IJ; Womer RB; Lessnick SL; Lawlor ER

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center , New York, NY , USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A goal of the COG Ewing Sarcoma (ES) Biology Committee is enabling identification of reliable biomarkers that can predict treatment response and outcome through the use of prospectively collected tissues and correlative studies in concert with COG therapeutic studies. In this report, we aim to provide a concise review of the most well-characterized prognostic biomarkers in ES, and to provide recommendations concerning design and implementation of future biomarker studies. Of particular interest and potentially high clinical relevance are studies of cell-cycle proteins, sub-clinical disease, and copy number alterations. We discuss findings of particular interest from recent biomarker studies and examine factors important to the success of identifying and validating clinically relevant biomarkers in ES. A number of promising biomarkers have demonstrated prognostic significance in numerous retrospective studies and now need to be validated prospectively in larger cohorts of equivalently treated patients. The eventual goal of refining the discovery and use of clinically relevant biomarkers is the development of patient specific ES therapeutic modalities.

[543]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Immunohistochemical detection of the latent nuclear antigen-1 of the human herpesvirus type 8 to differentiate cutaneous epidemic Kaposi sarcoma and its histological simulators.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - An Bras Dermatol. 2013 Mar-Apr;88(2):243-6. doi: 10.1590/S0365-05962013000200010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1590/S0365-05962013000200010](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pereira PF; Cuzzi T; Galhardo MC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Evandro Chagas Clinical Research Institute, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (IPEC-FIOCRUZ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma is the most common neoplasia diagnosed in AIDS patients and the expression of the human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8) latent nuclear antigen-1 has been useful for its histological diagnosis. The aim of this study is to confirm that immunohistochemistry is a valuable tool for differentiating KS from its simulators in skin biopsies of HIV patients. Immunohistochemical and histological analyses were performed in 49 Kaposi's sarcoma skin biopsies and 60 of its histological simulators. Positivity was present in the 49 Kaposi's sarcoma skin biopsies and no staining was observed in the 60 simulators analyzed, resulting in sensibility and specificity of 100%. HHV-8 immunohistochemical detection is an effective tool for diagnosing Kaposi's sarcoma, especially in early lesions in which neoplastic features are not evident. It also contributes to its histological differential diagnosis.

[544]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lysyl oxidase is downregulated by the EWS/FLI1 oncoprotein and its propeptide domain displays tumor suppressor activities in ewing sarcoma cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 4;8(6):e66281. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0066281. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0066281](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Agra N; Cidre F; Garcia-Garcia L; de la Parra J; Alonso J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Unidad de Tumores Sólidos Infantiles, Área de Genética Humana, Instituto de Investigación de Enfermedades Raras, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Majadahonda, Madrid, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing sarcoma is the second most common bone malignancy in children and young adults. It is driven by oncogenic fusion proteins (i.e. EWS/FLI1) acting as aberrant transcription factors that upregulate and downregulate target genes, leading to cellular transformation. Thus, identifying these target genes and understanding their contribution to Ewing sarcoma tumorigenesis are key for the development of new therapeutic strategies. In this study we show that lysyl oxidase (LOX), an enzyme involved in maintaining structural integrity of the extracellular matrix, is downregulated by the EWS/FLI1 oncoprotein and in consequence it is not expressed in Ewing sarcoma cells and primary tumors. Using a doxycycline inducible system to restore LOX expression in an Ewing sarcoma derived cell line, we showed that LOX displays tumor suppressor activities. Interestingly, we showed that the tumor suppressor activity resides in the propeptide domain of LOX (LOX-PP), an N-terminal domain produced by proteolytic cleavage during the physiological processing of LOX. Expression of LOX-PP reduced cell proliferation, cell migration, anchorage-independent growth in soft agar and formation of tumors in immunodeficient mice. By contrast, the C-terminal domain of LOX, which contains the enzymatic activity, had the opposite effects, corroborating that the tumor suppressor activity of LOX is mediated exclusively by its propeptide domain. Finally, we showed that LOX-PP inhibits ERK/MAPK signalling pathway, and that many pathways involved in cell cycle progression were significantly deregulated by LOX-PP, providing a mechanistic explanation to the cell proliferation inhibition observed upon LOX-PP expression. In summary, our observations indicate that deregulation of the LOX gene participates in Ewing sarcoma development and identify LOX-PP as a new therapeutic target for one of the most aggressive paediatric malignancies. These findings suggest that therapeutic strategies based on the administration of LOX propeptide or

functional analogues could be useful for the treatment of this devastating paediatric cancer.

[545]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simultaneous Surgery for Patent Ductus Arteriosus Associated with Papillary Fibroelastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jun 4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Morishita A; Tomioka H; Katahira S; Hoshino T; Hanzawa K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Numata Neurosurgery Heart-Disease Hospital, Numata, Gunma, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe a case of patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) in a 76-year-old woman with a history of stroke, atrial fibrillation, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Cranial diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) performed for preoperative assessment showed a hyperintense lesion in the left cerebellum. Preoperative transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) demonstrated two highly mobile masses approximately 5 mm in diameter adherent to the left and non-coronary cusps of the aortic valve. We performed transpulmonary patch closure of PDA under hypothermic circulatory arrest. Subsequently, two frond-like masses were completely shaved off the cusps, preserving the native aortic leaflets. Pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of papillary fibroelastoma (PFE). To our knowledge, this is the first report of PDA associated with PFE. Perioperative use of TEE is an effective tool for management of cardiovascular patients with suspected cardiogenic embolism.

[546]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Differentiation of breast cancer from fibroadenoma with dual-echo dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jul 2;8(7):e67731. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067731. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0067731

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang S; Delproposto Z; Wang H; Ding X; Ji C; Wang B; Xu M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE MRI) of the breast is a routinely used imaging method which is highly sensitive for detecting breast malignancy. Specificity, though, remains suboptimal. Dynamic susceptibility contrast magnetic resonance imaging (DSC

MRI), an alternative dynamic contrast imaging technique, evaluates perfusion-related parameters unique from DCE MRI. Previous work has shown that the combination of DSC MRI with DCE MRI can improve diagnostic specificity, though an additional administration of intravenous contrast is required. Dual-echo MRI can measure both T1W DCE MRI and T2*W DSC MRI parameters with a single contrast bolus, but has not been previously implemented in breast imaging. We have developed a dual-echo gradient-echo sequence to perform such simultaneous measurements in the breast, and use it to calculate the semi-quantitative T1W and T2*W related parameters such as peak enhancement ratio, time of maximal enhancement, regional blood flow, and regional blood volume in 20 malignant lesions and 10 benign fibroadenomas in 38 patients. Imaging parameters were compared to surgical or biopsy obtained tissue samples. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves and area under the ROC curves were calculated for each parameter and combination of parameters. The time of maximal enhancement derived from DCE MRI had a 90% sensitivity and 69% specificity for predicting malignancy. When combined with DSC MRI derived regional blood flow and volume parameters, sensitivity remained unchanged at 90% but specificity increased to 80%. In conclusion, we show that dual-echo MRI with a single administration of contrast agent can simultaneously measure both T1W and T2*W related perfusion and kinetic parameters in the breast and the combination of DCE MRI and DSC MRI parameters improves the diagnostic performance of breast MRI to differentiate breast cancer from benign fibroadenomas.

[547]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnosis and treatment of chordoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Natl Compr Canc Netw. 2013 Jun 1;11(6):726-31.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Williams BJ; Raper DM; Godbout E; Bourne TD; Prevedello DM; Kassam AB; Park DM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22908, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chordoma is a primary bone cancer arising on the midline from the skull base to the sacrum. Diagnosis is often delayed because of insidious onset and nonspecific symptoms. Chordomas appear histologically low-grade but are highly invasive and often recur locally. Management centers primarily on radical en bloc surgical resection when possible. Radiation therapy using protons and/or photons is often necessary because complete resection is seldom possible due to critical location and invasion of the cancer cells into surrounding structures. No approved medical therapy exists. The high rate of recurrence is reflected by a median survival of 6 to 7 years. This article reviews the clinical management of chordoma and discusses ongoing research in the field.

[548]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hwanggeumchal sorghum extract enhances BMP7 and GH signaling through the activation of Jak2/STAT5B in MC3T3E1 osteoblastic cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Med Rep. 2013 Sep;8(3):891-6. doi: 10.3892/mmr.2013.1593. Epub 2013 Jul 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/mmr.2013.1593](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Joung YH; Lim EJ; Darvin P; Jang JW; Park KD; Lee HK; Kim HS; Cho BW; Park T; Chung S; Park JH; Yang YM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Institute of Biomedical Science and Technology, Konkuk University, Seoul 143701, Republic of Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sorghum is a principal cereal food in a number of parts of the world and is critical in folk medicine in Asia and Africa. However, its effects on bone are unknown. Growth hormone (GH) is a regulator of bone growth and bone metabolism. GH activates several signaling pathways, including the Janus kinase (Jak)/signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) pathways, thereby regulating expression of genes, including insulinlike growth factor (IGF)1. Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) induce the differentiation of cells of the osteoblastic lineage, increasing the pool of IGF1 target cells, the mature osteoblasts. In the present study, the effects of Hwanggeumchal sorghum extracts (HSE) on GH signaling via the Jak/STAT pathway in osteoblasts were investigated. HSE was not observed to be toxic to osteoblastic cells and increased the expression of BMP7 and GH-related proteins, including STAT5B, pSTAT5B, IGF1 receptor (IGF-1R), growth receptor hormone (GHR) and Jak2 in MC3T3E1 cells. In addition, HSE increased BMP7 and GHR mRNA expression in MC3T3E1 cells. The expression of HSE-induced BMP7 and GHR was inhibited by AG490, a Jak2 kinase inhibitor. The observations indicate that HSE-induced signaling is similar to GH signaling via the GHR/Jak2 signaling axis. Using small interference RNA (siRNA) analysis, STAT5B was found to play an essential role in HSE-induced BMP7 and GH signaling in MC3T3E1 cells. Results of the current study indicate that HSE promotes bone growth through activation of STAT5B.

[549]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Risk factors for hematological toxicity of chemotherapy for bone and soft tissue sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 May;5(5):1736-1740. Epub 2013 Mar 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1234](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ouyang Z; Peng D; Dhakal DP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan 410011, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of this study was to assess chemotherapy treatment characteristics, neutropenic event occurrence and related risk factors in bone and soft tissue sarcoma patients in China. Knowledge of such risk factors aids healthcare providers in focusing resources on those who are at most risk and targeting prophylactic colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) for those patients. The study included 113 children and adults with different types of sarcoma who had been treated with neoadjuvant chemotherapy for bone and soft tissue sarcoma in order to identify risk factors for hematological toxicity of chemotherapy for bone and soft tissue sarcoma. Risk factors were determined using multivariate logistic regression analysis. Factors such as age <20 years, Karnofsky Performance Status Scale (KPS) score <60, malnutrition, number of previous chemotherapies >3 and combination therapy with >3 drugs were significantly associated with occurrence of grade III/IV neutropenia, suggestive of severe bone marrow suppression. Patients with such characteristics are at most risk of severe bone marrow suppression, and preventing discontinuation of treatment would be valuable for treating patients more effectively.

[550]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary pulmonary sarcoma metastasising to the skin during pregnancy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2012 Dec;62(12):1342-3.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Arikan I; Barut A; Harma M; Harma MI; Erdem Z; Gezer S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lung cancer during pregnancy is a rare situation which is being increasingly reported during the past two decades due to a rising trend of cigarette smoking among young women and the tendency to delay pregnancy to a later age in life. We describe the case of a 32-year-old woman with primary pulmonary sarcoma, diagnosed at 31st week of pregnancy. X-ray chest and thoracic magnetic resonance imaging revealed a 9 x 6 cm mass in the left mediastinum, with tracheal shift, and pleural effusion. Biopsy performed during bronchoscopy, was reported as mesenchymal tumour. She delivered a baby by Caesarean section at the 32nd week of gestation due to the development of superior vena cava syndrome. A skin biopsy taken 3 weeks later from the nodular lesion at the periumbilical region was reported as a tumour metastasis. She received radiotherapy for 10 days, but died in the intensive care unit. Malignancies, even those as uncommon as a pulmonary sarcoma, should be considered in the differential diagnosis of pleural effusion during pregnancy.

[551]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endoscopic full-thickness resection of gastric stromal tumor arising from the muscularis propria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Chin Med J (Engl). 2013 Jul;126(13):2435-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang B; Huang LY; Wu CR; Cui J; Jiang LX; Zheng HT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterology, Yantai

Yuhuangding Hospital affiliated to Medical College of Qingdao University, Yantai, Shandong 264000, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **BACKGROUND:** Gastric stromal tumors are the most common type of tumor originating from mesenchymal tissue. The traditional method for the treatment of gastric stromal tumor is surgical operation or therapeutic laparoscopy. More recently, endoscopic micro-traumatic surgery has become possible for gastric stromal tumors, with any perforation caused by endoscopic therapy mended endoscopically. We assessed the effectiveness of endoscopic full-thickness resection (EFR) in the treatment of gastric stromal tumors arising from the muscularis propria. **METHODS:** Of the 42 gastric stromal tumors, each > 2.0 cm in diameter, arising from the muscularis propria, 22 were removed by EFR and 20 by laparoscopic surgery. Tumor expression of CD34, CD117, Dog-1, S-100, and smooth muscle actin (SMA) was assessed immunohistochemically. Operating time, complete resection rate, length of hospital stay, incidence of complications, and recurrence rates were compared between the two groups. Continuous data were compared by using independent samples t-tests and categorical data by using chi(2) tests. **RESULTS:** Comparisons of the 22 gastric stromal tumors treated with EFR and the 20 treated with laparoscopic surgery showed similar operation times (60 - 155 minutes (mean, (90 +/- 17) minutes) vs. 50 - 210 minutes (mean, (95 +/- 21) minutes), $P > 0.05$), complete resection rates (100% vs. 95%, $P > 0.05$), and length of hospital stay (4 - 10 days (mean, (6.0 - 1.8) days) vs. 4 - 12 days (mean, (7.3 - 1.7) days), $P > 0.05$). None of the patients treated with EFR experienced complications, whereas one patient treated with laparoscopy required a conversion to laparotomy and one experienced postoperative gastroparesis. No recurrences were observed in either group. Immunohistochemical staining showed that of the 42 gastric stromal tumors diagnosed by gastroscopy and endoscopic ultrasound, six were leiomyomas (SMA-positive) and the remaining 36 were stromal tumors. **CONCLUSIONS:** Gastric stromal tumors arising from the muscularis propria can be completely removed by EFR. EFR may replace surgical or laparoscopic procedures for the removal of gastric stromal tumors.

[552]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cancer stem cells in pediatric sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 Jun 27;3:168. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2013.00168. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3389/fonc.2013.00168](https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2013.00168)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dela Cruz FS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Pediatric Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Columbia University Medical Center , New York, NY , USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas represent a clinically and biologically diverse group of malignant connective tissue tumors. Despite aggressive conventional therapy, a large proportion of sarcoma patients experience disease recurrence which will ultimately result in mortality. The presence of a unique population of cells, referred to as cancer stem cells (CSCs), have been proposed to be responsible for refractory responses to current chemotherapies as well underlying the basis for metastasis and relapse of disease - clinical corollaries to what has been termed the CSC hypothesis. The presence of CSCs have been suggested in a variety of hematologic and solid malignancies, and only more recently in sarcomas. Based on our current understanding of normal stem cell biology and evidence obtained from the study of malignant hematopoietic and solid tumors, researchers have identified candidate cell surface markers (CD133, CD117, Stro-1), biochemical markers (aldehyde dehydrogenase activity), and cytological characteristics (side population and spherical colony formation) that may identify putative sarcoma CSCs. In this review, we explore the current state of evidence that may suggest the existence of sarcoma CSCs. We present research in osteosarcoma, the Ewing's sarcoma family of tumors, rhabdomyosarcoma, as well as other sarcoma subtypes to describe commonly used molecular and biochemical markers, as well as techniques, used in the identification, isolation, and characterization of candidate sarcoma CSCs. We will also discuss the current controversies and challenges that face research in sarcoma CSC.

[553]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ghost cell differentiation and calcification in ameloblastic fibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Chin J Dent Res. 2013;16(1):71-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Luo HY; Gao Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology, Peking University School and Hospital of Stomatology, Beijing, PR China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ghost cell differentiation within an ameloblastic fibroma is extremely rare. The ghost cells found in an ameloblastic fibroma in previously reported cases were all associated with a typical calcifying odontogenic cyst. Here, we report a case of an ameloblastic fibroma with focal ghost cells and calcifications in some neoplastic epithelial islands, but without other histologic manifestations consistent with a calcifying odontogenic cyst. The patient was a 13-year-old Chinese boy who presented with a bony-hard

swelling in the posterior mandibular region over a 6-month period. Radiographs showed a well-defined multilocular radiolucency associated with an unerupted tooth. The lesion was mostly cystic-solid and comprised of odontogenic epithelial strands, islands and myxoid ectomesenchymal component microscopically. Small groups of ghost cells and calcification were noted in the epithelial islands.

[554]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Involvement of reactive oxygen species in osteoblastic differentiation of MC3T3-E1 cells accompanied by mitochondrial morphological dynamics.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biomed Res. 2013;34(3):161-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Arakaki N; Yamashita A; Niimi S; Yamazaki T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Molecular Cell Biology and Medicine, Institute of Health Biosciences, The University of Tokushima Graduate School, Tokushima 770-8505.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Bone remodeling is regulated by local factors that regulate bone-forming osteoblasts and bone-resorbing osteoclasts, in addition to hormonal activity. Recent studies have shown that reactive oxygen species (ROS) act as an intracellular signal mediator for osteoclast differentiation. However the role of ROS on osteoblast differentiation is poorly understood. Here, we investigated the impact of ROS on osteoblastic differentiation of MC3T3-E1 cells. Osteogenic induction resulted in notable enhancement of mineralization and expression of osteogenic marker gene alkaline phosphatase, which were accompanied by an increase in ROS production. Additionally, we found that mitochondrial morphology dynamically changed from tubular reticulum to fragmented structures during the differentiation, suggesting that mitochondrial morphological transition is a novel osteoblast differentiation index. The antioxidant N-acetyl cysteine prevented not only ROS production but also mineralization and mitochondrial fragmentation. It is therefore suggested that the ROS-dependent signaling pathways play a role in osteoblast differentiation accompanied by mitochondrial morphological transition.

[555]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hesperetin alleviates the inhibitory effects of high glucose on the osteoblastic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 28;8(6):e67504. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067504. Print 2013.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

1371/journal.pone.0067504

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim SY; Lee JY; Park YD; Kang KL; Lee JC; Heo JS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Maxillofacial Biomedical Engineering and Institute of Oral Biology, School of Dentistry, Kyung Hee University, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, South Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Hesperetin (3',5,7-trihydroxy-4-methoxyflavanone) is a metabolite of hesperidin (hesperetin-7-O-rutinoside), which belongs to the flavanone subgroup and is found mainly in citrus fruits. Hesperetin has been reported to be an effective osteoinductive compound in various in vivo and in vitro models. However, how hesperetin effects osteogenic differentiation is not fully understood. In this study, we investigated the capacity of hesperetin to stimulate the osteogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) and to relieve the anti-osteogenic effect of high glucose. Osteogenesis of PDLSCs was assessed by measurement of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, and evaluation of the mRNA expression of ALP, runt-related gene 2 (Runx2), osterix (OSX), and FRA1 as osteogenic transcription factors, as well as assessment of protein expression of osteopontin (OPN) and collagen type IA (COLIA). When PDLSCs were exposed to a high concentration (30 mM) of glucose, osteogenic activity decreased compared to control cells. Hesperetin significantly increased ALP activity at doses of 1, 10, and 100 microM. Pretreatment of cells with hesperetin alleviated the high-glucose-induced suppression of the osteogenic activity of PDLSCs. Hesperetin scavenged intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) produced under high glucose condition. Furthermore, hesperetin increased the activity of the PI3K/Akt and beta-catenin pathways. Consistent with this, blockage of Akt or beta-catenin diminished the protective effect of hesperetin against high glucose-inhibited osteogenic differentiation. Collectively, our results suggest that hesperetin alleviates the high glucose-mediated suppression of osteogenic differentiation in PDLSCs by regulating ROS levels and the PI3K/Akt and beta-catenin signaling pathways.

[556]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Palmitic Acid Induces Osteoblastic Differentiation in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells through ACSL3 and NF-kappaB, Novel Targets of Eicosapentaenoic Acid.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 28;8(6):e68197. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0068197. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0068197](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0068197)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kageyama A; Matsui H; Ohta M; Sambuichi K; Kawano H; Notsu T; Imada K; Yokoyama T; Kurabayashi M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Development Research, Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Gotemba, Shizuoka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Free fatty acids (FFAs), elevated in metabolic syndrome and diabetes, play a crucial role in the development of atherosclerotic

cardiovascular disease, and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) counteracts many aspects of FFA-induced vascular pathology. Although vascular calcification is invariably associated with atherosclerosis, the mechanisms involved are not completely elucidated. In this study, we tested the hypothesis that EPA prevents the osteoblastic differentiation and mineralization of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) induced by palmitic acid (PA), the most abundant long-chain saturated fatty acid in plasma. PA increased and EPA abolished the expression of the genes for bone-related proteins, including bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)-2, Msx2 and osteopontin in human aortic smooth muscle cells (HASMC). Among the long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase (ACSL) subfamily, ACSL3 expression was predominant in HASMC, and PA robustly increased and EPA efficiently inhibited ACSL3 expression. Importantly, PA-induced osteoblastic differentiation was mediated, at least in part, by ACSL3 activation because acyl-CoA synthetase (ACS) inhibitor or siRNA targeted to ACSL3 completely prevented the PA induction of both BMP-2 and Msx2. Conversely, adenovirus-mediated ACSL3 overexpression enhanced PA-induced BMP-2 and Msx2 expression. In addition, EPA, ACSL3 siRNA and ACS inhibitor attenuated calcium deposition and caspase activation induced by PA. Notably, PA induced activation of NF-kappaB, and NF-kappaB inhibitor prevented PA-induction of osteoblastic gene expression and calcium deposition. Immunohistochemistry revealed the prominent expression of ACSL3 in VSMC and macrophages in human non-calcifying and calcifying atherosclerotic plaques from the carotid arteries. These results identify ACSL3 and NF-kappaB as mediators of PA-induced osteoblastic differentiation and calcium deposition in VSMC and suggest that EPA prevents vascular calcification by inhibiting such a new molecular pathway elicited by PA.

[557]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Aberrant DNA methylation of ESR1 and p14ARF genes could be useful as prognostic indicators in osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Onco Targets Ther. 2013 Jun 17;6:713-23. doi: 10.2147/OTT.S44918. Print 2013.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 2147/OTT.S44918](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sonaglio V; de Carvalho AC; Toledo SR; Salinas-Souza C; Carvalho AL; Petrilli AS; de Camargo B; Vettore AL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pediatrics Department, A C Camargo Hospital, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteosarcoma (OS) is the eighth most common form of childhood and adolescence cancer. Approximately 10%-20% of patients present metastatic disease at diagnosis and the 5-year overall survival remains around 70% for nonmetastatic patients and around 30% for metastatic patients. Metastatic disease at diagnosis and the necrosis grade induced by preoperative treatment are the only well-established prognostic factors for osteosarcoma.

The DNA aberrant methylation is a frequent epigenetic alteration in humans and has been described as a molecular marker in different tumor types. This study evaluated the DNA aberrant methylation status of 18 genes in 34 OS samples without previous chemotherapy treatment and in four normal bone specimens and compared the methylation profile with clinicopathological characteristics of the patients. We were able to define a three-gene panel (AIM1, p14ARF, and ESR1) in which methylation was correlated with OS cases. The hypermethylation of p14ARF showed a significant association with the absence of metastases at diagnoses, while ESR1 hypermethylation was marginally associated with worse overall survival. This study demonstrated that aberrant promoter methylation is a common event in OS and provides evidence that p14ARF and ESR1 hypermethylation could be useful as a prognostic indicator for this disease.

[558]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The reasonable timing of the adjuvant radiotherapy in the treatment of uterine carcinosarcoma according to the surgical intent: suggestion based on progression patterns.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiat Oncol J. 2013 Jun;31(2):72-80. doi: 10.3857/roj.2013.31.2.72. Epub 2013 Jun 30.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 3857/roj.2013.31.2.72](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yu JI; Choi DH; Huh SJ; Park W; Oh D; Bae DS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiation Oncology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** We designed this study to identify and suggest the reasonable timing of adjuvant radiotherapy in the treatment of uterine carcinosarcoma according to the surgical intent and patterns of progression. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We retrospectively analyzed a total of 50 carcinosarcoma patients diagnosed between 1995 and 2010. Among these 50 patients, 32 underwent curative surgery and 13 underwent maximal tumor debulking surgery. The remaining five patients underwent biopsy only. Twenty-six patients received chemotherapy, and 15 patients received adjuvant radiotherapy. **RESULTS:** The median follow-up period was 17.3 months. Curative resection ($p < 0.001$) and stage ($p < 0.001$) were statistically significant factors affecting survival. During follow-up, 30 patients showed progression. Among these, eight patients (16.0%) had loco-regional progression only. The patients who had received adjuvant radiotherapy did not show loco-regional progression, and radiotherapy was a significant negative risk factor for loco-regional progression ($p = 0.01$). The time to loco-regional progression was much earlier for non-curative than curative resection (range, 0.7 to 7.6 months vs. 7.5 to 39.0 months). **CONCLUSION:** Adjuvant radiotherapy in the treatment of carcinosarcoma might be related to a low loco-regional progression rate.

Radiotherapy should be considered in non-curatively resected patients as soon as possible.

[559]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant pedunculated esophageal liposarcoma associated with Hurthle cell thyroid neoplasia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Saudi Med J. 2013 Jul;34(7):750-2.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saleh WN; Aljehani YM; Ahmad MH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Alfaisal University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Giant pedunculated liposarcoma of the esophagus is considered a rare entity. They impose difficulties in management, especially the surgical approach. We report a case of giant pedunculated liposarcoma of the esophagus in a 62-year-old male who underwent cervical excision of this large tumor, and made a full recovery. Hurthle cell thyroid cancer was found during the work-up, which was managed accordingly.

[560]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Video-Assisted Resection of Papillary Fibroelastoma Arising from a Miniature Tendinous Chord in the Apex of the Left Ventricle.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2013 Jun 18.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ariyoshi T; Sumi M; Tagawa T; Hamawaki M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a rare case of a papillary fibroelastoma (PFE) in the apex of the left ventricle. An 81-year-old woman with nonspecific symptoms was shown to have a mobile mass deep in the left ventricle. With videoscopic assistance, removal of the mass was accomplished through the mitral valve via a midline sternotomy under cardiopulmonary bypass. The tumor arose from a miniature tendinous chord in the apex, and histological examination revealed PFE. Videoscopy facilitated safe and effective removal of the lesion in this case.

[561]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Tetraspanin CD9 Promotes the Invasive Phenotype of Human Fibrosarcoma Cells via Upregulation of Matrix Metalloproteinase-9.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 28;8(6):e67766. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067766. Print 2013.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0067766](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0067766)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Herr MJ; Kotha J; Hagedorn N; Smith B; Jennings LK
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Vascular Biology Center of Excellence and the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America ; Department of Biochemistry, Microbiology and Immunology, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Tumor cell metastasis, a process which increases the morbidity and mortality of cancer patients, is highly dependent upon matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) production. Small molecule inhibitors of MMPs have proven unsuccessful at reducing tumor cell invasion in vivo. Therefore, finding an alternative approach to regulate MMP is an important endeavor. Tetraspanins, a family of cell surface organizers, play a major role in cell signaling events and have been implicated in regulating metastasis in numerous cancer cell lines. We stably expressed tetraspanin CD9 in an invasive and metastatic human fibrosarcoma cell line (CD9-HT1080) to investigate its role in regulating tumor cell invasiveness. CD9-HT1080 cells displayed a highly invasive phenotype as demonstrated by matrigel invasion assays. Statistically significant increases in MMP-9 production and activity were attributed to CD9 expression and were not due to any changes in other key tetraspanin complex members or MMP regulators. Increased invasion of CD9-HT1080 cells was reversed upon silencing of MMP-9 using a MMP-9 specific siRNA. Furthermore, we determined that the second extracellular loop of CD9 was responsible for the upregulation of MMP-9 production and subsequent cell invasion. We demonstrated for the first time that tetraspanin CD9 controls HT1080 cell invasion via upregulation of an integral member of the MMP family, MMP-9. Collectively, our studies provide mounting evidence that altered expression of CD9 may be a novel approach to regulate tumor cell progression.

[562]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Germline PTPRD Mutations in Ewing Sarcoma: Biologic and Clinical Implications.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncotarget. 2013 Jun;4(6):884-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jiang Y; Janku F; Subbiah V; Angelo LS; Naing A; Anderson PM; Herzog CE; Fu S; Benjamin RS; Kurzrock R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Investigational Cancer Therapeutics (Phase I Clinical Trials Program), The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing sarcoma occurs in children, adolescents and young adults. High STAT3 levels have been reported in approximately 50% of patients with Ewing sarcoma, and may be important in tumorigenesis. Protein tyrosine phosphatase delta (PTPRD) is a tumor suppressor that inhibits STAT3

activation. To date, while somatic mutations in PTPRD have been reported in diverse tumors, germline mutations of PTPRD have not been investigated in Ewing sarcoma or other cancers. We identified a novel germline mutation in the PTPRD gene in three of eight patients (37.5%) with metastatic Ewing sarcoma. Although the functional impact in two of the patients is unclear, in one of them the aberration was annotated as a W775stop germline mutation, and would be expected to lead to gene truncation and, hence, loss of the STAT3 dephosphorylation function of PTPRD. Since STAT3 is phosphorylated after being recruited to the insulin growth factor receptor (IGF-1R), suppression of IGF-1R could attenuate the enhanced STAT3 activation expected in the presence of PTPRD mutations. Of interest, two of three patients with germline PTPRD mutations achieved durable complete responses following treatment with IGF-1R monoclonal antibody-based therapies. Our pilot data suggest that PTPRD germline mutations may play a role in the development of Ewing sarcoma, a disease of young people, and their presence may have implications for therapy.

[563]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - miRNA-218 Inhibits Osteosarcoma Cell Migration and Invasion by Down-regulating of TIAM1, MMP2 and MMP9.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(6):3681-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jin J; Cai L; Liu ZM; Zhou XS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China E-mail : cailin_w hu2012@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Deregulated miRNAs participate in osteosarcoma genesis. In this study, the expression of miRNA-218 in human osteosarcomas, adjacent normal tissues and Saos-2 human osteosarcoma cells was first assessed. Then the precise role of miRNA-218 in osteosarcoma cells was investigated. Upon transfection with a miR-218 expression vector, the proliferation of Saos-2 human osteosarcoma cells determined using the ATPlite assay was significantly suppressed, while migration of Saos-2 cells detected by wound healing and invasion determined using transwells were dramatically inhibited. Potential target genes of miR-218 were predicted and T-cell lymphoma invasion and metastasis 1 (TIAM1) and matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP2) and 9 (MMP9) were identified. This was confirmed by western blotting, which showed that miR-218 expression inhibited TIAM1, MMP2 and MMP9 protein expression. Collectively, these data suggest that miR-218 acts as a tumor suppressor in osteosarcomas by down-regulating TIAM1, MMP2 and MMP9 expression.

[564]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Roles of microRNA-206 in Osteosarcoma Pathogenesis and Progression.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2013;14(6):3751-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bao YP; Yi Y; Peng LL; Fang J; Liu KB; Li WZ; Luo HS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Medical School of Yangtze University, Hubei Prvince, China E-mail : manuyiyang@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background and Aims: MicroRNA-206 has proven to be down-regulated in many human malignancies in correlation with tumour progression. Our study aimed to characterize miR-206 contributions to initiation and malignant progression of human osteosarcoma. Methods: MiR-206 expression was detected in human osteosarcoma cell line MG63, human normal osteoblastic cell line hFOB 1.19, and paired osteosarcoma and normal adjacent tissues from 65 patients using quantitative RT-PCR. Relationships of miR-206 levels to clinicopathological characteristics were also investigated. Moreover, miR-206 mimics and negative control siRNA were transfected into MG63 cells to observe effects on cell viability, apoptosis, invasion and migration. Results: We found that miR-206 was down-regulated in the osteosarcoma cell line MG63 and primary tumor samples, and decreased miR-206 expression was significantly associated with advanced clinical stage, T classification, metastasis and poor histological differentiation. Additionally, transfection of miR-206 mimics could reduce MG-63 cell viability, promote cell apoptosis, and inhibit cell invasion and migration. Conclusions: These findings indicate that miR-206 may have a key role in osteosarcoma pathogenesis and development. It could serve as a useful biomarker for prediction of osteosarcoma progression, and provide a potential target for gene therapy.

[565]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pleural angiosarcoma: a rare cause of spontaneous haemothorax.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2013 Feb;63(2):265-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Onur ST; Gunluoglu Z; Dalar L; Sokucu S; Altin S; Dincer I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Chest Diseases, Yedikule Chest Diseases and Chest Surgery Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiosarcoma is a rare soft tissue tumour and constitutes less than 1% of all soft tissue cancers. Pleural angiosarcomas are extremely rare and have an aggressive course. We report the case of a 79-year-old female patient who presented with complaints of increasing dyspnoea on exertion and homogeneous opacification of the left hemithorax on chest

radiograph. Epithelioid angiosarcoma was determined on pleural tissue obtained by video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS).

[566]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spindle cell sarcoma of the maxillary antrum.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Indian Med Assoc. 2012 Sep;110(9):657-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bhaumik G; Chatterjee K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - RMO cum Clinical Tutor of Surgery, RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata 700004.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Maxillary antral malignancies are mostly squamous cancers. Sarcomas in this region are rare. The head and neck region houses around 8.9% of all sarcomas and spindle cell sarcomas of the maxillary antrum had rarely been reported. The presentation, pathology, clinical findings, management and short term response to treatment of a left maxillary antral spindle cell sarcoma, in a Muslim, male tobacco chewer is reported here.

[567]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rare and unusual metastases of a gastrointestinal stromal tumour.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2013 Jan;63(1):148-9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Raval P; Unadkat S; Kirthi V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Imperial College, London, UK.

parag.raval07@ic.ac.uk

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumours of the gastrointestinal tract, histological and immunohistochemistry findings help to differentiate such tumours from other gastrointestinal malignancies. Metastasis is common to the stomach and small bowel and often presents with gastrointestinal bleeding. This is a case of an 82 year old man with an inguinal mass that following exploratory examination was found on histology to be a GIST metastases, imaging also showed pulmonary metastases. Following colonoscopy the primary caecal mass was found. Such metastatic presentations are extremely rare for this type of tumour. This case report highlights these unusual findings.

[568]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Aggressive angiomyxoma of vulva.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Coll Physicians Surg Pak. 2013 Jul;23(7):507-8. doi: 07.2013/JCPSP.507508.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bakhtiar UJ; Awan AS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Islamic International Medical College, Railway Teaching Hospital, Riphah International University, Islamabad.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A lady of 44 years presented with progressively growing non-tender mass in the right labia majora over a period of one year. Ultrasound showed large perineal mass with predominantly echogenic low resistance type of arterial blood flow at different places on ultrasound. CT scan showed well-defined margins with attenuation less than that of muscle. MRI showed high signal intensity related to loose myxoid matrix and high water content of angiomyxoma.

[569]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Unusual variant of blue nevus associated with dermatofibromas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rom J Morphol Embryol. 2013;54(2):413-7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Baderca F; Mates I; Solovan C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Microscopic Morphology, "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara, Romania.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The blue nevus is a variant of a melanocytic nevus that presents as blue-gray to blue or black papules or nodules measuring up to 1 cm in diameter; it has a predilection for females and can be congenital or acquired. The classification of blue nevi is complex, with biological behavior being benign, borderline, or malignant. The case we present is one of a 40-year-old woman with multiple dermatofibromas that appeared and increased gradually in size during pregnancy. Physical examination revealed three spherical, brownish to red-purple nodules localized on the left leg, right shoulder and right laterocervical area. In addition, on her right forearm, there was a 0.3 cm nodule with a discreet non-pigmented, elevated area and a blue perilesional border that appeared in her childhood, affirmative after stinging herself with a pencil. The patient's family history was negative for significant lesions. The laboratory and imaging findings were normal. Four skin biopsies were performed. The histopathological examination revealed an uncommon blue nevus with two different populations of pigmented cells: spindle shaped or dendritic melanocytes diffuse distributed in the middle dermis and closely aggregated deeply pigmented melanocytes in the reticular dermis. The other three lesions were diagnosed as dermatofibromas: bland spindle shaped cells in a fibrous stroma, some cells with a storiform arrangement. The overlying epidermis was hyperplastic with acanthosis and hyperpigmentation of the basal cell layer. No mitoses were seen.

[570]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant labial fibroepithelial stromal polyp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Malays J Pathol. 2013 Jun;35(1):91-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chan MM; Yong TT; Sittampalam K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Singapore General Hospital, Pathology Department, Diagnostics Tower, Singapore. michelle.chan.m.f@sgh.com.sg

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report an 18-year-old girl with a four-year history of a slow-growing labial mass with a sudden increase in size in the last year.

Examination revealed a large fleshy 20 cm perineal mass centering on the left labia majora and attached to it by a 1 cm pedicle. It was associated with pain, ulceration and discharge. The lesion was excised via diathermy at the base of the stalk. The excised specimen weighed 1.112 kg and measured 20.5 x 17 x 5 cm. The lesion showed a solid, soft whitish, cut surface. Histology revealed a hypocellular tumour with focally oedematous fibrous stroma in which were scattered large and small blood vessels, mast cells and other chronic inflammatory cells. True myxoid matrix was not observed. The stromal cells had a spindle to stellate morphology. There was no significant cytological atypia, mitotic activity or necrosis. The tumour cells were negative for SMA, desmin, CD34, S100 protein, EMA and PR. The diagnosis was clinically and histologically challenging because various vulvovaginal soft tissue tumours often have overlapping clinicopathological features. However, based on strict histological criteria and the absence of worrisome cytological features, a diagnosis of fibroepithelial stromal polyp was rendered despite the unusual size. A review of the literature shows that whilst vulvovaginal fibroepithelial stromal polyps are well described, giant variants are rare. Awareness of the extraordinary size that can be attained by such polyps can facilitate swift clinical and histological diagnosis.

[571]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary plexiform neurofibroma of the buccal region unassociated with neurofibromatosis type 1.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Kulak Burun Bogaz Ihtis Derg. 2013 Jul-Aug;23(4):242-5. doi: 10.5606/kbbihtisas.2013.46320.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kinis V; Ozbay M; Bakir S; Keles AN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, Medicine Faculty of Dicle University, 21100 Diyarbakir, Turkey. vefakinis@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Neurofibroma is a benign neural tumor. Plexiform type of this tumor is rarely seen in oral cavity in solitary form. In this article, we present an 18-year-old male case with an isolated plexiform neurofibroma localized at buccal region without any other manifestation or family history of neurofibromatosis type 1.

[572]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary leiomyoma—a rare tumour of ureter.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Pak Med Assoc. 2013 Feb;63(2):268-70.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zehri AA; Ali A; Iqbal F; Jessca M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Urology Section, Aga Khan Hospital, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. aliakbar.zehri@akhst.org

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A case of huge primary leiomyoma of the ureter in which nephroureterectomy was performed is presented. To the best of our knowledge, this case is a unique form of leiomyoma of the ureter due to its large size. There have been only twelve cases of primary leiomyoma of the ureter reported since 1955 and eleven of them were very small and one was big in size but smaller than the present case. Our case is considered to be the thirteenth.

[573]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multiple dermatofibromas: dermoscopic patterns.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Dermatol. 2013 May;58(3):243. doi: 10.4103/0019-5154.110862.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0019-5154.110862](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Camara MF; Pinheiro PM; Jales RD; da Trindade Neto PB; Costa JB; de Sousa VL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology at Onofre Lopes University Hospital, Natal, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dermatofibromas are benign skin lesions that consist of pigmented papules or nodules. They produce the dimple sign when laterally squeezed and are usually found on the legs. These clinical features lead to the diagnosis in most cases. However, the differential diagnosis with other lesions, such as atypical nevi and melanoma can be difficult, and the dermoscopy may help the diagnosis. There are several dermoscopic patterns associated with dermatofibromas, the most common being a central white scar like patch with delicate pigment network at the periphery. This article describes the case of a patient who had eleven clinically similar dermatofibromas, with four distinct patterns when submitted to dermoscopic examination.

[574]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Heterogeneity and immunophenotypic plasticity of malignant cells in human liposarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Stem Cell Res. 2013 Sep;11(2):772-81. doi: 10.1016/j.scr.2013.04.011. Epub 2013 May 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.scr.2013.04.011](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang Y; Young ED; Bill K; Belousov R; Peng T; Lazar AJ; Pollock RE; Simmons PJ; Lev D; Kolonin MG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center for Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine, The Brown Foundation Institute of Molecular Medicine, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Liposarcomas are tumors arising in white adipose tissue (WAT) with avidity for local recurrence. Aggressive dedifferentiated liposarcomas (DDLs) may arise from well-differentiated subtypes (WDLs) upon disease progression, however, this key issue is unresolved due in large part to knowledge gaps about liposarcoma cellular composition. Here, we wished to improve insights into liposarcoma cellular hierarchy. Tumor section analysis indicated that the populations, distinguishable based on the expression of CD34 (a marker of adipocyte progenitors) and CD36 (a marker of adipocyte differentiation), occupy distinct intra-tumoral locations in both WDLs and DDLs. Taking advantage of these markers, we separated cells from a panel of fresh human surgical specimens by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). Based on chromosome analysis and the culture phenotypes of the composing populations, we demonstrate that malignant cells comprise four mesenchymal populations distinguished by the expression of CD34 and CD36, while vascular (CD31+) and hematopoietic (CD45+) components are non-neoplastic. Finally, we show that mouse xenografts are derivable from both CD36-negative and CD36-positive DDLs cells, and that each population recreates the heterogeneity of CD36 expression in vivo. Combined, our results show that malignant cells in WDLs and DDLs can be classified according to distinct stages of adipogenesis and indicate immunophenotypic plasticity of malignant liposarcoma cells.

