#15#

Revisiones (todas) * Reviews (all)**

Connective and Soft Tissue Tumors.

Agosto - Septiembre 2013 / August - September 2013

---

[1]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Histologic and Clinical Characteristics Can Guide Staging Evaluations for Children and Adolescents With Rhabdomyosarcoma: A Report From the Children's Oncology Group Soft Tissue Sarcoma Committee.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Clin Oncol. 2013 Sep 10;31(26):3226-3232. Epub 2013 Aug 12.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1200/JCO.2012.44.6476

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Weiss AR; Lyden ER; Anderson JR; Hawkins DS; Spunt SL; Walterhouse DO; Wolden SL; Parham DM; Rodeberg DA; Kao SC; Womer RB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Soft Tissue Sarcoma Committee of the Children's Oncology Group, Monrovia, CA; Aaron R. Weiss, Maine Medical Center, Portland, ME; Elizabeth R. Lyden and James R. Anderson, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE; Douglas S. Hawkins, Seattle Children's Hospital, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Sheri L. Spunt, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; David O. Walterhouse, Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Suzanne L. Wolden, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; David M. Parham, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK; David A. Rodeberg, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Simon C. Kao, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, IA; and Richard B. Womer, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: To simplify the recommended staging evaluation by correlating tumor and clinical features with patterns of distant metastasis in newly diagnosed patients with embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (ERMS) or alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma (ARMS). PATIENTS AND METHODS: Patient data from the Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study Group and the Children's Oncology Group over two periods were analyzed: 1991 to 1997 and 1999 to 2004. We used recursive partitioning analyses to identify factors (including histology, age, regional nodal and distant metastatic status, tumor size, local invasiveness, and primary site) that divided patients into subsets with the most different rates of metastatic disease. RESULTS: Of the 1,687 patients analyzed, 5.7% had lung metastases, 4.8% had bone involvement, and 6% had bone marrow (BM) involvement. Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) without local invasion (T1) had a low rate of metastasis for all distant sites, especially ERMS (0% bone, 0% BM). ARMS with local invasion (T2) had a higher rate of metastasis for all distant sites (13% lung, 18% bone, 23% BM). ERMS, T2 also had a higher rate of metastatic lung involvement (9%). The likelihood of bone or BM involvement increased in the presence of lung metastases (41% with, 6% without). Regional nodal metastases (N1) predicted a high rate of metastasis in all distant sites (14% lung, 14% bone, 18% BM). A staging algorithm was developed. CONCLUSION: Staging studies in childhood RMS can be tailored to patients' presenting characteristics. Bone marrow aspirate and biopsy and bone scan are unnecessary in at least one third of patients with RMS.

---

[2]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Matrix metalloproteinase 2 expression and survival of patients with osteosarcoma: a meta-analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Sep 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13277-013-1116-1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wen X; Liu H; Yu K; Liu Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics Surgery, Xinyu People's Hospital, Xinyu, 338025, Jiangxi province, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A number of studies investigated the impact of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (MMP2) expression on the survival of patients with osteosarcoma, but no consistent results were reported. To derive a more precise estimate of the prognostic role of MMP2 expression in patients with osteosarcoma, we systematically reviewed the published studies and carried out a meta-analysis. Cohort studies assessing the prognostic role of MMP2 expression in patients with osteosarcoma were included. Pooled risk ratio (RR) with 95 % confidence intervals (95%CI) was used to assess the prognostic role of MMP2 expression. Five cohort studies were eligible in the meta-analysis. Overall, high MMP2 expression was associated with increased risk of mortality in patients with osteosarcoma during the

follow-up (fixed effects RR = 2.14, 95%CI 1.66-2.75, P < 0.001). Sensitivity analysis suggested that the pooled RR was stable and omitting a single study did not change the significance of the pooled RR. There was some possibility of publication bias risk in the meta-analysis. In conclusion, the meta-analysis suggests that osteosarcoma patients with high MMP2 expression have poorer prognosis compared with those with low MMP2 expression.

---

[3]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic role of cytovillin expression in patients with osteosarcoma: a meta-analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Aug 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13277-013-1065-8

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Guo S; Bai R; Zhao W; Wang Y; Zhao Z; Feng W

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Bone Oncology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot, 010030, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cytovillin plays structural and regulatory roles in the assembly and stabilization of specialized plasma membrane domains and in the tumor angiogenesis. Cytovillin expression has been proposed to be an effective biomarker of prognosis in patients with osteosarcoma, and many studies have been performed to assess the prognostic role of cytovillin expression in patients with osteosarcoma. We performed this meta-analysis to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the role of cytovillin expression on the overall survival rate by calculating the pooled risk ratio (RR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 % CI). Finally, eight studies with a total of 415 patients with osteosarcoma were included into the meta-analysis. Meta-analysis of total eight studies showed that cytovillin expression was obviously associated with lower overall survival rate in patients with osteosarcoma (RR = 0.41, 95 % CI 0.28-0.58, P < 0.001). Meta-analysis of five studies with large sample still showed that cytovillin expression was obviously associated with lower overall survival rate (RR = 0.48, 95 % CI 0.38-0.60, P < 0.001). In conclusion, the meta-analysis shows that cytovillin expression is obviously associated with lower overall survival rate in patients with osteosarcoma, and it is an effective biomarker of prognosis.