[575]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - HIV protease inhibitors induce senescence and alter osteoblastic potential of human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells: beneficial effect of pravastatin.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Aging Cell. 2013 Jun 25. doi: 10.1111/ace.12119.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/ace.12119](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hernandez-Vallejo SJ; Beaupere C; Larghero J; Capeau J; Lagathu C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - INSERM UMRS938, Paris, France; UPMC Univ Paris 06, UMRS 938, Paris, France; Institute of Cardiometabolism and Nutrition, Paris, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - HIV-infected patients receiving antiretroviral therapy present an increased prevalence of age-related comorbidities, including osteoporosis. HIV protease inhibitors (PIs) have been suspected to participate to bone loss, but the mechanisms involved are unknown. In endothelial cells, some PIs have been shown to induce the accumulation of farnesylated prelamin-A, a biomarker of cell aging leading to cell senescence. Herein, we hypothesized that these PIs could induce premature aging of osteoblast precursors, human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), and affect their capacity to differentiate into osteoblasts. Senescence was studied in proliferating human MSCs after a 30-day exposure to atazanavir and lopinavir with or without ritonavir. When compared to untreated cells, PI-treated MSCs had a reduced proliferative capacity that worsened with increasing passages. PI treatment led to increased oxidative stress and expression of senescence markers, including prelamin-A. Pravastatin, which blocks prelamin-A farnesylation, prevented PI-induced senescence and oxidative stress, while treatment with antioxidants partly reversed these effects. Moreover, senescent MSCs presented a decreased osteoblastic potential, which was restored by pravastatin treatment. Because age-related bone loss is associated with increased bone marrow fat, we also evaluated the capacity of PI-treated MSCs to differentiate into adipocyte. We observed an altered adipocyte differentiation in PI-treated MSCs that was reverted by pravastatin. We have shown that some PIs alter osteoblast formation by affecting their differentiation potential in association with altered senescence in MSCs, with a beneficial effect of statin. These data corroborate the clinical observations and allow new insight into pathophysiological mechanisms of PI-induced bone loss in HIV-infected patients.

[576]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Enhanced adhesion of osteoblastic cells on polystyrene films by independent control of surface topography and wettability.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mater Sci Eng C Mater Biol Appl. 2013 Apr 1;33(3):1689-95. doi: 10.1016/j.msec.2012.12.081. Epub 2013 Jan 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.msec.2012.12.081

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yang SY; Kim ES; Jeon G; Choi KY; Kim JK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - National Creative Research Center for Block Copolymer Self-Assembly, Departments of Environmental Science & Engineering and Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang, 790-784, South Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We independently controlled surface topography and wettability of polystyrene (PS) films by CF₄ and oxygen plasma treatments, respectively, to evaluate the adhesion and proliferation of human fetal osteoblastic (hFOB) cells on the films. Among the CF₄ plasma-treated PS films

with the average surface roughness ranging from 0.9 to 70nm, the highest adhesion of hFOB cells was observed on a PS film with roughness of ~11nm. When this film was additionally treated by oxygen plasma to provide a hydrophilic surface with a contact angle less than 10 degrees , the proliferation of bone-forming cell was further enhanced. Thus, the plasma-based independent modification of PS film into an optimum nanotexture for human osteoblast cells could be applied to materials used in bone tissue engineering.

[577]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gene expression profiling of solitary fibrous tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 May 29;8(5):e64497. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0064497. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0064497

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bertucci F; Bouvier-Labit C; Finetti P; Metellus P; Adelaide J; Mokhtari K; Figarella-Branger D; Decouvelaere AV; Miquel C; Coindre JM; Birnbaum D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departement d'Oncologie Moleculaire, Centre de Recherche en Cancerologie de Marseille (CRCM), Institut Paoli-Calmettes (IPC), UMR1068 Inserm, Marseille, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) are rare spindle-cell tumors. Their cell-of-origin and molecular basis are poorly known. They raise several clinical problems. Differential diagnosis may be difficult, prognosis is poorly apprehended by histoclinical features, and no effective therapy exists for advanced stages. METHODS: We profiled 16 SFT samples using whole-genome DNA microarrays and analyzed their expression profiles with publicly available profiles of 36 additional SFTs and 212 soft tissue sarcomas (STSs). Immunohistochemistry was applied to validate the expression of some discriminating genes. RESULTS: SFTs displayed whole-genome expression profiles more homogeneous and different from STSs, but closer to genetically-simple than genetically-complex STSs. The SFTs/STSs comparison identified a high percentage (approximately 30%) of genes as differentially expressed, most of them without any DNA copy number alteration. One of the genes most overexpressed in SFTs encoded the ALDH1 stem cell marker. Several upregulated genes and associated ontologies were also related to progenitor/stem cells. SFTs also overexpressed genes encoding therapeutic targets such as kinases (EGFR, ERBB2, FGFR1, JAK2), histone deacetylases, or retinoic acid receptors. Their overexpression was found in all SFTs, regardless the anatomical location. Finally, we identified a 31-gene signature associated with the mitotic count, containing many genes related to cell cycle/mitosis, including AURKA. CONCLUSION: We established a robust repertoire of genes differentially expressed in SFTs. Certain overexpressed

genes could provide new diagnostic (ALDH1A1), prognostic (AURKA) and/or therapeutic targets.

[578]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surgical treatment of fibrous dysplasia in the proximal femur.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Exp Ther Med. 2013 May;5(5):1355-1358. Epub 2013 Mar 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/etm.2013.987](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tong Z; Zhang W; Jiao N; Wang K; Chen B; Yang T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Osteopathy, Xi'an Red Cross Hospital, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710054;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of this study was to summarize oncological and functional results and to investigate surgical treatment methods and efficacies by conducting a retrospective study of patients with fibrous dysplasia (FD) in the proximal femur. A total of 15 patients with FD in the proximal femur were selected. Among them, 12 cases were monostotic and 3 cases were polyostotic. In addition, 2 cases were accompanied by shepherd's crook deformity. All cases received internal fixation following focus curettage and impaction grafting. Among them, valgus osteotomy was conducted for 2 cases of shepherd's crook deformity. All patients were followed up for 12-32 months. For 2 patients with shepherd's crook deformity in the proximal femur, the collodiaphysal angle was recovered after an orthopedic procedure following osteotomy. In addition, no patient presented with postoperative recurrent lesions. At 3 months following surgery, local bone resorption was visible in the bone grafting area. Between 8 and 12 months after surgery, the bones in the bone grafting area had healed, pain had disappeared and gaits were nearly normal. An effective internal fixation following thorough focus curettage and allograft bone transplantation is an effective method of treating FD in the proximal femur. For patients with shepherd's crook deformity, it is also necessary to perform valgus osteotomy to recover hip joint function.

[579]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Percutaneous Kyphoplasty in the Treatment of Osteoblastic-Related Spinal Metastases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Spinal Disord Tech. 2013 Jul 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/BSD.0b013e3182a35745](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang HT; Chen GD; Yang HL; Luo ZP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics of 1st Affiliated Hospital and Orthopedic Institute of Soochow University, 188 Shizi St, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China 215006.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - STUDY DESIGN:: A retrospective study. OBJECTIVE:: To evaluate the feasibility, efficacy, and safety of percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) for the treatment of painful osteoblastic-related spinal metastases unresponsive to conservative treatments. SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND DATA:: Percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) represents a powerful tool in the management of oncology patients who suffer from painful osteolytic spinal lesions. However, to our knowledge, there have been no reports on the role of PKP in the treatment of osteoblastic metastatic spinal lesions. In this study, we evaluate the potential efficacy of kyphoplasty for the treatment of painful osteoblastic spinal metastases unresponsive to conservative treatments. METHODS:: A retrospective study was performed on 13 patients managed with PKP for painful osteoblastic-related spinal metastases. Visual analog scale pain score and Oswestry disability index questionnaire were used to assess back pain and functional status, respectively. RESULTS:: The average visual analog scale pain score before the treatment was 8.5+/-0.5 compared with 2.0+/-0.8 three days after the procedure (P<0.001), and remained largely unchanged from 1.6+/-0.5 at 1 month, 1.5+/-0.5 at 3 months to 2.2+/-0.7 at the last follow-up. The Oswestry disability index scores decreased from 77.2+/-8.2 before the surgery to 34.6+/-7.4 three days after the operation (P<0.001), 32.2+/-6.1 at 1 month, 30.2+/-5.9 at 3 months and 34.5+/-6.7 at the last follow-up. No symptomatic cement leakage and PKP-related complications were found after operation. CONCLUSIONS:: PKP is an effective, safe and minimally invasive procedure to treat painful osteoblastic spinal metastases, leading to a significant reduction of pain and improvement of functional status.

[580]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma as a second malignancy in a pediatric osteosarcoma survivor: case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Jun 12;11:135. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-135.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1477-7819-11-135](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Okui M; Goto T; Hayashi Y; Nakayama R; Kohno M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of General Thoracic Surgery, Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Primary lung cancer is extremely rare in children, while secondary malignancies reportedly develop in 2% to 3% of pediatric osteosarcoma survivors. CASE PRESENTATION: A 14-year-old girl was found to have two pulmonary lesions on computed tomography. These tumors had developed 1 year after osteosarcoma surgery. Segmentectomy of right segment 1 and wedge resection of right segment 9 were performed. Both lesions were completely resected and postoperative histopathological examination revealed metastasis of osteosarcoma and bronchioloalveolar carcinoma, respectively. CONCLUSION: Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma may

present as a solitary pulmonary lesion indistinguishable from a metastatic lesion and should be included in the differential diagnosis of pulmonary lesions in survivors of pediatric cancer. Thus, pulmonary lesions identified in these patients should be biopsied or resected to establish a histological diagnosis.

[581]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Kaposi's sarcoma: Etiology and pathogenesis, inducing factors, causal associations, and treatments: Facts and controversies.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Dermatol. 2013 Jul-Aug;31(4):413-22. doi: 10.1016/j.clindermatol.2013.01.008.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.clindermatol.2013.01.008](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ruocco E; Ruocco V; Tornesello ML; Gambardella A; Wolf R; Buonaguro FM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Second University of Naples, via S. Pansini, 5 - 80131 Naples, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), an angioproliferative disorder, has a viral etiology and a multifactorial pathogenesis hinged on an immune dysfunction. The disease is multifocal, with a course ranging from indolent, with only skin manifestations to fulminant, with extensive visceral involvement. In the current view, all forms of KS have a common etiology in human herpesvirus (HHV)-8 infection, and the differences among them are due to the involvement of various cofactors. In fact, HHV-8 infection can be considered a necessary but not sufficient condition for the development of KS, because further factors (genetic, immunologic, and environmental) are required. The role of cofactors can be attributed to their ability to interact with HHV-8, to affect the immune system, or to act as vasoactive agents. In this contribution, a survey of the current state of knowledge on many and various factors involved in KS pathogenesis is carried out, in particular by highlighting the facts and controversies about the role of some drugs (quinine analogues and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) in the onset of the disease. Based on these assessments, it is possible to hypothesize that the role of cofactors in KS pathogenesis can move toward an effect either favoring or inhibiting the onset of the disease, depending on the presence of other agents modulating the pathogenesis itself, such as genetic predisposition, environmental factors, drug intake, or lymph flow disorders. It is possible that the same agents may act as either stimulating or inhibiting cofactors according to the patient's genetic background and variable interactions. Treatment guidelines for each form of KS are outlined, because a unique standard therapy for all of them cannot be considered due to KS heterogeneity. In most cases, therapeutic options, both local and systemic, should be tailored to the patient's peculiar clinical conditions.

961.95 TATATAT - Clin Dermatol

[582]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - VATS therapy of chylothorax caused by leiomyomatosis complicated with tuberous sclerosis complex.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Minim Access Surg. 2013 Apr;9(2):84-6. doi: 10.4103/0972-9941.110970.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0972-9941.110970](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Csiszko A; Herr G; Sz Kiss S; Hallay J; Gyongyosi Z; Szentkereszty Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Surgery, University of Debrecen, Medical and Health Science Center, Debrecen, Hungary.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lymphangioliomyomatosis with tuberous sclerosis complex is a rare disease. One of the most frequent complications of lymphangioliomyomatosis is pleural effusion (chylothorax) which can be treated with the use of VATS. Authors report a case of pulmonary lymphangioliomyomatosis in a 56-year-old female patient with tuberous sclerosis complex with an 8-week history of recurrent chylothorax, dyspnea and debilitating weakness. By CT scan a fat tissue proliferation was seen in the site of the thoracic duct and it was supposed to be the reason for the pleural effusion. A VATS resection of this lesion and ligation of the thoracic duct was performed successfully. Chylothorax is often associated with pulmonary lymphangioliomyomatosis. Lymphangioliomyomatosis combined with tuberous sclerosis complex is extremely rare. In case of chylothorax VATS treatment is successful and may be the first choice.

[583]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A novel PLAG1-RAD51L1 gene fusion resulting from a t(8;14)(q12;q24) in a case of lipoblastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Genet. 2013 Jul 23. pii: S2210-7762(13)00081-1. doi: 10.1016/j.cancergen.2013.05.019.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.cancergen.2013.05.019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Deen M; Ebrahim S; Schloff D; Mohamed AN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cytogenetic Laboratory, Department of Pathology, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit Medical Center, Detroit, MI, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipoblastomas are rare benign tumors that arise from embryonic adipose tissue and occur predominantly in the pediatric population. Here, we report a case of lipoblastoma in an 8-month-old boy. Surgical excision and subsequent histopathologic examination were consistent with features of lipoblastoma. Chromosome analysis of the tumor revealed a clonal unbalanced

t(8;14) translocation. Genomic microarray analysis of the tumor delineated the exact breakpoints at 8q12.1 and 14q24.1, which involved the PLAG1 and RADA51L1 genes, respectively. Furthermore, fluorescence in situ hybridization demonstrated that the translocation fused the PLAG1-RAD51L1 genes. These results suggest that RAD51L1 is an alternative fusion partner gene for the PLAG1 gene in a lipoblastoma with an 8q12 rearrangement.

[584]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteosarcoma: evolution of treatment paradigms.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:203531. doi: 10.1155/2013/203531. Epub 2013 May 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/203531](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jaffe N; Puri A; Gelderblom H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Children's Cancer Hospital, University of Texas M.D Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX 77030, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This paper reviews the contribution of chemotherapy in the conquest of osteosarcoma. It discusses how the treatment of osteosarcoma has evolved over the last five decades, resulting in a more than fivefold increase in survival. Though the initial improvements in survival were dramatic, essentially there has been no change in the outlook for this disease over the past 30 years. The paper also highlights the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to combat this disease and stresses the need to explore newer treatment agents in order to build on the lessons learnt from the past while striving to achieve greater levels of success.

[585]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Limited arthrodesis of the wrist for treatment of giant cell tumor of the distal radius.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Hand Surg Am. 2013 Aug;38(8):1505-12. doi: 10.1016/j.jhsa.2013.04.026. Epub 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jhsa.2013.04.026](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Flouzat-Lachaniette CH; Babinet A; Kahwaji A; Anract P; Biau DJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Service de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologie B, Hopital Cochin, AP-HP/Universite Paris Descartes, Paris, France. Electronic address: charles-henri.flouzat-lachaniette@hmn.aphp.fr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: To present the functional results of a technique of radiocarpal arthrodesis and reconstruction with a structural nonvascularized autologous bone graft after en bloc resection of giant cell tumors of the distal radius. METHODS: A total of 13 patients with a mean age of 37 years with aggressive giant cell tumor (Campanacci grade III) of distal radius were managed with en bloc resection and reconstruction with a structural

nonvascularized bone graft. The primary outcome measure was the disability evaluated by the Musculoskeletal Tumor Society rating score of limb salvage. Secondary outcomes included survival of the reconstruction measured from the date of the operation to revision procedure for any reason (mechanical, infectious, or oncologic). Other outcomes included active wrist motion and ability to resume work. RESULTS: Mean follow-up period was 6 years (range, 2-14 y). The median arc of motion at the midcarpal joint was 40 degrees, median wrist flexion was 20 degrees, and median extension was 10 degrees. The median Musculoskeletal Tumor Society score based on the analysis of factors pertinent to the patient as a whole (pain, functional activities, and emotional acceptance) and specific to the upper limb (positioning of the hand, manual dexterity, and lifting ability) was 86%. Five patients underwent a second surgical procedure. The cumulative probability of reoperation for mechanical reason was 31% at similar follow-up times at 2, 5, and 10 years. CONCLUSIONS: This technique provided a stable wrist and partially restored wrist motion with limited pain. However, further surgical procedures may be necessary to reach this goal. TYPE OF STUDY/LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: Therapeutic IV.

[586]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Treatment of neuroblastoma and rhabdomyosarcoma using RGD-modified liposomal formulations of patupilone (EPO906).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Nanomedicine. 2013;8:2197-211. doi: 10.2147/IJN.S44025. Epub 2013 Jun 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2147/IJN.S44025](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Scherzinger-Laude K; Schonherr C; Lewrick F; Suss R; Francese G; Rossler J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinic IV, Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Center of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, University Medical Hospital Freiburg, Germany.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Patupilone (EPO906) is a microtubule stabilizer with a potent antitumor effect. Integrin alphaVbeta3-binding (RGD) liposomes were loaded with EPO906, and their antitumor efficacy was evaluated in two pediatric tumor models, ie, neuroblastoma and rhabdomyosarcoma. METHODS: Integrin alphaVbeta3 gene expression, RGD-liposome cellular association, and the effect of EPO906 and liposomal formulations of EPO906 on cell viability were assessed in vitro in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC), in the RH-30 rhabdomyosarcoma cell line, and in the Kelly neuroblastoma cell line. In vivo, mice bearing neuroblastoma or rhabdomyosarcoma tumors were treated with EPO906, EPO906-liposomes, or EPO906-RGD-liposomes. Tumor growth, cumulative survival, and toxicity were monitored. RESULTS: Integrin alphaVbeta3 was highly expressed in HUVEC and RH-30, but not in Kelly cells. Accordingly,

RGD-liposomes were highly associated with HUVEC and RH-30 cells in vitro, but not with the Kelly cells. EPO906 and its liposomal formulations inhibited HUVEC, RH-30, and Kelly cell viability to the same extent. In vivo, EPO906 1.5 mg/kg and liposomal EPO906 potently inhibited tumor growth in both xenograft models without triggering major toxicity. At this dose, liposomal EPO906 did not enhance the antitumor effect of EPO906 in neuroblastoma, but tended to have an increased antitumor effect in rhabdomyosarcoma. Using a lower dose of EPO906-RGD-liposomes significantly enhanced cumulative survival in rhabdomyosarcoma compared with EPO906 alone. CONCLUSION: EPO906 shows a strong antitumor effect in neuroblastoma and rhabdomyosarcoma, without triggering major side effects. Its liposomal encapsulation does not alter its activity, and enhances cumulative survival when EPO906-RGD-liposomes are used at low dose in rhabdomyosarcoma.

[587]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Effect of mifepristone (25 mg) in treatment of uterine myoma in perimenopausal woman.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Midlife Health. 2013 Jan;4(1):22-6. doi: 10.4103/0976-7800.109630.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0976-7800.109630](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Seth S; Goel N; Singh E; Mathur AS; Gupta G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Saifai, District- Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effect of Mifepristone (25 mg) on symptomatic myoma in perimenopausal women. STUDY DESIGN: Open label clinical trial. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Ninety three perimenopausal women of age 35-50 years having symptomatic myoma were selected from Gynecology OPD and given 25 mg Mifepristone once daily continuously for three months. Variables as; baseline uterine size, uterine volume, myoma size, volume, their number, position, characteristics, hemoglobin and blood parameters, were taken and followed monthly for six months. Bleeding and pain scores were checked on monthly visits. Changes in above parameters were tabulated during the first three months treatment phase and then next three post-treatment phase for analysis. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: Was done by calculating mean, standard deviation, standard error and percentage distribution of variables. RESULTS: Menorrhagia was the most common symptom which led patients to report to hospital. Mean uterine volume reduced to 63.69% of baseline, Mean dominant Myoma volume reduced to 53.62% and hemoglobin level raised to 137% after complete three months of treatment. Changes persisted in next three months post-treatment follow-up, while hysterectomy was required in 10 (12.2%) cases. CONCLUSION: Three

months treatment of 25 mg Mifepristone effectively controls bleeding, reduces the uterine and myoma volume and thus can avoid blood transfusion and hysterectomy in a lot of symptomatic myoma cases.

[588]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A multidisciplinary approach to desmoid tumors. When intra-abdominal fibromatosis degenerates into an abscess, which is the right treatment?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Case Rep. 2013 Jun 15;4(9):757-760. doi: 10.1016/j.ijscr.2013.05.015.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ijscr.2013.05.015

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Alemanno G; Zambonin D; Sturiale A; Cavalli T; Bellucci F; Pesi B; Di Martino C; Giudici F; Tonelli F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Digestive Surgery Unit, Department of Clinical Physiopathology, University of Florence Medical School, Careggi University Hospital, Florence, Italy. Electronic address: g.alemannomd@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Desmoid tumors are rare benign tumors that originates in the fibrous sheath or musculo-aponeurotic structure. Histologically benign, they tends to invade locally and to be recurrent. PRESENTATION OF CASE: We report a rare case of an intra-abdominal desmoid tumor in a patient affected by familial adenomatous polyposis, which degenerated into abscess. Male, 38 years, was hospitalized for abdominal pain, bowel obstruction and fever. The computed tomography showed a big dishomogeneous mass occupying the whole mesentery with internal massive liquefaction. The mass extended from the epigastrium for 13cm up to L3. On the right mesogastric side a solid, thick mass of about 2cm, with a length of 4.5cm, was identified; it was not cleavable from the wall and from some of the loops. We decided to perform a computed tomography-guided percutaneous drainage. Two hundred ml of purulent necrotic material was aspirated, and washing with antibiotic solution was carried out. Cytological examination of fluid drainage showed histiocytes and neutrophils. At follow-up, the patient's clinical condition had improved. An abdominal ultrasound showed a substantial reduction in the diameter of the mass. DISCUSSION: Diagnosis and treatment of desmoids tumor in patients with familial adenomatous polyposis may be difficult, especially when desmoids are located intra-abdominally and in the mesentery. Seldom will desmoid tumors be complicated by abscess formation. CONCLUSION: The management of desmoids tumors is not easy and the choice of the best treatment may be difficult due to the different possible anatomical presentations.

[589]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - In vivo growth inhibition of sarcoma 180 by *Kielmeyera rugosa* Choisy (Calophyllaceae).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nat Prod Res. 2013 Jul 23.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1080/14786419.2013.819505](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Oliveira AC; Britto AC; Henriques RM; Cardoso GM; Anjos CS; Jesus AM; Costa EV; Moraes VR; Nogueira PC; Bezerra DP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - a Department of Physiology , Federal University of Sergipe , Av. Marechal Rondon, Jardim Rosa Elze , 49100-000 , Sao Cristovao , Sergipe , Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The plant *Kielmeyera rugosa* Choisy (family Calophyllaceae), popularly known as 'pau-santo', is traditionally used in Brazilian folk medicine. Recently, the dichloromethane extract-dichloromethane partition from stems of *K. rugosa* (KR) has shown positive results in our cytotoxic screening programme. Therefore, the aim of this study was to validate the antitumour activity of KR on sarcoma 180 tumour-bearing mice. KR showed antitumour activity with both administration routes: intraperitoneal (50 and 100 mg/kg/day) and oral (100 and 200 mg/kg/day). Tumour growth inhibition rates were 40.8-34.9% and 25.4-51.8% after intraperitoneal and oral administrations, respectively. Treatment with KR did not significantly affect body mass, macroscopy of the organs or blood leukocyte counts. In conclusion, KR exhibited an in vivo antitumour effect without substantial toxicity.

[590]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Leiomyosarcoma, a nonurothelial bladder tumor: a rare entity with therapeutic diversity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Korean J Urol. 2013 Jun;54(6):409-11. doi: 10.4111/kju.2013.54.6.409. Epub 2013 Jun 12.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4111/kju.2013.54.6.409](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gupta DK; Singh V; Sinha RJ; Kumar V; Nagathan DS; Sankhwar SN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, CSM Medical University (Upgraded King George's Medical University), Lucknow, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 22-year-old young woman presented with dysuria and lower urinary tract symptoms that had persisted for 6 months. She was diagnosed with a tumor near the bladder neck. Transurethral resection was done under anaesthesia. The histopathological examination with immunohistochemical staining showed the tumor to be a low-grade leiomyosarcoma. Adjuvant chemoradiation was given, and the patient has been doing well for 12 months of follow-up. Nonurothelial tumors of the bladder are rare and consensus is lacking regarding their definitive treatment. Furthermore, little is known about the natural history and prognosis of this type of bladder sarcoma. We present a minimally invasive treatment for this relatively rare

tumor in which bladder preservation was achieved with no evidence of local or distant recurrences during the follow-up to date.

[591]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Therapeutic bronchoscopy followed by lobectomy for pulmonary sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Bronchology Interv Pulmonol. 2013 Jul;20(3):281-4. doi: 10.1097/LBR.0b013e31829aa61b.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1097/LBR.0b013e31829aa61b](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hata Y; Takagi K; Sato F; Isobe K; Mitsuda A; Shibuya K; Goto H; Sasamoto S; Otsuka H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of *Chest Surgery daggerRespiratory Medicine double daggerSurgical Pathology, Toho University Omori Medical Center, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Malignant central airway obstruction is a life-threatening presentation requiring emergency palliative procedure. In selected patients, bronchoscopic intervention could be used as a bridge to curative resection. Here we report a 54-year-old male with pulmonary sarcoma of the right upper lobe, presenting with acute respiratory failure because of endobronchial extension. Emergency coring with the rigid bronchoscope and Dumon stent insertion stabilized the patient, and subsequent lobectomy resulted in occurrence-free survival over a 71-month follow-up.

[592]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High Frequency of Germline TP53 Mutations in a Prospective Adult-Onset Sarcoma Cohort.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jul 22;8(7):e69026. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0069026. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0069026](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mitchell G; Ballinger ML; Wong S; Hewitt C; James P; Young MA; Cipponi A; Pang T; Goode DL; Dobrovic A; Thomas DM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cancer Medicine, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia ; Sir Peter MacCallum Department of Oncology, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are a key feature of Li-Fraumeni and related syndromes (LFS/LFL), associated with germline TP53 mutations. Current penetrance estimates for TP53 mutations are subject to significant ascertainment bias. The International Sarcoma Kindred Study is a clinic-based, prospective cohort of adult-onset sarcoma cases, without regard to family

history. The entire cohort was screened for mutations in TP53 using high-resolution melting analysis and Sanger sequencing, and multiplex-ligation-dependent probe amplification and targeted massively parallel sequencing for copy number changes. Pathogenic TP53 mutations were detected in blood DNA of 20/559 sarcoma probands (3.6%); 17 were germline and 3 appeared to be somatically acquired. Of the germline carriers, one appeared to be mosaic, detectable in the tumor and blood, but not epithelial tissues. Germline mutation carriers were more likely to have multiple cancers (47% vs 15% for non-carriers, $P = 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$), and earlier cancer onset (33 vs 48 years, $P = 1.19 \times 10^{-3}$). The median survival of mutation carriers following first cancer diagnosis was not significantly different from non-carriers. Only 10/17 (59%) pedigrees met classical or Chompret criteria for LFS. In summary, germline TP53 mutations are not rare in adult patients with sarcoma, with implications for screening, surveillance, treatment and genetic counselling of carriers and family members.

[593]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Kaposi's Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus ORF57 Protein: Exploiting All Stages of Viral mRNA Processing.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Viruses. 2013 Jul 26;5(8):1901-23. doi: 10.3390/v5081901.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3390/v5081901](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schumann S; Jackson BR; Baquero-Perez B; Whitehouse A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Molecular and Cellular Biology, and Astbury Centre for Structural Molecular Biology, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK. a.whitehouse@leeds.ac.uk.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Nuclear mRNA export is a highly complex and regulated process in cells. Cellular transcripts must undergo successful maturation processes, including splicing, 5'-, and 3'-end processing, which are essential for assembly of an export competent ribonucleoprotein particle. Many viruses replicate in the nucleus of the host cell and require cellular mRNA export factors to efficiently export viral transcripts. However, some viral mRNAs undergo aberrant mRNA processing, thus prompting the viruses to express their own specific mRNA export proteins to facilitate efficient export of viral transcripts and allowing translation in the cytoplasm. This review will focus on the Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus ORF57 protein, a multifunctional protein involved in all stages of viral mRNA processing and that is essential for virus replication. Using the example of ORF57, we will describe cellular bulk mRNA export pathways and highlight their distinct features, before exploring how the virus has evolved to exploit these mechanisms.

[594]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pathologic fracture does not influence prognosis in stage IIB osteosarcoma: a case-control study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Jun 24;11:148. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-148.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1477-7819-11-148](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zuo D; Zheng L; Sun W; Hua Y; Cai Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Musculoskeletal Oncology Center, Shanghai 10th People's Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200072, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: This study tested the implication of pathologic fractures on the prognosis in stage IIB osteosarcoma. METHODS: A single center retrospective evaluation of clinical management and oncologic outcome was conducted with 15 pathological fracture patients (M:F = 10:5; age: mean 23.2, range 12-42) and 50 non-fracture patients between April 2002 and December 2010. These stage IIB osteosarcoma patients were matched for age, tumor site (femur, tibia, and humerus), and osteosarcoma subtype (i.e., control patients with osteosarcoma in the same sites as the fracture patients). All osteosarcoma patients with pathological fractures underwent brace or cast immobilization, adjuvant chemotherapy, and limb salvage surgery or amputation. Musculoskeletal Tumor Society (MSTS) functional scores were assessed. The mean follow-up time was 34.7 months (range, 8-47 months). RESULTS: Following limb salvage surgery, no statistical differences were observed in major complications (fracture = 20.0%, control = 12.0%, P = 0.43) or local recurrence complications (fracture = 26.7%, control = 14.0%, P = 0.25). Overall 3-year survival rates of the fracture and control groups (66.7% and 75.3%, respectively) were not statistically different (P = 0.5190). Three-year disease-free survival rates of the fracture and control groups were 53.3% and 66.5%, respectively (P = 0.25). CONCLUSIONS: Pathologic fracture was not a prognostic indicator of recurrence or overall survival in localized osteosarcoma patients. Limb salvage can be achieved by and maintaining adequate surgical margins and applying adjuvant chemotherapy.

[595]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ovarian carcinosarcoma: effects of cytoreductive status and platinum-based chemotherapy on survival.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Obstet Gynecol Int. 2013;2013:490508. doi: 10.1155/2013/490508. Epub 2013 May 27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/490508](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jernigan AM; Fader AN; Nutter B; Rose P; Tseng JH; Escobar PF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1800 Orleans Street, Baltimore, MD 21287, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Objective. To define survival patterns of women with ovarian carcinosarcoma based on patient, tumor, and treatment characteristics. Methods/Materials. A single-institution, retrospective analysis of women diagnosed with ovarian carcinosarcoma from February 1993 to May 2009 was performed. Survival was analyzed with Cox proportional hazards ratios and Kaplan Meier tests. Results. Forty-seven cases of primary ovarian carcinosarcoma were identified. Age conveyed an HR 3.28 (95% CI 1.51-7.11, P = 0.003) for death. Compared to Stages I-II, Stage III carried an HR for death of 4.75 (95% CI 1.16-19.4, P = 0.03) and Stage IV disease an HR of 9.13 (95% CI 1.76-47.45, P = 0.009). Compared to those with microscopic residual, women with >1 cm diameter of residual disease after primary cytoreductive surgery had an HR for death of 4.71 (95% CI 1.84-12.09, P = 0.001). At analysis, 59.1% of those who received platinum-based chemotherapy were alive, compared to 23.1% of those who received nonplatinum-based chemotherapy (P = 0.08). Conclusions. Age, stage, and cytoreduction to no gross residual disease are associated with improved survival in women with ovarian carcinosarcoma. Complete surgical cytoreduction should be the goal of surgical management when possible, but the ideal adjuvant treatment regimen remains unclear.

[596]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Calcified, minimally Fat-contained angiomyolipoma clinically indistinguishable from a renal cell carcinoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMC Nephrol. 2013 Jul 22;14:160. doi: 10.1186/1471-2369-14-160.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1471-2369-14-160](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen CL; Tang SH; Wu ST; Meng E; Tsao CW; Sun GH; Yu DS; Chang SY; Cha TL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Urology, Department of Surgery, Tri-Service General Hospital, No,325, Section 2, Cheng-Kung Road, Taipei 114, Taiwan, R,O,C. tlcha@mail.ndmctsg.edu.tw.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Angiomyolipomas are benign tumors of the kidney. Typical angiomyolipomas are usually recognized by identifying fat components before any intervention. On the contrary, solid renal masses without evident fatty components but containing calcifications on the computed tomography scan are suspicious for malignancy. However, as in this rare case, rules of diagnostic imaging are of exceptions. CASE PRESENTATION: A 40-year-old man presented with left flank pain. The plain X-ray showed multiple coarse calcifications of 4.0 x 3.2 cm in diameter on the left upper quadrant abdomen. Computed tomography scan further revealed a solid renal mass and inside the mass there were calcifications. The size of the tumor was 5.6 x 5.5 x 6.3 cm. We performed a radical nephrectomy, and the histopathology showed a minimally fat-contained angiomyolipoma of multiple calcifications. The patient

was free of recurrence or metastases after a follow-up period of 3 years.
CONCLUSION: An angiomyolipoma containing calcification is rare. An angiomyolipoma with minimal fat concomitant with calcifications is an even rarer presentation. It is very difficult to differentiate a minimal-fat angiomyolipoma with calcifications from a renal cell carcinoma preoperatively. In such a circumstance, a well-planned partial nephrectomy may be optimal for the patient, regardless of the tumor size.

[597]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intraosseous myofibroma of mandible: A rarity of jaws: With clinical, radiological, histopathological and immunohistochemical features.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 Jan;17(1):121-5. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.110703.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-](#)

[029X.110703](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sundaravel S; Anuthama K; Prasad H; Sherlin HJ; Ilayaraja V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon, Subbaraj Polyclinic, 23, Lakshmpuram, 6th street, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myofibroma is an uncommon benign mesenchymal neoplasm composed of myofibroblasts, but it can be confused with more aggressive spindle cell tumors. Solitary myofibroma is common in soft tissues of head and neck, but rare in the jaw bones with only 38 cases of central myofibroma of mandible reported in English medical literature. When encountered in the jaws, lesions exhibit clinical and radiographic features suggestive of odontogenic cysts/tumors or other neoplastic conditions. We hereby present the 39(th) case of intraosseous myofibroma of the mandible which had been reported to our institution. A 16-year-old male reported with a chief complaint of swelling in the right side of face. Intraorally there was a firm, nontender swelling in the right buccal aspect of the mandible. Radiologically the lesion was osteolytic, destroying the buccal cortical plate. Histologically, characteristic biphasic pattern of myofibroma was noticed. Immunoreactivity was positive for vimentin and alphaSMA but negative for desmin, thus confirming our diagnosis. The patient was treated by local-wide surgical excision of the lesion. A 3-year follow-up revealed no signs of recurrence. Occurrence of myofibroma involving the jaw bones is common in the younger age groups and represents a unique diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. Differentiating this lesion from other benign and malignant neoplasms is crucial in deciding between a radical and a conservative treatment approach.

[598]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical and radiological pictures of two newborn babies with manifestations of chondrodysplasia punctata and review of available literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pol J Radiol. 2013 Apr;78(2):57-64. doi: 10.12659/PJR.883947.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [12659/PJR.883947](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jurkiewicz E; Marcinska B; Bothur-Nowacka J; Dobrzanska A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Imaging Diagnostics, Children's Health Memorial Institute, Warsaw, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Chondrodysplasia punctata (CDP) is a rare, heterogeneous congenital skeletal dysplasia, characterized by punctate or dot-like calcium deposits in cartilage observed on neonatal radiograms. A number of inborn metabolic diseases are associated with CDP, including peroxisomal and cholesterol biosynthesis dysfunction and other inborn errors of metabolism such as: mucopolysaccharidosis type III, GM1 gangliosidosis. CDP is also related to disruption of vitamin K-dependent metabolism, causing secondary effects on the embryo, as well as fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), chromosomal abnormalities that include trisomies 18 and 21, Turner syndrome. CASE REPORT: This article presents clinical data and diagnostic imaging findings of two newborn babies with chondrodysplasia punctata. Children presented with skeletal and cartilage anomalies, dysmorphic facial feature, muscles tone abnormalities, skin changes and breathing difficulties. One of the patients demonstrated critical stenosis of spinal canal with anterior subluxation of C1 vertebra relative to C2. The aim of this article is to present cases and briefly describe current knowledge on etiopathogenesis as well as radiological and clinical symptoms of diseases coexisting with CDP. CONCLUSIONS: Radiological diagnostic imaging allows for visualization of punctate focal mineralization in bone epiphyses during neonatal age and infancy. Determining the etiology of chondrodysplasia punctata requires performing various basic as well as additional examinations, including genetic studies.

[599]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumours of the stomach: Cytological and immunocytochemical diagnostic features of two cases diagnosed by endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1862-1866. Epub 2013 Apr 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1296](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Todaro P; Crino SF; Pallio S; Fazzari C; Consolo P; Tuccari G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Human Pathology, University of Messina, University-Hospital Health Network 'Polyclinic G. Martino', Messina I-98125, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The present study reports the diagnostic utility of endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration (EUS-FNAC) in two patients affected by gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs) of the stomach. Clinically, the patients demonstrated skin pallor, melena, gastric discomfort and pain that had lasted three days or weeks. The cytological findings are discussed; these were strongly supported by immunocytochemical procedures that were performed on cell blocks and further confirmed following post-surgical histopathological examination. The crucial aim of GIST management is to determine a correct diagnosis in early-phase disease in order to realize an adequate curative surgical resection before the tumour becomes unresectable or metastatic. Moreover, a correct pre-surgical differential diagnosis of GISTs from other mesenchymal neoplasms may be easily made by EUS-FNAC, supported by cytological and immunocytochemical features.

[600]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors of the central nervous system that express anaplastic lymphoma kinase have a high recurrence rate.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Neurol Int. 2013 May 28;4:70. doi: 10.4103/2152-7806.112614. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2152-7806.112614](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Denis DJ; Elayoubi K; Weil AG; Berthelet F; Bojanowski MW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Division of Neurosurgery, Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montreal, Hopital Notre-Dame, Montreal, QC, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs) of the central nervous system (CNS) are rare entities with diverse histopathological features and varying propensities to recur. CASE DESCRIPTION: A 26 year-old male with an IMT of the CNS of the left tentorium had tumor progression 2 months after partial surgical resection. Histopathological studies confirmed expression of ALK. Macroscopic total resection was performed followed by radiotherapy. A recurrence occurred 20 months after the second surgery that necessitate reoperation. Including the present case, we identified 30 cases of IMT of the CNS corresponding to our search criteria in the literature. The extent of resection was reported in 26 of these cases. Gross total resection was done in 75% of ALK-positive and in 61% of ALK-negative cases. Recurrence rate after gross total resection for ALK-positive and ALK-negative cases was 33% and 9%, respectively. Every recurrence in ALK-positive patients occurred within 2 years after surgery. CONCLUSION: IMT of the CNS are a heterogeneous group of tumors and the treatment of choice is complete surgical resection. Because of the high recurrence rate reported for IMT of the CNS expressing ALK, a closed follow-up

is recommended. When faced with an early recurrence, a surgical resection followed by radiotherapy may be advised.

[601]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Structural and Functional Studies of FKHR-PAX3, a Reciprocal Fusion Gene of the t(2;13) Chromosomal Translocation in Alveolar Rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 14;8(6):e68065. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0068065. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0068065

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hu Q; Yuan Y; Wang C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center for Molecular Biology of Oral Diseases, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (ARMS) is an aggressive pediatric cancer of skeletal muscle. More than 70% of ARMS tumors carry balanced t(2;13) chromosomal translocation that leads to the production of two novel fusion genes, PAX3-FKHR and FKHR-PAX3. While the PAX3-FKHR gene has been intensely studied, the reciprocal FKHR-PAX3 gene has rarely been described. We report here the cloning and functional characterization of the FKHR-PAX3 gene as the first step towards a better understanding of its potential impact on ARMS biology. From RH30 ARMS cells, we detected and isolated three versions of FKHR-PAX3 cDNAs whose C-terminal sequences corresponded to PAX3c, PAX3d, and PAX3e isoforms. Unlike the nuclear-specific localization of PAX3-FKHR, the reciprocal FKHR-PAX3 proteins stayed predominantly in the cytoplasm. FKHR-PAX3 potently inhibited myogenesis in both non-transformed myoblast cells and ARMS cells. We showed that FKHR-PAX3 was not a classic oncogene but could act as a facilitator in oncogenic pathways by stabilizing PAX3-FKHR expression, enhancing cell proliferation, clonogenicity, anchorage-independent growth, and matrix adhesion in vitro, and accelerating the onset of tumor formation in xenograft mouse model in vivo. In addition to these pro-oncogenic behaviors, FKHR-PAX3 also negatively affected cell migration and invasion in vitro and lung metastasis in vivo. Taken together, these functional characteristics suggested that FKHR-PAX3 might have a critical role in the early stage of ARMS development.

[602]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma of the upper jaw: Report of a rare case with long-term follow-up.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dent Res J (Isfahan). 2013 Jan;10(1):112-5. doi: 10.4103/1735-3327.111812.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/1735-3327.111812](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Khalili M; Shakib PA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (AFS) is a rare malignant mixed odontogenic tumor which is usually considered as the malignant counterpart of ameloblastic fibroma. Only mesenchymal component represents sarcomatous alterations and ameloblast-like epithelial nest remains bland in AFS. Here, we report a case of AFS in a 26-year-old man in the maxilla, which was regarded as an uncommon location for this tumor. After 2 years follow up, no evidence of recurrence was noted. We also emphasize on comprehensive clinical, radiographic, and histopathologic evaluation of such patients rather than immunohistochemical staining to make an accurate diagnosis.