---

[4]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A systematic review of p53 as a biomarker of survival in patients with osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Sep 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13277-013-0966-x

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Fu HL; Shao L; Wang Q; Jia T; Li M; Yang DP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China, drmaster1970@yeah.net.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteosarcoma is the most common malignant bone tumor, and the prognosis of patients with osteosarcoma is still unsatisfactory with low survival rates. There are many studies assessing the prognostic role of upregulated p53 in patients presenting osteosarcoma, and there is no consistent finding. To summarize the existing evidence about whether the presence of upregulated p53 was a biomarker of survival in patients with osteosarcoma, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of relevant publications. We assessed the effect of upregulated p53 on the 3-year overall survival and the 3-year disease-free survival by calculating the pooled odds ratio (OR) with corresponding 95 % confidence interval (95 %CI). Fifteen studies with a total of 609 patients with osteosarcoma were finally included into the systematic review and meta-analysis. Compared with osteosarcoma patients with low or undetectable p53, patients with upregulated p53 were obviously associated with decreased 3-year overall survival (OR = 0.29, 95 %CI 0.19-0.43, P < 0.001). In addition, patients with upregulated p53 were obviously associated with decreased 3-year disease-free survival (OR = 0.06, 95 %CI 0.02-0.23, P < 0.001). The results from the systematic review and meta-analysis highlight that p53 is an effective biomarker of survival in patients with osteosarcoma. In addition, more studies with a large sample size are needed to identify the effect of p53 expression in osteosarcoma patients.

---

[5]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Positron emission tomography imaging of oestrogen receptor-expression in endometrial stromal sarcoma supports oestrogen receptor-targeted therapy: Case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Cancer. 2013 Sep 2. pii: S0959-8049(13)00760-0. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2013.08.005.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.ejca.2013.08.005

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - van Kruchten M; Hospers GA; Glaudemans AW; Hollema H; Arts HJ; Reyners AK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Although the majority of endometrial stromal sarcomas (ESSs) express oestrogen receptor (ER), data on the efficacy of ER-targeted therapies are scarce. Using PubMed search engine we identified nine case reports and small series in a total of 25 patients reporting on the efficacy of palliative ER-targeted therapies. Literature supports the efficacy of aromatase inhibitors after the failure of progestins,

but not of the partial ER-antagonist tamoxifen. Fulvestrant is a pure ER-antagonist with a distinct mechanism, of which efficacy has not yet been reported in ESS. We present a patient that underwent positron emission tomography and computed tomography (PET/CT) of ER-expression with the tracer 18F-fluoroestradiol (FES). High levels of ER-expression provided a rationale for fulvestrant therapy. FES-PET/CT was repeated after 6months and indicated a strong decrease in tumour FES-uptake, and 15% reduction in tumour diameters according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours (RECIST) criteria.

---

[6]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation following high dose chemotherapy for non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Aug 7;8:CD008216. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD008216.pub4.

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

1002/14651858.CD008216.pub4

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Peinemann F; Smith LA; Bartel C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Children's Hospital, University of Cologne, Kerpener Str. 62, Cologne, NW, Germany, 50937.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Soft tissue sarcomas (STS) are a highly heterogeneous group of rare malignant solid tumors. Non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcomas (NRSTS) comprise all STS except rhabdomyosarcoma. In patients with advanced local or metastatic disease, autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) applied after high-dose chemotherapy (HDCT) is a planned rescue therapy for HDCT-related severe hematologic toxicity. The rationale for this update is to determine whether any randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have been conducted and to clarify whether HDCT followed by autologous HSCT has a survival advantage. OBJECTIVES: To assess the effectiveness and safety of HDCT followed by autologous HSCT for all stages of non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcomas (NRSTS) in children and adults. SEARCH METHODS: For this update we modified the search strategy to improve the precision and reduce the number of irrelevant hits. All studies included in the original review were considered for re-evaluation in the update. We searched the electronic databases CENTRAL (2012, Issue 11) in The Cochrane Library , MEDLINE and EMBASE (05 December 2012) from their inception using the newly developed search strategy. Online trials registers and reference lists of systematic reviews were searched. SELECTION CRITERIA: Terms representing STS and autologous HSCT were required in the title or abstract. In studies with aggregated data, participants with NRSTS and autologous HSCT had to constitute at least 80% of the data. Single-arm studies were included in addition to studies with a control arm