[603]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Long-term follow-up of a hip joint osteoblastoma after intralesional curettage and cement packing: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc. 2013;47(3):218-22.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gunel U; Daglar B; Gunel N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Numune Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey.

ugurgunelort@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This article reports a case of intraarticularly expanding benign osteoblastoma of the acetabulum caused femoral head destruction by impingement in a 17-year-old male that was diagnosed for two years from the onset of symptoms. As a treatment, by surgical dislocation of the hip joint, polymethyl-methacrylate was packed inside the gap of the acetabular site after intralesional wide curettage. Femoral head remodeling was observed without recurrence after ten years follow-up.

[604]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Left atrial myxoma in a child: a challenging diagnosis of a rare lesion.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Pediatr Congenit Heart Surg. 2013 Apr 1;4(2):220-2. doi: 10.1177/2150135112473124.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/2150135112473124](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sernich S; Chauhan A; Singh D; Fuchs H; Caspi J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Louisiana State University and Children's Hospital, New Orleans, LA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An eight-year-old child presented with congestive heart failure, blurred vision, and unexplained constitutional symptoms. An echocardiogram demonstrated a giant left atrial mass that obstructed the mitral valve inflow. After excision of the myxoma, the patient had an uneventful recovery.

[605]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Thoracic t(9;22)-Positive Granulocytic Sarcoma as Initial Presentation of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk. 2013 Jun 10. pii: S2152-2650(13)00150-X. doi: 10.1016/j.clml.2013.04.012.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.clml.2013.04.012

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mitchell M; Itani D; Gerber J; Ghosh N; Gojo I; Zeidan A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom.

[606]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoma Virus Protein M029 Is a Dual Function Immunomodulator that Inhibits PKR and Also Conscripts RHA/DHX9 to Promote Expanded Host Tropism and Viral Replication.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS Pathog. 2013 Jul;9(7):e1003465. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1003465. Epub 2013 Jul 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.ppat.1003465

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rahman MM; Liu J; Chan WM; Rothenburg S; McFadden G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxoma virus (MYXV)-encoded protein M029 is a member of the poxvirus E3 family of dsRNA-binding proteins that antagonize the cellular interferon signaling pathways. In order to investigate additional functions of M029, we have constructed a series of targeted M029-minus (vMyx-M029KO and vMyx-M029ID) and V5-tagged M029 MYXV. We found that M029 plays a pivotal role in determining the cellular tropism of MYXV in all mammalian cells tested. The M029-minus viruses were able to replicate only in engineered cell lines that stably express a complementing protein, such as vaccinia E3, but underwent abortive or abated infection in all other tested mammalian cell lines. The M029-minus viruses were dramatically attenuated in susceptible host European rabbits and caused no observable signs of myxomatosis. Using V5-tagged M029 virus, we observed that M029 expressed as an early viral protein is localized in both the nuclear and cytosolic

compartments in virus-infected cells, and is also incorporated into virions. Using proteomic approaches, we have identified Protein Kinase R (PKR) and RNA helicase A (RHA)/DHX9 as two cellular binding partners of M029 protein. In virus-infected cells, M029 interacts with PKR in a dsRNA-dependent manner, while binding with DHX9 was not dependent on dsRNA. Significantly, PKR knockdown in human cells rescued the replication defect of the M029-knockout viruses. Unexpectedly, this rescue of M029-minus virus replication by PKR depletion could then be reversed by RHA/DHX9 knockdown in human monocytic THP1 cells. This indicates that M029 not only inhibits generic PKR anti-viral pathways, but also binds and conscripts RHA/DHX9 as a pro-viral effector to promote virus replication in THP1 cells. Thus, M029 is a critical host range and virulence factor for MYXV that is required for replication in all mammalian cells by antagonizing PKR-mediated anti-viral functions, and also conscripts pro-viral RHA/DHX9 to promote viral replication specifically in myeloid cells.

[607]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual case of metastasis of a pulmonary undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma to the right ventricle: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jun 27;7(1):165. doi: 10.1186/1752-1947-7-165.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1752-1947-7-165](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu G; Shi X; Shao G

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma is defined as a pleomorphic high-grade sarcoma whose line of differentiation cannot be determined. These tumors constitute less than 5% of all sarcomas in adults. Cardiac neoplasms are rare, and most are metastatic in origin. More than one-third of cardiac metastases originate from lung cancer. Symptoms of cardiac neoplasms usually appear late in the course of the disease and are often ignored because of the more severe effects of the primary malignancy or its therapy. We present the case of a patient with undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the lung presenting with symptomatic right-heart failure secondary to cardiac metastasis. The purpose of this report is to present this unusual case. CASE PRESENTATION: Our patient was a 59-year-old Chinese woman with symptomatic metastasis of an undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the lung to the right ventricle. She had a history of a stage IV, pulmonary, undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma that had been successfully treated with chemotherapy and radiotherapy 4 years ago. A complete response was obtained, and she was in remission until the cardiac

metastasis. She underwent surgical excision of the cardiac mass because it caused dyspnea and posed a high risk of sudden death, pulmonary embolism or tricuspid obstruction. Histopathological and immunohistochemical examinations of the surgical specimen established the diagnosis of undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma and confirmed that the cardiac tumor was a metastasis from the lung. CONCLUSIONS: In patients who have known metastatic neoplasms and present with cardiac manifestations, whether detected during history taking or physical examination, the clinician should be alert to the possibility of cardiac metastases. In patients with cardiac metastases, the therapeutic alternatives are limited to palliative treatment of symptoms and chemotherapy. In some patients, surgery can be used to relieve symptoms. We have reported the first case of symptomatic cardiac metastases from an undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the lung. Our patient underwent surgical resection, and her symptoms improved significantly. This case is unique because it is the only reported case of undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the lung which metastasized to the heart, and in which symptomatic improvement was effectively obtained with surgical resection.

[608]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pivotal regulatory network and genes in osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Med Sci. 2013 Jun 20;9(3):569-75. doi: 10.5114/aoms.2012.30956. Epub 2012 Oct 8.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5114/aoms.2012.30956](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Luo Y; Deng Z; Chen J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Spine Surgery, Xiangya Hospital, Central-South University, Changsha, Hunan, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Understanding the transcriptional regulatory networks that map out the coordinated responses of transcription factors and target genes would represent a significant advance in the analysis of osteosarcoma, a common primary bone malignancy. The objective of our study was to interpret the mechanisms of osteosarcoma through the regulation network construction. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Using GSE14359 datasets downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus data, we first screened the differentially expressed genes in osteosarcoma. We explored the regulation relationship between transcription factors and target genes using Cytoscape. The underlying molecular mechanisms of these crucial target genes were investigated by Gene Ontology function and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes pathway enrichment analysis. RESULTS: A total of 1836 differentially expressed were identified and 98 regulatory relationships were constructed between 32 transcription factors and their 60 differentially expressed target genes. Furthermore, BCL2-like 1 (BCL2L1), tumor protein p53 (TP53), v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (avian) (RELA), interleukin 6 (IL6), retinoic acid receptor, alpha (RARA), nuclear factor I/C (CCAAT-binding

transcription factor) (NFIC), and CCAAT/enhancer binding protein, beta (CEBPB) formed a small pivotal network, in which IL-6 could be regulated by TP53, NFIC, RARA, and CEBPB, but BCL2L1 may be only regulated by TP53 and RELA. These genes had been demonstrated to be involved in osteosarcoma progression via various biological processes and pathways, including regulation of cell apoptosis, proliferation, antigen processing and presentation pathway, and phosphatidylinositol signaling system. CONCLUSIONS: In general, we have obtained a regulatory network and several pathways that may play important roles in osteosarcoma, identified several pivotal genes in osteosarcoma, and predicted several potential key genes for osteosarcoma.

[609]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mesenchymal stem cell transformation and sarcoma genesis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Sarcoma Res. 2013 Jul 23;3(1):10. doi: 10.1186/2045-3329-3-10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/2045-3329-3-10](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xiao W; Mohseny AB; Hogendoorn PC; Cleton-Jansen AM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Leiden University Medical Center, Albinusdreef 2, Leiden, 2333ZA, the Netherlands. A.M.Cleton-Jansen@lumc.nl.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - MSCs are hypothesized to potentially give rise to sarcomas after transformation and therefore serve as a good model to study sarcomagenesis. Both spontaneous and induced transformation of MSCs have been reported, however, spontaneous transformation has only been convincingly shown in mouse MSCs while induced transformation has been demonstrated in both mouse and human MSCs. Transformed MSCs of both species can give rise to pleomorphic sarcomas after transplantation into mice, indicating the potential MSC origin of so-called non-translocation induced sarcomas. Comparison of expression profiles and differentiation capacities between MSCs and sarcoma cells further supports this. Deregulation of P53-Retinoblastoma-, PI3K-AKT-and MAPK pathways has been implicated in transformation of MSCs. MSCs have also been indicated as cell of origin in several types of chromosomal translocation associated sarcomas. In mouse models the generated sarcoma type depends on amongst others the tissue origin of the MSCs, the targeted pathways and genes and the differentiation commitment status of MSCs. While some insights are glowing, it is clear that more studies are needed to thoroughly understand the molecular mechanism of sarcomagenesis from MSCs and mechanisms determining the sarcoma type, which will potentially give directions for targeted therapies.

[610]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Selecting Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor with Secondary KIT Activation-Loop Domain Mutations.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 20;8(6):e65762. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0065762. Print 2013.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0065762](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hsueh YS; Lin CL; Chiang NJ; Yen CC; Li CF; Shan YS; Ko CH; Shih NY; Wang LM; Chen TS; Chen LT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - National Institute of Cancer Research, National Health Research Institutes, Tainan, Taiwan ; Institute of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST), a KIT oncogene-driven tumor, on imatinib mesylate (IM) treatment may develop secondary KIT mutations to confer IM-resistant phenotype. Second-line sunitinib malate (SU) therapy is largely ineffective for IM-resistant GISTs with secondary exon 17 (activation-loop domain) mutations. We established an in vitro cell-based platform consisting of a series of COS-1 cells expressing KIT cDNA constructs encoding common primary+/-secondary mutations observed in GISTs, to compare the activity of several commercially available tyrosine kinase inhibitors on inhibiting the phosphorylation of mutant KIT proteins at their clinically achievable plasma steady-state concentration (C_{ss}). The inhibitory efficacies on KIT exon 11/17 mutants were further validated by growth inhibition assay on GIST48 cells, and underlying molecular-structure mechanisms were investigated by molecular modeling. Our results showed that SU more effectively inhibited mutant KIT with secondary exon 13 or 14 mutations than those with secondary exon 17 mutations, as clinically indicated. On contrary, at individual C_{ss}, nilotinib and sorafenib more profoundly inhibited the phosphorylation of KIT with secondary exon 17 mutations and the growth of GIST48 cells than IM, SU, and dasatinib. Molecular modeling analysis showed fragment deletion of exon 11 and point mutation on exon 17 would lead to a shift of KIT conformational equilibrium toward active form, for which nilotinib and sorafenib bound more stably than IM and SU. In current preclinical study, nilotinib and sorafenib are more active in IM-resistant GISTs with secondary exon 17 mutation than SU that deserve further clinical investigation.

[611]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ki-67 and CD100 immunohistochemical expression is associated with local recurrence and poor prognosis in soft tissue sarcomas, respectively.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 May;5(5):1527-1535. Epub 2013 Mar 5.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1226](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Campos M; DE Campos SG; Ribeiro GG; Eguchi FC; Silva SR; DE Oliveira CZ; DA Costa AM; Curcelli EC; Nunes MC; Penna V; Longatto-Filho A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Molecular Oncology Research Center, Barretos Cancer Hospital, Pio XII Foundation, Barretos 14780-000;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Soft tissue sarcomas (STSs) are a heterogeneous group of mesenchymal tumors of >50 subtypes. However, STSs represent <1% of types of cancer. Despite this low frequency, the disease is aggressive and treatment, when possible, is based on traditional chemotherapies. A number of cases of resistance to adjuvant therapies have been reported. Metastases are commonly identified in STS patients during diagnosis and the development of effective clinical parameters is crucial for correct management of the disease. The use of biological markers in cancer is a useful tool to determine patient prognosis. Ki-67 is a protein marker for proliferation of somatic cells and is widely used in prognostic studies of various types of tumor, including STSs. Cluster of differentiation 100 (CD100) is a member of the semaphorin family. The family was initially described as axon guidance molecules important for angiogenesis, organogenesis, apoptosis and neoplasia. CD100 was previously utilized as a prognostic factor in tumors and also in STSs. In the present study, protein expression of Ki-67 and CD100 was analyzed by immunohistochemistry in samples of STS patients of the Barretos Cancer Hospital (Barretos, Brazil) to establish prognostic criteria of the disease. Results demonstrate a correlation between CD100 expression and poor prognosis, consistent with a previous study. Moreover, the expression of Ki-67 was identified to correlate with presence of local or locoregional recurrence. To the best of our knowledge, no large casuistic study has revealed this correlation between Ki-67 and local recurrence in STSs. The use of Ki-67 and CD100 as markers in clinical pathological analysis may be suitable as a prognostic criterion in disease progression.

[612]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic significance of CD155 mRNA expression in soft tissue sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1771-1776. Epub 2013 Apr 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1280](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Atsumi S; Matsumine A; Toyoda H; Niimi R; Iino T; Sudo A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Orthopedic Surgery, Mie University Graduate School of Medicine, Tsu, Mie 514-8507, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - CD155 was initially identified as a receptor for poliovirus. Several studies have demonstrated that CD155 overexpression in cancer cells is significant in their migration, invasion, proliferation and metastasis. The objective of the present study was to investigate the correlation

between CD155 expression and the clinical aggressiveness of soft tissue tumors. The CD155 expression levels in 43 surgically-resected soft tissue tumors were evaluated using the quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The clinicopathological factors affecting the expression levels of CD155 mRNA were investigated and the association between the expression levels of CD155 and patient prognosis was identified. The CD155 expression level was not correlated with the patient gender, site of the primary tumor, tumor depth, tumor size or presence of distant metastasis at presentation, but was correlated with patient age (Fisher's exact test). The local recurrence-free survival rate for patients with a high CD155 expression level was observed to be significantly poorer compared with that of patients with low CD155 expression levels ($P=0.0401$). Moreover, a multivariate analysis indicated that a high CD155 expression level was an independent adverse prognostic factor for local recurrence-free survival (hazard ratio, 6.369; $P=0.0328$). The present study therefore suggests that the expression level of CD155 is a useful marker for predicting the local recurrence of soft tissue tumors.

[613]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of dedifferentiated liposarcoma showing a biphasic pattern on 2-deoxy-2-f(18)-fluoro-d-glucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rare Tumors. 2013 Jun 3;5(2):95-7. doi: 10.4081/rt.2013.e26. Print 2013 Apr 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4081/rt.2013.e26](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hoshi M; Oebisu N; Takada J; Wakasa K; Nakamura H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Orthopedic Surgery.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - ABSTRACT: Integrated 2-deoxy-2-F(18)-fluoro-D-glucose positron emission tomography combined with computed tomography (FDG-PET/CT) has been used in the field of soft tissue sarcoma. We report an 81-year-old man with dedifferentiated liposarcoma in the left thigh, which was composed of well-differentiated liposarcoma and pleomorphic malignant fibrous histiocytoma. As well as other radiological modalities, FDG-PET was able to demonstrate a biphasic signal pattern composed of well-differentiated liposarcoma and dedifferentiated area, being consistent with the histological grade of malignancy.

[614]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intranodal palisaded myofibroblastoma: a case report and an update on etiopathogenesis and differential diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):295-8. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113395.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-1482.113395](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sarma NH; Arora KS; Varalaxmi KP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Rural Development Trust Hospital, Bathalapalle, Andhra Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Intra-nodal palisaded myofibroblastoma (IPM) is a rare benign lymph node mesenchymal tumor. It presents as a slow growing, painless nodular mass confined mostly to the inguinal area. Histologically, it shows palisading spindle cells, hemorrhages, hemosiderin laden macrophages, and amianthoid fibers, almost totally replacing the lymph node. Recent genetic evidence supports viral etiology. A case of IPM occurring in a 25-year-old woman is presented and the differential diagnosis of this lesion is discussed. IPM occurs between 4 th and 6 th decade of life, male to female ratio is 2:1 and the inguinal region is the commonest location. Origin of this tumor is from myofibroblasts or smooth muscle fibers. Though benign, morphologically it can be confused with malignant tumors like Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, and leiomyosarcoma. Prognosis is excellent and surgical excision is the only needed treatment. There are no reports of malignant transformation though an occasional case has recurred.

[615]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MDM2 Amplification and PI3KCA Mutation in a Case of Sclerosing Rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:520858. doi: 10.1155/2013/520858. Epub 2013 May 20.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/520858](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kikuchi K; Wettach GR; Ryan CW; Hung A; Hooper JE; Beadling C; Warrick A; Corless CL; Olson SB; Keller C; Mansoor A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pediatric Cancer Biology Program, Department of Pediatrics, Pape Family Pediatric Research Institute, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road, Mail Code L321, Portland, OR 97239-3098, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A rare sclerosing variant of rhabdomyosarcoma characterized by prominent hyalinization and pseudovascular pattern has recently been described as a subtype biologically distinct from embryonal, alveolar, and pleomorphic forms. We present cytogenetic and molecular findings as well as experimental studies of an unusual case of sclerosing rhabdomyosarcoma. The primary lesion arose within the plantar subcutaneous tissue of the left foot of an otherwise healthy 23-year-old male who eventually developed pulmonary nodules despite systemic chemotherapy. Two genetic abnormalities identified in surgical and/or autopsy samples of the tumor were introduced into 10T1/2 murine fibroblasts to determine whether these genetic changes cooperatively facilitated transformation and growth. Cytogenetic

analysis revealed a complex abnormal hyperdiploid clone, and MDM2 gene amplification was confirmed by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Cancer gene mutation screening using a combination of multiplexed PCR and mass spectroscopy revealed a PIK3CA exon 20 H1047R mutation in the primary tumor, lung metastasis, and liver metastasis. However, this mutation was not cooperative with MDM2 overexpression in experimental assays for transformation or growth. Nevertheless, MDM2 and PIK3CA are genes worthy of further investigation in patients with sclerosing rhabdomyosarcoma and might be considered in the enrollment of these patients into clinical trials of targeted therapeutics.

[616]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Succinate dehydrogenase deficiency in pediatric and adult gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 May 17;3:117. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2013.00117. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3389/fonc.2013.00117](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Belinsky MG; Rink L; von Mehren M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Fox Chase Cancer Center Philadelphia, PA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) in adults are generally driven by somatic gain-of-function mutations in KIT or PDGFRA, and biological therapies targeted to these receptor tyrosine kinases comprise part of the treatment regimen for metastatic and inoperable GISTs. A minority (10-15%) of GISTs in adults, along with approximately 85% of pediatric GISTs, lacks oncogenic mutations in KIT and PDGFRA. Not surprisingly these wild type (WT) GISTs respond poorly to kinase inhibitor therapy. A subset of WT GISTs shares a set of distinguishing clinical and pathological features, and a flurry of recent reports has convincingly demonstrated shared molecular characteristics. These GISTs have a distinct transcriptional profile including over-expression of the insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor, and exhibit deficiency in the succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) enzyme complex. The latter is often but not always linked to bi-allelic inactivation of SDH subunit genes, particularly SDHA. This review will summarize the molecular, pathological, and clinical connections that link this group of SDH-deficient neoplasms, and offer a view toward understanding the underlying biology of the disease and the therapeutic challenges implicit to this biology.

[617]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mediastinal lipoblastoma: unexpected finding of a chest infection.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+]3s
<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 3;2013. pii: bcr2013009879. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009879.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009879

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hanafiah M; Noryati M; Arni T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, MARA University of Technology, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia. mhanafiah8804@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 2-year-old boy was presented with symptoms of chest infection. The chest radiograph showed a large mediastinal mass, which led to further investigations including biopsy of the tumour. Histopathological analysis revealed a diagnosis of lipoblastoma. We highlight the imaging appearance of the lesion. Although histopathological analysis is required for the confirmation of the diagnosis, cross-sectional imaging is useful in evaluating the extent of the tumour for surgical planning.

[618]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Exacerbation and remission of pulmonary micronodules with lymphangiomyomatosis around the time of childbirth.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Jpn J Radiol. 2013 Jun 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1007/s11604-013-0221-9

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ogawa R; Miyagawa M; Ide K; Akamune A; Ohtsuki Y; Mochizuki T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Radiology, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Shitsukawa, Toon, Ehime, 791-0295, Japan, qq8y7cvd@tiara.ocn.ne.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of multifocal micronodular pneumocyte hyperplasia (MMPH), lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM) and angiomyolipoma (AML) in a 33-year-old woman with tuberous sclerosis complex referred to us during her first pregnancy. Computed tomography of the chest showed diffuse micronodules and cysts in both lungs. Compared to those before pregnancy, the number of micronodules increased evidently. We hypothesized the micronodules in both lungs were either LAM, MMPH, or a combination of the two. Bilateral renal AML also intensified. About one month after childbirth, LAM and renal AML decreased without treatment. Therefore, we observed that LAM and AML were affected by the pregnancy. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case report regarding the reversible alteration of LAM without treatment.

[619]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chondroblastoma of the distal femur resected through a small fenestra via computed tomography navigation and endoscopy: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jun 27;7(1):164. doi: 10.1186/1752-1947-7-164.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1752-1947-7-164](https://doi.org/10.1186/1752-1947-7-164)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miyazaki T; Uchida K; Yayama T; Nakajima H; Honjoh K; Itoh H; Oda Y; Baba H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Fukui, Matsuoka Shimoaizuki 23-3, Eiheiji, Fukui 910-1193, Japan. mtuyo@u-fukui.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Chondroblastoma is a benign bone tumor with a relatively high incidence in older children and adolescents during the period of active epiphyseal growth. It is generally regarded as a benign neoplasm, but sometimes it grows aggressively or recurs. To prevent recurrence, complete curettage is important; however, such an approach can be extremely difficult to perform precisely when the chondroblastoma arises deep in the epiphysis. In our patient's case, we used a computed tomography-based navigation system with registration technique involving skin marker fiducials and endoscopic curettage of the lesion. CASE PRESENTATION: A 16-year-old Japanese girl presented to our facility with left knee joint pain, which started nine months before her initial examination. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging studies of the left knee showed a radiolucent lesion with marginal sclerosis and lobular homogeneous hypo-intensity and hyper-intensity signals in the distal epiphysis of the left femoral epiphysis, carried through to the growth plate. To prevent recurrence of chondroblastoma and growth disturbance, we used a computed tomography-based navigation system with registration technique involving skin marker fiducials and endoscopic curettage of the lesion. Wide excision with total removal of the chondroblastoma in the distal femur often requires large exposure with associated drawbacks, where a wide excision near the growth plate can potentially lead to growth disturbance. Therefore, in an accessible location in the distal femur, endoscopic excision of chondroblastoma under navigation system guidance can be performed with minimal operative damage. CONCLUSIONS: In the setting of a benign intra-osseous lesion infiltrating the growth plate, arthroscopic retrieval or excision under a computed tomography-based navigation system should be considered before proceeding with open surgery.

[620]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Phantom limb pain from spinal sarcoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PM R. 2013 Jul;5(7):629-32. doi: 10.1016/j.pmrj.2013.03.022.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.pmrj.2013.03.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmrj.2013.03.022)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cruz E; Dangaria HT

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA().

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Phantom limb pain is a frequent sequela of amputation. A high prevalence of residual limb pain and back pain also exists among amputees. We present a case of a new-onset severe phantom limb pain resulting from a metastatic spinal mass in an 81-year-old patient with a history of malignant sarcoma and an old hip disarticulation amputation. The metastatic lesion, upon imaging, was found to involve the L3 vertebra and caused moderate compression of the thecal sac on the right and severe right lateral recess stenosis. After the mass was resected, the patient's phantom limb pain resolved. Our case report demonstrates that spinal metastatic pathologies may be a cause of phantom limb pain and should be included in the differential diagnosis of new-onset phantom limb pain or a change in phantom limb pain.

[621]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Imaging in the diagnosis of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Imaging Sci. 2013 Mar 22;3(Suppl 1):1. doi: 10.4103/2156-7514.109469. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2156-7514.109469](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mishra S; Praveena NM; Panigrahi RG; Gupta YM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, SCB Dental College, Cuttack, Odisha, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNA) is a rare, benign, highly vascular, and locally aggressive tumor that predominantly occurs in adolescent males. Usually, the presenting symptom is a painless nasal obstruction or epistaxis; however, other symptoms may develop depending on the size and extent of the tumor mass. Owing to the vascularity of the tumor, incisional biopsy is not attempted. The diagnosis is dependent on multiplanar imaging modalities like Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), and Angiography. These imaging modalities help in assessing the tumor mass, pre-operative embolization of the feeder vessel, and treatment planning. Usually, patients with JNA are diagnosed by otorhinolaryngologists, but here, we present a rare case of JNA reporting to the dental hospital due to a tender palatal swelling.

[622]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Occurrence of osteochondromatosis (multiple cartilaginous exostoses) in a domestic pig (*Sus scrofa domestica*).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vet Diagn Invest. 2013 Jul 11.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1040638713495545](https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638713495545)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - de Brot S; Grau-Roma L; Vidal E; Segales J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Veterinary Pathology, Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland (de Brot).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteochondromatosis is a condition in which multiple benign, cartilage-capped tumors arise from the surface of bones formed by endochondral ossification. The current report describes the presence of 4 prominent exophytic masses, measuring between 4 and 13 cm in diameter, arising from the surface of the ribs, and located within the thoracic cavity, in a 2-year-old female domestic pig (*Sus scrofa domestica*). Histological studies revealed that masses were well-differentiated, cartilage-capped proliferations with an orderly pattern of endochondral mineralization toward deeper areas. The observed gross and microscopic findings are characteristic of osteochondromatosis.

[623]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carcinosarcoma of the biliary system in a cat.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vet Diagn Invest. 2013 Jul 11.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1040638713495389](https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638713495389)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cavicchioli L; Ferro S; Callegari C; Auriemma E; Zini E; Zappulli V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Comparative Biomedicine and Food Sciences (Cavicchioli, Ferro, Zappulli), Padova University, Legnaro, Padova, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 12-year-old, mixed-breed domestic cat was diagnosed with a multicystic hepatic mass via ultrasonographic examination and computer tomography scan. The tumor associated with the left medial liver lobe, and connected by a thin stalk to the hilar region, was surgically removed. The mass was firm, encapsulated, mottled white to red black, multinodular, and cystic. Histologic diagnosis was carcinosarcoma supported by positive immunohistochemistry for cytokeratins and vimentin of atypical neoplastic cell populations. On the basis of morphology, the origin was considered to be in the biliary tract. Biliary carcinosarcoma is a rare neoplasm that occurs in people. The epidemiology and risk factors have not yet been determined, and the prognosis is poor except for cases in which curative resection is performed.

[624]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endobronchial metastasis in a dog with sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vet Diagn Invest. 2013 Jul;25(4):546-50. doi: 10.1177/1040638713493779. Epub 2013 Jun 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1040638713493779](https://doi.org/10.1177/1040638713493779)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Schaffer PA; Weishaar KM; Han S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Paula A. Schaffer, Colorado State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, 200 West Lake Street, 1644 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1644. pas@colostate.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 3-year-old neutered male Australian Shepherd mix dog presented with metastatic soft tissue sarcoma arising from a primary tumor in the left lumbar fascia. Two separate metastases to the lungs were characterized by neoplasia within bronchiolar walls, which caused obstruction of the bronchiolar lumina and atelectasis of adjacent alveoli, a characteristic feature of endobronchial metastasis. Neoplastic cells of the primary lumbar neoplasm, metastatic pulmonary lesions, and additional widespread metastatic masses identified postmortem were similarly immunoreactive for vimentin, but non-immunoreactive for cytokeratin, cluster of differentiation 18, synaptophysin, chromogranin, and desmin. The present report describes a naturally occurring case of endobronchial metastasis in a dog.

[625]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pelvic periprostatic symplastic leiomyoma: an unusual case necessitating a radical surgery.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):299-301. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113397.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-](https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-1482.113397)

[1482.113397](https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-1482.113397)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kathuria K; Menon S; Deodhar K; Bakshi G; Desai S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Mumbai, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Most pelvic smooth muscle tumors are believed to be malignant, leiomyomas are extremely rare; more so in male patients. Very few cases of symplastic leiomyomas have been described in males. We report an extremely unusual case of a soft tissue mass of periprostatic and periseminal vesicle region in a young adult, which necessitated a radical surgery. Histologically, tumor comprised of smooth muscle bundles with numerous bizarre tumor cells which were immunoreactive with smooth muscle actin (SMA), desmin and h-caldesmon. The diagnostic and treatment dilemmas of these unusual tumors are discussed.

[626]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Huge liposarcoma of esophagus resected by endoscopic submucosal dissection: case report with video.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Endosc. 2013 May;46(3):297-300. doi: 10.5946/ce.2013.46.3.297. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 5946/ce.2013.46.3.297](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yo I; Chung JW; Jeong MH; Lee JJ; An J; Kwon KA; Rim MY; Hahm KB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Internal Medicine, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, Gachon University of Medicine and Science, Incheon, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Liposarcoma is one of the most common soft tissue sarcomas occurring in adults, but it rarely occurs in the gastrointestinal tract and more uncommonly in the esophagus. To the best of our knowledge, there are only 19 reported cases of esophageal liposarcoma in the literature published in English language up to the year 2008, and they were all treated by surgical methods. Here, we report a case of primary liposarcoma of the esophagus which was treated with endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). ESD was well tolerated in this patient, suggesting that it may be a therapeutic option for primary esophageal sarcomas.

[627]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Small intracranial lipomas may be a frequent finding on computed tomography of the brain. A case series.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neuroradiol J. 2013 Feb;26(1):27-9. Epub 2013 Mar 8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gossner J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Radiology, Evangelisches Krankenhaus Gottingen-Weende; Gottingen, Germany.

johannesgossner@gmx.de

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Intracranial lipomas are described as a rare finding. In this small retrospective analysis of 50 cases undergoing brain CT for various reasons small intracranial lipomas were found in nine patients. In contrast to previous reports lipomas may be a frequent finding on CT imaging of the brain. In particular, these small lipomas seem to be incidental findings lacking clinical relevance. Radiologists should be aware of intracranial lipomas to establish proper differential diagnosis.

[628]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary Cardiac Fibroma and Cardiac Conduction System Alterations in a Case of Sudden Death of a 4-month-old Infant.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Open Cardiovasc Med J. 2013 May 31;7:47-9. doi: 10.2174/1874192401307010047. Print 2013.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago)

[2174/1874192401307010047](https://doi.org/10.1177/21741874192401307010047)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mecchia D; Lavezzi AM; Maturri L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - “Lino Rossi” Research Center for the study and prevention of the unexpected perinatal death and the sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), University of Milan, Milan, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 4-month-old female infant considered to be in good health died suddenly and unexpectedly. Post-mortem examination was requested, with clinical diagnosis of sudden infant death syndrome. At autopsy the infant was described in good health. Histological examination of the heart found a cardiac fibroma compressing the atrio-ventricular node and the examination of the cardiac conduction system showed an accessory fiber of Mahaim (nodo-ventricular) and cartilaginous metaplasia of the cardiac fibrous body. Probably the concomitant presence of cardiac conduction system abnormalities and a septal fibroma, compressing the atrio-ventricular node, could have an important role in causing the sudden death.

[629]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: sarcomi intimali dell'arteria polmonare. Problemi di diagnosi differenziale.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary artery intimal sarcoma. Problems in the differential diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Radiol Med. 2013 Jun 26.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) [1007/s11547-013-0943-](https://doi.org/10.1177/1007/s11547-013-0943-x)

[x](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Attina D; Niro F; Tchouante P; Mineo G; Russo V; Palazzini M; Galie N; Fanti S; Lovato L; Zompatori M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - U.O. Radiologia, Dipartimento Cardio-Toraco-Vascolare, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria S. Orsola-Malpighi, Via Massarenti 9, 40128, Bologna, Italy, dome.attina@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** Pulmonary artery sarcomas (PAS) are rare malignant tumours that originate from the intimal layer of the pulmonary artery, occur in middle age and have a poor prognosis. In planning appropriate treatment, malignant disease should be suspected whenever there are specific clinical and radiological manifestations, in order to establish the differential diagnosis with acute pulmonary embolism or chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension, with which this malignancy is most commonly confused. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Between 2008 and 2012, we managed four adult patients with a nonspecific clinical presentation who, at the conclusion of the diagnostic process, were found to be affected by PAS. Because of the initial suspicion of pulmonary embolism, all patients underwent

chest radiograph, lung perfusion scintigraphy, trans-oesophageal echocardiography, and computed tomography (CT) angiography of the chest. Then, because of the peculiar CT findings and lack of response to anticoagulation therapy, a clinical suspicion of PAS was considered and all patients underwent positron-emission tomography (PET)-CT, and one patient also magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the chest. Subsequently, all patients underwent thromboendarterectomy with histological investigation of the surgical specimen, which confirmed the clinical and radiological suspicion of PAS. RESULTS: CT is the technique that enabled the first step in the differential diagnosis between PAS and pulmonary embolism. The CT characteristics suggestive of PAS included the particular filling defect occupying the entire lumen of the pulmonary trunk with increase in diameter of the involved vessel and patchy and delayed contrast enhancement at CT angiography, more evident in the venous phase. PET-CT was used to differentiate between PAS and pulmonary embolism on the basis of the intensity of increased radiopharmaceutical uptake. MRI was used in one case of equivocal results on PET-CT, to improve tissue characterisation of the lesions and differentiation between the thrombotic and neoplastic components. CONCLUSIONS: The radiologist is usually the first to raise a suspicion of PAS in patients with severe dyspnoea and filling defect in the pulmonary artery, unresponsive to anticoagulation therapy. Combining CT and PET-CT proved to be extremely useful in assessing patients with suspected PAS. Early diagnosis with the help of integrated imaging remains today the main direction to pursue in order to obtain improvements in prognosis.

[630]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Imatinib-associated tumour response in a dog with a non-resectable gastrointestinal stromal tumour harbouring a c-kit exon 11 deletion mutation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vet J. 2013 Jun 29. pii: S1090-0233(13)00251-7. doi: 10.1016/j.tvjl.2013.05.035.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.tvjl.2013.05.035](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kobayashi M; Kuroki S; Ito K; Yasuda A; Sawada H; Ono K; Washizu T; Bonkobara M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Veterinary Clinical Pathology, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University, 1-7-1 Kyonan-cho, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180-8602, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 10-year-old female Miniature Dachshund with a non-resectable gastrointestinal stromal tumour was treated with imatinib. The neoplastic cells had a deletion mutation (c.1667_1672del) within exon 11 of the c-kit gene, which resulted in deletion of three amino acids and insertion of one amino acid (p.Trp556_Val558delinsPhe) in the juxtamembrane domain of KIT. Following treatment with imatinib, the dog achieved partial remission on Day 21

with a continuous decrease in tumour size until Day 67 of treatment. Although no additional decrease in size was observed after Day 67 of treatment, the tumour remained stable in size as of Day 140 of treatment. The c-kit mutation found in the tumour cells appears to be a mutation driving oncogenesis, as evidenced by the partial remission elicited by imatinib in this dog.

[631]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Large benign submucosal lipoma presented with descending colonic intussusception in an adult.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Case Rep. 2013 Jul 12;14:245-9. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.883975. Print 2013.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 12659/AJCR.883975](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Allos Z; Zhubandykova D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Family Medicine at Swedish Covenant Hospital, Chicago, IL, U.S.A.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Patient: Female, 34 Final Diagnosis: Lipoma of the large intestine Symptoms: Abdominal pain * bloating * blood in stool * constipation * lose of appetite * nausea Medication: - Clinical Procedure: - Specialty: Surgery. OBJECTIVE: Rare disease. BACKGROUND: Lipoma of the large intestine is rare, account for only 5% of all gastrointestinal tumors. Lipomas are usually asymptomatic but rarely may cause bleeding, obstruction and intussusception. We present a case of a giant colonic lipoma causing descending-colonic intussusception. CASE REPORT: 34 yo F presented with the intermittent left lower quadrant abdominal pain for 3 weeks. The pain initially was associated with bloating and constipation and for the last several days frank blood in stool, nausea and decreased appetite. CT scan of the abdomen revealed descending colonic obstruction by a 5.3 cm colonic lipomatous mass with resultant intussusception. Patient initially underwent colonoscopy that revealed polypoid lesion at 3-40 similar to lipoma with intussusception that was reduced. Patient subsequently underwent laparoscopic segmental left colectomy for the descending colonic intussusception due to large colonic lipomatous mass. Pathology confirmed the histology of lipoma. CONCLUSIONS: Adult bowel intussusception is a rare but challenging condition to diagnose in a timely manner. Preoperative diagnosis is usually missed or delayed because of nonspecific and often subacute symptoms. Lipoma is a rare cause of the intussusception. A high index of suspicion and appropriate investigations (abdominal ultrasound, CT scan and colonoscopy) can result in prompt diagnosis. Lipoma of the large intestine is very rare. Submucosal lipomas are usually asymptomatic but may cause bleeding, obstruction, intussusception, or abdominal pain. Accurate preoperative diagnosis is difficult and lipoma is often mistaken for adenomatous polyp or carcinoma. Treatment

usually requires formal resection of the involved bowel segment due to high suspicion for malignancy and subsequent complications due to obstruction.

[632]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adult intestinal intussusception caused by an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Gastroenterol. 2013 May 22;7(2):224-8. doi: 10.1159/000351825. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351825](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ida S; Matsuzaki H; Kawashima S; Watanabe M; Akiyama Y; Baba H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT), which usually affects young adults and children, is a solid neoplastic mesenchymal proliferation composed of myofibroblastic spindle cells admixed with inflammatory infiltrates. Numerous extrapulmonary sites of these tumors have been found, but intestinal IMT is rare, especially in elderly patient. Its diagnosis is recognized as difficult because the patients usually do not have a specific symptom. Here, we present the case of a 79-year-old man with an IMT that caused small intestinal intussusception, which was diagnosed by abdominal ultrasonography. We review the literature on IMT and specially focus on the diagnostic modalities for this disease.

[633]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Recognition of signs and symptoms of a Type 1 chondrosarcoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Physiother Theory Pract. 2013 Jul 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3109/09593985.2013.799723](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Heick JD; Bustillo KL; Farris JW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Physical Therapy, A.T. Still University-Arizona School of Health Sciences , 5850 E. Still Circle Mesa, Arizona , USA and.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Background: Hip pain in the absence of trauma is difficult to diagnose due to the number of structures that refer pain to the hip and thigh. When identifying the origin of pain, the ability to increase or decrease the patient's pain level with rest, posture or movement is important to determine a clinical pattern. If that pattern does not make sense, other causes of the onset of pain need to be considered. Case description: A 47-year-old male experienced intermittent hip pain for two years that varied in intensity and

duration after weight-bearing activities. The patient was ultimately diagnosed with a low grade chondrosarcoma (type 1) of the right proximal femur. Discussion: This case highlights the medical management of a patient eventually diagnosed with a chondrosarcoma and the post-surgical physical therapy management. It also describes the multidisciplinary care of the patient from onset of hip pain to discharge from physical therapy and illustrates the importance of recognizing atypical signs and symptoms to facilitate referral and accurate diagnosis.

[634]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mutational analysis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs): procedural approach for diagnostic purposes.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Genomics Proteomics. 2013 May-Jun;10(3):115-23.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Palmirotta R; De Marchis ML; Ludovici G; Leone B; Covello R; Conti S; Costarelli L; Della-Morte D; Ferroni P; Roselli M; Guadagni F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Advanced Biotechnologies and Bioimaging, Institute of Care and Scientific Research (IRCCS) San Raffaele Pisana, Rome, Italy. raffaele.palmirotta@sanraffaele.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumors in the digestive tract characterized, in the majority of cases, by activating mutations in the KIT (v-kit Hardy-Zuckerman 4 feline sarcoma viral oncogene homolog) or PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide) genes. Mutations affecting these tyrosine kinase receptors are also responsible for the mechanisms of primary and secondary drug resistance during the treatment with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. We performed mutational analysis to evaluate the pharmacotherapy susceptibility of GISTs, adopting a comprehensive procedural approach, in order to optimize the identification of mutations that may result in cellular resistance to conventional therapy. MATERIALS AND METHODS: DNA from paraffin-embedded tumor sections from 40 GISTs were analyzed using microdissection, direct sequencing analysis and allelic separation by cloning. RESULTS: KIT mutations were found in 55.0% of the tumor samples. PDGFRA mutations were present in 5.0% of cases. Allelic cloning assay allowed for better definition of the extent of the mutations and clarification of the exact nucleotidic position of complex mutations. CONCLUSION: Our experience suggests that sequential microdissection, direct sequencing and allelic separation by PCR cloning of large variants may improve the approach to mutational analysis and interpretation of sequence data of KIT and PDGFRA in patients with GIST.

[635]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cecal lipoma presenting as acute intestinal obstruction in an elderly woman: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Surg. 2013;2013:926514. doi: 10.1155/2013/926514. Epub 2013 Jun 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/926514](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kastanakis M; Anyfantakis D; Symvoulakis EK; Katsougris N; Papadomichelakis A; Kokkinos I; Petrakis G; Bobolakis E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - First Department of Surgery, Saint George General Hospital of Chania, 73100 Crete, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Colonic lipomas are rare nonepithelial tumors that are usually detected incidentally during surgery or colonoscopy. Although lipomas generally remain asymptomatic, when they exceed 2 cm of diameter they may cause abdominal pain, obstruction, or intussusception. Here we present a case of an elderly woman referred by her general practitioner to a general hospital of Crete because of acute abdominal pain along with signs of intestinal obstruction and a positive history of appetite loss. Abdominal computed tomography was performed. To marginalise the risk of malignancy, a right hemicolectomy was performed. Histopathological examination of the resected specimen confirmed the diagnosis of cecal lipoma.

[636]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diagnostic value of endothelial markers and HHV-8 staining in gastrointestinal Kaposi sarcoma and its difference in endoscopic tumor staging.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jun 21;19(23):3608-14. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i23.3608.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3748/wjg.v19.i23.3608](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nagata N; Igari T; Shimbo T; Sekine K; Akiyama J; Hamada Y; Yazaki H; Ohmagari N; Teruya K; Oka S; Uemura N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Naoyoshi Nagata, Katsunori Sekine, Junichi Akiyama, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tokyo 162-8655, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIM: To clarify the diagnostic values of hematoxylin and eosin (HE), D2-40, CD31, CD34, and HHV-8 immunohistochemical (IHC) staining in gastrointestinal Kaposi's sarcoma (GI-KS) in relation to endoscopic tumor staging. METHODS: Biopsy samples (n = 133) from 41 human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients were reviewed. GI-KS was defined as histologically negative for other GI diseases and as a positive clinical response to KS therapy. The receiver operating characteristic area under the curve (ROC-AUC) was compared in relation to lesion size, GI location, and macroscopic appearances on endoscopy. RESULTS: GI-KS was confirmed in 84 lesions (81.6%). Other endoscopic findings were polyps (n = 9), inflammation (n = 4), malignant lymphoma (n = 4), and condyloma (n = 2),

which mimicked GI-KS on endoscopy. ROC-AUC of HE, D2-40, blood vessel markers, and HHV-8 showed results of 0.83, 0.89, 0.80, and 0.82, respectively. For IHC staining, the ROC-AUC of D2-40 was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than that of HE staining only. In the analysis of endoscopic appearance, the ROC-AUC of HE and IHC showed a tendency toward an increase in tumor staging (e.g., small to large, patches, and polypoid to SMT appearance). D2-40 was significantly ($P < 0.05$) advantageous in the upper GI tract and for polypoid appearance compared with HE staining. CONCLUSION: The diagnostic value of endothelial markers and HHV-8 staining was found to be high, and its accuracy tended to increase with endoscopic tumor staging. D2-40 will be useful for complementing HE staining in the diagnosis of GI-KS, especially in the upper GI tract and for polypoid appearance.

973.95 TATATAT - World J Gastroenterol -----
----- [637]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pericardial synovial sarcoma in a dyspnoeic female with tuberculous pericarditis: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1973-1975. Epub 2013 Apr 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1279](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu X; Chen R; Zhao B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Radiology, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University College of Medicine and Sir Run Run Shaw Institute of Clinical Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310016, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcomas of the pericardium are extremely rare and associated with poor survival rate. The current case report describes a 45-year-old female who presented with dyspnea upon exertion, a paroxysmal cough, night sweats and recurrent pericardial effusion. The patient was diagnosed with tuberculous pericarditis and received antituberculous drug therapy. Echocardiography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a pericardial mass lying predominantly over the right atrium. The patient was treated by surgical excision and a subsequent histological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of a pericardial synovial sarcoma. Under high power examination, a characteristic biphasic appearance consisting of hypercellular spindle cell sheets was observed. Immunohistochemistry demonstrated positive staining for epithelial membrane antigen (EMA), vimentin and Bcl 2. The patient was then referred for adjuvant chemotherapy with a combination of adriamycin and ifosfamide. The patient has since remained clinically free of disease for 32 months.

[638]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoid liposarcoma with cartilaginous differentiation: a case study with cytogenetical analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Korean J Pathol. 2013 Jun;47(3):284-8. doi: 10.4132/KoreanJPathol.2013.47.3.284. Epub 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[4132/KoreanJPathol.2013.47.3.284](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim H; Hwangbo W; Ahn S; Kim S; Kim I; Kim CH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Korea University Anam Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxoid liposarcoma is a subtype of liposarcoma. This specific subtype can be identified based on its characteristic histological and cytogenetical features. The tumor has a fusion transcript of the CHOP and TLS genes, which is caused by t(12;16)(q13;p11). Most of the fusion transcripts that have been identified fall into three categories, specifically type I (exons 7-2), type II (exons 5-2), and type III (exons 8-2). A total of seven myxoid liposarcomas associated with the rare phenomenon of cartilaginous differentiation have been documented in the literature. Currently, only one of these cases has been cytogenetically analyzed, and the analysis indicated that it was a type II TLS-CHOP fusion transcript in both the typical myxoid liposarcoma and cartilaginous areas. This study presents a second report of myxoid liposarcoma with cartilaginous differentiation, and includes a cytogenetical analysis of both the myxoid and cartilaginous areas.

[639]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Low to intermediate grade salivary duct carcinoma associated with osteoclast like-giant cell tumor of parotid gland: a rare case with distinct pathological features.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):314-6. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113406.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-](#)

[1482.113406](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pasricha S; Gandhi JS; Mehta A; Gupta G; Pradhan T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Histopathology, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Rohini, Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteoclast like-giant cell tumor of the salivary gland is an extremely rare tumor with distinct pathological features and unknown histogenesis. The neoplastic nature of these tumors in itself is questionable. We present the twentieth case in English literature of primary osteoclast like-giant cell tumor with accompanying low to intermediate grade salivary duct carcinoma of parotid gland, metastasizing to the ipsilateral cervical lymph node. As far as we know this is the second case with lymph node metastasis. Due to the rarity of the tumor its exact biological course is uncertain. We present and discuss this rare case with special emphasis on the histology, immunohistochemistry, and histogenesis.

[640]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine leiomyosarcoma in a wild rat (*Rattus norvegicus*): usefulness of Ki-67 labeling index for diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Lab Anim Res. 2013 Jun;29(2):127-30. doi: 10.5625/lar.2013.29.2.127. Epub 2013 Jun 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5625/lar.2013.29.2.127](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jeon BS; Kim HG; Lee BW; Han JH; Yoon BI

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - College of Veterinary Medicine and Institute of Veterinary Science, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Korea. ; Toxicologic Pathology Division, Korea Institute of Toxicology, Daejeon, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine smooth muscle tumor is very rare in laboratory rats and, there has been no report in the wild rodents. Among a total of 400 wild rats captured in Gyeonggi, Gangwon, and Chungbuk provinces of Korea in 2007, 2010, and 2011, we found a uterine spindle cell tumor, diagnosed as smooth muscle cell origin based on differential features of histology and immunohistochemistry. Its incidence was very low, like in the laboratory rats, as under 0.5% for female. Considering generally applied histological and cellular criteria, this case was difficult in differential diagnosis between benign and malignant. Ki-67 labeling index was therefore further investigated, and it ranged from 26.4 to 37.6% in the 10 different areas, representing an average of 32.9+/-0.05%. The Ki-67 labeling index of neoplastic cells near the necrotic area was recorded as 83.5%. According to such high Ki-67 labeling index, it was more likely a malignant leiomyosarcoma, assenting to the previous proposal that Ki-67 labeling index is a significant criterion to differentiate between malignant and benign in the smooth muscle tumors.

[641]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ultrasound for giant abdomen liposarcoma: one case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Quant Imaging Med Surg. 2013 Jun;3(3):184-5. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4292.2013.06.02.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3978/j.issn.2223-4292.2013.06.02](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Diao X; Li S; Chen Y; Pang Y; Chen Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Ultrasound in Medicine, Huadong Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, P. R. China.

[642]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Concomitant early gallbladder carcinoma with primary sarcomatoid hepatocellular carcinoma: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1965-1967. Epub 2013 Apr 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1288](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xue D; Zuo K; Li X; Chen H; Xu Y; Cheng Y; Chen Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Ji'nan, Shandong 250012; ; Departments of General Surgery, The People's Hospital of Binzhou, Binzhou, Shandong 256610, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Concomitant primary sarcomatoid hepatocellular carcinoma (SHC) with gallbladder carcinoma is a rare type of hepatobiliary disease. To the best of our knowledge, this coexistence has rarely been reported. An 80-year-old male presented with right-sided epigastric pain and a low fever. Computed tomography (CT) imaging revealed a hypodense lesion in the right lobe of the liver and a regular intraluminal polypoid mass in the gallbladder. The patient underwent a partial hepatectomy of the right lobe of the liver and a cholecystectomy. Following pathological examination, the patient was diagnosed with SHC combined with gallbladder adenocarcinoma. The patient and his family refused post-operative adjuvant chemotherapy and radiation therapy. The patient succumbed to intrahepatic and lung metastases at six months post-surgery. In conclusion, concomitant gallbladder carcinoma and SHC may occur. Surgery-based multimodal treatment is the preferred strategy for compound tumors. Adjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy may be necessary for the high risk hepatobiliary malignancies.

[643]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MicroRNA expression in Epstein-Barr virus-associated post-transplant smooth muscle tumours is related to leiomyomatous phenotype.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Sarcoma Res. 2013 Jul 6;3(1):9. doi: 10.1186/2045-3329-3-9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/2045-3329-3-9](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jonigk D; Izykowski N; Maegel L; Schormann E; Maecker-Kolhoff B; Laenger F; Kreipe H; Hussein K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Pathology, Hannover Medical School, Carl-Neuberg-Str, 1, Hannover, D-30625, Germany. Hussein.Kais@MH-Hannover.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated post-transplant smooth muscle tumours (PTSMT) are rare complications. In our previous molecular analysis, we have evaluated the expression of regulatory microRNA which are known to be EBV-related (miR-146^a and miR-155) but found no deregulation in PTSMT. In this current analysis, we aimed to characterize the expression profiles of several hundred microRNA. Tissue samples from PTSMT and uterine leiomyomas were analysed by quantitative real-time PCR for the expression of 365 mature microRNA. PTSMT and leiomyomas share a highly similar microRNA profile, e.g. strong expression of miR-143/miR-145 cluster and low expression of miR-200c. Among EBV-related microRNA (miR-10b, miR-21, miR-29b, miR-34^a, miR-127, miR-146^a, miR-155, miR-200b, miR-203

and miR-429) only miR-10b and miR-203 were significantly deregulated. The expression pattern of microRNA in PTSMT is not associated with EBV infection but reflects the leiomyomatous differentiation of the tumour cells.

[644]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Impact of expression of the uPA system in sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biomark Med. 2013 Jun;7(3):473-80. doi: 10.2217/bmm.12.105.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2217/bmm.12.105](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Taubert H; Magdolen V; Kotzsch M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinic of Urology, Division of Molecular Urology, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg, Erlangen, Germany. helge.taubert@uk-erlangen.de

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The uPA system mainly comprises the urokinase-type plasminogen activator uPA, the cell-surface receptor uPA receptor and the inhibitor PAI-1. Its clinical and prognostic impact especially in breast cancer is well investigated. In this short report, we summarize the published data describing expression of uPA, PAI-1 and uPA receptor and their relevance to clinical and survival data in sarcomas underlining their impact as tumor biomarkers in this tumor type as well.

[645]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surgicel (oxidized regenerated cellulose) granuloma mimicking local recurrent gastrointestinal stromal tumor: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 May;5(5):1497-1500. Epub 2013 Feb 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1218](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang H; Chen P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Su Bei People's Hospital of Jiangsu Province, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225001, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Unexpected clinical and/or imaging evidence of the recurrence of gastrointestinal stromal tumors soon after surgical resection may be complicated due to certain biological behavioral features of gastrointestinal stromal tumors. However, local hemostatic materials routinely used in abdominal surgery to achieve hemostasis intraoperatively may cause a foreign-body reaction, which appears to be indistinguishable from recurrent tumors in imaging studies. Thus, a second examination may be necessary to settle the true nature of the findings in such cases. If the resection and examination reveals a recurrent tumor, further proper oncological treatment is warranted, whereas if a foreign-body reaction is observed, radical or potentially harmful therapy may be withheld or cancelled. The present study retrospectively

analyzes the case of an 83-year-old male patient who presented with a recurrent gastrointestinal stromal tumor four months after surgical resection, which was later identified as an intra-abdominal foreign-body granuloma caused by retained Surgicel® residue. The present study aimed to demonstrate why foreign-body granuloma induced by local hemostatic materials should be incorporated into the differential diagnosis of recurrent gastrointestinal stromal tumors post-operatively, particularly soon after surgical resection has been performed.

[646]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Total resection of a solitary fibrous tumor of the sellar diaphragm: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1783-1786. Epub 2013 Apr 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2013.1293](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhong Q; Yuan S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, General Hospital of Jinan Military Command of Chinese PLA, Jinan, Shandong 250031, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The present study reports the case of a patient with a vision impairment in the right eye. Head computed tomography revealed a round, hyperdense mass in the sellar and suprasellar regions. Pituitary gland magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed isointensity on T1- and T2-weighted imaging. Tumor-enhanced scanning showed heterogeneous contrast enhancement. The initial diagnosis was that of meningioma or pituitary tumor. A total tumor resection was performed using a right pterional approach under general anesthesia. During surgery, the base of the tumor was located on the sellar diaphragm of the left anterior pituitary stalk. The pathological diagnosis was of a solitary fibrous tumor (SFT). The patient had no post-operative diabetes insipidus or idiopathic pituitary hypofunction. The clinical experience, imaging information and pathological features of SFT in this case report may provide a reference for correct diagnosis and total resection of SFTs in the sella turcica.

[647]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Torsion of an abdominal-wall pedunculated lipoma: a rare differential diagnosis for right iliac fossa pain.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Surg. 2013;2013:587380. doi: 10.1155/2013/587380. Epub 2013 May 23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/587380](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bunker DL; Ilie VG; Halder TK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, Sydney, NSW 2050, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pedunculated lipomas arising from the peritoneal wall are a rare finding during abdominal surgery. These benign tumours of mesenchymal origin can arise anywhere in the body and are usually asymptomatic. We present a case of a torqued, pedunculated parietal wall lipoma in the right iliac fossa that gave rise to a clinical diagnosis of appendicitis. To our knowledge, such a case has never been reported in the literature previously. We suggest that torsion of a pedunculated parietal lipoma is a rare differential of acute abdominal pain.

[648]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Molecular topography of the MED12-deleted region in smooth muscle tumors: a possible link between non-B DNA structures and hypermutability.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mol Cytogenet. 2013 Jun 5;6(1):23. doi: 10.1186/1755-8166-6-23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1755-8166-6-23](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Markowski DN; Nimzyk R; Belge G; Loning T; Helmke BM; Bullerdiek J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Center of Human Genetics, University of Bremen, Leobener Strasse ZHG, Bremen, D-28359, Germany. bullerd@uni-bremen.de.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Deletions of the gene encoding mediator subcomplex 12 (MED12) in human smooth muscle tumors rank among the most frequent genomic alterations in human tumors at all. In a minority of these cases, small deletions are found. In an attempt to delineate key features of the deletions aimed at a better understanding of the molecular pathogenesis of uterine smooth muscle tumors we have analyzed 70 MED12 deletions including 46 cases from the literature and 24 own unpublished cases. RESULTS: The average length of the deletions was 18.7 bp ranging between 2 bp and 43 bp. While in general multitudes of 3 clearly dominated leaving the transcript in frame, deletions of 21, 24, 30, and 33 nucleotides were clearly underrepresented. Within the DNA segment affected deletion breakpoints were not randomly distributed. Most breakpoints clustered within the center of the segment where two peaks of breakpoint clusters could be distinguished. Interestingly, one of these clusters coincides with the loop of a putative folded non-B DNA structure whereas a much lower number of breaks noted in the 5' and 3' stem of the structure forming an intramolecular B-helix. The second cluster mainly consisting of 3' breaks was located in a region downstream adjacent to the stem. CONCLUSION: The present study describes for the first time main characteristics of MED12 deletions occurring in smooth muscle tumors. Interestingly, the non-random distribution of breakpoints within the deletion hotspot region may point to a role of non-canonical DNA structures for the occurrence of these mutations and the molecular pathogenesis of uterine smooth muscle tumors, respectively.

[649]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Genomic signatures predict poor outcome in undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcomas and leiomyosarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 25;8(6):e67643. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067643. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0067643](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Silveira SM; Villacis RA; Marchi FA; Barros Filho Mde C; Drigo SA; Neto CS; Lopes A; da Cunha IW; Rogatto SR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Neogene Laboratory, A. C. Camargo Cancer Center, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Undifferentiated high-grade pleomorphic sarcomas (UPSs) display aggressive clinical behavior and frequently develop local recurrence and distant metastasis. Because these sarcomas often share similar morphological patterns with other tumors, particularly leiomyosarcomas (LMSs), classification by exclusion is frequently used. In this study, array-based comparative genomic hybridization (array CGH) was used to analyze 20 UPS and 17 LMS samples from untreated patients. The LMS samples presented a lower frequency of genomic alterations compared with the UPS samples. The most frequently altered UPS regions involved gains at 20q13.33 and 7q22.1 and losses at 3p26.3. Gains at 8q24.3 and 19q13.12 and losses at 9p21.3 were frequently detected in the LMS samples. Of these regions, gains at 1q21.3, 11q12.2-q12.3, 16p11.2, and 19q13.12 were significantly associated with reduced overall survival times in LMS patients. A multivariate analysis revealed that gains at 1q21.3 were an independent prognostic marker of shorter survival times in LMS patients (HR = 13.76; P = 0.019). Although the copy number profiles of the UPS and LMS samples could not be distinguished using unsupervised hierarchical clustering analysis, one of the three clusters presented cases associated with poor prognostic outcome (P = 0.022). A relative copy number analysis for the ARNT, SLC27A3, and PBXIP1 genes was performed using quantitative real-time PCR in 11 LMS and 16 UPS samples. Gains at 1q21-q22 were observed in both tumor types, particularly in the UPS samples. These findings provide strong evidence for the existence of a genomic signature to predict poor outcome in a subset of UPS and LMS patients.

[650]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Submucous fibroids and infertility: Effect of hysteroscopic myomectomy and factors influencing outcome.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Hum Reprod Sci. 2013 Jan;6(1):35-9. doi: 10.4103/0974-1208.112379.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0974-1208.112379](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jayakrishnan K; Menon V; Nambiar D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Minimally Invasive Surgery, KJK Hospital, Nalanchira, Chackai, Trivandrum, Kerala, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Submucosal myomas are associated with infertility and may be treated by hysteroscopic resection. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this retrospective study was to analyze 37 subfertile patients who underwent hysteroscopic myomectomy in a tertiary care center with particular regard to their postprocedure reproductive outcome. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The entire patient group (n = 37) underwent the procedure between March 2004 and March 2010. The submucosal myomas were type 0 (n = 27), type 1 (n = 8), and type 2 (n = 2). The mean myoma size was 2.1 cm; mean duration of the procedure was 54 mins and mean follow-up was 26 +/- 10 months. 22 patients had one or more associated infertility factors. RESULTS: The complication rate was 5.4%. 11 patients (29.7%) conceived after the procedure. The pregnancy rate was better when myoma was the exclusive etiology of infertility (40%), when the myoma was completely intracavitary (33.3%), when the lesion was >= 30 mm in size (50%), and there were no associated intramural fibroids. CONCLUSION: Hysteroscopic myomectomy is a safe procedure to enhance fertility especially in cases with unexplained infertility.

[651]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Genome-wide DNA methylation analysis reveals a potential mechanism for the pathogenesis and development of uterine leiomyomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 20;8(6):e66632. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0066632. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0066632](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Maekawa R; Sato S; Yamagata Y; Asada H; Tamura I; Lee L; Okada M; Tamura H; Takaki E; Nakai A; Sugino N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yamaguchi University Graduate School of Medicine, Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The pathogenesis of uterine leiomyomas, the most common benign tumor in women, remains unclear. Since acquired factors such as obesity, hypertension and early menarche place women at greater risk for uterine leiomyomas, uterine leiomyomas may be associated with epigenetic abnormalities that are caused by unfavorable environmental exposures. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: Profiles of genome-wide DNA methylation and mRNA expression were investigated in leiomyomas and in myometrium with and without leiomyomas. Profiles of DNA methylation and mRNA expression in the myometrium with and without leiomyomas were quite

similar while those in leiomyomas were distinct. We identified 120 genes whose DNA methylation and mRNA expression patterns differed between leiomyomas and the adjacent myometrium. The biological relevance of the aberrantly methylated and expressed genes was cancer process, including IRS1 that is related to transformation, and collagen-related genes such as COL4A1, COL4A2 and COL6A3. We also detected 22 target genes of estrogen receptor (ER) alpha, including apoptosis-related genes, that have aberrant DNA methylation in the promoter, suggesting that the aberrant epigenetic regulation of ER alpha-target genes contributes to the aberrant response to estrogen. CONCLUSIONS: Aberrant DNA methylation and its related transcriptional aberration were associated with cancer processes, which may represent a critical initial mechanism that triggers transformation of a single tumor stem cell that will eventually develop into a monoclonal leiomyoma tumor. The aberrant epigenetic regulation of ER alpha-target genes also may contribute to the aberrant response to estrogen, which is involved in the development of uterine leiomyomas after menarche.

[652]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing sarcoma of the first metacarpal with a 9-year follow-up: case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Hand Surg Am. 2013 Aug;38(8):1575-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jhsa.2013.05.001. Epub 2013 Jun 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jhsa.2013.05.001](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ramos-Pascua LR; Fernandez-Hernandez O; Sanchez Herraes S; Santos Sanchez JA; Flores Corral T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Hospital Universitario de Leon, Leon; and Department of Radiology and Department of Pathology, Hospital Universitario de Salamanca, Salamanca, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing sarcoma is a primary bone tumor that rarely occurs in the hand. We present a case involving the thumb metacarpal with long-term follow-up. Carpometacarpal and metacarpophalangeal arthrodeses with autograft are relatively simple procedures that stabilized the thumb and preserved satisfactory function.

[653]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anterior neck lipoma with anterior mediastinal extension - a rare case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ). 2013 Jan-Mar;11(41):88-90.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sharma BK; Khanna SK; Bharati M; Gupta A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department Of Radiodiagnosis, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical sciences Central Referral Hospital (CRH), Medical council of India affiliated 5th Mile, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are the most common benign mesenchymal tumour. Thirteen percent of lipomas are seen in head and neck region. Anterior neck lipoma is a rare one. Anterior neck lipoma with mediastinal extension is extremely rare. We are presenting a case of 52 years old male reported to Central Referral Hospital, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences, Gangtok, Sikkim with complains of swelling in left side of neck for last 18 months along with occasional history of dyspnoea. Physical examination, ultrasound, computed tomography and fine needle aspiration cytology are in favor of lipoma. Due to its location up to the anterior mediastinum, the surgery could not be done in this hospital and patient was referred to higher center having cardiothoracic surgical back up.

[654]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myofibroma of the tongue: a case suggesting autosomal dominant inheritance.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol. 2013 Jul 10. pii: S2212-4403(13)00240-X. doi: 10.1016/j.oooo.2013.05.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.oooo.2013.05.010](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tajima N; Shiraishi T; Ohba S; Fujita S; Asahina I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Assistant Professor, Department of Regenerative Oral Surgery, Unit of Translational Medicine, Nagasaki University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. Electronic address: n-tajima@nagasaki-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myofibroma and myofibromatosis are rare, benign mesenchymal neoplasms composed of spindle-shaped contractile myoid cells and myofibroblasts, which generally develop in infancy or before the age of 2 years. At present, the precise etiology of this condition is unknown, with most cases reported as sporadic. However, some cases have suggested the possibility of a familial pattern of inheritance, with both dominant and -recessive patterns of inheritance have been reported. Presented here is a case of myofibroma associated with a family history of myofibromatosis, suggesting autosomal-dominant inheritance.

[655]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the temporal bone presenting with pulsatile tinnitus: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jun 20;7(1):157. doi: 10.1186/1752-1947-7-157.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1752-1947-7-157](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhou X; Liu T; Chen Z; Zhang Z; Xing G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, 300 Guangzhou Road, Nanjing, 210029, China. xing-gq@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the temporal bone is an unusual but distinct disease entity. The most common presenting symptoms are otalgia, otorrhea, hearing loss, facial palsy, and vertigo. We describe here what we believe to be the first reported case of a patient presenting with persistent pulsatile tinnitus. The clinical features, radiological and histopathologic findings, and treatment outcomes of the patient are presented. CASE PRESENTATION: A 59-year-old woman of Chinese Han origin presented with complaints of left-sided pulsatile tinnitus and progressive hearing loss for several years. Clinical evaluations revealed a reddish mass behind the intact tympanic membrane, and a moderately severe conductive hearing loss in the left ear. The computed tomographic imaging of the temporal bone demonstrated a slightly ill-defined left middle ear soft tissue mass involving the posterior portion of the mesotympanum and epitympanum, and the mastoid antrum. The patient underwent surgical excision of the lesion which subsequently resolved her symptoms. Postoperative pathology was consistent with an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor. CONCLUSIONS: An inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the temporal bone can present clinically with pulsatile tinnitus and masquerade as venous hum or vascular tumors of the middle ear; therefore, it should be included in the differential diagnosis of pulsatile tinnitus.

[656]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of myxoid liposarcoma of the breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Jun 15;6(7):1432-6. Print 2013.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saito T; Ryu M; Fukumura Y; Asahina M; Arakawa A; Nakai K; Miura H; Saito M; Yao T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Human Pathology, Juntendo University School of Medicine Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 70-year-old woman visited a local hospital complaining of a nodule in the right breast, present since 1 month. She was referred to our hospital for further evaluation. Following mammotome (MMT) biopsy, the nodule was diagnosed as myxoid/round cell liposarcoma. She underwent total mastectomy of the right breast. Histological analysis indicated that the tumor was almost entirely composed of proliferating small round mesenchymal cells in a myxoid matrix background with capillary-like vessels with partial necrosis (<10%). Immunohistochemically, p53 positive cells were seen focally (<1%) only, and the Ki-67 labeling index was approximately 20%. Since the surgical margin was histologically positive despite pathologic findings of high-grade malignancy, adjuvant treatment involving local radiation therapy

(60Gy) was administered. The patient was free from any symptoms of local recurrence and metastases 1 year and 8 months after surgery.

[657]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Smooth Muscle Tumor of Uncertain Malignant Potential of the Urinary Bladder: A Case Report and Review of the Literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Genitourin Cancer. 2013 Jun 26. pii: S1558-7673(13)00084-0. doi: 10.1016/j.clgc.2013.04.023.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.clgc.2013.04.023](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zukerman Z; Schiavina R; Borghesi M; Brunocilla E; Vagnoni V; Pirini MG; Grigioni WF; Martorana G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology.

[658]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of 'fat-free' pleomorphic lipoma occurring in the upper back and axilla simultaneously.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Jun 20;11:145. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-145.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1477-7819-11-145](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang L; Liu Y; Zhang D; Zhang Y; Tang N; Wang EH
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, the First Affiliated Hospital and College of Basic Medical Sciences, China Medical University, North 2nd Road, 92#, Shenyang 110001, China. wangeh775@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pleomorphic lipoma is a rare neoplasm that predominantly occurs in the dermis or subcutis of the posterior neck, upper back, and shoulders. Although pleomorphic lipoma is a benign tumor, it may contain atypical cells. As a variant of spindle cell lipoma, pleomorphic lipoma clinically presents as a slow-growing and well-circumscribed subcutaneous mass. Rarely, some patients have multiple lesions. Histologically, pleomorphic lipoma is composed of mature fat, bland spindle-shaped mesenchymal cells, and coarse 'rope-like' collagen bands. In addition, lipoma contains multinucleated floret-like giant cells. Although spindle cell lipoma/pleomorphic lipoma with little fat was seen in the original series described by Enzinger and Harvey, cases with little to no fat remain diagnostically challenging. Herein, we report a case of 'fat-free' pleomorphic lipoma occurring in the upper back and axilla simultaneously. Although the lipoma was typically composed of bland spindle-shaped cells, rope-like collagen, scattered floret-like giant cells, and striking stromal myxoid change in the background, mature fat was absent. Immunohistochemical analyses showed positive staining for CD34, vimentin, and Bcl-2, and negative staining for S100, confirming the diagnosis of pleomorphic lipoma.

[659]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Retroperitoneal dedifferentiated liposarcoma with osteosarcomatous components: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Jun 15;6(7):1427-31. Print 2013.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fujii T; Arai T; Sakon M; Sawano S; Momose Y; Ishii K; Miwa S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Okaya Municipal Hospital Hon-machi 4-11-33, Okaya, 394-8512, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a rare case of recurrent retroperitoneal dedifferentiated liposarcoma with osteosarcomatous components. An 82-year-old male diagnosed with recurrent retroperitoneal liposarcoma underwent a tumor resection. Histologically, osseous matrix with osteoid and mature hyaline cartilaginous tissues with high cellularity were observed in a fibrous background through most of the tumor, and scattered MDM2- and CDK4-positive atypical hyperchromatic stromal cells were detected surrounding the dedifferentiated areas. Dedifferentiation occurs in up to 10% of well-differentiated liposarcomas, frequently resembling a malignant fibrous histiocytoma-like pleomorphic sarcoma. In contrast, divergent differentiation with osteosarcomatous components is considered to be extremely rare.

[660]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant fibroepithelial stromal polyp of the vulva: largest case reported.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Surg Innov Res. 2013 Jul 10;7(1):8.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1186/1750-1164-7-8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Madueke-Laveaux OS; Gogoi R; Stoner G

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Fibroepithelial stromal polyps are site-specific mesenchymal lesions that are commonly found in the vulvovaginal region in premenopausal females. These polyps usually are less than 5 cm in diameter and are most commonly identified during routine gynecological examination. Although the stromal polyp is benign, its differential diagnosis includes some malignant vulva lesions making it critical to ensure that an accurate pathologic diagnosis is made. Case: We present a case of a 21 year old female with a giant fibroepithelial stromal polyp of the vulva. Upon review of the literature this is the largest reported fibroepithelial stromal polyp to date. CONCLUSION: Fibroepithelial stromal polyps can grow as large as 390 grams and can be 18.5-cm in diameter. Microscopic evaluation of the polyp is critical in the exclusion of malignancy with this diagnosis.

[661]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Metastasis of adenocarcinoma of an unknown primary site to the right crus simulating sarcoma - a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ortop Traumatol Rehabil. 2013 Jun 28;15(3):273-9. doi: 10.5604/15093492.1058425.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[5604/15093492.1058425](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Guzik G; Baranska B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopaedic Oncology Department, Specialized Hospital in Brzozow - Podkarpacki Oncology Centre.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - More bony malignancies are metastatic than primary tumours. Usually, it is not difficult to distinguish a metastasis from a primary tumour; however, when the metastasis is the first manifestation of malignant disease, diagnosis may cause numerous difficulties and lead to therapeutic errors. A patient with one year's history of pain in the right crus who was initially suspected of having sciatica and venous thrombosis was referred to an orthopaedic department when radiographs of the crus were suspicious for an osteosarcoma. CT and MRI scans revealed a tumour originating in the proximal fibula with numerous periosteal reactions. A biopsy indicated metastatic adenocarcinoma. Further diagnostic examinations didn't reveal the primary tumour. A PET scan showed a small pulmonary nodule of unknown aetiology. The patient underwent limb-sparing surgery followed by chemotherapy. The diagnostic work-up of bony malignancies may pose difficulties. Despite a characteristic presentation of sarcomas of bone in imaging examinations, it may be impossible to distinguish metastases and primary tumours. This problem especially concerns patients in whom metastases are the first manifestation of malignant disease and imaging examinations show no abnormalities in internal organs. Histopathological evaluation should be mandatory for all bone tumours which are not confirmed metastases before any therapeutic decisions are made. One must be aware of limitations and errors related to diagnostic work-up in oncology, including histopathological examinations. Sometimes it may be impossible to obtain a result of microscopic analysis compatible with the clinical presentation.

[662]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case report of osteogenic sarcoma with leprosy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):311-3. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113403.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-](#)

[1482.113403](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bajpai J; Shetty N; Gupta A; Samar A; Kelkar R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This is a rare case report of osteosarcoma with lepromatous leprosy. A 15 year old male patient presented with swelling around the right knee joint. Imaging and biopsy were consistent with osteosarcoma. After his first cycle of adjuvant chemotherapy (ACT), the patient developed fever, erythematous nodules, perichondritis of ear lobe, and thickened nerves. His slit-skin smear examination showed acid-fast bacilli in clumps, and a diagnosis of multibacillary leprosy was made. He was treated with anti-leprosy medications with steroids, and once his condition stabilized, his ACT was continued. On follow-up, his skin lesions completely recovered.

[663]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gallbladder carcinosarcoma accompanied with bile duct tumor thrombi: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jun;5(6):1809-1812. Epub 2013 Apr 4.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 3892/ol.2013.1289](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang Y; Gu X; Li Z; Xiang J; Chen Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gallbladder carcinosarcoma is one of the rarest subsets of gallbladder malignancies. The first case of carcinosarcoma of the gallbladder was reported in 1907. To date, <100 cases have been reported in the English literature. The present study reports a case of gallbladder carcinosarcoma accompanied with tumor thrombi, presenting as a soft tissue mass in the common bile duct and resulting in the obstruction and inflammation of the biliary tract. Initially, the patient was diagnosed with a gallbladder tumor and choledocholithiasis. No cases of carcinosarcoma of the gallbladder accompanied with bile duct tumor thrombus formation have been reported to date. A cholecystectomy with liver segmentectomy (S4a+S5) and a lymph node dissection were performed. The presence of a tumor thrombus in the common bile duct was confirmed by analysis of a frozen section during surgery. Resection of the extrahepatic bile duct and Roux-en-Y type hepatic cholangiojejunostomy were also performed. In addition, the gallbladder carcinosarcoma was observed to produce alpha-fetoprotein. The patient underwent an uneventful post-operative recovery and, to date, no clinical or radiological evidence of disease recurrence or metastasis has been identified. Carcinosarcoma of the gallbladder accompanied with tumor thrombi is extremely rare. Tumor thrombi in the common bile duct may easily be misdiagnosed as choledocholithiasis. The treatment and prognosis of gallbladder carcinosarcoma is similar to that of gallbladder carcinoma.

[664]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteosarcoma with Cardiac Metastasis in a 22-year-old Man: A Case Report and Review of Cardiac Tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Congenit Heart Dis. 2013 Jun 27. doi: 10.1111/chd.12113.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/chd.12113](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pinder M; Charafeddine A; Parnell AS; Dibardino DJ; Knudson JD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, University of Mississippi Medical Center/Batson Children's Hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary osteosarcoma accounts for 3% of all childhood cancer. It commonly occurs during the adolescent growth spurt and is more common in boys than girls and in African Americans than white people. The 5-year survival is approximately 79%. Cardiac metastasis of osteosarcoma is exceedingly rare; we present an unusual case in a 22-year-old man with significant intracardiac tumor burden. Additionally, we review the current pediatric cardiac tumor literature.

[665]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteosarcoma of breast: a rare case of extraskeletal osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cancer Res Ther. 2013 Apr-Jun;9(2):292-4. doi: 10.4103/0973-1482.113392.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-1482.113392](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kallianpur AA; Gupta R; Muduly DK; Kapali A; Subbarao KC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Oncology, Dr BRA-IRCH, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary osteogenic sarcomas of the breast are exceptionally uncommon. We describe such a case occurring in a 50 year-old woman who presented with a large painful mass in her left breast. Simple mastectomy of the left breast was performed. Microscopical and immunohistochemical findings established the diagnosis of primary osteogenic sarcoma. Similar to extremity osteosarcoma, adjuvant adriamycin and cisplatin based chemotherapy and external beam radiotherapy was given to the present case. She remained well 57 months later, without tumor recurrence. The current article made a literature search proving the rarity of this lesion type and discusses in detail the diagnostic implications and the treatment of this rare site tumor entity.

[666]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A rare case of spindle cell lipoma of nose.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Surg Tech Case Rep. 2012 Jul;4(2):110-1. doi: 10.4103/2006-8808.110250.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2006-8808.110250](https://doi.org/10.4103/2006-8808.110250)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tanthry D; Devan PP; Kumar KA; Bhandary R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, AJ Institute of Medical Sciences, Kuntikana, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case report of a 45-year-old lady with history of swelling on right side of the nose since two years. On clinical examination, there was a firm swelling, 3 x 2 cm in size, just above the right nasolabial crease, nontender and mobile. Computed tomography revealed fibrous tissue over anterior surface of the right maxilla and nasal bone with mild sclerosis of the right nasal bone. Excision was done through lateral rhinotomy incision. Histopathological examination of the excised specimen revealed spindle cell lipoma which is very rare. Very few cases have been reported in the literature so far.

[667]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of primary mediastinal Ewing's sarcoma / primitive neuroectodermal tumor presenting with initial compression of superior vena cava.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Thorac Med. 2013 Apr;8(2):121-3. doi: 10.4103/1817-1737.109834.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/1817-1737.109834](https://doi.org/10.4103/1817-1737.109834)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Reali A; Mortellaro G; Allis S; Trevisiol E; Anglesio SM; Bartoncini S; Ruo Redda MG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Radiation Oncology Unit, University of Turin, S. Luigi Hospital, Orbassano, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing's sarcomas and peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors (ES/PNETs) are high grade malignant neoplasms. These malignancies are characterized by a chromosome 22 rearrangement, arise from bone or soft tissue, predominantly affect children and young adults, and are grouped in the Ewing family of tumors. Multimodality treatment programs are the treatment of choice. Primary localization of ES/PNET in the mediastinum is extremely rare. We describe a case of ES/PNET presenting as a mediastinal mass with tracheal compression and initial signs of superior vena cava in a 66-year-old woman.

[668]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Case Images: Unusual triad; interrupted aortic arch, left atrial myxoma and calcific aortic stenosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Turk Kardiyol Dern Ars. 2013 Jul;41(4):365. doi: 10.5543/TKDA.2013.56649.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Elbey MA; Kayan F; Turfan M; Oylumlu M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, Dicle University Faculty of Medicine, Diyarbakir, Turkey.

[669]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synovial sarcoma presenting with huge mediastinal mass: a case report and review of literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMC Res Notes. 2013 Jun 25;6:240. doi: 10.1186/1756-0500-6-240.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1756-0500-6-240](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Salah S; Al-Ibraheem A; Daboor A; Al-Hussaini M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, King Hussein Cancer Center, Amman, Jordan. ssalah@khcc.jo

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Synovial sarcoma presenting in the mediastinum is exceedingly rare. Furthermore, data addressing optimal therapy is limited. Herein we present a case where an attempt to downsize the tumor to a resectable state with chemotherapy was employed. CASE PRESENTATION: A 32 year female presented with massive pericardial effusion and unresectable huge mediastinal mass. Computed axial tomography scan - guided biopsy with adjunctive immunostains and molecular studies confirmed a diagnosis of synovial sarcoma. Following three cycles of combination Ifosfamide and doxorubicin chemotherapy, no response was demonstrated. The patient refused further therapy and had progression of her disease 4 months following the last cycle. CONCLUSION: Synovial sarcoma presenting with unresectable mediastinal mass carry a poor prognosis. Up to the best of our knowledge there are only four previous reports where primary chemotherapy was employed, unfortunately; none of these cases had subsequent complete surgical resection. Identification of the best treatment strategy for patients with unresectable disease is warranted. Our case can be of benefit to medical oncologists and thoracic surgeons who might be faced with this unique and exceedingly rare clinical scenario.

[670]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumors of pleura and lung: report of twelve cases.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Dis. 2013 Jun;5(3):310-3. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2013.05.19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2013.05.19](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhu Y; Du K; Ye X; Song D; Long D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Chinese People's Armed Police Force, Zhejiang Corps Hospital, Jiaxing 314000, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** Solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) of pleura and lung are rare primary tumors that arise from the submesothelial tissue and usually show a benign clinical course. Immuno-histochemical analysis is used to make the diagnosis. We have reviewed our experience to obtain a better understanding of this disease. **METHODS:** In this study, we reviewed 12 patients who had undergone a surgical resection for treatment of benign solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) of pleura and lung during the period from 2006 to 2012. **RESULTS:** Following excision, the most essential characteristic on histopathology was nonatypical spindle-shaped tumor cells on a collagenous background. Keloid-type collagen, hypocellular and hypercellular areas could be observed in all the cases. On immuno-histochemical analysis, we found that mesenchymal markers such as CD34, bcl-2 and vimentin were positive, and S-100 protein and desmin were negative. In addition, Ki-67 was positive in approximately 5% of the tumor cells, but C-kit protein was not detected. If the result for CD34 was negative, expression of bcl-2 was positive. Complete resection was performed through thoracotomy, including 8 cases that involved video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS). The postoperative courses were uneventful, and there was no recurrence during 3-65 (mean 25) months of follow-up. **CONCLUSIONS:** Complete resection of SFTs is usually curative. Morphological and pathological features are important in distinguishing them from other tumors and in predicting clinical behaviour.

[671]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual case of idiopathic gingival fibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Contemp Clin Dent. 2013 Jan;4(1):102-4. doi: 10.4103/0976-237X.111623.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0976-237X.111623](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yadav VS; Chakraborty S; Tewari S; Sharma RK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Periodontics and Oral Implantology, Post Graduate Institute of Dental Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Idiopathic gingival fibromatosis, a condition of undetermined cause can develop as an isolated disorder, but mostly it is associated with some syndrome. It usually begins at the time of eruption of permanent teeth but can develop with the eruption of deciduous dentition and rarely present at birth. This case report describes an unusual case of non-syndromic generalized idiopathic gingival fibromatosis in a 15-year-old male present since birth. Surgical treatment in the form of ledge and wedge procedure with internal bevel gingivectomy was performed. No recurrence of enlargement was seen after 2 years of follow-up.

[672]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma of the Deep (Paralaryngeal) Soft Tissue: Lessons Learnt from a Case with a Partly Deceptively Benign Appearing Dedifferentiated Component.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Head Neck Pathol. 2013 Jul 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12105-013-0472-](#)

[X](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Petersson F; Murugasu E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, National University Health System, 5 Lower Kent Ridge Road, Singapore, 119074, Singapore, fredrikpetersson@live.se.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case (female, 61 years of age) of dedifferentiated liposarcoma of the deep, cervical (paralaryngeal) soft tissue with a significant myxoid component and characteristic immunohistochemical (strong and diffuse expression of p16, mdm2 and cdk4 in both the well differentiated liposarcomatous and dedifferentiated components) and molecular genetic findings (MDM2-gene amplification on fluorescence in situ hybridization). The myxoid component which was present in the well differentiated liposarcomatous component gave the tumor atypical radiological features. The case presented initial diagnostic difficulties, mainly because of the bland histomorphological appearance of the limited biopsy material from the sampled non-lipogenic, dedifferentiated component. The dedifferentiated part of the tumor turned out to harbor significant heterogeneity with regards to cellularity, cytomorphology and proliferative activity.

[673]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the stomach showing rapid growth.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Nihon Shokakibyō Gakkai Zasshi. 2013 Jul;110(7):1272-80.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saito M; Oikawa K; Uchiyama S; Inomata Y; Abe S; Sasano H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterology, JR Sendai Hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report an extremely rare case of undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma of the stomach. A 74-year-old woman was admitted for abdominal discomfort. A 13-cm gastric submucosal tumor and multiple liver and bone metastases were detected by computed tomography. The tumor had not been detected 8 months earlier. We performed EUS-FNAB for a suspected mesenchymal tumor, but the immunohistochemical test (c-kit, CD34, desmin, SMA, S-100) findings were negative. The tumor was confirmed as wild type for

c-kit and PDGFRalpha. It grew rapidly and the patient died 2 months after admission. Pathological analysis of the EUS-FNAB specimens and autopsy revealed an undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma.

[674]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paravertebral high cervical chordoma. A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neuroradiol J. 2013 Apr;26(2):227-32. Epub 2013 May 10.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Elefante A; Caranci F; Del Basso De Caro ML; Peca C; Guadagno E; Severino R; Mariniello G; Maiuri F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Advanced Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroradiology, Federico II University, Naples, Italy. aelefant@unina.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spinal chordomas are more often located on the midline and are associated with marked destruction of the vertebral bodies. We report a rare case of large cervical (C2-C3) right lateral paravertebral chordoma extending into the spinal canal through a very enlarged intervertebral foramen. The tumor was initially diagnosed as a mucous adenocarcinoma on a percutaneous needle biopsy. However, the neuroradiological features, including the well-defined tumor margins, the regular and sclerosing lytic bone changes with regular enlargement of the intervertebral C2-C3 foramen, were in favor of a more slowly growing lesion, such as schwannoma or neurofibroma. At surgery a well-demarcated capsulated tumor involving the nerve root was partially resected. Histology was in favor of a low-grade chordoma (Ki-67/MIB-1<1%). Postoperative proton beam therapy was also performed. The differential neuroradiological diagnosis is discussed.

[675]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inverted Y incision and trans-sacral approach in retroperitoneal aggressive angiomyxoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Case Rep. 2013 Jun 10;7(1):153. doi: 10.1186/1752-1947-7-153.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1186/1752-1947-7-153](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hong DG; Chong GO; Cho YL; Park IS; Park JY; Lee YS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Gynecologic Cancer Center, Kyungpook National University Medical Center, 807 Hoguk-ro, Buk-gu, Daegu, 702-210, Republic of Korea. ysleeknuh@yahoo.co.kr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Aggressive angiomyxoma is a rare myxomatous mesenchymal tumor that mainly occurs in the female pelvis and perineum. The principle of treatment for aggressive angiomyxoma is surgical excision. The tumor can be removed by local excision alone when it occurs locally on the perineum. However, it cannot be completely excised by a perineal

approach alone when it passes through the perineum and pelvic bone to extend into the retroperitoneal space. CASE PRESENTATION: A 34-year-old Asian woman presented with a rapidly growing left perineal mass and swelling in the left gluteal region. The swelling was associated with a mild, dull pain in the left gluteal region. In the present case of bulky aggressive angiomyxoma extending to the perineum and retroperitoneal space, the authors made an inverted Y incision through the buttock, removed the coccyx and lower portion of the sacrum, and excised the retroperitoneal mass and perineal lesion through a perineal approach. CONCLUSION: The inverted Y incision and trans-sacral approach can provide easy access to deep retroperitoneal aggressive angiomyxoma and reduce damage to neighboring organs.

[676]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Unusual case of congenital/infantile fibrosarcoma in a new born.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Afr J Paediatr Surg. 2013 Apr-Jun;10(2):185-7. doi: 10.4103/0189-6725.115052.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0189-6725.115052](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tarik E; Lamiae R; Abdelouahed A; Tarik M; Hassan G; Anouar DM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatric Orthopedic and Traumatology, Children's Hospital of Rabat and the Unity of Teaching and Research in Pediatric Surgery, Rabat, Morocco.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Congenital infantile fibrosarcoma (CIFS) is a rare mesenchymal tumor that is primarily developed in the soft tissue of distal extremities and occasionally in unusual locations such as the lung and retroperitoneum. It occurs mainly in children below the age of 5 years. About 200 cases have been reported in the literature so far, very few of them in newborns. The prognosis of this tumor is relatively good compared to adult forms. We report an unusual case of CIFS occurring in new-born mimicking an hemangioma and causing hemorrhage in the neonatal period. The tumor is located in the left arm and axilla and associated with a hand malformation. A shoulder amputation is performed after chemotherapy failure. The infant is now two-years old with no recurrence.

[677]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Retroperitoneal lipomas: A case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Ultrasound. 2012 Oct 2;15(4):257-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jus.2012.09.005. Print 2012 Dec.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jus.2012.09.005](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - van der Byl G; Cerica A; Sala MG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - IRCCS Foundation, San Matteo Medical Center, Institute of Radiology, University of Pavia, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are mesenchymal tumors characterized by the abnormal proliferation of adipocytes. We describe a case of retroperitoneal lipomas in a patient with chronic lymphatic leukemia, who was referred to our sonography unit for a regular (6-month) follow-up scan. She had no abdominal symptoms of note. The sonographic examination revealed two well-defined, hyperechoic, oval-shaped masses: the first situated between the posterior wall of the stomach, the duodenum, and the head of the pancreas; the second lying craniomedial to the left kidney. Neither of the masses exhibited intralesional vascularization on color Doppler imaging. Retrospective examination of previous CT scans revealed that the lesions had been present for the past 4 years. Their slow growth was consistent with the suspicion of retroperitoneal lipomas, and this diagnosis was confirmed by magnetic resonance imaging. CT and MRI are the imaging studies of choice for diagnosing retroperitoneal lipomas, but ultrasonography is ideal for the follow-up of these patients because it is repeatable and relatively low in cost.

[678]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Contemp Oncol (Pozn). 2013;17(2):210-3. doi: 10.5114/wo.2013.34375. Epub 2013 Apr 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5114/wo.2013.34375](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shen XY; Lin ZF; Lin Q; Ruan Z; Huang HL; Ju CQ; Wang J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Huadong Hospital, Shanghai Fudan University, Shanghai, China ; The authors wish it to be known that in their opinion, the first two authors should be regarded as joint first authors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomatoid carcinoma (SC) is a rare primary malignant tumor in which both carcinomatous and sarcomatous elements occur. It can occur in many different organs and anatomical locations, such as the skin, thyroid gland, bone, urinary tract, breast, pancreas, liver and other areas. Of them, pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma (PSC) is a rare malignant cancer composed of sarcoma and sarcoma-like tumors with spindle or giant cell features. Here a case of a 75-year-old Chinese man with a six-month history of cough and hemoptysis is reported. Chest X-ray showed a tumor shadow in the left lung field. Chest computed tomography (CT) scan showed a lobulated mass in his left hilum and even the left pulmonary artery. Pleomorphic interstitial cells were found by bronchoscopic brushing. To establish a definitive diagnosis for PSC, a left pneumonectomy was performed. The pathological stage was IIB (pT2N1M0) based on the tumor node metastasis (TNM) staging system. The

tumor's pathology, histology, immunohistochemistry and treatment methods are discussed.

[679]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synovial sarcoma of the buccal mucosa: a rare case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dent. 2013;2013:938291. doi: 10.1155/2013/938291. Epub 2013 May 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/938291](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mahesh KT; Ponnuswamy IA; David MP; Shivhare P; Puttaranganayak MI; Sinha P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Rajarajeswari Dental College and Hospital, Ramohalli Cross, Kumbalagodu, Mysore Road, Bangalore 560060, Karnataka, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcoma (SS) is a rare malignant neoplasm that arises most commonly in joint capsules and articular tendons, but its relationship to the synovium is not always obvious. Synovial sarcoma is a malignant soft tissue tumor representing 5.6% to 10% of all soft tissue sarcomas. They are termed SS because of their histologic resemblance to the synovium, but they rarely involve a synovial structure and are thought to arise from pluripotential mesenchymal cells. The tumor usually occurs in close association with tendon sheaths, bursae, and joint capsules, primarily in the para-articular regions of the extremities, with approximately 9% occurring in the head and neck region. Synovial sarcoma has been reported rarely in the oral cavity. We report a very rare case of Synovial sarcoma of the buccal mucosa in a 24-year-old male patient.

[680]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Recurrent ameloblastic fibroma: report of a rare case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dent. 2013;2013:565721. doi: 10.1155/2013/565721. Epub 2013 May 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/565721](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kulkarni RS; Sarkar A; Goyal S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology, Surendera Dental College and Research Institute, H. H. Gardens, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan 335001, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ameloblastic fibroma (AF) is an uncommon mixed neoplasm of odontogenic origin frequently seen in the second decade of life. It mainly presents as an intrabony lesion but can even occur peripherally. Histologically, our case showed hypercellular areas, an uncommon feature seen in typical AF. Whether this benign lesion is treated by mode of enucleation and curettage or by extensive surgery is still a topic of debate. An extensive surgical treatment is suggested as the initial approach due to its high recurrence rate

(18%) and the greater chances of recurrent AFs transforming into ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (45%), together with a long-term followup. We report a case of recurrent AF with hypercellular ectomesenchyme which developed a year after its conservative removal. We conclude that in recurrent AF sufficient sections of the pathological specimen are to be taken to rule out any malignant changes that might have begun in focal areas.

[681]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary osteosarcoma of the thyroid gland - a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Contemp Oncol (Pozn). 2013;17(1):97-9. doi: 10.5114/wo.2013.33783. Epub 2013 Mar 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5114/wo.2013.33783](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zembala-Nozynska E; Lange D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Tumour Pathology, Maria Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Centre and Institute of Oncology, Gliwice Branch, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A rare localization of primary osteosarcoma is presented. A woman aged 76 years was operated on for rapid growth of thyroid right lobe tumour. Histopathology showed anaplastic cancer with numerous foci of osseous metaplasia, negative with thyroglobulin, calcitonin, synaptophysin and chromogranin. A high proliferative activity of the tumour was observed (MIB-1 reaction) in the form of a positive reaction in approx. 40% of the tumour cell nuclei. The tumour stage was evaluated as pT4aNxMx according to the TNM scale. The reconsultation revealed negative staining with cytokeratin, and positive with vimentin, thereby confirming the mesenchymal origin of the tumour, with the final diagnosis being primary thyroid osteosarcoma. Taking into consideration the histopathological diagnosis, the extremely low radiation sensitivity of the tumour, the patient's age, the radical surgical treatment and persisting respiratory failure, radiotherapy was rejected in favour of further follow-up. The patient remains under oncological and endocrinological care.

[682]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Simultaneous renal clear cell carcinoma and gastrointestinal stromal tumor in one case.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Urol Ann. 2013 Apr;5(2):122-3. doi: 10.4103/0974-7796.110013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0974-7796.110013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wen J; Li HZ; Ji ZG; Gang-Yan W; Shi BB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, PeKing Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and PeKing Union Medical College, Beijing, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Renal cell carcinoma is a tumor in kidney, while gastrointestinal stromal tumors are localized in the stomach and small intestine. They seldom occur simultaneously in sporadic case, both of which were susceptible to sunitinib, a tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor. Our current case is novel in that concurrent RTK-related tumors are involved in one case. One possible explanation is the presence of some activating mutations.

[683]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spindle cell lipoma of the tongue: A case report of unusual occurrence.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 Jan;17(1):148. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.110730.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-029X.110730](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Junior OC; de Aguiar EC; Sartori JH; Lima Fde O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Private Practice, Avare Dental Group - GOA - Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spindle cell lipoma (SCL) is a benign lipomatous tumor predominantly occurring at the posterior neck and shoulder area. Face, forehead, scalp, cheek, perioral area, and upper arm are less common sites. In oral cavity, it is a relatively uncommon neoplasm, particularly in tongue, which is relatively devoid of fat cells. We present a case report of SCL located on the left lateral border of the tongue in a 64-year-old Caucasian female patient with diabetes mellitus type 2 and arterial hypertension.

[684]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intraosseous lipoma of the sphenoid: a case study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Neurol Med. 2013;2013:519341. doi: 10.1155/2013/519341. Epub 2013 May 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/519341](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jamrozik Z; Rosiak G; Kierdaszuk B; Milczarek K; Kaminska A; Dziewulska D; Krzeski A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurology, Medical University of Warsaw, Banacha 1^a Street, 02-097 Warsaw, Poland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Intraosseous lipoma is very rare, usually benign tumor of flat bones. However, the localization in skull bones is described in sporadic cases. The differential diagnosis includes end stage of infection, infarct lesions, intraosseous meningioma, angiolipoma, or myxofibrous tumors. We report a patient with intraosseous lipoma located in the sphenoid bone. The diagnosis was established due to the characteristic radiological features. According to the history of seizures, the lesion was removed via endoscopic endonasal

approach. Histopathological examination showed adipocytes. The patient underwent control neuroimaging studies.

[685]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A fibroid or cancer? A rare case of mixed choriocarcinoma and epithelioid trophoblastic tumour.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Obstet Gynecol. 2013;2013:492754. doi: 10.1155/2013/492754. Epub 2013 May 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/492754](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Luk WY; Friedlander M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Royal Hospital for Women, Barker Street, Randwick, NSW 2031, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background. Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) is a rare complication of pregnancy which is characterised by abnormal growth of the trophoblasts at the placental site. It is categorised into benign and malignant forms, which include hydatidiform moles (HMs) and gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN), respectively. A mixed choriocarcinoma (CC) and epithelioid trophoblastic tumour (ETT) is an extremely rare subgroup of GTN, which is a highly curable but aggressive form of malignancy. Case. We report a case of mixed CC and ETT in a 41-year-old patient who presented with a 2-year history of menorrhagia and fibroid uterus in the absence of previous history of molar pregnancy. She had a 12-year interval between the antecedent pregnancy and presentation. She was treated with intensive regimen of adjuvant chemotherapy, etoposide, methotrexate, and actinomycin-D with etoposide and cisplatin (EMA-EP). She has remained disease free for more than 5 years. Conclusion. This case highlights the importance of considering GTN as one of the differential diagnoses value of beta -HCG in patients presented with menorrhagia and growing fibroids.

[686]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A case of ossifying fibroma of the frontal sinus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Exp Ther Med. 2013 May;5(5):1359-1362. Epub 2013 Mar 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/etm.2013.1002](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sun N; Xu WH; Cao LH; Zhao XY; Zhang JF; Li J; Li WP; Sun GB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, Gongli Hospital, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200135;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ossifying fibroma is a rare benign tumor of the nasal cavity and the paranasal sinus, and is easily misdiagnosed. In the present study, we report the clinical data in the case of a 46-year-old female patient, treated due to 5-day forehead swelling accompanied by dizziness. CT

examination revealed dilation of the right frontal sinus, bone wall integration, dense masses in the cavity, multiple punctate calcification foci internally and no nasal obstruction, nasal mucus or epistaxis. After hospitalization, a right frontal sinus fenestration and tumor resection plus nasofrontal duct reconstruction combined with nasal endoscopic frontal recess open surgery was conducted under general anesthesia. Following the tumor resection, the frontal sinus bone lamella was reset and fixed with a titanium bone fixation set. The postoperative pathological diagnosis was of ossifying fibroma. At the postoperative 5-year follow-up there was no tumor recurrence and nasal endoscopy revealed an unobstructed nasofrontal duct opening.

[687]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endovesical leiomyoma of bladder: a case report.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Georgian Med News. 2013 May;(218):7-10.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mammadov R; Musayev J; Hasanov A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Central Hospital of Oil-Workers, Department of Urology, Baku; Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pathology, Baku, Azerbaijan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign mesenchymal tumors cover 0,04-0,5% of all bladder tumors and their major part consists of leiomyomas. Having the smooth muscle tissue origin, these tumors can exhibit intramural, endovesical and extravesical localization in the bladder. Clinically, the irritative and obstructive symptoms, hematuria accompany endovesical leiomyomas. Along side being asymptomatic, intramural and extravesical leiomyomas can sometimes be characterized by mass formation, hematuria, and irritative symptoms, rarely by obstructive symptoms. In the diagnostic process histopathology is of great importance, especially in exclusion of radiologically and cystoscopically indistinguishable lesions. A case of endovesical leiomyoma of bladder in 49 year-old male patient admitted to the hospital with a complaint of hematuria and irritative symptoms is presented. Transurethral resection is performed for the patient with the purpose of treatment and diagnosis, and follow-up with ultrasonography was deemed appropriate once every three months. In the macroscopic examination of the material 4,0 cc of white-and-pink-colored, soft tissue fragments from 0,5 to 1,8 cm in diameter were observed. A well-vascularized tumor tissue composed of spindle cells with uniform and elongated nucleuses and normal urothelial epithelium with no specific features on its surface was observed in the microscopic examination. Recurrence wasn't observed during 32-month follow-up. As bladder leiomyoma is a rare pathology, generally accepted follow-up scheme for this disease after the treatment isn't reported. For this reason, we did the follow-up of the patient in a minimally invasive way that doesn't comply with the EAU guidelines - ultrasonography of urinary tract was performed on the patient on quarterly basis. After the 32 month-follow-up, no recurrence was seen. As a result, the bladder leiomyoma is

a rare, and it requires careful pathological examination. Due to the lack of knowledge about this tumor large scale of studies.

[688]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Oral fibrosarcoma in a black iguana (*Ctenosaura pectinata*).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Zoo Wildl Med. 2013 Jun;44(2):513-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Salinas EM; Arriaga BO; Lezama JR; Bernal AM; Garrido SJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Avenida Universidad 3000, Ciudad Universitaria, Delegacion Coyoacan, D.F., 04510, Mexico.

moraless@unam.mx

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A case of oral fibrosarcoma in a 13-yr-old male black iguana (*Ctenosaura pectinata*) is reported here. The iguana exhibited new tissue formation involving a large part of the maxilla and hard palate, which histologically and ultrastructurally corresponded to a primary fibrosarcoma of the oral cavity. Although there are reports of fibrosarcomas in other reptiles, such as snakes and crocodiles, no reports of this neoplasm in the oral cavity of an iguana were reported, which suggests that it is either infrequent or infrequently sampled for histological diagnosis. As an isolated case in an adult iguana living at a conservation center, it is likely that this diagnosis is associated with advanced age. The prognosis is considered unfavorable.

[689]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Could Vessel Ablation by Magnetic Resonance-Guided Focused Ultrasound Represent a Next Future Gynecological Fertility-Sparing Approach to Fibroids?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Innov. 2013 Jul 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/1553350613495115](https://doi.org/10.1177/1553350613495115)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gizzo S; Ancona E; Anis O; Saccardi C; Patrelli TS; D'Antona D; Nardelli GB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1University of Padua, Padua, Italy.

[690]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary lipoma in a dog.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Small Anim Pract. 2013 Jun 3. doi: 10.1111/jsap.12096.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/jsap.12096](https://doi.org/10.1111/jsap.12096)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lynch S; Halfacree Z; Desmas I; Cahalan SD; Keenihan EK; Lamb CR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Sciences, The Royal Veterinary College, Hawkshead Lane, North Mymms, Hertfordshire, AL9 7TA; Department of Pathology and Pathogen Biology (Cahalan), The Royal Veterinary College, Hawkshead Lane, North Mymms, Hertfordshire, AL9 7TA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An eight-year-old, neutered, male German short-haired pointer was presented for a chronic cough and an intrathoracic mass. Computed tomography revealed a mass with low attenuation in the right caudal lung lobe that invaded the principal bronchi. The mass was removed by right caudal and accessory lung lobectomy. The histopathological diagnosis was pulmonary lipoma. The clinical signs resolved following surgery. There was no evidence of recurrence or de novo lesions on computed tomography performed 12 months post-surgery. To the authors' knowledge, this is the first report of a pulmonary lipoma in a dog.

[691]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The canonical Wnt-beta-catenin pathway in development and chemotherapy of osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Biosci (Landmark Ed). 2013 Jun 1;18:1384-91.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li C; Shi X; Zhou G; Liu X; Wu S; Zhao J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Jinling Hospital, Department of Orthopedics, Nanjing University, School of Medicine, Nanjing 210002, Peoples R China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The canonical Wnt-beta-catenin signaling pathway is a key component of normal skeletal development and disease. Alterations within this signaling pathway have been described in human and canine osteosarcoma (OS); however, debate exists as to whether or not alterations in this pathway contribute to OS development in humans. In metastatic OS, the Wnt-beta-catenin pathway promotes the invasion and migration of OS cells and beta-catenin acts as a biological marker of OS with the potential to metastasize to the lung. The participation of the Wnt-beta-catenin pathway in OS development and metastasis is regulated by several factors, including hormones and alkaline phosphatase (ALP). This pathway is also involved in the resistance of OS to chemotherapy, especially in resistance to all three drugs used in standard chemotherapy, i.e. doxorubicin, cisplatin and methotrexate (MTX). In this review, we will summarize recent findings regarding the Wnt-beta-catenin pathway in OS development and chemotherapy.

[692]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cellular proliferation markers in peripheral and central fibromas: a comparative study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Appl Oral Sci. 2013 Mar-Apr;21(2):106-11. doi: 10.1590/1678-7757201302116.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1590/1678-7757201302116](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Garcia BG; Caldeira PC; Johann AC; de Sousa SC; Caliaro MV; do Carmo MA; Mesquita RA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Surgery and Pathology, School of Dentistry, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To perform a comparative study of the cellular proliferation in the peripheral and central fibromas. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Immunohistochemistry for PCNA and the AgNOR technique were performed in 9 cases of peripheral odontogenic fibroma (POF), in 4 cases of odontogenic fibroma (OdF), in 8 cases of peripheral ossifying fibroma (PEOF) and 7 cases of ossifying fibroma (OsF). The Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests were used for the statistical analyses. **RESULTS:** Mesenchymal component of the central lesions presented a higher mean number of AgNOR per nucleus and PCNA index than did the peripheral lesions ($P \leq 0.05$). The mean number of AgNOR per nucleus in the epithelial component proved to be higher in the OdF than in the POF ($P \leq 0.05$). The mesenchymal and epithelial components presented similar mean numbers of AgNOR per nucleus and PCNA index in the OdF, as well as a similar mean number of AgNOR per nucleus in the POF. **CONCLUSIONS:** The mesenchymal component may well play a role in the differences between the biological behaviour of the central lesions as compared to the peripheral lesions. Moreover, considering that the epithelial and mesenchymal components in odontogenic fibromas presented a similar proliferation index, more research is warranted to understand the true role of the epithelial components, which are believed to be inactive in nature, as well as in the development and biological behaviour of these lesions.

[693]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Costal osteoid osteoma with chest pain.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). 2013 Jun 3;2013. pii: bcr2013010234. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010234.

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 3;2013. pii: bcr2013010234. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010234.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-010234](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kenzaka T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of General Medicine, Center for Community Medicine, Jichi Medical University School of Medicine, Shimotsuke, Tochigi, Japan. smile.kenzaka@jichi.ac.jp

PTPTPTP - Journal Article

[694]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Imaging appearance of sarcomas of the prostate.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Imaging. 2013 May 30;13:228-37. doi: 10.1102/1470-7330.2013.0024.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1102/1470-7330.2013.0024](https://doi.org/10.1102/1470-7330.2013.0024)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Andreou A; Whitten C; MacVicar D; Fisher C; Sohaib A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, Colney Lane, Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7UY, UK.

adrian.andreou@nuh.nhs.uk

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas of the prostate are rare tumours. Their clinicopathologic features are well described, however, the imaging features of these tumours have rarely been documented. The purpose of this article is to illustrate the imaging findings of prostate sarcomas, with an emphasis on their appearance on magnetic resonance imaging and to identify features that may help to differentiate them from the commoner prostate adenocarcinomas.

[695]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The Prognostic Role of Ezrin Immunoexpression in Osteosarcoma: A Meta-Analysis of Published Data.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 21;8(6):e64513. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1371/journal.pone.0064513](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0064513)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li H; Min D; Zhao H; Wang Z; Qi W; Zheng S; Tang L; He A; Sun Y; Yao Y; Shen Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oncology, Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The significance of ezrin immunoexpression and prognosis for osteosarcoma is still controversial. The aim was to provide a meta-analysis for ezrin immunoexpression and prognostic features of osteosarcoma patients. METHODS: A detailed search was made in MEDLINE, EMBASE and the Web of Knowledge for relevant original articles published in English; methodological quality of the included studies was also assessed. Two reviewers extracted data independently. Studies were pooled and summary hazard ratios (HRs) and odds ratio (ORs) with corresponding confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. RESULTS: Final analysis of 318 patients from 5 eligible studies was performed. Combined HR of ezrin immunohistochemical staining suggested that positive immunoexpression had an unfavorable impact on osteosarcoma patients' overall survival (n = 223 in 4 studies; HR = 4.79; 95% CI: 1.50-15.30; P = 0.008) but not on event-free survival (n = 202 in 3 studies; HR = 1.59; 95% CI: 0.61-4.15; P = 0.0342). Combined OR of ezrin immunohistochemical staining indicated that positive immunoexpression was associated with recurrence (n = 134 in 2 studies; OR = 3.79; 95% CI: 1.49-9.64; P = 0.005) but not with serum ALP level (n = 160 in 2 studies; OR = 2.16; 95% CI: 0.09-52.50; P = 0.637) and histological response to

neoadjuvant chemotherapy(n = 260 in 4 studies; OR = 0.87; 95% CI: 0.37-2.03; P = 0.740). CONCLUSIONS: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that ezrin positive immunoeexpression confers a higher risk of recurrence and a worse survival in osteosarcoma patients. Large prospective studies are needed to provide solid data to investigate the precise prognostic significance of ezrin.

[696]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The prognostic role of PRUNE2 in leiomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Chin J Cancer. 2013 Jun 3. doi: 10.5732/cjc.013.10069.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5732/cjc.013.10069](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhao LR; Tian W; Wang GW; Chen KX; Yang JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Bone and Soft Tissue Tumor, Tianjin Medical University Cancer Hospital & Institute, Tianjin 300060, China. yangjilong@tjmuch.com.cn.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PRUNE2 has played an important role in regulating tumor cell differentiation, proliferation and invasiveness in neuroblastoma. Our previous study revealed that the PRUNE2/OBSCN relative expression could distinguish between gastrointestinal stromal tumor and leiomyosarcoma accurately. However, the correlation between PRUNE2 expression and prognosis was poorly understood in leiomyosarcoma patients. In this study, we aim to evaluate the prognostic role of PRUNE2 in leiomyosarcoma. The PRUNE2 protein expression was detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in 30 formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) leiomyosarcoma tissues from MD Anderson Cancer Center (MDACC) and the high expression of PRUNE2 was 36.7% (11/30). To validate the results, another cohort of 45 FFPE leiomyosarcoma tissues from Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute & Hospital (TMUCIH) was collected and PRUNE2 protein expression was detected by IHC. The results showed that the high expression rate of PRUNE2 protein in TMUCIH samples was 37.8% (17/45) and the elevated PRUNE2 expression was significantly associated with tumor size (P=0.03). Not only the high expression level of PRUNE2 protein was a significant favorable prognostic factor for overall survival in TMUCIH leiomyosarcoma patients (P<0.05), multivariate analysis revealed that the protein expression of PRUNE2 was also an independent prognostic factor. These data suggest that increased PRUNE2 protein expression may serve as a favorable prognostic marker in human leiomyosarcoma.

[697]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adrenal metastases in a post-radiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma after low-dose radiation for a benign condition.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol. 2013 Jan;34(1):31-3. doi: 10.4103/0971-5851.113417.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0971-5851.113417](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ganesan P; Kaushal S; Thulkar S; Bakhshi S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Dr. B. R. A. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 29-year-old male presented with an aggressive malignant fibrous histiocytoma of his leg 14 years after he had received low-dose radiation to the area for a benign indication. The other unusual feature of this case was the large unilateral adrenal metastasis. We describe this very rare presentation of sarcoma and briefly review the relevant literature.

[698]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxofibrosarcoma: a diagnostic pitfall.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rare Tumors. 2013 May 31;5(2):60-1. doi: 10.4081/rt.2013.e15. Print 2013 Apr 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4081/rt.2013.e15](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Castronovo C; Arrese JE; Quatresooz P; Nikkels AF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Dermatology.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - ABSTRACT: Myxofibrosarcoma (MFS) is a variant of the group of malignant fibrous histiocytomas. It is one of the most aggressive types of soft tissue neoplasms. The clinical presentation is not pathognomonic and the histological aspects are highly heterogeneous, frequently delaying the diagnosis or leading to misdiagnosis. Complementary histochemical and immunohistochemical stainings are mandatory to achieve the diagnosis of MFS. A 78-year-old male patient is presented illustrating this diagnostic pitfall. Extensive surgery followed by radiotherapy is the first choice treatment.

[699]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cardiac myxoma with prenatal diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Pediatr Congenit Heart Surg. 2013 Apr 1;4(2):210-2. doi: 10.1177/2150135112472210.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1177/2150135112472210](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rios JC; Chavarri F; Morales G; Vera L; Adrianzen M; Abarca A; Arboleda M; Guzman IN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departamento de Cardiopediatria, Instituto Nacional Cardiovascular, INCOR, Lima, Peru.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The presentation of myxoma in the neonatal period is quite rare. We report the case of a female patient in whom two cardiac tumors were diagnosed prenatally. Surgery was performed at eight days of age, using cardiopulmonary bypass and circulatory arrest to facilitate excision of two

polypoid tumors from within the right atrium. Pathology studies were consistent with myxoma. The postoperative course was satisfactory and the patient was discharged 14 days after surgery, at 22 days old.

[700]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Esophageal gastrointestinal stromal tumor: diagnostic complexity and management pitfalls.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Surg. 2013;2013:968394. doi: 10.1155/2013/968394. Epub 2013 Apr 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/968394](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Markakis CG; Spartalis ED; Liarmakopoulos E; Kavoura EG; Tomos P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Second Department of Propedeutic Surgery, University of Athens, Medical School, "Laiko" General Hospital, Agiou Thoma 17, 11527 Athens, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors of the esophagus are rare. Case Presentation. This is a case of a 50-year-old male patient who was referred to our department complaining of atypical chest pain. A chest computed tomographic scan and endoscopic ultrasound revealed a submucosal esophageal tumor measuring 5 cm in its largest diameter. Suspecting a leiomyoma, we performed enucleation via right thoracotomy. The pathology report yielded a diagnosis of an esophageal gastrointestinal stromal tumor. The patient has shown no evidence of recurrence one year postoperatively. Conclusions. This report illustrates the complexity and dilemmas inherent in diagnosing and treating esophageal GISTs.

[701]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Metastatic Splenic Angiosarcoma Presenting With Thrombocytopenia and Bone Marrow Fibrosis Mimicking Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura and Primary Myelofibrosis: A Diagnostic Challenge.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk. 2013 Jun 22. pii: S2152-2650(13)00105-5. doi: 10.1016/j.clml.2012.12.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.clml.2012.12.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hu S; Bueso-Ramos CE; Verstovsek S; Miranda RN; Yin CC; McDonnell T; Medeiros LJ; Lin P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Hematopathology, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX.

[702]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mechanisms of impaired differentiation in rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - FEBS J. 2013 Jul 3. doi: 10.1111/febs.12421.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/febs.12421

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Keller C; Guttridge DC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pediatric Cancer Biology Program, Pape Family Pediatric Research Institute, Department of Pediatrics, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of childhood, with presumed skeletal muscle origins, because of its myogenic phenotype. RMS is composed of two main subtypes, embryonal RMS (eRMS) and alveolar RMS (aRMS). Whereas eRMS histologically resembles embryonic skeletal muscle, the aRMS subtype is more aggressive and has a poorer prognosis. In addition, whereas the genetic profile of eRMS is not well established, aRMS is commonly associated with distinct chromosome translocations that fuse domains of the transcription factors Pax3 and Pax7 to the forkhead family member FOXO1A. Both eRMS and aRMS tumor cells express myogenic markers such as MyoD, but their ability to complete differentiation is impaired. How this impairment occurs is the subject of this review, which will focus on several themes, including signaling pathways that converge on Pax-forkhead gene targets, alterations in MyoD function, epigenetic modifications of myogenic promoters, and microRNAs whose expression patterns in RMS alter key regulatory circuits to help maintain tumor cells in an opportunistically less differentiated state.

[703]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Computerized tomography and 3-D rendering help to select surgical strategy in leiomyosarcoma of the inferior vena cava.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Updates Surg. 2013 Jul 26.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s13304-013-0225-](http://1007/s13304-013-0225-0)

[0](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cina CS; Riccioli V; Passanisi G; Musumeci G; Loreto C; Castorina S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Fondazione Mediterranea "G.B. Morgagni", 95125, Catania, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Leiomyosarcoma of the inferior vena cava is a rare tumor that is usually fatal. The tumor may grow very slowly or occasionally very rapidly, shows extensive local invasion, and metastasizes more frequently than previously believed. Complete surgical resection remains the only potential curative therapeutic option. The aim of this study was to report the clinical experience in the management of a patient with leiomyosarcoma. A 65-year-old woman with a history of vague abdominal pain and leg swelling underwent computed tomography which demonstrated an occlusion of the inferior vena cava. The patient received a complete excision of the tumor without reconstruction and histological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of leiomyosarcoma type 1. At 3 years, the patient is still doing well with minimal leg

edema and a contrast-enhanced CT demonstrates no evidence of recurrence locally or in distant sites. Leiomyosarcoma is a rare and aggressive tumor that presents with non-specific symptoms. Computerized tomography with 3-D reconstruction is a useful tool to define the presence and entity of the collateral circulation and therefore to decide on the surgical strategy. Resection probably offers the best opportunity for long-term survival.

[704]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - IMAGING DIAGNOSIS-SPINAL EPIDURAL HEMANGIOSARCOMA IN A DOG.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vet Radiol Ultrasound. 2013 Jul 2. doi: 10.1111/vru.12074.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1111/vru.12074

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - de la Fuente C; Pumarola M; Anor S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Animal Medicine and Surgery, Veterinary Clinical Science, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An 8-year-old, male Boxer was examined for an acute onset of ambulatory paraparesis. Neurologic examination was consistent with a T3-L3 myelopathy. Myelography revealed an extradural spinal cord compression in the region of the T10-T13 vertebrae. On magnetic resonance (MR) imaging, a well-defined epidural mass lesion was detected. The mass was mildly hyperintense on T1-weighted, hyperintense on T2-weighted and STIR images compared to normal spinal cord and enhanced strongly and homogeneously. Postmortem examination confirmed a primary epidural hemangiosarcoma. Findings indicated that the MRI characteristics of spinal epidural hemangiosarcoma may mimic other lesions including meningioma and epidural hemorrhages/hematomas of non-neoplastic etiology.

[705]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lymphangioma-like Kaposi sarcoma of the oral mucosa.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol. 2013 Jul;116(1):84-90. doi: 10.1016/j.oooo.2013.04.007.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.oooo.2013.04.007

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pugalagiri P; Muller S; Cox DP; Kessler HP; Wright JM; Cheng YS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Diagnostic Sciences, Texas A&M Health Science Center - Baylor College of Dentistry, Dallas, TX 75246, USA.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - With the epidemic of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, the clinical and histopathological features of Kaposi sarcoma (KS) became routine for most practicing surgical pathologists. The histological spectrum of KS broadened significantly over time and today a wide variety of rare histological variants are reported, but not widely recognized. Lymphangioma-like KS (LLKS) is a rare histological variant of KS occurring in skin, with banal histological features that can lead to misdiagnosis and inappropriate therapy. We report a series of intra-oral cases of LLKS and review the literature regarding this lesion.

[706]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Malignant Epithelioid Angiomyolipoma: Tumor and Metabolic Response to Everolimus as Evaluated With Positron Emission Tomography.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Genitourin Cancer. 2013 Jun 20. pii: S1558-7673(13)00127-4. doi: 10.1016/j.clgc.2013.04.032.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.clgc.2013.04.032](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Faria E; Turturro F; Rao P; Matin SF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX.

[707]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Antitumor properties of a vanadyl(iv) complex with the flavonoid chrysin [VO(chrysin)₂EtOH]₂ in a human osteosarcoma model: the role of oxidative stress and apoptosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dalton Trans. 2013 Jul 31;42(33):11868-80. doi: 10.1039/c3dt50524c.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1039/c3dt50524c](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Leon IE; Di Virgilio AL; Porro V; Muglia CI; Naso LG; Williams PA; Bollati-Fogolin M; Etcheverry SB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Catedra de Bioquímica Patológica, Facultad Ciencias Exactas, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, 47 y 115 (1900), La Plata, Argentina. etcheverry@biol.unlp.edu.ar.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Flavonoids, a polyphenolic compound family, and the vanadium compounds have interesting biological, pharmacological, and medicinal properties. We report herein the antitumor actions of the complex [VO(chrysin)₂EtOH]₂ (VOchrys) on the MG-63 human osteosarcoma cell line. Oxovanadium(iv), chrysin and VOchrys caused a concentration-dependent inhibition of cell viability. The complex was the strongest antiproliferative agent (p < 0.05). Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity studies also showed a concentration effect. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the alterations in the GSH/GSSG ratio underlie the main mechanisms of action of VOchrys. Additions of ROS scavengers (vitamin C plus vitamin E) or GSH to the viability experiments

demonstrated beneficial effects ($p < 0.01$). Besides, the complex triggered apoptosis, disruption of the mitochondria membrane potential (MMP), increased levels of caspase 3 and DNA fragmentation measured by the sub-G1 peak in cell cycle arrest experiments ($p < 0.01$). Collectively, VOchrys is a cell death modulator and a promissory complex to be used in cancer treatments.

[708]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia surgery: A functional approach.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Ann Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Dis. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S1879-7296(12)00141-X. doi: 10.1016/j.anorl.2012.07.005.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.anorl.2012.07.005

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bequignon E; Cardinne C; Lachiver X; Wagner I; Chabolle F; Baujat B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology and Reconstructive Facial Surgery, Foch Hospital, 40, rue Worth, 92150 Suresnes, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia has not only esthetic but functional impact. Surgery is controversial, ranging from conservative to radical. It involves elevated hemorrhage risk, and should be progressive, based on an individual risk/benefit analysis with the aim of improving quality of life. CASE REPORTS: Three patients (one male, two female; mean age, 35years) with evolutive orbital-temporal maxillary dysplasia were treated between 2008 and 2009 in our department. All showed exophthalmia and nasal obstruction. In one patient, symptomatology was aggravated by a frontal sinus cyst within the dysplasia. Another had associated auditory canal obstruction inducing recurrent external otitis. Optic nerve decompression was achieved on a combined coronal and endonasal approach, assisted by neuronavigation. Complementary remodelling resection, dacryocystorhinostomy and internal optic nerve decompression were performed. Functional results showed 70 % improvement on a subjective scale for eye tension and nasal obstruction. Surgery was feasible in all patients, with no complications. CONCLUSION: Current surgical management allies esthetic and functional concerns. Remodeling resection is the reference technique. The coronal approach is a good primary option for optic nerve decompression. Endonasal surgery with neuronavigation improves nasal ventilation and lacrimal canal permeability.

[709]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spermatic cord liposarcoma: organ-sparing surgery.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+]3s
<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 27;2013. pii: bcr2013009926. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009926.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009926

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Peralta JP; Godinho R; Rabaca C; Reis M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Portuguese Institute of Oncology, Coimbra, Portugal. joaopedroperalta@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The authors report a case of a 53-year-old male patient who came to the urologic clinic with symptoms of a left-sided testicular mass with 4 years of evolution. A left inguinal approach was decided for scrotal exploration. High clamping of the spermatic cord was performed with complete excision of the lesion, which was sent for pathology, preserving the spermatic cord and the testicle. The peroperative result was a well-differentiated liposarcoma of the spermatic cord. We then chose to preserve the ipsilateral testis (organ-sparing surgery). Postoperatively, the final pathology confirmed a well-differentiated spermatic cord liposarcoma, revealing negative surgical margins and no signs of local invasion, namely of the underlying structures. The patient is currently doing well, with no signs of recurrence after one and a half year of follow-up.

[710]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Minimally invasive surgery for osteoid osteoma of the cervical spine using microendoscopic discectomy system.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian Spine J. 2013 Jun;7(2):143-7. doi: 10.4184/asj.2013.7.2.143. Epub 2013 May 22.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 4184/asj.2013.7.2.143

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nakamura Y; Yabuki S; Kikuchi S; Konno S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Fukushima Medical University School of Medicine, Fukushima, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report herein the case of an 18-year-old man who underwent endoscopic resection for an osteoid osteoma in the seventh cervical facet joint. The patient had experienced right neck pain for approximately one year, but no neurological abnormalities were noted. Cervical magnetic resonance imaging suggested an osteoid osteoma in the superior articular process of the seventh cervical vertebra. The tumor was resected microendoscopically. Operative time was 1 hour 29 minutes, and blood loss was 5 mL. During the two years since surgery, the patient has remained pain free with no cervical spine instability. We thus propose microendoscopic surgery for osteoid osteoma developing in a posterior element of the cervical spine is a potentially effective operative procedure.

[711]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sequestration of AS-DACA into Acidic Compartments of the Membrane Trafficking System as a Mechanism of Drug Resistance in Rhabdomyosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Mol Sci. 2013 Jun 25;14(7):13042-62. doi: 10.3390/ijms140713042.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3390/ijms140713042](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Williams M; Catchpoole D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Tumour Bank, Children's Cancer Research Unit, the Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW 2145, Australia. daniel.catchpoole@health.nsw.gov.au.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The accumulation of weakly basic drugs into acidic organelles has recently been described as a contributor to resistance in childhood cancer rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) cell lines with differential sensitivity to a novel topoisomerase II inhibitor, AS-DACA. The current study aims to explore the contribution of the endocytic pathway to AS-DACA sequestration in RMS cell lines. A 24-fold differential in AS-DACA cytotoxicity was detected between the RMS lines RD and Rh30. The effect of inhibitors of the endocytic pathway on AS-DACA sensitivity in RMS cell lines, coupled with the variations of endosomal marker expression, indicated the late endosomal/lysosomal compartment was implicated by confounding lines of evidence. Higher expression levels of Lysosomal-Associated Membrane Protein-1 (LAMP1) in the resistant RMS cell line, RD, provided correlations between the increased amount and activity of these compartments to AS-DACA resistance. The late endosomal inhibitor 3-methyladenine increased AS-DACA sensitivity solely in RD leading to the reduction of AS-DACA in membrane trafficking organelles. Acidification inhibitors did not produce an increase in AS-DACA sensitivity nor reduce its sequestration, indicating that the pH partitioning of weakly basic drugs into acidic compartments does not likely contribute to the AS-DACA sequestering resistance mechanism evident in RMS cells.

[712]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Neglected primary Ewing's sarcoma of ethmoid presenting as surgical emergency.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Asian J Neurosurg. 2013 Jan;8(1):51-3. doi: 10.4103/1793-5482.110281.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/1793-5482.110281](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shukla D; Rao VS; Rajesh A; Purohit AK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Punjagutta, Hyderabad, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a male child with primary Ewing's sarcoma arising from ethmoid sinuses with intradural and extracranial extension (bilateral

nasal cavities, orbits, and maxillary sinuses). This is a rare condition. He presented with recurrent episodes of epistaxis for 2 years, sudden onset rapidly progressive bilateral proptosis, with painful restriction of extraocular movements, and decreased visual acuity for 4 days. Sudden complete loss of vision following admission demanded emergency tumor decompression.

[713]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Olfactory dysfunction as first presenting symptom of cranial fibrous dysplasia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 26;2013. pii: bcr2013200432. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-200432.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-200432

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tsakiropoulou E; Konstantinidis I; Chatziavramidis A; Konstantinidis J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 2nd Academic ENT Department, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Papageorgiou General Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a benign bone disorder presenting with a variety of clinical manifestations. This is the first reported case of anosmia as presenting symptom of FD. We present the case of a 72-year-old female patient with a progressive olfactory dysfunction. Clinical examination revealed evidence of chronic rhinosinusitis; therefore the patient was treated with a course of oral corticosteroids. The patient had no improvement in her olfactory ability and imaging studies were ordered. Bony lesions characteristic of craniofacial FD were found, causing obstruction of the central olfactory pathway. This case emphasises the need to conduct further investigations in patients with rhinosinusitis and olfactory dysfunction especially when they present no response to oral steroid treatment.

[714]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Symptomatic hypocalcaemia secondary to PTH resistance associated with hypomagnesaemia after elective embolisation of uterine fibroid.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 19;2013. pii: bcr2013008708. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-008708.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-008708

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Griffin TP; Murphy M; Coulter J; Murphy MS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Endocrinology, South Infirmiry Victoria University Hospital, Cork, Ireland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Four weeks after elective embolisation of a symptomatic benign uterine fibroid, a lady presented to her general practitioner

with facial twitching and severe lassitude. Acute hypocalcaemia was diagnosed. Further investigations demonstrated hypomagnesaemia. Parathyroid hormone (PTH) was within normal limits. Symptoms and the acute metabolic disturbance resolved with treatment by oral magnesium and calcium supplementation. While lassitude is a common symptom of postfibroid embolisation and may last for up to 6 weeks, the presentation with facial twitching alerted the clinician to a potential electrolyte or metabolic imbalance. This is a first reported case of hypomagnesaemia associated with PTH resistance leading to hypocalcaemia precipitated by alcohol particle embolisation for benign fibroid disease.

[715]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Reconstruction of chest wall chondrosarcoma with an anterolateral thigh free flap: An illustration of decision-making in chest wall reconstruction.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Case Rep. 2013;4(8):669-74. doi: 10.1016/j.ijscr.2013.05.003. Epub 2013 May 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1016/j.ijscr.2013.05.003

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shahzad F; Wong KY; Maraka J; Di Candia M; Coonar AS; Malata CM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Cambridge, School of Clinical Medicine, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Chondrosarcomas are the most common primary chest wall malignancy. The mainstay of treatment is radical resection, which often requires chest wall reconstruction. This presents numerous challenges and more extensive defects mandate the use of microvascular free flaps. Selecting the most appropriate flap is important to the outcome of the surgery. PRESENTATION OF CASE: A 71-year-old male presented with a large chondrocarcoma of the chest wall. The planned resection excluded use of the ipsilateral and contralateral pectoralis major flap because of size and reach limitations. The latissimus dorsi flap was deemed inappropriate on logistical grounds as well as potential vascular compromise. The patient was too thin for reconstruction using an abdominal flap. Therefore, following radical tumour resection, the defect was reconstructed with a methyl methacrylate polypropylene mesh plate for chest wall stability and an anterolateral thigh free flap in a single-stage joint cardiothoracic and plastic surgical procedure. The flap was anastomosed to the contralateral internal mammary vessels as the ipsilateral mammary vessels had been resected. DISCUSSION: The outcome was complete resection of the tumour, no significant impact on ventilation and acceptable cosmesis. CONCLUSION: This case demonstrates the complex decision making process required in chest wall reconstruction and the versatility of the ALT free flap. The ALT free flap ensured adequate skin cover, subsequent bulk, provided an excellent operative

position, produced little loss of donor site function, and provided an acceptable cosmetic result.

[716]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cutaneous angiosarcoma of the head, neck, and face of the elderly in type 5 skin.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cutan Aesthet Surg. 2013 Jan;6(1):45-7. doi: 10.4103/0974-2077.110099.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0974-2077.110099](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ambujam S; Audhya M; Reddy A; Roy S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of DVL, Indira Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute, Pondicherry, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cutaneous angiosarcoma is a rare, highly malignant vascular tumor with three clinical types. It is predominantly seen in the white-skinned people and rarely dealt with among the colored races. Cutaneous angiosarcoma of head and neck of the elderly is a great mimicker with many clinical presentations. The condition needs to be differentiated from several other common conditions and the diagnosis may be extremely difficult in some cases. Herein, we report the case of a 65-year-old man with type 5 skin who presented with an unusual and extensive involvement of the scalp and face presenting a diagnostic challenge.

[717]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hepatic paraganglioma and multifocal gastrointestinal stromal tumor in a female: Incomplete Carney triad.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Gastrointest Surg. 2013 Jul 27;5(7):229-32. doi: 10.4240/wjgs.v5.i7.229.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4240/wjgs.v5.i7.229](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hong SW; Lee WY; Lee HK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Seong Woo Hong, Woo Yong Lee, Department of Surgery, Seoul Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Seoul 100-032, South Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The Carney triad (CT) describes the coexistence of multiple neoplasms including gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), extra-adrenal paraganglioma and pulmonary chondroma. At least two neoplastic tumors are required for diagnosis. In most cases, however, CT is incomplete. We report a case of an incomplete CT in a 34-year-old woman with a multifocal GIST and non-functional paraganglioma of the liver. Preoperative evaluation with a gastrofiberscope and abdominal computed tomography revealed multiple gastric tumors resembling GISTs and a single liver lesion which was assumed to have metastasized from the gastric tumors. The patient underwent total

gastrectomy and partial hepatectomy. Histologic findings confirmed multiple gastric GISTs and paraganglioma of the liver. We report a case of a patient with incomplete expression of CT.

[718]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Biological extremity reconstruction after sarcoma resection: past, present, and future.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:529349. doi: 10.1155/2013/529349. Epub 2013 Jun 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/529349](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Holzer LA; Leithner A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 5, 8036 Graz, Austria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In sarcoma surgery besides a wide local resection, limb salvage became more and more important. Reconstruction of bone and soft tissue defects after sarcoma resection poses a major challenge for surgeons. Nowadays a broad range of reconstructive methods exist to deal with bony defects. Among these are prostheses, bone autografts, or bone allografts. Furthermore a variety of plastic reconstructive techniques exist that allow soft tissue reconstruction or coverage after sarcoma resection. Here we discuss the historical highlights, the present role, and possible future options for biological reconstruction.

[719]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inhibition of Rac1 promotes BMP-2-induced osteoblastic differentiation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cell Death Dis. 2013 Jun 27;4:e698. doi: 10.1038/cddis.2013.226.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/cddis.2013.226](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Onishi M; Fujita Y; Yoshikawa H; Yamashita T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - [1] Department of Molecular Neuroscience, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan [2] JST, CREST, 5, Sanbancho, Tokyo, Japan [3] Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Small G proteins of the Rho family are pivotal regulators of several signaling networks. The Ras homolog family (Rho) and one of its targets, Rho-associated protein kinase (ROCK), participate in a wide variety of biological processes, including bone formation. A previous study has demonstrated that the ROCK inhibitor Y-27632 enhanced bone formation induced by recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) in vivo and in vitro. However, the effect of other Rho family members, such as Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 (Rac1) and cell division cycle 42

(Cdc42), on bone formation remains unknown. In this study, we investigated whether Rac1 also participates in BMP-2-induced osteogenesis. Expression of a dominant-negative mutant of Rac1 enhanced BMP-2-induced osteoblastic differentiation in C2C12 cells, whereas a constitutively active mutant of Rac1 attenuated that effect. Knockdown of T-lymphoma invasion and metastasis 1 (Tiam1), a Rac-specific guanine nucleotide exchange factor, enhanced BMP-2-induced alkaline phosphatase activity. Further, we demonstrated that BMP-2 stimulated Rac1 activity. These results indicate that the activation of Rac1 attenuates osteoblastic differentiation in C2C12 cells.

[720]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Malignant teratoid medulloepithelioma with retinoblastic and rhabdomyoblastic differentiation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J AAPOS. 2013 Jun;17(3):328-31. doi: 10.1016/j.jaapos.2013.02.005.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.jaapos.2013.02.005](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Earl JB; Minckler DS; Lee TC; Murphree AL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Gavin Herbert Eye Institute, University of California-Irvine Medical Center, Orange, California.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe an unusual case of malignant teratoid medulloepithelioma in which distinct populations of tumor cells with different immunohistochemical staining patterns existed within the same eye. A neuroblastic population exhibited atypical features of retinoblastoma, including organization into pseudo-Flexner-Wintersteiner and Homer-Wright rosettes. Other populations evolved in strikingly different patterns, with large fields of cells resembling astrocytes and intervening streams of spindle cells that suggested smooth muscle. The spindle cell population was negative for smooth muscle antigen but stained positively for desmin, myoglobin, and myogenin. Under high magnification, the desmin, myoglobin, and myogenin-staining cells exhibited striations consistent with skeletal muscle differentiation.

[721]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pure intraventricular origin of gliosarcoma - a rare entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Turk Neurosurg. 2013;23(3):392-4. doi: 10.5137/1019-5149.JTN.5436-12.0.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5137/1019-](#)

[5149.JTN.5436-12.0](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sarkar H; K S; Ghosh S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Apollo Speciality Hospital, Department of Neurosurgery, Chennai, India. hrishikesh.sarkar@hotmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gliosarcomas (GS) are high grade, rare tumours. Radiologically they are seen as a surfacing lesion, often having a thick dural attachment located within the parenchyma of the brain. We report a very unusual case of an intraventricular non-parenchymal gliosarcoma in a 60-year old female. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain revealed a well defined brilliantly enhancing mass located in the septal region and extending into the body and the frontal horn of the lateral ventricle on either side. The mass was isointense on T1-weighted sequences and hypointense on T2-weighted sequences. Very few reports that describe this entity exist and our case report adds to the sparse literature.

[722]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - eComment. Misdiagnosis of intravenous leiomyomatosis with cardiac extension.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2013 Jul;17(1):139. doi: 10.1093/icvts/ivt218.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/icvts/ivt218](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yavuz S; Eris C; Toktas F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Education & Research Hospital, Bursa, Turkey.

[723]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine leiomyoma with indolent B-lymphoblastic proliferation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Jun 15;6(7):1422-6. Print 2013.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang Z; Sun K; Xiao W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, PR China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine leiomyoma with TdT positive B lymphocytes infiltrating is very rare and may simulate precursor B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma (B-LBL). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first description of such a lesion in English literature. A 51-year-old Chinese woman was noted a mass in her uterus in a routine physical examination. The myomectomy specimen was identified as a well-defined 8.0x6.8 cm tumor and the cut surface was fresh and yellow-tan. A massive small lymphocytic infiltration accompanied by plasma cells and histiocytes was noted in the leiomyoma but not in the surrounding non-neoplastic myometrial fibers. These cells were small in size without significant nuclear irregularities and mitotic figures can not be seen. Immunohistochemical analysis has shown some small lymphocytes were CD20+, CD79a+, Pax5+B cells and some were CD2+, CD3+, CD5+, CD43+T cells. The small B cells coexpressed TdT and Ki67 and were in patchy dense

distribution. The postoperative course was uneventful within a 30-month follow-up period without chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The true nature of these TdT(+) B cells has not been determined.

[724]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Use of a KIT-specific monoclonal antibody to bypass imatinib resistance in gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncoimmunology. 2013 Jun 1;2(6):e24452. Epub 2013 May 14.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4161/onci.24452](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Edris B; Willingham S; Weiskopf K; Volkmer AK; Volkmer JP; Muhlenberg T; Weissman IL; van de Rijn M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology; Stanford University School of Medicine; Stanford, CA USA ; Department of Genetics; Stanford University School of Medicine; Stanford, CA USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Acquired resistance to imatinib is a significant problem for the clinical management of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) patients, and second-line small molecules have shown limited efficacy in this setting. We have recently demonstrated that a monoclonal antibody targeting KIT could potentially bypass imatinib resistance in preclinical models of GIST.

[725]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Transrectal Ultrasound-Guided Hysteroscopic Myomectomy of Submucosal Myomas With a Varying Degree of Myometrial Penetration.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2013 Jul 11. pii: S1553-4650(13)00269-0. doi: 10.1016/j.jmig.2013.05.001.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jmig.2013.05.001](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ludwin A; Ludwin I; Pitynski K; Basta P; Basta A; Banas T; Jach R; Wiechec M; Grabowska R; Stangel-Wojcikiewicz K; Milewicz T; Nocun A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gynecology and Oncology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland. Electronic address: ludwin@cm-uj.krakow.pl.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - STUDY OBJECTIVE: To predict the 1-step complete resection rate after transrectal ultrasound-guided hysteroscopic myomectomy and to determine the usefulness of intraoperative transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) in monitoring hysteroscopic electroresection of submucosal myomas. DESIGN: Prospective cohort study (Canadian Task Force classification II-1). SETTING: University hospital. PATIENTS: One hundred twenty women with symptomatic (abnormal uterine bleeding or reproductive disorder), single, submucosal myomas underwent hysteroscopic electroresection. Groups 1 and 2 were monitored, respectively, with or without TRUS. Anatomical inclusion

criteria were myoma ≤ 5 cm and myometrial free margin ≥ 3 mm above the myoma. INTERVENTIONS: Myomas were evaluated preoperatively via sonohysterography and were graded according to the guidelines outlined by the European Society of Hysteroscopy (ESH), including size and myometrial free margin, and according to the STEPW (size, topography, extension, penetration, and lateral wall) classification. On the basis of sonographic findings, patients with myomas >3 cm received gonadotropin-releasing hormone therapy for 1 to 3 months. Hysteroscopic myomectomy was performed with or without TRUS guidance. At 4 to 8 weeks after the initial procedure, postoperative transvaginal ultrasonography, sonohysterography, or second-look hysteroscopy was performed. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: In the TRUS group, a significantly higher percentage of 1-step complete resections was observed than in the group without TRUS (91% vs 73%) ($p = .02$). This was associated with a statistically significant difference in the subgroups of myomas that were deeply penetrating into the myometrium (89% vs 55%) ($p < .01$). One-way logistic analysis of data for all treated patients indicated the use of TRUS, as well as the ESH and STEPW classifications, as significant factors influencing the 1-step complete resection. At multivariable logistic regression analysis, use of TRUS (odds ratio [OR], 2.74; $p < .001$), myomas graded 0 or 1 according to ESH (OR, 3.55; $p < .001$), and size <3 cm (OR, 2.35; $p < .05$) were significantly associated with 1-step complete resection (area under the curve, 0.80; $p < .001$). In the TRUS group there were two significant predictors: size <3 cm (OR = 5.21; $p < .05$) and myometrial free margin <5 mm (OR, 0.18; $p < .05$). CONCLUSION: Intraoperative use of TRUS during hysteroscopic myomectomy increases the chance of complete 1-step removal of submucosal myomas that deeply penetrate the myometrium.

[726]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cellular myxoma of the lumbar spine.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Neurol Int. 2013 Jun 19;4:82. doi: 10.4103/2152-7806.113648. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2152-](#)

[7806.113648](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ohla V; Ciarlini PD; Goldsmith JD; Kasper EM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Neurosurgery, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02215, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Cellular myxoma is a histopathologically distinctive benign neoplasm, which has often been categorized among the broad category of benign mesenchymal tumors with myxoid stroma and fibroblast- and/or myofibroblast-like cells. These tumors can arise in any of the large muscles and are usually found in the thigh, shoulder, buttocks, and upper arm, and more rarely in the head and neck or in small muscles of the hand. CASE DESCRIPTION: Here we illustrate the case of a 57-

year-old female with a spinal lesion, who initially presented with complaints of vague pelvic discomfort but no focal neurological deficits. Imaging revealed a sharply demarcated paraspinous lesion concerning for a tumorous growth. The lesion was excised in toto and a detailed immuno-histopathological analysis was performed revealing the diagnosis of a cellular myxoma. Postoperative imaging showed a gross total resection and the patient is under clinical surveillance since, with no signs of recurrence after 42 months. CONCLUSION: Although very rare, this entity should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any spinal and paraspinous mass to allow for adequate treatment, which requires wide excision with clean margins to avoid any local recurrence.

Surg Neurol Int -----
----- [727]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Large functional benign endometrioid cystadenofibroma of the ovary leading to endometrial cystic glandular hyperplasia and postmenopausal bleeding.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). 2013 Jun 11;2013. pii: bcr2013010323. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010323.

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 11;2013. pii: bcr2013010323. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010323.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010323

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Singh N; Tripathi R; Mala YM; Khurana N; Khan M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India. nilanchalisingh@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign endometrioid cystadenofibroma of the ovary is a rare tumour with few reported cases. The association of endometrioid cystadenofibroma with endometrial cystic glandular hyperplasia has not been previously reported to authors' knowledge. We are reporting a 75-year-old postmenopausal woman who presented with a large abdominopelvic mass corresponding to 30 weeks size gravid uterus and postmenopausal bleeding. She has a well-oestrogenised vagina. Ultrasound pelvis revealed a large cystic mass extending from pelvis to epigastrium with no solid component and few incomplete septations and no internal echoes. MRI findings showed mainly cystic component with few moderately enhancing, fine, incomplete septa. Endometrial aspiration reported histopathology of cystic glandular hyperplasia without atypia. Serum oestrogen level reported to be high (210 pg/mL). Hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy was performed. Histopathology of the specimen revealed benign endometrioid cystadenofibroma. She remained asymptomatic and disease free during her 6-month follow-up.

[728]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of En-Bloc vs Intralesional Resection for Giant Cell Tumor of Bone of the Distal Radius.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Open Orthop J. 2013 Apr 28;7:103-8. doi: 10.2174/1874325001307010103. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[2174/1874325001307010103](https://doi.org/10.2174/1874325001307010103)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pazonis TJ; Alradwan H; Deheshi BM; Turcotte R; Farrokyhar F; Ghert M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - McMaster University Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hamilton ON, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Surgical management of Giant Cell Tumor of Bone of the distal radius (GCTDR) remains controversial due to risk of local recurrence (LR) offset by functional limitations which result from en-bloc resection. This study aims to determine the oncologic and functional outcomes of wide excision (WE) vs intralesional curettage (IC) of GCTDR. METHODS: A complete search of the applicable literature was done. Included studies reported on patients from the same cohort who were surgically treated for GCTDR with WE or IC. Two reviewers independently assessed all papers. The primary outcome measure was LR. RESULTS: One-hundred-forty-one patients from six studies were included: 60 treated with WE, and 81 with IC. Five WE patients (8%) suffered LR whereas 25 IC patients (31%) did. The odds of LR were three times less in the WE group vs the IC group. MSTs1993 scores, where available, were on average 'good' with WE and 'excellent' with IC. CONCLUSIONS: Within statistical limitations the data support an attempt, where feasible, at wrist joint preservation and superior function with IC. Intralesional curettage is reasonable when the functional benefit outweighs the risk of recurrence as is the case in many cases of GCT of the distal radius.

[729]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary synovial sarcoma of the lung successfully resected under temporary bypass.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2013 Jun 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/icvts/ivt234](https://doi.org/10.1093/icvts/ivt234)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ichimura H; Kikuchi S; Ozawa Y; Matsuzaki K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Thoracic Surgery, Tsukuba Medical Center Hospital, Ibaraki, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 48-year old man presented with chest pain and haemoptysis. Chest computed tomography showed a 60-mm mass in the left upper lobe of the lung, adjacent to the distal aortic arch. Bronchoscopic cytology revealed the presence of malignant cells and, in the absence of evidence of distant metastasis, a thoracotomy was performed. Although the tumour was firmly adherent to the distal aortic arch, under temporary bypass from the left subclavian artery to the descending aorta, it was successfully resected en bloc with the section of the aorta attached to it. The tumour was diagnosed as a primary synovial sarcoma of the lung on the basis of histopathological findings

and fluorescent chromogenic in situ hybridization, showing SS18 gene rearrangement.

[730]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - En bloc resection of a multilevel high-cervical chordoma involving C-2: new operative modalities.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurosurg Spine. 2013 Aug;19(2):232-42. doi: 10.3171/2013.5.SPINE121039. Epub 2013 Jun 14.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3171/2013.5.SPINE121039](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Guppy KH; Chakrabarti I; Isaacs RS; Jun JH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - En bloc resection of cervical chordomas has led to longer survival rates but has resulted in significant morbidities from the procedure, especially when the tumor is multilevel and located in the high-cervical (C1-3) region. To date, there have been only 5 reported cases of multilevel en bloc resection of chordomas in the high-cervical spine. In this technical report the authors describe a sixth case. A complete spondylectomy was performed at C-2 and C-3 with spinal reconstruction and stabilization, using several new modalities that were not used in the previous cases. The use of 1) preoperative endovascular sacrificing of the vertebral artery, 2) CT image-guidance, 3) an ultrasonic aspirator for skeletonizing the vertebral artery, and 4) the custom design of an anterior cage all contributed to absence of intraoperative or long-term (20 months) hardware failure and pseudarthrosis.

[731]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Do malignant bone tumors of the foot have a different biological behavior than sarcomas at other skeletal sites?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sarcoma. 2013;2013:767960. doi: 10.1155/2013/767960. Epub 2013 Mar 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/767960](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Brotzmann M; Hefti F; Baumhoer D; Krieg AH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopaedic Department, Basel University Childrens Hospital (UKBB), Spitalstrasse 33, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We analyze the delay in diagnosis and tumor size of malignant bone tumors of the foot in a retrospective study. We compared the oncological and surgical long-term results with identical tumor at other anatomical sites in order to analyze the biological behavior of sarcomas that are found in the foot. Thirty-two patients with a histologically proven malignant bone tumor (fifteen chondrosarcomas, nine osteosarcomas, and eight Ewing sarcomas) between the years 1969 and 2008 were included. The median follow-up was 11.9 years. The overall median time gap between the beginning

of symptoms and diagnosis in the study group was 10 months. Ewing sarcoma presented with the longest delay in diagnosis (median of 18 months), followed by osteosarcoma (median of 15 months) and chondrosarcoma (median of 7.5 months). The delay in diagnosis of these tumors was significantly longer than that of equivalent tumors at other skeletal sites, but the 5- and 10-year survival rates and the occurrence of distant metastases were comparable. In contrast, the average size of foot tumors was 5- to 30-fold less than that of tumors analyzed at other skeletal sites. This study indicates that sarcomas of the foot demonstrate a distinct biological behavior compared to the same tumor types at other skeletal sites.

[732]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous dysplasia and central giant cell granuloma: a report of hybrid lesion with its review and hypothesized pathogenesis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Diagn Res. 2013 May;7(5):954-8. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2013/5533.2987. Epub 2013 May 1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[7860/JCDR/2013/5533.2987](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kurra S; Reddy D S; Gunupati S; K S; Reddy M S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Senior Lecturer, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology, Sri Sai College of Dental Surgery, Kothrepally, Vikarabad-501101, Andhra Pradesh, India .

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign fibro-osseous lesions (BFOLS) of the jaws are a wide array of lesions that actually represent distinct phases of a single benign morphological process. These lesions share certain histopathological features which are in common with giant cell containing lesions, which include central giant cell granulomas (CGCGs). The association of BFOLS and CGCG has to be critically evaluated, pertaining to their clinical, radiologic and histologic features. Many pathologists diagnose these types of lesions, considering only one of the prominent features. Eventually, surgeons end up treating these lesions inadequately. This ambiguity may be because of very small number of cases have been reported in the literature, with uncertain clinical, radiologic and histologic features. We are reporting a case of fibrous dysplasia (FD) which was associated with a central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) and discussing the hypothetical pathogenesis of giant cells.

[733]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Kaposi sarcoma associated herpesvirus pathogenesis (KSHV)- an update.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Opin Virol. 2013 Jun;3(3):238-44. doi: 10.1016/j.coviro.2013.05.012. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.coviro.2013.05.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coviro.2013.05.012)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Dittmer DP; Damania B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center and Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Program in Global Oncology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, United States.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) is the etiological agent of several human malignancies. The virus is able to modulate pro-proliferative pathways to its advantage, while simultaneously inhibiting pro-apoptotic signaling pathways. These functions are carried out by multiple viral proteins acting in concert. The overall outcome is the survival and proliferation of the infected cell. Additionally, the virus also modulates innate immune pathways to allow for prolonged survival of the infected cell following primary infection, and during viral latency. Here we review the latest advances in our knowledge of KSHV pathogenesis.

[734]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Utility of fluorescence in situ hybridization to detect MDM2 amplification in liposarcomas and their morphological mimics.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Jun 15;6(7):1306-16. Print 2013.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kimura H; Dobashi Y; Nojima T; Nakamura H; Yamamoto N; Tsuchiya H; Ikeda H; Sawada-Kitamura S; Oyama T; Ooi A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medical Science, Kanazawa University Kanazawa, Ishikawa, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The atypical lipomatous tumor (ALT)/well-differentiated liposarcoma (WDLs) and the de-differentiated liposarcoma (DDLs) represent the most common category of liposarcomas. ALT/WDLs and DDLs are often difficult to distinguish from other tumors with similar morphological characteristics. In this study, we investigated whether the detection of amplified or overexpressed murine double-minute 2 (MDM2) can be a useful diagnostic ancillary aid. We used fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) and immunohistochemistry (IHC) to detect MDM2 amplification and protein overexpression, respectively, in 49 WDLs, 5 DDLs, 23 myxoid liposarcomas, 25 benign lipomatous tumors, and 75 spindle and pleomorphic sarcomas. MDM2 amplification was detected in 48 of 49 WDLs, 5 of 5 DDLs, 2 of 9 malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, and 2 of 10 myxofibrosarcomas. We did not detect MDM2 amplification in any of the benign lipomatous tumors. FISH-mediated detection of MDM2 amplification was the most valuable diagnostic aid for ALT/WDLs, as determined by using the Fisher exact test to compare two different diagnoses of 19 biopsies. On the contrary, unequivocal nuclear overexpression of MDM2 was found in only 10 of 50 ALT/WDLs. The

sensitivity and specificity of MDM2 amplification in distinguishing a DDLS from spindle and pleomorphic sarcomas were 100% and 95%, respectively, while those of MDM2 overexpression were 100% and 87%, respectively. In conclusion, our results indicate that FISH-mediated detection of MDM2 amplification is the most useful adjunct in the diagnosis of both ALT/WDLS and DDLS. However, IHC-mediated detection of MDM2 protein is useful only for the diagnosis of DDLS.

[735]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rare presentation of giant cell tumor of bone in the lateral end of the clavicle.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Case Rep. 2013 Jul 5;14:235-7. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.889121. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [12659/AJCR.889121](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bajpai J; Saini S; Bajpai A; Khera R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Vivekanand Polyclinic and Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Patient: Male, 30 Final Diagnosis: Giant cell bone tumor Symptoms: Bone swelling * pain Medication: - Clinical Procedure: - Specialty: Oncology. OBJECTIVE: Unusual clinical course. BACKGROUND: Cooper first reported giant cell tumors (GCT) in the 18(th) century. The clavicle is a rare site for tumors. Metastatic tumors are more common than benign. This is the first case of GCT lateral end of clavicle to be reported in the literature. CASE REPORTS: A 30-year-man was admitted with a 1-year history of progressively increasing swelling and pain over the left lateral end of the clavicle. The plain radiograph and PET scan revealed an expansile radiolucent lesion in the lateral end of the clavicle. Swelling was epiphysio-metaphyseal in location. It demonstrated geographical type of destruction with a narrow zone of transition. There was no periosteal reaction or soft-tissue component. The mitotic activity was found to be 0-1/10 HPF. Diagnosis was confirmed histopathologically. A wide excision of the mass, including 3 cm of healthy tissue of the clavicle, was performed. CONCLUSIONS: The presence of an expansile lytic lesion of the lateral end of the clavicle should be taken seriously and complete radiological and histopathological investigation should be done and giant cell tumor of the bone should be kept in mind despite its rarity.

[736]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Retrobulbar rhabdomyosarcoma in a neotropical peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus cassini*).

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Vet Ophthalmol. 2013 Jun 6. doi: 10.1111/vop.12072.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1111/vop.12072](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Freundt Coello MJ; Schaeffer LS

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sol de la Molina, Animal Life, Av. La Molina 799-Sol La Molina, Lima, Peru.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A mild swelling of the left periorbital was detected on a routine physical exam of a healthy captive adult peregrine falcon. Despite treatment, the swelling did not subside and within twenty-five days was causing significant exophthalmia and medial deviation of the left globe. A retrobulbar fusiform cell sarcoma was diagnosed with histopathology, then light microscopy and immunohistochemical staining confirmed the diagnosis of a rhabdomyosarcoma.

[737]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor: A Rapidly Growing Soft Tissue Mass in the Posterior Mandible.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Head Neck Pathol. 2013 Jul 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12105-013-0474-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sah P; Byatnal AA; Rao L; Narayanaswamy V; Radhakrishnan R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Manipal University, Manipal, 576104, Karnataka, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The term inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT) encompasses a diverse group of spindle cell entities that traverses a clinical and histologic spectrum, extending from reactive to benign neoplastic to highly aggressive with malignant inclinations. Head and neck IMTs are rarely seen and comprise less than 5 % of tumors. Here we report a case of a 30 year old male who presented with a rapidly enlarging and extremely painful growth in the right posterior mandible, post extraction. Histopathological examination revealed a highly cellular connective tissue stroma comprised of spindle shaped cells arranged in fascicles, admixed with inflammatory cells, predominantly plasma cells. Apart from routine hematological investigations, serum protein electrophoresis was also performed. The final diagnosis was confirmed by a panel of immunomarkers consisting of MPO, CD34, CD20, CD3, CD23, CD138, SMA and ALK. To the best of our knowledge, this is the third case of oral IMT arising from an extraction socket.

[738]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant biatrial myxoma nearly obstructing the orifice of the inferior vena cava.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cardiothorac Surg. 2013 Jun 10;8(1):148.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1749-8090-8-148](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Choi CH; Park CH; Kim JS; Jeon YB; Lee JI; Park KY

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cardiac myxomas are the most common type of benign cardiac tumors and most of them occur in the left atrium but the biatrial myxoma is uncommon. We present a rare case of giant biatrial myxoma nearly obstructing the orifice of the inferior vena cava. A 58-year old woman presented with exertional dyspnea and intermittent chest discomfort. The non-pedunculated tumor involved most of the interatrial septum and extended from the orifice of the inferior vena cava to the displaced mitral annulus and the lower left pulmonary vein. The resected specimen weighed 76 gram and measured 80 x 40 x 30 mm. She did not complain of dyspnea or show any sign of recurrence by echocardiography during the 2-year follow-up period.

[739]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multifocal retroperitoneal sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Surg. 2013;2013:763702. doi: 10.1155/2013/763702. Epub 2013 May 2.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/763702](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Theodosopoulos T; Dellaportas D; Psychogiou V; Yiallourou A; Polymeneas G; Gkiokas G; Voros D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 2nd Department of Surgery, University Hospital "Aretaieion", 115 28 Athens, Greece.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction. Retroperitoneal sarcomas comprise a small proportion of all soft tissue sarcomas, and multiple factors influence their clinical behavior. Histopathological type and grade as well as complete surgical resection especially on the first operative attempt are well recognized as the main prognostic factors. Multifocality is another prognostic factor, which compromises therapy and finally makes prognosis worse due to multiple adverse implications. Case Presentation. A rare case of a 65-year-old male patient suffering from a multifocal retroperitoneal liposarcoma successfully treated in our hospital is presented herein. Discussion. Also, general considerations for these tumors are discussed, and especially multifocality is underlined as an ominous sign of retroperitoneal sarcomas behavior. Despite multifocality, once again complete surgical excision remains the mainstay of treatment of these patients, as long as further systemic and local therapies do not provide durable results.

[740]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Histiocytic Sarcoma : An Updated Literature Review Based on the 2008 WHO Classification.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Exp Hematop. 2013;53(1):1-8.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Takahashi E; Nakamura S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Aichi Medical University Hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Histiocytic sarcoma (HS) is an extremely rare malignant neoplasm showing morphologic and immunophenotypic evidence of histiocytic differentiation. The vast majority of previously reported HSs are now generally recognized to be misdiagnosed examples of non-Hodgkin lymphomas, predominantly diffuse large B-cell lymphoma or anaplastic large cell lymphoma. The recognition of such tumors parallels the development and widespread use of immunohistochemical techniques, along with the development of molecular genetic methods to detect immunoglobulin (IG) or T-cell receptor (TCR) gene rearrangement. The 2001 World Health Organization (WHO) definition of HS requires the absence of clonal B/T-cell receptor gene rearrangements. However, the 2008 WHO classification no longer strictly requires the absence of clonal immunoglobulin heavy chain (IGH) or TCR gene rearrangement for the diagnosis of HS. Recent studies demonstrated that HSs that occur subsequent to or concurrent with B- or T-lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia or mature B-cell neoplasms generally show clonal IgH and/or TCR gene rearrangement. These findings suggest the possibility of transdifferentiation of the two otherwise morphologically and immunohistochemically distinctive neoplasms. In addition, a recent study suggested clonal IG gene rearrangements may be detected at a high frequency in sporadic HS, indicating that a large subset of sporadic HSs may inherit the B-lymphocyte genotype. These findings provide new insights into the pathogenesis of HS, although the etiology of HS is still unknown. HS is a diagnosis of exclusion. It is necessary to rule out other diseases that could be misdiagnosed as HS with extensive immunophenotypical analysis before diagnosing HS. [J Clin Exp Hematop 53(1): 1-8, 2013].

[741]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Role of relaxin-2 in human primary osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancer Cell Int. 2013 Jun 10;13(1):59. doi: 10.1186/1475-2867-13-59.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1475-2867-13-59](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ma J; Niu M; Yang W; Zang L; Xi Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Spine, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao Medical College, Qingdao University, Qingdao 266003, R,P China. qyfymjf@126.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: The aim of this study was to clarify the clinicopathological outcome of serum relaxin-2 and tissues relaxin-2 expression levels in human primary osteosarcoma (OS), and to explore the roles of relaxin-2 inhibition and determine its possibility as a therapeutic target in human osteosarcoma. METHODS: Real-time quantitative RT-PCR assay was performed to detect the expression of relaxin-2 mRNA in 36 cases of human osteosarcoma tissue samples. Serum relaxin-2 levels was measured in ELISA-

based method in the 36 cases of osteosarcoma and 50 cases of controls. MTT and TUNEL assay was used to detect cell proliferation and apoptosis after relaxin-2 knockdown with siRNA transfection for 48 hs in vitro. Matrigel invasion and angiogenesis formation assay was used to detect cell metastasis and angiogenesis with HMEC-1 endothelial cells after relaxin-2 knockdown with siRNA transfection for 48 hs in vitro. The effects of relaxin-2 knockdown with anti-relaxin-2 mAb treatment on growth, apoptosis angiogenesis formation and lung metastasis in vivo was analyzed. RESULTS: The results showed the levels of relaxin-2 mRNA expression in osteosarcoma tissue samples were significantly higher than those in the corresponding non-tumor tissue samples ($P < 0.01$), and the serum relaxin-2 levels were significantly higher in OS patients than in healthy controls ($P < 0.01$). The incidence of advanced stage cancer and hematogenous metastasis cancer in the high relaxin-2 mRNA expression group and high serum relaxin-2 levels groups was significantly higher than that in the low relaxin-2 expression group and low serum relaxin-2 levels groups, respectively. Knockdown of relaxin-2 by siRNA transfection in vitro inhibited proliferation, invasion and angiogenesis in vitro in MG-63 OS cells. In vivo, knockdown of relaxin-2 with anti-relaxin-2 mAb treatment inhibited tumor growth by 62% ($P < 0.01$) and the formation of lung metastases was inhibited by 72.4% ($P < 0.01$). Microvascular density was reduced more than 60% due to anti-relaxin-2 mAb treatment ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSIONS: Our study suggests that overexpression of relaxin-2 is critical for the metastasis of human osteosarcoma. Detection of relaxin-2 mRNA expression or serum relaxin-2 levels may provide the first biological prognostic marker for OS. Furthermore, relaxin-2 is the potential molecular target for osteosarcoma therapy.

[742]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing sarcoma of the adrenal gland: a rare entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 13;2013. pii: bcr2012007753. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2012-007753.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2012-007753

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Blas JV; Smith ML; Wasif N; Cook CB; Schlinkert RT
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Mayo Clinic in Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 63-year-old man was referred to our office with an enlarging left adrenal mass found on work-up for prostate cancer. Imaging performed over the course of 6 months demonstrated an increasing left adrenal mass from 2.8 to 3.6 cm. Functional testing of the adrenal lesion was performed. The adrenal mass was non-functional. Owing to the enlarging size, the patient underwent a laparoscopic left adrenalectomy without complication and was discharged home the following day. Gross pathological evaluation

demonstrated a 3.2 cm, well-encapsulated, partially cystic mass. Histological evaluation demonstrated a small round blue cell tumour suspicious of sarcoma. Immunohistochemical testing revealed strong CD99 positivity consistent with Ewing family of tumours. Reverse transcriptase PCR demonstrated the presence of the Ewing sarcoma fusion transcript. The patient is currently enrolled in an ongoing research chemotherapy protocol at our institution using vincristine, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide and etoposide.

[743]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cementifying fibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 12;2013. pii: bcr2013009900. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009900.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009900

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mohan RP; Verma S; Singh U; Agarwal N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Kothiwal Dental College & Research Center, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cementifying fibroma is considered as a benign, osseous tumour, which arises from the periodontal ligament and is composed of varying amounts of cementum, bone and fibrous tissue. It is very closely related to other fibro-osseous lesions like fibrous dysplasia, cemental periapical dysplasia and other calcifying odontogenic cysts and tumour. We report a case of this entity along with differentiating radiographic features that set it apart from other fibro-osseous lesions.

[744]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - beta5 Integrin Up-Regulation in Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Promotes Cell Motility in Human Chondrosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jul 9;8(7):e67990. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0067990. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0067990

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lin CY; Chen HJ; Li TM; Fong YC; Liu SC; Chen PC; Tang CH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Science, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondrosarcoma is a primary malignant bone cancer, with a potent capacity to invade locally and cause distant metastasis; it has a poor prognosis and shows a predilection for metastasis to the lungs. Brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is a small-molecule protein from the neurotrophin family of growth factors that is associated with the disease status and outcomes of cancers. However, the effect of BDNF on migration activity in

human chondrosarcoma cells is mostly unknown. Here, we found that human chondrosarcoma tissues showed significant expression of BDNF, which was higher than that in normal cartilage and primary chondrocytes. We also found that BDNF increased the migration and expression of beta5 integrin in human chondrosarcoma cells. In addition, knockdown of BDNF expression markedly inhibited migratory activity. BDNF-mediated migration and beta5 integrin up-regulation were attenuated by antibody, inhibitor, or siRNA against the TrkB receptor. Pretreatment of chondrosarcoma cells with PI3K, Akt, and NF-kappaB inhibitors or mutants also abolished BDNF-promoted migration and integrin expression. The PI3K, Akt, and NF-kappaB signaling pathway was activated after BDNF treatment. Taken together, our results indicate that BDNF enhances the migration of chondrosarcoma by increasing beta5 integrin expression through a signal transduction pathway that involves the TrkB receptor, PI3K, Akt, and NF-kappaB. BDNF thus represents a promising new target for treating chondrosarcoma metastasis.

[745]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hyperthermia Increases Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxicity against SW-872 Liposarcoma Cell Line.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Iran J Immunol. 2013 Jun;10(2):93-102. doi: 1Jlv10i2A4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Farjadian S; Norouzi M; Younesi V; Ebrahimpour A; Lotfi R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Immunology, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, e-mail: farjadsh@sums.ac.ir.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background: Although there is convincing data in support of the effectiveness of hyperthermia in tumor therapy, the molecular mechanisms underlying the clinical effects of hyperthermia are still poorly understood. Objective: To investigate natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity against heat-treated SW-872 and HeLa tumor cell lines. Methods: NKG2D ligands and HLA class I transcription were examined using quantitative real-time PCR in treated tumor cell lines at 0, 2, 4, 6 and 12 h following thermal treatment at 39C and 42C for 1 h. The expression of MICA/B, ULBP1 and ULBP2 were also determined by flow cytometry. NK92-M1 cytotoxic activity against heat-treated target cell lines was assessed by LDH release as well as annexin-V and 7-AAD assays. Results: Our results showed that heat treatment at 39C improved the cytolytic activity of NK cells against SW-872 cells without increasing NKG2D ligand concentration or decreasing HLA class I levels. Conclusion: The observed increase in the cytotoxicity of NK cells against SW-872 cells after hyperthermia does not coincide with changes in MICA/B, ULBP1 and ULBP2 ligands of NKG2, however, the expression of other ligands in target cells may have made the cells susceptible to the cytotoxic effect of NK cells.

[746]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lobular intraepithelial neoplasia arising within breast fibroadenoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMC Res Notes. 2013 Jul 12;6:267. doi: 10.1186/1756-0500-6-267.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1756-0500-6-267](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Limite G; Esposito E; Sollazzo V; Ciancia G; Di Micco R; De Rosa D; Forestieri P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Breast Unit, University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Fibroadenomas are the second most common breast pathology occurring in young women under the age of 35 years old. Fibroadenomas can be classified as simple or complex according to histological features. Complex fibroadenomas differ from simple fibroadenomas because of the presence of cysts (3 mm), sclerosing adenosis, epithelial calcifications, or papillary apocrine changes. Most fibroadenomas are clinically identifiable. In 25% of cases, fibroadenomas are non-palpable and are diagnosed with mammography and ultrasound. Differential diagnosis with well differentiated breast cancer is often necessary, particularly with medullary or mucinous tumors. Calcification findings within fibroadenomas by mammogram have to be investigated. The age of a lump is usually reflected by calcifications. Microcalcification can hide foci of carcinoma in situ when they are small, branching type, and heterogeneous. However, many morphological possibilities may not be reliable for deciding whether a certain calcification is the product of a malignant or a benign process. From a radiological point of view, fibroadenomas containing foci of carcinoma in situ can be indistinguishable from benign lesions, even if the incidence of carcinoma within fibroadenomas is estimated as 0.1-0.3%, and it could be a long-term risk factor for invasive breast cancer. CASE PRESENTATION: A 44-year-old woman presented with a 1.5-cm palpable, smooth, mobile lump in the lower-inner quadrant of her right breast. Standard mediolateral oblique and craniocaudal mammograms showed a cluster of eccentric popcorn-like calcifications within the fibroadenoma. After lumpectomy, a definitive histological examination confirmed the intra-operative diagnosis of a benign mass. However, lobular intraepithelial neoplasia foci were found, surrounded by atypical lobular hyperplasia. CONCLUSIONS: The possibility of an old benign breast lump might be supported by fine needle aspiration biopsy or core biopsy before initiating follow-up. According to our experience, when patients are older than 40 years and have a familial history of breast cancer, we prefer to carry out lumpectomy with follow up to avoid the risk of underestimation in situ foci within the lump.

[747]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pelvic plexus compression due to a uterine leiomyoma in a woman with acute urinary retention: a new hypothesis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int Urogynecol J. 2013 Jul 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s00192-013-2158-](#)

[Z](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Andrada AO; De Vicente JM; Cidre MA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Ramon y Cajal University Hospital, Ctra. de Colmenar Viejo km. 9,100, 28034, Madrid, España, andreaorosa@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Acute urinary retention (AUR) in women is an uncommon occurrence described by the International Continence Society (ICS) as a painful, palpable, or perceptible bladder when the patient is unable to pass urine. Contrarily to men, AUR in women is not usually due to any obstructive process. Neurologic causes are the most common reason for AUR in reproductive-age women. A few case reports have been published concerning women suffering from gynecological pathology and AUR, and they propose extrinsic compression of the urinary tract. In the case we report, AUR pathophysiology was compression of the pelvic plexus by a giant uterine leiomyoma. An electromyogram displayed motor polyradiculopathy of S1 and S2 nerve roots, and the patient was unable to urinate due to an uncontractible bladder.

[748]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary parapharyngeal and skull base synovial sarcoma in a 13-year-old boy with neurofibromatosis radiologically misdiagnosed as a benign lesion.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 3;2013. pii: bcr2013009649. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009649.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-009649](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zahir ST; Sharahjin NS; Dadgarnia MH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran. shokouh_zahir@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcoma is a rare form of malignant tumour and accounting approximately for 8% of all soft tissue sarcomas. Head and neck synovial sarcomas are uncommon and parapharyngeal space involvement is extremely rare. We report a case of synovial sarcoma in the parapharyngeal space of a 13-year-old boy with a history of neurofibromatosis presented with odynophagia, ptosis and left submandibular mass. The lesion extended from retrostyloid parapharyngeal space to the skull base and foramen jugular superiorly. The first clinical and radiological impressions were carotid jugular related tumours - such as schwannoma and paraganglioma.

[749]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Human rhabdomyosarcoma cell lines for rhabdomyosarcoma research: utility and pitfalls.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 Jul 17;3:183. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2013.00183. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3389/fonc.2013.00183](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hinson AR; Jones R; Crose LE; Belyea BC; Barr FG; Linardic CM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center , Durham, NC , USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of childhood and adolescence. Despite intergroup clinical trials conducted in Europe and North America, outcomes for high risk patients with this disease have not significantly improved in the last several decades, and survival of metastatic or relapsed disease remains extremely poor. Accrual into new clinical trials is slow and difficult, so in vitro cell-line research and in vivo xenograft models present an attractive alternative for preclinical research for this cancer type. Currently, 30 commonly used human RMS cell lines exist, with differing origins, karyotypes, histologies, and methods of validation. Selecting an appropriate cell line for RMS research has important implications for outcomes. There are also potential pitfalls in using certain cell lines including contamination with murine stromal cells, cross-contamination between cell lines, discordance between the cell line and its associated original tumor, imposter cell lines, and nomenclature errors that result in the circulation of two or more presumed unique cell lines that are actually from the same origin. These pitfalls can be avoided by testing for species-specific isoenzymes, microarray analysis, assays for subtype-specific fusion products, and short tandem repeat analysis.

[750]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous dysplasia in a 120,000+ year old Neandertal from Krapina, Croatia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 5;8(6):e64539. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0064539. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1371/journal.pone.0064539](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Monge J; Kricun M; Radovic J; Radovic D; Mann A; Frayer DW

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Pennsylvania Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe the first definitive case of a fibrous dysplastic neoplasm in a Neandertal rib (120.71) from the site of Krapina in

present-day Croatia. The tumor predates other evidence for these kinds of tumor by well over 100,000 years. Tumors of any sort are a rare occurrence in recent archaeological periods or in living primates, but especially in the human fossil record. Several studies have surveyed bone diseases in past human populations and living primates and fibrous dysplasias occur in a low incidence. Within the class of bone tumors of the rib, fibrous dysplasia is present in living humans at a higher frequency than other bone tumors. The bony features leading to our diagnosis are described in detail. In living humans effects of the neoplasm present a broad spectrum of symptoms, from asymptomatic to debilitating. Given the incomplete nature of this rib and the lack of associated skeletal elements, we resist commenting on the health effects the tumor had on the individual. Yet, the occurrence of this neoplasm shows that at least one Neandertal suffered a common bone tumor found in modern humans.

[751]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary benign metastasizing leiomyoma from uterine leiomyoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Jul 18;11:163. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-163.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1477-7819-11-163](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen S; Zhang Y; Zhang J; Hu H; Cheng Y; Zhou J; Shen L; Chen H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, 270 Dong'an Road, Shanghai 200032, China.

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RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML) occurs in a low proportion of uterine leiomyomas and treatment methods for BML are diverse and controversial. The study introduces preliminary experiences in the diagnosis and treatment of BML with the purpose of finding a suitable management strategy for these patients. METHODS: Three patients with BML were treated in our department from April 2008 to July 2012. Each of these patients presented with multiple nodules in both lungs, where we performed video-assisted thoracoscopic wedge resection to harvest enough tissue for histopathologic and immunohistochemical examination. The patients were treated with medical castration or surgical castration after the diagnosis of BML. RESULTS: The ultimate pathologic results ruled out the possibility of leiomyosarcoma and other metastatic diseases, and confirmed that the pulmonary lesions were BML. The lung lesions remained stable in two patients who were treated by surgical castration, and the lung nodules regressed in one patient treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogues.

CONCLUSIONS: The diagnosis of BML is based on the medical history of uterine myomas and histopathologic and immunohistochemical examination of lung nodules. Video-assisted thoracoscopic wedge resection is the best way to

harvest tissue for diagnosis. The better outcomes in BML seem to call for medical intervention, either chemical or surgical, after diagnosis is made.

[752]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mining sarcomas by proteomics approaches: Ewing sarcoma on the spotlight.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Recent Pat Biotechnol. 2013 Jun 5;7.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mackintosh C; Madoz-Gurpide J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Molecular Pathology Program, Centro de Investigación del Cáncer-IBMCC, Universidad de Salamanca-CSIC, Salamanca, 37007, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are a class of tumors defined by their mesenchymal origin that comprise very different neoplasms. Although some sarcomas harbor pathogenomic molecular alterations (i.e. specific balanced translocations and their associated chimeric fusion genes), others still lack an ultimate diagnostic tool, which could be of great interest as in some cases different sarcomas share a similar clinical manifestation. High throughput tools are contributing new ways to molecularly delineate the boundaries of each sarcoma subtype. Moreover, they are also shedding light into other research subjects of immediate concern: (i) the elucidation of the molecular targets of chimeric fusion proteins and their interactome; (ii) the discovery of new biomarkers and therapeutic targets; and (iii) the delineation of the response to therapeutic agents. Here we review the application of proteomics approaches to sarcomas, with special emphasis in Ewing sarcoma. Proteomics strategies offer the focus, the analytical potential, and the high throughput capabilities to decipher the hidden agenda of the biology of sarcomas, a knowledge that will surely be the subject of future patents intended to develop new diagnostic and therapeutic tools.

[753]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hypoxia-Induced Cytotoxic Drug Resistance in Osteosarcoma Is Independent of HIF-1 α .

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 13;8(6):e65304. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0065304. Print 2013.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[1371/journal.pone.0065304](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0065304)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Adamski J; Price A; Dive C; Makin G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology, Paterson Institute for Cancer Research, Manchester, United Kingdom ; Institute of Cancer Sciences, Manchester Cancer Research Centre, Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom ;

Department of Paediatric Oncology, Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Manchester, United Kingdom.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Survival rates from childhood cancer have improved dramatically in the last 40 years, such that over 80% of children are now cured. However in certain subgroups, including metastatic osteosarcoma, survival has remained stubbornly poor, despite dose intensive multi-agent chemotherapy regimens, and new therapeutic approaches are needed. Hypoxia is common in adult solid tumours and is associated with treatment resistance and poorer outcome. Hypoxia induces chemotherapy resistance in paediatric tumours including neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma and Ewing's sarcoma, in vitro, and this drug resistance is dependent on the oxygen-regulated transcription factor hypoxia inducible factor-1 (HIF-1). In this study the effects of hypoxia on the response of the osteosarcoma cell lines 791T, HOS and U2OS to the clinically relevant cytotoxics cisplatin, doxorubicin and etoposide were evaluated. Significant hypoxia-induced resistance to all three agents was seen in all three cell lines and hypoxia significantly reduced drug-induced apoptosis. Hypoxia also attenuated drug-induced activation of p53 in the p53 wild-type U2OS osteosarcoma cells. Drug resistance was not induced by HIF-1alpha stabilisation in normoxia by cobalt chloride nor reversed by the suppression of HIF-1alpha in hypoxia by shRNAi, siRNA, dominant negative HIF or inhibition with the small molecule NSC-134754, strongly suggesting that hypoxia-induced drug resistance in osteosarcoma cells is independent of HIF-1alpha. Inhibition of the phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) pathway using the inhibitor PI-103 did not reverse hypoxia-induced drug resistance, suggesting the hypoxic activation of Akt in osteosarcoma cells does not play a significant role in hypoxia-induced drug resistance. Targeting hypoxia is an exciting prospect to improve current anti-cancer therapy and combat drug resistance. Significant hypoxia-induced drug resistance in osteosarcoma cells highlights the potential importance of hypoxia as a target to reverse drug resistance in paediatric osteosarcoma. The novel finding of HIF-1alpha independent drug resistance suggests however other hypoxia related targets may be more relevant in paediatric osteosarcoma.

[754]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Soluble Neural-cadherin as a novel biomarker for malignant bone and soft tissue tumors.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMC Cancer. 2013 Jun 26;13(1):309.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1186/1471-2407-13-309](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Niimi R; Matsumine A; Iino T; Nakazora S; Nakamura T; Uchida A; Sudo A

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Neural-cadherin (N-cadherin) is one of the most important molecules involved in tissue morphogenesis, wound healing, and the maintenance of tissue integrity. Recently, the cleavage of N-cadherin has become a focus of attention in the field of cancer biology. Cadherin and

their ectodomain proteolytic shedding play important roles during cancer progression. The aims of this study are to investigate the serum soluble N-cadherin (sN-CAD) levels in patients with malignant bone and soft tissue tumors, and to evaluate the prognostic significance of the sN-CAD levels. METHODS: We examined the level of serum soluble N-cadherin (sN-CAD) using an ELISA in 80 malignant bone and soft tissue tumors (bone sarcoma, n = 23; soft tissue sarcoma, n = 50; metastatic cancer, n = 7) and 87 normal controls. The mean age of the patients was 51 years (range, 10--85 years) and the mean follow-up period was 43 months (range, 1--115 months). RESULTS: The median serum sN-CAD level was 1,267 ng/ml (range, 135--2,860 ng/ml) in all patients. The mean serum sN-CAD level was 1,269 ng/ml (range, 360--2,860 ng/ml) in sarcoma patients, otherwise 1,246 ng/ml (range, 135--2,140 ng/ml) in cancer patients. The sN-CAD levels in patient were higher than those found in the controls, who had a median serum level of 108 ng/ml (range, 0--540 ng/ml). The patients with tumors larger than 5 cm had higher serum sN-CAD levels than the patients with tumors smaller than 5 cm. The histological grade in the patients with higher serum sN-CAD levels was higher than that in the patients with lower serum sN-CAD levels. A univariate analysis demonstrated that the patients with higher serum sN-CAD levels showed a worse disease-free survival rate, local recurrence-free survival rate, metastasis-free survival rate, and overall survival rate compared to those with lower serum sN-CAD levels. In the multivariate analysis, sN-CAD was an independent factor predicting disease-free survival. CONCLUSIONS: sN-CAD is a biomarker for malignant bone and soft tissue tumors, and a potentially valuable pre-therapeutic prognostic factor in patients with bone and soft tissue sarcoma.

[755]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rhabdomyosarcoma of the breast - a rare malignancy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Case Rep. 2013 Jul 15;14:250-2. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.883976. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [12659/AJCR.883976](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bhosale SJ; Kshirsagar AY; Sulhyan SR; Sulhyan SR

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Krishna Institute Of Medical Sciences and Research Center, Karad, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Patient: Female, 60 Final Diagnosis: Rhabdomyosarcoma of the breast Symptoms: Lump in axilla Medication: - Clinical Procedure: Mastectomy Specialty: Oncology. OBJECTIVE: Rare disease. BACKGROUND: Primary nonepithelial malignancies of the breast include primary breast sarcomas, therapy-related breast sarcomas, the phyllodes tumors, and primary breast lymphomas. They account for less than 5% of all breast neoplasms. CASE REPORT: We report the case of a 60-year-old postmenopausal female diagnosed with rhabdomyosarcoma with infiltrating duct carcinoma. She was treated with modified radical mastectomy with axillary

clearance and postoperative chemotherapy. CONCLUSIONS: Primary rhabdomyosarcoma of the breast in adults is extremely rare. Rhabdomyosarcomas in adults account for less than 3% of all adult primary soft-tissue sarcomas. Primary breast sarcomas usually present as large painless breast lumps with no associated skin and nipple changes or axillary lymphadenopathy; they are more aggressive and have more rapid growth than epithelial malignancies or benign breast lesions. The tumor can grow to large size, around 5.8 cm. Affected patients are typically women in their 50 s (ranging from 17 to 89 years), but it is also seen in men. The treatment of primary breast sarcomas requires a multidisciplinary approach. Surgery remains the mainstay of therapy. Chemotherapy has no clearly defined role in primary breast or soft-tissue sarcomas. The prognosis of primary breast sarcomas depends on the histologic grade and size of the tumor. They spread locally and hematogenously, but they are not usually associated with axillary lymphadenopathy.

[756]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary leiomyosarcoma of the thyroid.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Korean Surg Soc. 2013 Jul;85(1):43-6. doi: 10.4174/jkss.2013.85.1.43. Epub 2013 Jun 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4174/jkss.2013.85.1.43](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ege B; Leventoglu S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinic of General Surgery, Private Koru Hospital, Ankara, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 56-year-old male with primary leiomyosarcoma of the thyroid is presented. The paucity of diagnostic maneuvers, including tumor markers, fine needle aspiration, and frozen section biopsy, are stressed, in addition to the fulminate course of the disease.

[757]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - eComment. Leiomyomatosis: intracardiac extension and pulmonary embolization.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2013 Jul;17(1):139. doi: 10.1093/icvts/ivt191.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/icvts/ivt191](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hajj-Chahine J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, University Hospital of Poitiers, Poitiers, France.

[758]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary multiple mesenteric liposarcoma of the transverse mesocolon.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Coloproctol. 2013 Jun;29(3):123-5. doi: 10.3393/ac.2013.29.3.123. Epub 2013 Jun 30.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3393/ac.2013.29.3.123](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sachidananda S; Krishnan A; Ramesh R; Kuppurao S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Stanley Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Liposarcomas are common tumors arising in the retroperitoneum. However, a primary mesenteric liposarcoma is a rare entity and less than 50 cases have been reported so far. Further, a liposarcoma arising in the transverse mesocolon is very unusual, and cases of multiple primary tumors arising from the transverse mesocolon are extremely rare. We want to report a case of a multiple primary mesenteric liposarcoma arising from the transverse mesocolon in a 63-year-old female who was successfully treated by surgery. Because a primary mesenteric liposarcoma is a rare entity, it should be considered with the differential diagnosis of an abdominal mesenchymal tumor. It can be diagnosed preoperatively by using contrast enhanced computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. The treatment for such a liposarcoma is surgical resection with sufficient surgical margin; the role of adjuvant therapy has yet to be defined.

[759]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carcinosarcoma of the maxillary sinus.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Otorhinolaryngol. 2013 Jun;6(2):114-6. doi: 10.3342/ceo.2013.6.2.114. Epub 2011 Nov 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3342/ceo.2013.6.2.114](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Moon JK; Kim AY; Chang DS; Park KY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Eulji University School of Medicine, Daejeon, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Carcinosarcoma is a highly malignant tumor characterized by dual malignant histologic differentiation of epithelial and mesenchymal components. The tumor is extremely rare in the sinonasal tract. We report a case of a 62-year-old man with carcinosarcoma involving the maxillary sinus.

[760]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unusual breast mass: primary synovial sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 19;2013. pii: bcr2013010468. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010468.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-010468](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Doyle VJ; Bateman AC; Theaker JM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Histopathology, Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe a 54-year-old woman presenting with mastalgia and a 6 mm breast lesion on imaging. Core biopsy revealed a lesion characterised by a predominant epithelioid and a minor spindle cell component. Our differential diagnosis included intraduct papilloma/adenoma and adenomyoepithelioma. However, initial immunohistochemistry did not support these diagnoses and further immunohistochemistry raised the possibility of a synovial sarcoma. This was confirmed with the finding, using fluorescence in-situ hybridisation, of the characteristic translocation t(x; 18) (p11.2; q11.2). Establishing a diagnosis of synovial sarcoma at unusual sites may be difficult, especially when limited tissue is available, for example, within a core biopsy. In this case, immunohistochemistry was useful, but cytogenetics was the key additional investigation. It is important to consider the possibility of rare tumours when the morphological and immunohistochemical features of a lesion initially appear conflicting or inconclusive.

[761]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Superficial acral fibromyxoma on the second toe.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Plast Surg. 2013 Jul;40(4):477-9. doi: 10.5999/aps.2013.40.4.477. Epub 2013 Jul 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [5999/aps.2013.40.4.477](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hwang SM; Cho KH; Lim KR; Jung YH; Kim Song J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Aesthetic, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Center, Good Moonhwa Hospital, Busan, Korea.

[762]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma of the thigh: A morphologic diversity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Avicenna J Med. 2012 Jul;2(3):74-76.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/2231-0770.102283](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Raghavan VH; Satish S; Ravishankar S; Manjunath GV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, JSS Medical College, JSS University, Mysore, Karnataka, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma (MIFS)/acralmyxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma (AMFS) is a rare, painless, low-grade neoplasm which commonly occurs in the extremities. It has a distinctive morphology and can be a diagnostic challenge, simulating inflammatory conditions as well as neoplastic conditions. They are low-grade sarcomas with a protracted clinical course, a high rate of local recurrence and a

low rate of metastasis. We report a case of proximal MIFS in a 50-year-old woman who presented with a mass in the thigh.

[763]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the pleura.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tuberc Respir Dis (Seoul). 2013 May;74(5):222-5. doi: 10.4046/trd.2013.74.5.222. Epub 2013 May 31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4046/trd.2013.74.5.222](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cho KH; Park C; Hwang KE; Hwang YR; Seol CH; Choi KH; Lee MK; Choi SH; Kim HR; Jeong ET

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Internal Medicine, Wonkwang University School of Medicine, Iksan, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma, a type of sarcoma, is a malignant neoplasm with uncertain origin that arises in both the soft tissues and the bone. The occurrence of primary malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the pleura is extremely rare. We report a case of a 65-year-old Korean man who is being diagnosed with primary malignant fibrous histiocytoma of the pleura.

[764]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous tumor of the superior oblique tendon in Proteus syndrome.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J AAPOS. 2013 Jul 26. pii: S1091-8531(13)00200-0. doi: 10.1016/j.jaapos.2013.03.019.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.jaapos.2013.03.019](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Trivedi D; Lee SY; Brundler MA; Parulekar MV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Birmingham Children's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, United Kingdom.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Proteus syndrome is a disorder of patchy, or mosaic, postnatal overgrowth. Mosaic somatic mutation of the AKT1 gene has been identified in over 90% of individuals meeting the diagnostic criteria for Proteus syndrome. Onset occurs in infancy and can involve any tissue of the body. The connective tissue and bone, skin, central nervous system, and the eye are commonly involved. Epibulbar tumors, strabismus, and posterior segment involvement have previously been reported. However, there have not been any reports of lesions affecting the extraocular tendons. We report a case of Proteus syndrome patient presenting with vertical strabismus secondary to a fibrous tumor within the superior oblique tendon. The tumor was successfully excised with complete resolution of the strabismus.

[765]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ameloblastic fibroma in one-year-old girl.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 Jan;17(1):149. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.110734.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-029X.110734](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Munde AD; Karle RR; Kale UB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Rural Dental College, Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ameloblastic fibroma (AF) is a relatively rare, slow growing benign mixed odontogenic tumor, comprising of 1.5-4.5% of all odontogenic tumors. It is usually asymptomatic except for the eventual expansion of the jaw. AFs are most common in adolescents and young adults, mostly affecting the mandible as a well-defined uni or multilocular radiolucency. The effective surgical treatment includes enucleation and curettage of the surrounding bone and removal of the affected teeth. Although recurrence of AF is rare, a long term follow up is recommended. This report describes a 1-year-old girl with AF in the mandible and discusses its clinical, radiographic and histological findings.

[766]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor with Synchronous Gallbladder Adenocarcinoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastrointest Cancer. 2013 Jun 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12029-013-9513-7](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Diaz-Perez JA; Mastrodimos M; Reddy A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA, jdiazperez@ucsd.edu.

[767]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary GIST of the Liver Masquerading as Primary Intra-abdominal Tumour: A Rare Extra-Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumour (EGIST) of the Liver.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastrointest Cancer. 2013 Jun 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12029-013-9514-6](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Louis AR; Singh S; Gupta SK; Sharma A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Sector 5 Rohini, New Delhi, 110085, India, drrobertlouis@gmail.com.

[768]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Periodontal manifestations of von Recklinghausen neuro fibromatosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Indian Soc Periodontol. 2013 Mar;17(2):253-6. doi: 10.4103/0972-124X.113092.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0972-124X.113092](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shetty B; Umesh Y; Kranti K; Seshan H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Periodontics, M.S. Ramaiah Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Neurofibroma is an uncommon benign tumor of the oral cavity derived from the cells that constitute the nerve sheath neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1), also known as von Recklinghausen's disease, is the most common type of neurofibromatosis and accounts for about 90% of all cases. It is one of the most frequent human genetic diseases, with the prevalence of one case in 3,000 births. Neurofibroma is seen either as a solitary lesion or as part of the generalized syndrome of neurofibromatosis. The solitary form does not differ from the disseminated form or the multiple form of the disease, except that systemic and hereditary factors present in the disseminated form are absent in the solitary type. Oral cavity involvement by a solitary and peripheral plexiform neurofibroma in patients with no other signs of neurofibromatosis is uncommon. The expressivity of NF1 is extremely variable, with manifestations ranging from mild lesions to several complications and functional impairment. Oral manifestations can be found in almost 72% of NF1 patients. This is a case report of a 40-year-old lady with a history of multiple faint rounded densities in the skin, chest pain occasionally since 8 months and breathlessness since 1 year and swelling of the right side of the angle of the mandible with limited mouth opening.

[769]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intraosseous lipoma of mandible presenting as a swelling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 Jan;17(1):126-8. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.110705.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0973-029X.110705](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Basheer S; Abraham J; Shameena P; Balan A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Government Dental College, Kozhikode, Kerala, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are the most common form of benign mesenchymal tumors and are composed of mature adipocytes. They can occur anywhere in the body where fat is found and thus, called as the 'universal tumor' or the 'ubiquitous tumor'. Intraosseous lipomas (IOL) are among the

rarest (0.1%) of primary bone tumors and are very rarely seen in head and neck bones. They have been subdivided based on the site of origin within bone, into intramedullary and intracortical. Of the two, few cases of intramedullary lipoma have been reported intraorally and none of the latter. Intraosseous lipomas are usually asymptomatic and are detected incidentally on radiographs taken for other complaints. Here, we report a case of intraosseous lipoma in the mandible presenting as a large swelling.

[770]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extragenital aggressive angiomyxoma of the axilla and the chest wall.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Diagn Res. 2013 Apr;7(4):718-20. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2013/5458.2891. Epub 2013 Feb 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[7860/JCDR/2013/5458.2891](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nayal B; Rao L; Rao AC; Sharma S; Shenoy R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, KMC, Manipal University, Manipal, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aggressive angiomyxomas are uncommon mesenchymal tumours which most often arise in the perineal and the pelvic regions in women. Extragenital aggressive angiomyxomas are extremely rare. We are reporting a young male with an aggressive angiomyxoma which involved the axillary region and extended into the anterior chest wall, which demonstrated its characteristic histomorphological features. The diagnosis was confirmed by immunohistochemistry. A careful histological examination, along with immunohistochemistry, aids in diagnosing this lesion and differentiating it from tumours which have similar histologies.

[771]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intrathoracic giant solitary fibrous tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Case Rep. 2013 Apr 2;14:91-3. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.883867. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [12659/AJCR.883867](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Aydemir B; Celik S; Okay T; Dogusoy I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Siyami Ersek Cardiothoracic Surgery Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura is a rare, usually benign, and slow-growing neoplasm. Complete surgical resection for giant tumor of the pleura is challenging because of poor exposure and a large blood supply. We report the case of a giant hypervascular fibrous tumor that filled nearly the entire left hemithorax and anterior mediastinum, and its preoperative management. CASE REPORT: A 59-year-old woman presented to

us with exertional dyspnea and chest pain. A chest radiograph showed the right hemithorax completely opaque and a mediastinal shift to the left hemithorax. A tomography scan of the thorax showed a giant mass that almost completely filled the right hemithorax and compressed the mediastinum to the left. Because of excessive bleeding during dissection, the operation was terminated after a biopsy specimen was obtained. The biopsy was diagnosed as a benign fibrous tumour. A thoracic computed tomography angiogram showed that the mass was supplied by multiple intercostal arteries as well as an aberrant artery that branches off the celiac trunk in the subdiaphragmatic region. Due to the many arteries that needed to be embolized, the final decision was to control the bleeding following resection by inducing total circulatory arrest with the help of cardiopulmonary bypass. The bleeding could not be controlled under cardiopulmonary bypass and the patient's death was confirmed. CONCLUSIONS: We report this case to emphasize the necessity of preoperative embolization; the use of cardiopulmonary bypass and total circulatory arrest is not a valid alternative method to control the bleeding.

[772]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant lipoma of the breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Plast Surg. 2013 May;40(3):244-6. doi: 10.5999/aps.2013.40.3.244. Epub 2013 May 16.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 5999/aps.2013.40.3.244](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ramirez-Montano L; Vargas-Tellez E; Dajer-Fadel WL; Espinosa Maceda S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, General Hospital of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are benign mesenchymal tumors that develop in areas of abundant adipose tissue. Due to the fatty composition of the breast, difficulties in diagnosis, treatment, and reconstruction are often encountered. We report a case of a 55-year-old female with a giant tumor of the right breast that comprised most of its mass, causing breast asymmetry. A thorough preoperative evaluation, followed by an uneventful difficult surgical resection and reconstruction, resulted in diagnosis of a benign lipoma. The case prompted this report because of its challenging size, location, diagnosis, and reconstructive solution.

[773]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An exceptionally large giant lipoma of the hand.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 8;2013. pii: bcr2013200206. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-200206.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1136/bcr-2013-200206](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chatterton BD; Moores TS; Datta P; Smith KD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Trauma & Orthopaedics, University Hospital of North Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Lipomas are benign tumours that consist of mature adipocytes. They are the commonest soft tissue tumours, most frequently seen in the trunk and proximal extremities. Lesions in the hand are uncommon, and giant lipomas of the hand, defined as greater than 5 cm in size, are particularly rare. We present a case of an exceptionally large giant lipoma of the hand, presenting as an extremely large inconvenient swelling of the palm in a 67-year-old woman. The diagnosis of lipoma was suggested via ultrasonography, and confirmed via MRI and histology. The lesion was successfully excised with no postoperative neurovascular deficit. The excised lesion measured 8x6x3 cm, one of the largest giant lipomas of the hand reported to date. When patients present with large lesions such as these a malignant cause must always be considered, and appropriate early imaging is essential when assessing these patients.

[774]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous dysplasia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - *Pediatr Endocrinol Rev.* 2013 Jun;10 Suppl 2:389-96.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lietman SA; Levine MA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Musculoskeletal Tumor Center, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA. LIETMAS@ccf.org

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibrous dysplasia is a developmental abnormality of bone that is characterized by a highly disorganized mixture of immature fibrous tissue and fragments of immature trabecular bone. Fibrous dysplasia may arise as a single, discrete (monostotic) lesion or can occur with a more widespread distribution with multiple lesions that affect many bones (oligo- or polyostotic). Fibrous dysplasia is usually an isolated skeletal finding but can sometimes occur as a component of a multisystem developmental disorder known as McCune-Albright syndrome (MAS) that is also associated with endocrine hyperfunction (e.g. precocious puberty) and café au lait cutaneous macules. The identification of activating mutations in GNAS in a subset of human GH-secreting pituitary tumors and autonomously functioning human thyroid tumors provided the initial basis for understanding the molecular pathophysiology of McCune-Albright syndrome and fibrous dysplasia. These observations led to the concept that activating mutations of the GNAS gene convert it into a putative oncogene referred to as gsp (Gsa or Gas). The classic radiographic feature of fibrous dysplasia is a hazy, radiolucent, or ground-glass, pattern resulting from the defective mineralization of immature dysplastic bone; it is usually strikingly different from the radiographic appearance of normal bone, calcified cartilage, or soft tissue. The surgical approach to fibrous dysplasia should in general be conservative. Recent research suggests that the Wnt1B-

catenin pathway may play a role in fibrous dysplasia as patients with activating GNAS mutations specifically showed that Gas mutations activated Wnt/B-catenin signaling. Thus inhibition of 8-catenin signaling or silencing GNAS alleles that encode constitutively active Gsa molecules in fibrous dysplasia and McCune-Albright syndrome offer potential therapeutic promise and deserve further study. In summary fibrous dysplasia is a developmental abnormality of bone with a known molecular etiology; Further knowledge about the molecular pathology of fibrous dysplasia may lead to improved conservative therapies in the near future.

[775]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary alveolar soft part sarcoma of the scapula.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 Jul 6;6(2):356-61. doi: 10.1159/000353927. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000353927](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yavuz A; Goya C; Bora A; Beyazal M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Radiology Department, Yuzuncu Yil University Hospital, Van, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS) is an unusual soft tissue malignancy, occurring in less than 1% of sarcomas and typically found in the head and neck tissues in children or, in adults, in the deep soft tissues of the lower extremities. In this report, we present a 33-year-old male with primary ASPS in the right scapular bone and discuss the radiologic features of this tumor in the context of the current literature.

[776]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A patient presenting with concurrent testis torsion and epididymal leiomyoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Urol. 2013;2013:485165. doi: 10.1155/2013/485165. Epub 2013 May 23.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/485165](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Arpali E; Tok A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Organ Transplantation, Istanbul Memorial Hospital, Piyalepasa Boulevard, Sisli, 34385 Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Leiomyomas are the second most common tumors of epididymis. Patients with leiomyomas are sometimes misdiagnosed with testicular tumors. A Case of a patient with a scrotal mass presenting with testicular torsion is reported. Concurrent occurrence of testicular torsion and epididymal leiomyoma is an extremely rare condition.

[777]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoblastoma of the capitate bone.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Hand Microsurg. 2012 Jun;4(1):34-8. doi: 10.1007/s12593-011-0050-y. Epub 2011 Aug 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12593-011-0050-](#)

[y](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Afshar A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Modaress Street, Ershad Boulevard, Urmia, 57157-81351 Iran ; Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran.

[778]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prostatic stromal hyperplasia with atypia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Urol. 2013;2013:364124. doi: 10.1155/2013/364124. Epub 2013 May 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/364124](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hutchinson RC; Wu KJ; Cheville JC; Thiel DD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Mayo Clinic, 4500 San Pablo Road, Jacksonville, FL 32224, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Prostatic stromal hyperplasia with atypia (PSHA) is a rare histologic finding diagnosed incidentally on prostate biopsies, transurethral resection specimens, and radical prostatectomy specimens. PSHA has a bizarre histologic appearance and these lesions often raise concern for sarcoma; however, their clinical course is indolent and does not include extraprostatic progression. We discuss a case of PSHA discovered on prostate biopsy performed for an abnormal digital rectal examination and review the literature on this rare pathologic finding.

[779]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pleural angiosarcoma mimicking pleural haematoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg. 2013 Jul 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1093/icvts/ivt269](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen CY; Wu YC; Chou TY; Yang KY

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Chest Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, National Yang-Ming University Hospital, Ilan, Taiwan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pleural angiosarcoma is an extremely rare disease. Although the clinical course could be indolent, the prognosis is very poor once the tumour spreads. Herein, a 69-year old male with a history of thyroid goitre was noted for 5 years before the symptoms of right chest pain and body weight loss developed. His serial chest roentogram revealed loculated pleural effusion which rapidly progressed to be multiple pleural haematomas. After several sono-guided aspiration/biopsies with undiagnosed pleural haematomas, an exploratory thoracotomy confirmed the diagnosis of pleural angiosarcoma.

Whole body image studies did not find other suspicious primary sites except for a thyroid tumour with eccentric calcification extending into the thoracic cage. Aspiration cytology of the thyroid tumour was shown to be morphologically consistent with angiosarcoma. This case reminds clinicians that pleural metastatic angiosarcomas presenting as haematomas have a high risk of massive and refractory haemothorax.

[780]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Tuberos sclerosis presenting with spontaneous pneumothorax secondary to lymphangiomyomatosis; previously mistaken for asthma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 May 31;2013. pii: bcr2013009969. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009969.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009969

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gosein MA; Ameerl A; Konduru SK; Dola VN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, San Fernando General Hospital, San Fernando, Trinidad and Tobago. mariagosein@gmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A middle-aged female patient, previously diagnosed with asthma, presented with a large spontaneous left pneumothorax. She had a history of nephrectomy for a ruptured renal angiomyolipoma (AML) with a postoperative spontaneous pneumothorax when she was an adolescent. High-resolution CT chest revealed multiple scattered thin-walled lung parenchyma cysts consistent with lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM). Hepatic AMLs and adenoma sebaceum skin lesions were also noted, consistent with an overall diagnosis of tuberous sclerosis. Her acute management included lung re-expansion via chest tube insertion, antibiotics for concurrent chest infection, nebulisation and chest physiotherapy. Since discharge, the patient had only occasional shortness of breath, relieved by bronchodilators. She is considering expanded immunisation as well as enrolment in a clinical trial. Her hepatic AMLs will be monitored via ultrasound for growth. LAM treatment is generally aimed at its complications with lung transplantation reserved for severe disease; however, hormonal therapy and the mTOR inhibitor aim at targeting systemic disease.

[781]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laryngeal leiomyosarcoma masquerading as laryngeal carcinoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 May 31;2013. pii: bcr2013009231. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009231.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009231

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Singh L; Mallick S; Singh S; Safaya R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Laryngeal leiomyosarcoma is an exceedingly rare malignant tumour, with fewer than 50 reported cases in scientific literature. Diagnosis is based on immunohistochemistry, supplemented with ultrastructural studies, if required. It is aggressive and associated with variable survival outcomes. A 63-year-old man presented with hoarseness for 7 months and breathlessness for 3 months. Imaging showed a well-defined 3 cm glottic mass. Total laryngectomy was performed. The histopathological examination showed features of leiomyosarcoma. The index case has been presented owing to its rarity, variable clinical manifestations and diagnostic dilemmas and to stress upon the importance of ancillary techniques for confirmation.

[782]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 May 31;2013. pii: bcr2013008875. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-008875.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-008875

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mohan RP; Verma S; Siddhu VK; Agarwal N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of OMDR, Kothiwal Dental College, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. sasan_ravi@rediffmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH) is a type of histiocytoma and is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of late adult life. However, it is relatively uncommon in the head and neck area. It usually occurs/develops in the lower extremities and in the retroperitoneum. This tumour is difficult to distinguish histologically from other sarcomas and carcinomas. Surgery is the only treatment option. Prognosis is fairly poor; recurrence and local metastasis are common. In comparison with MFH of the extremities and the trunk, the 5-year survival rate for cases of this tumour in the head and neck is low. It is important to consider MFH in differential diagnosis of head and neck tumours because of its poor prognosis. We report a rare case of MFH in an 11-year-old girl.

[783]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lymphangioma-Like Kaposi's Sarcoma Presenting as Gangrene.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol Med. 2013;2013:839618. doi: 10.1155/2013/839618. Epub 2013 May 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1155/2013/839618

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Friedman ER; Farquharson L; Warsch J; Huo R; Milikowski C; Llinas M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Miami Miller School of Medicine/Jackson Memorial Hospital, 1611 NW 12th Avenue, Central 600-D, Miami, FL 33136, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) is a multicentric vascular neoplasm associated with the Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV). KS can occur in immunocompromised patients as well as certain populations in Africa or in the Mediterranean. Less than 5% of KS cases can present with lymphangioma-like kaposi sarcoma (LLKS), which can occur in all KS variants. KS presents with characteristic skin lesions that appear as brown, red, blue, or purple plaques and nodules. The lesions are initially flat and if untreated will become raised. LLKS presents similarly to KS but is associated with severe lymphedema and soft tissue swelling as well as bulla-like vascular lesions. We present the case of an 85-year-old Lebanese, HIV negative, man who presented with a swollen and painful right lower extremity accompanied by necrotic lesions. Wound cultures were positive, and we began the work-up for secondarily infected gangrene. However, skin biopsy results revealed that he in fact had lymphangioma-like Kaposi sarcoma, which allowed us to shift our management. Advanced Kaposi's sarcoma can present similar to gangrene. It is important to recognize the typical skin lesions of KS and not to overlook Kaposi's sarcoma or LLKS within the differential.

[784]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Integrated miRNA-mRNA Analysis Revealing the Potential Roles of miRNAs in Chordomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Jun 24;8(6):e66676. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0066676. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1371/journal.pone.0066676

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Long C; Jiang L; Wei F; Ma C; Zhou H; Yang S; Liu X; Liu Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Peking University Third Hospital, Haidian, Beijing, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Emerging evidence suggests that microRNAs (miRNAs) are crucially involved in tumorigenesis and that paired expression profiles of miRNAs and mRNAs can be used to identify functional miRNA-target relationships with high precision. However, no studies have applied integrated analysis to miRNA and mRNA profiles in chordomas. The purpose of this study was to provide insights into the pathogenesis of chordomas by using this integrated analysis method. METHODS: Differentially expressed miRNAs and mRNAs of chordomas (n = 3) and notochord tissues (n = 3) were analyzed by using microarrays with hierarchical clustering analysis.

Subsequently, the target genes of the differentially expressed miRNAs were predicted and overlapped with the differentially expressed mRNAs. Then, GO and pathway analyses were performed for the intersecting genes. RESULTS: The microarray analysis indicated that 33 miRNAs and 2,791 mRNAs were significantly dysregulated between the two groups. Among the 2,791 mRNAs, 911 overlapped with putative miRNA target genes. A pathway analysis showed that the MAPK pathway was consistently enriched in the chordoma tissue and that miR-149-3p, miR-663^a, miR-1908, miR-2861 and miR-3185 likely play important roles in the regulation of MAPK pathways. Furthermore, the Notch signaling pathway and the loss of the calcification or ossification capacity of the notochord may also be involved in chordoma pathogenesis. CONCLUSION: This study provides an integrated dataset of the miRNA and mRNA profiles in chordomas, and the results demonstrate that not only the MAPK pathway and its related miRNAs but also the Notch pathway may be involved in chordoma development. The occurrence of chordoma may be associated with dysfunctional calcification or ossification of the notochord.

[785]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An Unusual Location of Extraosseous Ewing's Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 May 30;6(2):293-302. doi: 10.1159/000351836. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351836](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Geens L; Robays JV; Geert V; der Speeten KV

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Surgical Oncology, Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg, Genk, Belgium.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ewing's sarcoma (ES) is the second most common malignant bone tumor in children and young adults. ES also occurs as a primary soft tissue neoplasm without involvement of bone. We report the second case of extraosseous (EO) ES emerging from the omentum and a review of the relevant literature. EO ES should be included in the differential diagnosis of soft tissue neoplasms in the abdomen.

[786]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synovial sarcoma of the mandible.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Res Med Sci. 2012 Nov;17(11):1082-5.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Khalili M; Eshghyar N; Ensani F; Shakib PA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Faculty of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcoma (SS) is a relatively common soft tissue tumor but only 6%-7% of cases are diagnosed in the head and neck region. It typically occurs in young adults and is slightly more common in males. The most common sites in the head and neck region are hypopharynx and

parapharyngeal spaces. However, SS can also occur in tonsils, tongue, and orofacial soft tissues. It is not difficult to diagnose SS microscopically with its classic biphasic appearance, but the diagnosis of monophasic forms is more challenging especially in unusual locations. In this article, we report a rare case of monophasic SS of the mandible. The clinical, histopathological, and immunohistochemical features are discussed and compared with previously reported cases in the literature. To our knowledge, only six primary involvements have been reported in the jaws. Therefore, our case represents the seventh reported case of SS in the area.

[787]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Which uterine myomatous masses must be removed?

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Res Med Sci. 2012 Sep;17(9):897.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shahraki AD; Mohammadzadeh F; Nagshineh E; Hashemi L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

[788]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Histopathological correlation of adenomyosis and leiomyoma in hysterectomy specimens as the cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in women in different age groups in the Kumaon region: A retrospective study.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Midlife Health. 2013 Jan;4(1):27-30. doi: 10.4103/0976-7800.109631.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0976-7800.109631](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rizvi G; Pandey H; Pant H; Chufal SS; Pant P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Haldwani, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **OBJECTIVE:** To study adenomyosis and leiomyoma as the cause of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding AUB in hysterectomy specimens. **STUDY METHOD:** A descriptive study was carried out on 184 hysterectomy specimens of patients with AUB during the period of Jan 2010 to Dec 2011. Data including age, parity, symptoms and clinical indication for hysterectomy was collected for the study. The specimens were processed routinely and stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain and examined microscopically. **RESULTS:** Women in the perimenopausal age (40-50 years) accounted for the highest number of cases (44.56%) presenting with symptoms of AUB. In this age group adenomyosis was found to be the commonest cause of AUB (46.34%). **CONCLUSION:** Adenomyosis was found to be the most common cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in women of perimenopausal age group.

[789]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Angioleiomyoma of the upper extremity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Hand Surg Am. 2013 Aug;38(8):1579-83. doi: 10.1016/j.jhsa.2013.04.022. Epub 2013 Jun 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1016/j.jhsa.2013.04.022](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Houdek MT; Rose PS; Shon W; Kakar S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Orthopedic Surgery and Surgical Pathology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - **PURPOSE:** To determine the outcomes of surgical excision in the management of angioleiomyomas of the upper extremity. **METHODS:** We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 26 patients undergoing a surgical excision of an angioleiomyoma in the upper extremity between 1975 and 2012, who had at least 1 year of follow-up. There were 12 men and 14 women, with an average age of 55 +/- 20 years. The most common location was the hand (n = 14). The onset of symptoms was on average 6 +/- 5 years before presentation. The most common problem was a painful mass (19 of 26 patients). Average tumor size was 10 +/- 7 mm. **RESULTS:** Patients over the age of 60 years tended to have smaller tumors. There was no significant difference between average preoperative and postoperative grip strength in the affected and unaffected extremities. None of the lesions was diagnosed based on radiographic imaging. There was 1 postoperative complication. No recurrence was noted at an average 8.6-year follow-up (range, 1.0-21.0 y). **CONCLUSIONS:** Angioleiomyomas present as a small, painful masses that can be reliably treated with marginal surgical excision. **TYPE OF STUDY/LEVEL OF EVIDENCE:** Therapeutic IV.

[790]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary tumor thrombotic microangiopathy from metastatic epithelioid angiosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Thorac Dis. 2013 Jun;5(3):E107-11. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2012.10.08.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2012.10.08](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Demirag F; Cakir E; Yazici U; Tastepe I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Ataturk Chest Diseases and Chest Surgery Education and Research Hospital, Department of Pathology, Ankara, Turkey;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The lung is most common site for metastatic disease via hematogenous route. Tumor emboli of the vessels of the lung induces fibrocellular and fibromuscular intimal proliferation. These histopathological changes may cause pulmonary tumor thrombotic microangiopathy. Few cases are diagnosed antemortem. We report a 60 year old woman with by metastatic epithelioid angiosarcoma involving the lung. Tumor cells were positive for VEGF

and topoisomerase II. VEGF may be involved in the pathogenesis pulmonary tumor thrombotic microangiopathy and topoisomerase II positivity showed sensitivity against catalytic topoisomerase II inhibitors.

[791]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bilateral nipple leiomyoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Surg. 2013;2013:475215. doi: 10.1155/2013/475215. Epub 2013 May 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/475215](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Deveci U; Kapakli MS; Altintoprak F; Cayirci M; Manukyan MN; Kebudi A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Maltepe University School of Medicine, General Surgery Department, 34843 Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cutaneous leiomyomas are benign smooth muscle neoplasms of the skin. They arise from vascular, arrector pili, genital, and areolar smooth muscles. The most common localizations of cutaneous leiomyomas are the extensor surfaces of the extremities and the trunk. To our knowledge, only few cases of one-sided nipple leiomyomas have been reported, but two-sided nipple leiomyomas have not been presented. For the first time, here, we report a bilateral nipple leiomyoma.

[792]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adrenal inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). 2013 Jul 24;2013(jul24_1). pii: bcr2013010122. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010122.

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 24;2013(jul24_1). pii: bcr2013010122. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010122.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-010122](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chawla A; Hameed Z; Mishra D; Monappa V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Manipal, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A rare case of large adrenal mass which was non-functioning is presented. It is difficult to make preoperative diagnosis in these cases as the imaging findings are non-specific. Radical excision is mandatory as preoperative malignancy cannot be ruled out.

[793]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Neural fibrolipoma in pharyngeal mucosal space: A rare occurrence.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Radiol Imaging. 2012 Oct;22(4):358-60. doi: 10.4103/0971-3026.111491.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0971-3026.111491](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kumar N; Mittal M; Sinha M; Thukral B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radio-Diagnosis, VM Medical College and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Neural fibrolipoma is a rare lesion presenting in early childhood, as a slow-growing fusiform swelling of a nerve, usually in the forearm or wrist (median nerve), associated with symptoms of compression neuropathy. There are only few case reports of neural fibrolipoma in neck and no such case has been reported in pharyngeal mucosal space.

[794]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Skull base chordoma presenting as nasopharyngeal mass with lymph node metastasis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cytol. 2013 Apr;30(2):145-7. doi: 10.4103/0970-9371.112662.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0970-9371.112662](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jain BB; Datta S; Roy SG; Banerjee U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan, West Bengal, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spheno-occipital chordomas can rarely present as nasopharyngeal mass. Metastases occur only in advanced disease. They can pose a diagnostic dilemma when information about diagnosis of the primary tumor is not available. We present cytological findings in upper cervical lymph node of a case of nasopharyngeal chordoma and discuss possible differential in such a location.

[795]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Aggressive fibromatosis (desmoid tumour) of the head and neck: a benign neoplasm with high recurrence.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 28;2013. pii: bcr2013200156. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-200156.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-200156](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Prabhu R; Natarajan A; Shenoy R; Vaidya K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka, India. drraghu81@yahoo.co.in

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 50-year-old man presented with a 5-month history of swelling over the right side of neck. The swelling was associated with dull aching pain radiating to the forearm without associated weakness of upper extremity or sensory loss. There was no history of trauma. On examination a

fixed mass approximately 8x6 cm in size, smooth, firm in consistency, with ill-defined margins was present in the right posterior triangle. MRI scan of the neck revealed well-defined, lobulated, heterogeneously enhancing altered signal intensity mass at the root of neck. Debulking of the tumour was performed in view of its close proximity to the brachial plexus. Histopathology revealed aggressive fibromatosis (AF). AF is a benign fibrous neoplasm arising from fascia, periosteum and musculoaponeurotic structures of the body. AF in the head and neck region tends to be locally aggressive with a nature to invade bone and soft tissue structures.

[796]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary histiocytic sarcoma of the brain mimicking cerebral abscess.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurosurg Pediatr. 2013 Jul 26.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\)](#)

[3171/2013.6.PEDS12533](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Almefty RO; Tyree TL; Fusco DJ; Coons SW; Nakaji P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Neurological Surgery, Barrow Neurological Institute, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix, Arizona.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Histiocytic sarcoma is a rare malignancy with only 10 reports confirmed primarily involving the CNS. The diagnosis is dependent on the finding of malignant cells with histiocytic morphology and immunophenotype. The authors report a case of pathologically proven HS of the CNS. A 16-year-old boy presented with headaches, emesis, and altered sensorium. Noncontrast head CT scanning demonstrated a left parietal mass consistent with a tumor. Surgery was undertaken. Intraoperative findings revealed green-yellow exudates consistent with an abscess. Cultures were obtained and broad-spectrum antibiotics were started. The patient subsequently underwent multiple surgical procedures, including drainage and debulking of abscesses and hemicraniectomy. Two months after initial presentation, the patient's diagnosis of histiocytic sarcoma was confirmed. Pathological examination demonstrated necrotizing inflammation with preponderant neutrophil infiltration, variably atypical mononuclear and multinucleate histiocytes, and numerous mitoses. Additional immunohistochemistry studies confirmed immunoreactivity for CD68, CD45, CD45RO, and CD15 and were negative for CD3, CD20, melanoma cocktail, CD30, CD1a, CD34, HMB-45, and melan-A. Once the diagnosis of histiocytic sarcoma was confirmed, antibiotics were stopped and radiation therapy was undertaken. Despite treatment, the patient's neurological status continued to decline and the patient died 126 days after initial presentation. This case represents a rare confirmed example of CNS histiocytic sarcoma. A profound inflammatory infiltrate seen on pathology and green exudates seen intraoperatively make the condition difficult to distinguish

from an abscess. Immunohistochemistry showing a histiocytic origin and negative for myeloid, dendritic, or other lymphoid markers is essential for the diagnosis. Further research is needed to establish consensus on treatment.

[797]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Acute pulmonary edema caused by a giant atrial myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Med. 2013;2013:904952. doi: 10.1155/2013/904952. Epub 2013 May 16.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1155/2013/904952](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fiscaro A; Slavich M; Agricola E; Marini C; Margonato A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Cardiology, San Raffaele University Hospital, Via Olgettina 58, 20100 Milan, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Atrial myxoma is the most common primary cardiac tumor. Its clinical presentation spreads from asymptomatic incidental mass to serious life-threatening cardiovascular complications. We report the case of a 44-year-old man with evening fever and worsening dyspnea in the last weeks, admitted to our hospital for acute pulmonary edema. The cardiac auscultation was very suspicious for mitral valve stenosis, but the echocardiography revealed a huge atrial mass with a diastolic prolapse into mitral valve orifice causing an extremely high transmitral gradient pressure. Awareness of this uncommon acute presentation of atrial myxoma is necessary for timely diagnosis and prompt surgical intervention.

[798]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Peripheral ossifying fibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dent. 2013;2013:497234. doi: 10.1155/2013/497234. Epub 2013 May 20.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 1155/2013/497234](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bhasin M; Bhasin V; Bhasin A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Medicine, Mansarovar Dental College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462042, India ; Department of Oral Medicine & Radiology, 153 Adarsh Nagar, Narmada Road, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh 482002, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Intraoral ossifying fibromas have been described in the literature since the late 1940s. Peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF) is usually a fibroma of the gingival which shows areas of calcification or ossification. It is a nonneoplastic enlargement of gingiva. Due to its clinical and histopathological similarities, some POFs are believed to develop initially as a pyogenic granuloma that undergoes fibrous maturation and subsequent calcification. It has been suggested that POF represents a separate clinical entity rather than a transitional form of pyogenic granuloma or irritation fibroma. This paper

describes a case report of a 60-year-old female patient reported with growth on gingiva in the upper left front region of mouth three years ago.

[799]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rhabdomyosarcoma of spermatic cord in a 65-year-old man presenting as a groin swelling.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s
<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 24;2013. pii: bcr2013010499. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010499.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010499

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Prabhu R; Natarajan A; Shenoy R; Vaidya K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka, India. drraghu81@yahoo.co.in

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 65-year-old man presented with a swelling in the right groin of 6 months duration. The swelling was associated with dull aching pain and the patient reported of increase in size of the swelling during lifting of heavy weights. The swelling was 6x5 cm, hard in consistency, mobile and there was no impulse of cough. Ultrasonography showed a solid mass measuring 5.3x1.5x5.2 cm arising from the spermatic cord. High-inguinal orchiectomy was performed. Histopathology revealed rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) of the spermatic cord. Patient was advised adjuvant chemotherapy but he refused. Spermatic cord RMS is a rare tumour derived from the undifferentiated mesoderm. It is most often observed in children and adolescents. It rarely appears after the second decade of life. It usually manifests as a painless, firm to hard mass in the inguinal canal or scrotum. Radical high-inguinal orchiectomy is the treatment of choice.

[800]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Immunohistochemical character of hepatic angiomyolipoma: for its management.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Med. 2013;2013:298143. doi: 10.1155/2013/298143. Epub 2013 Jun 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1155/2013/298143

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kobayashi Y; Kamimura K; Nomoto M; Sugitani S; Aoyagi Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Gastroenterology, Tachikawa General Hospital, Kandamachi 3-2-11, Nagaoka, Niigata 940-8621, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Hepatic angiomyolipoma (AML) is notoriously difficult to diagnose without an invasive surgery even with the recent development of the various imaging modalities. Additionally, recent reports showed its malignant behavior after the surgery; it is important to diagnose the character of each tumor including the possible malignant potential and determine the

postoperative management for each case. For this purpose, we have reviewed reports and focused on the immunohistochemical staining with p53 and ki67 of the tumors showing the representative case of 60-year-old female. The imaging study of her tumor showed the character similar to the hepatocellular carcinoma, and she underwent the hepatectomy. The resected tumor stained positive for HMB-45 that is a marker of the AML, and 30-50% of the tumor cells were positively stained with Ki67 that is a mitotic marker. Also, the atypical epithelioid cells displayed p53 immunoreactivity. These results suggest the malignant potential of our tumor based on the previous reports; therefore the careful followup for this case is necessary for a long period whether it shows metastasis, sizing up, and so forth.

[801]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma of the pharyngeal region.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 May;5(5):1467-1476. Epub 2013 Mar 4.

●● [Enlace al texto completo \(gratis o de pago\) 3892/ol.2013.1224](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hu T; Wang X; Yu C; Yan J; Zhang X; Li L; Li X; Zhang L; Wu J; Ma W; Li W; Wang G; Zhao W; Gao X; Zhang D; Zhang M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Lymphoma Diagnosis and Treatment Center, Department of Oncology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, Henan 450052, P.R. China ;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Follicular dendritic cell sarcoma (FDCC) is a rare neoplasm arising most commonly from follicular dendritic cells in the lymph nodes. It is exceedingly rare in extranodal sites, particularly in the pharyngeal region. The present study reports 3 cases occurring in the pharyngeal region. Case 1 had tonsil and cervical lymph node involvement, while case 3 also had tonsil involvement. Cases 1 and 3 relapsed locally at 3 and 17 months after surgery, respectively. Case 2 was diagnosed with a tumor in the parapharyngeal space and the patient succumbed to the disease 5 months after treatment with combined surgery and chemotherapy. All 3 cases were misdiagnosed initially. Pathological biopsy examination, including histopathology and immunohistochemistry, was essential for diagnosis. The data for 52 cases, including cases from the literature and the present cases, were analyzed. The results indicated that 57% (26/46) of the initial diagnoses were inaccurate, while the recurrence, metastasis and mortality rates were 40, 16 and 10%, respectively. The statistics supported the theory that FDCC of the pharyngeal region is a low-grade sarcoma. Involvement of the tonsils (52%, 27/52) and parapharyngeal space (19%, 10/52) were observed most commonly, while FDCC at various sites showed different prognoses. The various survival rates were calculated in the present study. The large tumors (≥ 4 cm) had a poorer prognosis than the small tumors (< 4 cm; $P < 0.05$). Among the 50 cases with available follow-up data, 46% (23/50) were treated with surgery alone, 52% (26/50) with combination therapy (surgery followed by chemotherapy and/or

radiotherapy) and 2% (1/50) with surveillance. There was no statistically significant evidence ($P>0.05$) that combination therapy improves survival rates, compared with surgery alone.

[802]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - CD34-negative solitary fibrous tumour resistant to imatinib.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 5;2013. pii: bcr2013200126. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-200126.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-200126

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Watanabe K; Otsu S; Morinaga R; Shirao K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology & Hematology, Oita University, Yufu-shi, Oita, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 75-year-old man presented to our hospital with multifocal thickening of the left pleura and left pleural effusion. Histology of the pleura showed uniform and bipolar spindle cells with moderate mitosis in a collagenised stroma. It further showed abundant blood vessels in a haemangiopericytoma-like pattern. These findings were strongly suggestive of malignant solitary fibrous tumour (SFT). The tumour showed negative staining for CD34. The loss of CD34 expression could imply histologically high-grade tumour, as reported previously. Imatinib, a multityrosine kinase inhibitor with targets, including platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)-alpha and PDGFR-beta, has antitumour activity in some patients with SFT. Unfortunately, imatinib treatment failed to control disease progression in the present case that expressed PDGFR-beta, but not PDGFR-alpha. This report described a case of CD34-negative SFT resistant to imatinib.

[803]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma: A rare malignant odontogenic tumor.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Ann Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Dis. 2013 Jul 8. pii: S1879-7296(13)00072-0. doi: 10.1016/j.anorl.2013.03.001.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.anorl.2013.03.001

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gilani SM; Raza A; Al-Khafaji BM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, St John Hospital & Medical Center, 22101 Moross Rd, Detroit, MI 48236, USA. Electronic address: maqilani@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (AFS) is a rare malignant odontogenic tumor. It can arise de novo, however one-third of cases may arise from a recurrent ameloblastic fibroma, in which case they appear to present at an older age. CASE REPORT: A 16-year-old female

presented with one month history of right mandibular mass. Computerized tomography (CT) scan showed a large destructive mass. A biopsy of the mass was performed. Histologically, it consisted of a mixed epithelial-mesenchymal odontogenic neoplasm composed of benign islands of well-differentiated ameloblastic epithelium within a malignant fibrous stroma consisting of spindle cells or fibroblasts with a brisk mitotic activity. The malignant spindle cell proliferation showed positive staining with p-53 and a high proliferation index with ki-67. A diagnosis of AFS was rendered. CONCLUSION: The differential diagnosis includes other odontogenic sarcomas, ameloblastic carcinosarcoma and spindle cell carcinoma. Treatment of choice is wide surgical excision, with long-term follow-up. Postoperative chemotherapy and radiotherapy has been used successfully in a few reported cases. AFS is a locally aggressive malignant tumor, with regional and distant metastases being uncommon.

[804]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Cardiac papillary fibroelastoma presenting as acute stroke.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 12;2013. pii: bcr2013010092. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010092.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010092

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abbasi AS; Da Costa M; Hennessy T; Kiernan TJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. atifabbasi655@hotmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of a young woman who was initially diagnosed with acute stroke with no obvious risk factors. Preliminary investigation with transthoracic echocardiography and subsequent advanced imaging with transoesophageal echocardiography suggested the diagnosis of a benign cardiac tumour on the anterior leaflet of mitral valve. The patient underwent urgent surgical resection. Histology confirmed the diagnosis of cardiac papillary fibroelastoma. She made complete clinical recovery with no recurrence of symptoms.

[805]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Central cementifying fibroma of maxilla.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dent Res J (Isfahan). 2013 Jan;10(1):122-5. doi: 10.4103/1735-3327.111814.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 4103/1735-3327.111814

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sheikhi M; Mosavat F; Jalalian F; Rashidipour R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Torabinejad Dental Research Center and Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Central cementifying fibroma is a bony tumor, which is believed to be derived from the cells of the periodontal ligament. Central cemento-ossifying fibroma behaves like, a benign bone neoplasm. This bone tumor consists of highly cellular, fibrous tissue that contains varying amounts of calcified tissue resembling bone, cementum, or both. Central cemento-ossifying fibromas of the mandible are common; however, they are rare in the maxilla region. This tumor is most frequent between 35 and 40 years of ages. In this report we have described a 37-year-old male with cemento-ossifying fibroma of the maxilla region with the mass that had been appeared 2-3 months prior to his first referral. Radiologic imaging such as intra-oral, panoramic, and Cone Beam CT had been performed. Histological analysis was done and finally diagnosis of central cementifying fibroma was made. The postoperative follow up at 12 months revealed no recurrence.

[806]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mediastinal myelolipoma with leukocytosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 21;2013. pii: bcr2013010349. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010349.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010349

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fonda P; de Santiago E; Guijarro M; Gamallo C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, UAM, Madrid, Madrid, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Myelolipoma is a benign tumour consisting of mature fat with scattered foci of haematopoietic elements resembling bone marrow. Extra-adrenal myelolipomas are an infrequent pattern of presentation. We report the case of a 64-year-old woman who presented a heterogeneous 1.4x2.5x3 cm paravertebral thoracic mass detected by chest tomography during the study of a leukocytosis of unknown aetiology. The CT findings and pathology revealed the diagnosis of myelolipoma.

[807]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mucinous subtype of invasive ductal carcinoma arising within a fibroadenoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Iran Med. 2013 Jun;16(6):366-8. doi: 013166/AIM.0011.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Monsefi N; Nikpour H; Safavi M; Lashkarizadeh MR; Dabiri S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pathology Department, Afzalipour Medical School, Kerman, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibroadenoma is a common benign tumor observed during the second and third decades of life. Malignancy transformation in the

epithelial component of a fibroadenoma is rare and can occur 20 years after its diagnosis. Mammographic findings in this phenomenon include indistinct margins and microcalcifications. Here we present a 58-year-old woman with a mobile, lateral upper quadrant mass that was rather firm when palpated. The mammography showed a lobulated mass without calcification suggestive of a benign process, most probably fibroadenoma. However the excisional biopsy contained both an intracanalicular fibroadenoma and invasive ductal carcinoma with mucinous components.

[808]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumour of breast.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 21;2013. pii: bcr2013009584. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009584.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009584

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ikhwan SM; Kenneth VK; Seoparjoo A; Zin AA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia. ikhwansani@yahoo.com.my

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary primitive neuroectodermal tumour (PNET) and extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma belongs to the Ewing's family of tumours. Primary tumours arising from breast are very rare. There are only a few case reports published on primary extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma and PNET arising from breast. We present an extremely rare case of an inoperable primary Ewing's sarcoma arising from left breast with contralateral breast, lymphatic and lung metastasis.

[809]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intratracheal inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour mimicking severe acute asthma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+}3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 4;2013. pii: bcr2013010232. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010232.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010232

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Goussard P; Gie R; Janson J; Schubert P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Child Health and Pediatrics, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 3-year-old boy presented with severe airway obstruction which was diagnosed as asthma. He improved but had repeated episodes of severe airway obstruction. On clinical examination, he had a tracheal cough and monophonic wheezing. Imaging revealed a large lesion in the distal part of the trachea which was confirmed by bronchoscopy. The lesion

was surgically removed. Histology revealed features characteristic of an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour. Following the resection there is no recurrence of the lesion.

[810]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Leiomyosarcoma of the Sigmoid Colon: a Rare Cause of Intestinal Intussusception.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Gastrointest Cancer. 2013 Jun 30.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1007/s12029-013-9520-](#)

[8](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abdel Samie A; Sun R; Fayyazi A; Theilmann L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterology, Pforzheim Hospital, Kanzlerstr. 2-6, 75175, Pforzheim, Germany, abdelsamie@ngi.de.

[811]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intramedullary nailing for fibrous dysplasia of lower limbs.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2012 Sep;4(3):524-528. Epub 2012 Jun 11.

- Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3892/ol.2012.752](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang X; Shang X; Wang Y; He R; Shi G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Anhui Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui 230001, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibrous dysplasia (FD) of the bone is rare and self-limiting. However, lesion expansion may occur, causing pain, deformity and pathological fracture, in which case surgery is occasionally required. Indicators of FD have not been previously described, although there are several surgical procedures reported (curettage, curettage and graft, and internal fixation). In this study we discuss whether intramedullary nailing of these lesions could result in more favorable outcomes in correcting deformities, including the prevention of secondary fractures and maintenance of the bone, compared to other internal fixation methods. A total of 39 patients with FD of the bone treated with intramedullary nailing were retrospectively analyzed. The surgical procedures involved curettage, grafting and intramedullary nailing. No infection, thromboembolism or other notable complications occurred. The patients resumed full activities of daily living. At the last follow-up, 33 patients presented no pain and seven patients had occasional mild pain. The clinical score according to the modified criteria of Guille improved from an average of 4.4 points prior to surgery to an average of 8 points following surgery. The neck shaft angle of the femur improved from an average of 90 prior to surgery to 125 following surgery. Intramedullary nailing may be used to correct deformity and prevent pain and refracture in FD of the bone of the lower limbs with large

lesions, pathological fracture or deformities. All patients were allowed full athletic recovery following surgery.

[812]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumour of the pleura masquerading as catecholamine-secreting paraganglioma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 4;2013. pii: bcr2013009939. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-009939.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-009939

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rahnemai-Azar AA; Rahnemai-Aazr AA; Robinson P; Pham S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 33-year-old African-American woman presented with left-sided chest pain for 2 months before admission. Physical examination revealed no breath sound in the left chest and CT scan of the chest showed total obliteration of the left pleural cavity. The patient also had hypertension and elevated urinary metanephrines, leading to a tentative diagnosis of a catecholamine-secreting paraganglioma. MRI revealed a large, heterogeneous soft tissue mass that occupied the entire left chest cavity, causing displacement of the heart and mediastinal structures to the right. Through a left thoracotomy incision, a tumour weighing 2790 g was removed along with a small portion of adherent lung. The tumour was positive for CD34 but negative for S-100, keratin, desmin and progesterone-receptor, which is consistent with pathological diagnosis of a solitary fibrous tumour of the pleura. The patient remains symptom free 4 years after the operation.

[813]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidental finding on a SPECT/CT of a retroperitoneal leiomyosarcoma imitating a hiatal hernia in I whole-body scan in thyroid cancer evaluation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rev Esp Med Nucl. Acceso gratuito al texto completo a partir de los 2 años de la fecha de publicación.

●● Enlace a la Editora de la Revista <http://db.doyma.es/>

●● Cita: Revista Española de Medicina Nuclear: <> Imagen Mol. 2013 Jul 11. pii: S2253-654X(13)00084-X. doi: 10.1016/j.rem.n.2013.05.006.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

1016/j.rem.n.2013.05.006

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sainz-Esteban A; de Luis Roman D; Garcia-Talavera San Miguel P; Pacheco Sanchez D; Gonzalez Selma ML; Ruiz Gomez MA; Gamazo Laherran C; Villanueva Curto JG; Olmos Garcia R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Servicio de Medicina Nuclear, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, España. Electronic address: aurorasainz10@hotmail.com.

[814]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pleomorphic lipoma of the tongue as potential mimic of liposarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cutan Aesthet Surg. 2013 Jan;6(1):51-3. doi: 10.4103/0974-2077.110101.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0974-2077.110101](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - D'Antonio A; Locatelli G; Liguori G; Adesso M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathologic Anatomy and Oncology, A.O.U. "San Giovanni di Dio e Ruggi d'Aragona" via S. Leonardo, Salerno, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We herein report a rare case of pleomorphic lipoma of the tongue with a review of world literature. A 44-year-old woman presented with a nodule of the tongue that had been present for over three years. Clinical examination revealed a yellowish sub-mucosal lesion, measuring 3 cm in maximum diameter, protruding from lingual surface. A first biopsy showed a lipomatous tumour composed of mature adipocytes intermingled with myxoid areas composed of spindle uniform in size and shape and multinucleated floret-like giant cells. Spindle and giant cells were positive for CD34. A diagnosis of pleomorphic lipoma was made. In view of the benign nature of this mass, it was de-bulked rather than completely excised in order to preserve swallowing function.

[815]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multiple low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma on the upper arms with atypical histological presentation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dermatol. 2013 May 22;5(2):152-5. doi: 10.1159/000351791. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1159/000351791](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Furudate S; Fujimura T; Kambayashi Y; Tsukada A; Numata Y; Aiba S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS) is a rare variant of spindle cell tumor that is composed of collagen-rich and myxoid parts. We describe the case of a 61-year-old Japanese patient with multiple, recurrent LGFMS on the upper arms with atypical histological presentation. In the present case, we resected the tumor several times with a minimal surgical margin, as in Moh's microsurgery. However, this can frequently lead to local recurrence of the

tumor. Our case suggested that, regarding mesenchymal tumors with potential of malignancy in the skin, an initial wide excision is indispensable for complete remission of the tumor, even for low-grade malignancy such as LGFMS.

[816]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Bimaxillary presentation of central ossifying fibroma: a unique aggressive entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). <http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jun 16;2013. pii: bcr2013010124. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010124.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 1136/bcr-2013-010124

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Desai K; Gupta K; Manjunatha BS; Palan S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, K M Shah Dental College and Hospital, Vadodra, Gujarat, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Central ossifying fibroma is a benign neoplasm, having slow growing nature. Some rare lesions show very aggressive nature, multifocal appearance and reach up to a very massive size. So, these kinds of cases require special attention for their treatment. A unique case of central ossifying fibroma with aggressive nature, multifocal appearance is reported. This case shows growth both in maxilla and mandible with maxillary lesion massive in size involving maxillary sinus. There have not been any such cases reported so far in the literature showing bimaxillary growth of ossifying fibroma.

[817]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The In ovo CAM-assay as a Xenograft Model for Sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Vis Exp. 2013 Jul 17;(77). doi: 10.3791/50522.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) 3791/50522

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sys GM; Lapeire L; Stevens N; Favoreel H; Forsyth R; Bracke M; De Wever O

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology, Ghent University Hospital.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcoma is a very rare disease that is heterogeneous in nature, all hampering the development of new therapies. Sarcoma patients are ideal candidates for personalized medicine after stratification, explaining the current interest in developing a reproducible and low-cost xenotransplant model for this disease. The chick chorioallantoic membrane is a natural immunodeficient host capable of sustaining grafted tissues and cells without species-specific restrictions. In addition, it is easily accessed, manipulated and imaged using optical and fluorescence stereomicroscopy. Histology further allows detailed analysis of heterotypic cellular interactions. This protocol describes in detail the in ovo grafting of the chorioallantoic membrane with fresh sarcoma-derived tumor tissues, their single cell suspensions, and permanent

and transient fluorescently labeled established sarcoma cell lines (Saos-2 and SW1353). The chick survival rates are up to 75%. The model is used to study graft- (viability, Ki67 proliferation index, necrosis, infiltration) and host (fibroblast infiltration, vascular ingrowth) behavior. For localized grafting of single cell suspensions, ECM gel provides significant advantages over inert containment materials. The Ki67 proliferation index is related to the distance of the cells from the surface of the CAM and the duration of application on the CAM, the latter determining a time frame for the addition of therapeutic products.

[818]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary pleural angiosarcoma in a 63-year-old gentleman.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Pulmonol. 2013;2013:974567. doi: 10.1155/2013/974567. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/974567](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abu-Zaid A; Mohammed S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - College of Medicine, Alfaisal University, P.O. Box 50927, Riyadh 11533, Saudi Arabia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary pleural angiosarcomas are extremely rare. As of 2010, only around 50 case reports have been documented in the literature. Herein, we report the case of a 63-year-old gentleman who presented with a 3-month history of right-sided chest pain, dyspnea, and hemoptysis. Chest X-ray showed bilateral pleural effusion with partial bibasilar atelectasis. Ultrasound-guided thoracocentesis showed bloody and exudative pleural fluid. Cytologic examination was negative for malignant cells. An abdominal contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scan showed two right diaphragmatic pleural masses. Whole-body positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) scan showed two hypermetabolic fluorodeoxyglucose- (FDG-) avid lesions involving the right diaphragmatic pleura. CT-guided needle-core biopsy was performed and histopathological examination showed neoplastic cells growing mainly in sheets with focal areas suggestive of vascular spaces lined by cytologically malignant epithelioid cells. Immunohistochemical analysis showed strong positivity for vimentin, CD31, CD68, and Fli-1 markers. The overall pathological and immunohistochemical features supported the diagnosis of epithelioid angiosarcoma. The patient was scheduled for surgery in three weeks. Unfortunately, the patient died after one week after discharge secondary to pulseless ventricular tachycardia arrest followed by asystole. Moreover, we also present a brief literature review on pleural angiosarcoma.

[819]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Gnathic Osteosarcoma: A Retrospective Analysis over a 20 Year Period.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ). 2013 Jan-Mar;11(41):37-40.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Prabhu S; Jose M; Iyengar S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology, Yenepoya Dental College Yenepoya University, Mangalore.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background Osteosarcomas are very rare malignant mesenchymal neoplasms affecting jaw bones. Only few studies are reported about this lesion in this particular region. Objective We wanted to assess the demography and tumor behaviour and histopathological pattern, retrospectively in the available cases. Methods A retrospective analysis of hospital records for 20 years was carried out. Clinical features, radiographic findings, histopathological details and treatment aspect of each of the lesions was considered. Results Findings of this study revealed only 13 cases of gnathic osteosarcomas, usually occurring in middle age, with equal sex predilection and predominantly seen in maxilla. Histopathologically, most of them belonged to osteogenic variant. Conclusion Only few cases of gnathic osteosarcomas are reported in this region mainly in the young males. Interestingly many of them has history of dental extraction before the onset of disease.

[820]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Unusual presentation of localized gingival enlargement associated with a slow-growing odontogenic myxoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Oral Sci. 2013 May 31:0. doi: 10.1038/ijos.2013.27.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1038/ijos.2013.27](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miranda Rius J; Nadal A; Lahor E; Mtui B; Brunet L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departament d'Odontostomatologia, Facultat d'Odontologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, España.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Unusual presentation of localized gingival enlargement associated with a subjacent tumoural pathology is reported. The patient was a 55-year-old black male, whose chief complaint was a progressive gingival overgrowth for more than ten years, in the buccal area of the anterior left mandible. According to the clinical features and the radiological diagnosis of odontogenic keratocyst, a conservative surgery with enucleation and curettage was performed. Tissue submitted for histopathological analysis rendered the diagnosis of odontogenic myxoma. After 12-month of follow-up, no evidence of recurrence was found. Clinicians should be cautious when facing any gingival enlargement to avoid diagnostic pitfalls and to indicate the appropriate treatment. International Journal of Oral Science (2013) 5, doi:10.1038/ijos.2013.27; published online 31 May 2013.

[821]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Visualization of a giant left atrial myxoma by right ventriculography: Ball in the heart.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Cardiovasc Dis. 2013 Mar 9. pii: S1875-2136(12)00315-4. doi: 10.1016/j.acvd.2012.06.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.acvd.2012.06.010](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Agac MT; Korkmaz L; Erkan H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cardiology Department, Ahi Evren Heart and Vascular Surgery Training and Research Hospital, Camlik Street, 61187 Trabzon, Turkey. Electronic address: tarikagac@gmail.com.

[822]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Voluminous pseudotumoral lipomatous hypertrophy of the interatrial septum.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Arch Cardiovasc Dis. 2013 Jan 16. pii: S1875-2136(12)00317-8. doi: 10.1016/j.acvd.2012.05.013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[1016/j.acvd.2012.05.013](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ancedy Y; Thuair C; Garot J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Service de cardiologie, centre hospitalier Louis-Pasteur, BP 407, 28018 Chartres cedex, France.

[823]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant cell tumor of lower end of tibia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Orthop. 2013;2013:429615. doi: 10.1155/2013/429615. Epub 2013 Jun 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1155/2013/429615](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bami M; Nayak AR; Kulkarni S; Kulkarni A; Gupta R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Shri B M Patil Medical College, Bijapur 586103, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction. Giant cell tumor of bones is an unusual neoplasm that accounts for 4% of all primary tumors of bone, and it represents about 10% of malignant primary bone tumors with its different grades from borderline to high grade malignancy. Case Report. A 35-year-old patient presented with complains of pain and swelling in left ankle since 1 year following a twisting injury to his left ankle. On examination, swelling was present over the distal and anterior part of leg and movements of ankle joint were normal. All routine blood investigations were normal. X-ray and CT ankle showed morphology of subarticular well-defined expansile lytic lesion in lower end of left tibia suggestive of giant cell tumor. Histopathology of the tissue shows multinucleated giant cells with uniform vesicular nucleus and mononuclear cells which are spindle shaped with uniform vesicular nucleus suggestive of GCT. The patient was treated by excision, curettage, and bone

cement to fill the defect. Conclusion. The patient at 12-month followup is doing well and walking without any pain comfortably and with full range of motion at ankle joint with articular congruity maintained and no signs of recurrences.

[824]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Geometric alopecia after preoperative angioembolization of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Allergy Rhinol (Providence). 2013 Spring;4(1):e21-4. doi: 10.2500/ar.2013.4.0048.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [2500/ar.2013.4.0048](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vazquez A; Shukla PA; Choudhry OJ; Gandhi CD; Liu JK; Eloy JA

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery and.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Resection of a juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNA) is challenging because of high intraoperative blood loss secondary to the tumor's well-developed vascularity. Endoscopic sinus and skull base surgeons commonly collaborate with neurointerventionalists to embolize these tumors before resection in an attempt to reduce the vascular supply and intraoperative bleeding. However, angioembolization can be associated with significant complications. Geometric alopecia from angioembolization of JNA has not been previously reported in the otolaryngologic literature. In this study, we discuss geometric alopecia from radiation exposure during preoperative angioembolization of a JNA.

[825]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Elucidating potentially significant genomic regions involved in the initiation and progression of undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rare Tumors. 2013 Mar 25;5(1):e14. doi: 10.4081/rt.2013.e14. Print 2013 Feb 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4081/rt.2013.e14](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kurywachak P; Kiefer J; Lenkiewicz E; Evers L; Holley T; Barrett M; Weiss GJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Cancer and Cell Biology Division, Translational Genomics Research Institute, Phoenix, AZ;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are cancers that arise in soft tissues or bone and make up a small percentage of malignancies. In an effort to identify potential genetic targets for therapy, this study explores the genomic landscape of a metastatic undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (UPS) with spindle cell morphology. Thick sections (50 microm) of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue from a primary, recurrent, and metastatic tumor were collected and processed from a single patient for DNA content-based flow-sorting and

analyses. Nuclei of diploid and aneuploid populations were sorted from the malignant tissues and their genomes interrogated with array comparative genomic hybridization. The third sample was highly degraded and did not contain any intact ploidy peaks in our flow assays. A 2.5N aneuploid population was identified in the primary and recurrent sample. We detected a series of shared and unique genomic aberrations in the sorted aneuploid populations. The patterns of aberrations suggest that two similar but independent clonal populations arose during the clinical history of this rare tumor. None of these aberrations were detected in the matching sorted diploid samples. The targeted regions of interest might play a role in UPS and may lead to clinical significance with further investigation.

[826]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ovarian stromal tumor with minor sex cord elements with coexistent endometrial carcinoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol. 2013 Jan;34(1):44-6. doi: 10.4103/0971-5851.113432.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [4103/0971-5851.113432](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kumar S; Mathur S; Subbaiah M; Singh L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, AIIMS, New Delhi, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ovarian stromal tumor with minor sex cord elements is a rare tumor. It is composed of predominantly fibrothecomatous tumor with scattered minor sex cord elements in less than 10% of the tumor area. These tumors may be hormonally active and predispose to carcinoma endometrium. A case of ovarian fibroma-thecoma with minor sex cord elements in which coexistent endometrial carcinoma was also discovered is being reported. Though thecoma may be a predisposing factor for endometrial cancer, meticulous histopathological examination of the ovary may reveal additional sources of estrogen like granulosa cell aggregates as in our patient. Such patients would require long-term follow-up to detect any recurrence of granulosa cell tumor.

[827]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An isolated digital lipoblastoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Plast Surg Hand Surg. 2013 Jun 24.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [3109/2000656X.2012.760463](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vaiude P; Husein B; Hurrell D; McArthur P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Plastic Surgery, Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, UK.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract This report presents a girl with a lipoblastoma of a finger presenting as a macrodactyly. Documented inflammation of the digit at birth raises suspicion of neo-adipogenesis, which is recognised in lipomas. This case highlights a rare site for lipoblastomas and explores a potential aetiopathogenesis.

[828]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Letter to the Editor: Fibrolipoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurosurg Spine. 2013 Jul 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago)

[3171/2012.11.SPINE12909](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mahan MA; Giannini C; Spinner RJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN.

[829]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ameloblastic fibroma: an uncommon entity.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - [Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary](#)

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - British Medical J (BMJ). %8?(3k+J3s

<http://bmj.com/search.dtl> ●● British Medical J. (BMJ): <> Case Rep. 2013 Jul 9;2013. pii: bcr2013010279. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2013-010279.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratis o de pago) [1136/bcr-2013-010279](#)

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vij R; Vij H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Dental Studies and Technologies, Modinagar, Uttar Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Ameloblastic fibroma is an uncommon mixed odontogenic tumour, which is often confused with ameloblastoma. It exhibits both epithelial and mesenchymal components with absence of any calcified dental structure. This paper presents two cases of this rare entity with detailed review of literature.