because the number of comparative studies was expected to be very low. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors independently extracted study data. Some studies identified in the original review were re-examined and found not to meet the inclusion criteria and were excluded in this update. For studies with no comparator group, we synthesized the results for studies reporting aggregate data and conducted a pooled analysis of individual participant data using the Kaplan-Meyer method. The primary outcomes were overall survival (OS) and treatment-related mortality (TRM). MAIN RESULTS: The selection process was carried out from the start of the search dates for the update. We included 57 studies, from 260 full text articles screened, reporting on 275 participants that were allocated to HDCT followed by autologous HSCT. All studies were not comparable due to various subtypes. We identified a single comparative study, an RCT comparing HDCT followed by autologous HSCT versus standard chemotherapy (SDCT). The overall survival (OS) at three years was 32.7% versus 49.4% with a hazard ratio (HR) of 1.26 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.70 to 2.29, P value 0.44) and thus not significantly different between the treatment groups. In a subgroup of patients that had a complete response before treatment, OS was higher in both treatment groups and OS at three years was 42.8% versus 83.9% with a HR of 2.92 (95% CI 1.1 to 7.6, P value 0.028) and thus was statistically significantly better in the SDCT group. We did not identify any other comparative studies. We included six single-arm studies reporting aggregate data of cases; three reported the OS at two years as 20%, 48%, and 51.4%. One other study reported the OS at three years as 40% and one further study reported a median OS of 13 months (range 3 to 19 months). In two of the single-arm studies with aggregate data, subgroup analysis showed a better OS in patients with versus without a complete response before treatment. In a survival analysis of pooled individual data of 80 participants, OS at two years was estimated as 50.6% (95% CI 38.7 to 62.5) and at three years as 36.7% (95% CI 24.4 to 49.0). Data on TRM, secondary neoplasia and severe toxicity grade 3 to 4 after transplantation were sparse. The one included RCT had a low risk of bias and the remaining 56 studies had a high risk of bias. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: A single RCT with a low risk of bias shows that OS after HDCT followed by autologous HSCT is not statistically significantly different from standard-dose chemotherapy. Therefore, HDCT followed by autologous HSCT for patients with NRSTS may not improve the survival of patients and should only be used within controlled trials if ever considered.

---

[7]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - High expression of MACC1 predicts poor prognosis in patients with osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Sep 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13277-013-1180-6

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang K; Zhang Y; Zhu H; Xue N; Liu J; Shan C; Zhu Q

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Chinese PLA General Hospital and Chinese PLA Medical School, No. 28 Fuxing Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100853, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Increasing evidence has demonstrated that high metastasis-associated in colon cancer-1 (MACC1) level is tightly associated with the development, progression, and poor prognosis of a variety of tumors. However, the relationship between MACC1 and the occurrence, development, and progression of osteosarcoma (OS) remains to be clarified. To facilitate and deepen the understanding of the associations of MACC1 with the development and progression of OS, in the current study, we detected the expressions of MACC1 mRNA and protein, and investigated the relationship between MACC1 expression and prognosis of the patients with OS. Our findings demonstrated that expressions of MACC1 mRNA and protein in OS tissues were significantly higher than those in paired normal bone tissues ($P < 0.05$). Additionally, the level of MACC1 mRNA in the patients with higher clinical stage and distant metastasis was markedly higher than those with lower clinical stage and without metastasis ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, high MACC1 level was closely correlated with clinical stage and distant metastasis ($P < 0.05$), but not related to the patients' age, gender, tumor size, and anatomical location ($P > 0.05$). Stepwise investigation revealed that survival time of the patients with high MACC1 level was obviously lower than that with low MACC1 level ($P < 0.05$). Collectively, our data suggest that MACC1 may play important roles in the development and progression of OS, and thus may be considered as a novel molecular target for therapy of the patients with OS.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Drug Synergy Screen and Network Modeling in Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma Identifies CDK4 and IGF1R as Synergistic Drug Targets.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Sci Signal. 2013 Sep 24;6(294):ra85. doi: 10.1126/scisignal.2004014.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1126/scisignal.2004014

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miller ML; Molinelli EJ; Nair JS; Sheikh T; Samy R; Jing X; He Q; Korkut A; Crago AM; Singer S; Schwartz GK; Sander C

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1Computational Biology Center, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10065, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma (DDLS) is a rare but aggressive cancer with high recurrence and low response rates to targeted therapies. Increasing treatment efficacy may require combinations of targeted agents that counteract the effects of multiple abnormalities. To identify a possible multicomponent therapy, we performed a combinatorial drug screen in a DDLS-derived cell line and identified cyclin-dependent kinase 4 (CDK4) and insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor (IGF1R) as synergistic drug targets. We measured the phosphorylation of multiple proteins and

cell viability in response to systematic drug combinations and derived computational models of the signaling network. These models predict that the observed synergy in reducing cell viability with CDK4 and IGF1R inhibitors depends on the activity of the AKT pathway. Experiments confirmed that combined inhibition of CDK4 and IGF1R cooperatively suppresses the activation of proteins within the AKT pathway. Consistent with these findings, synergistic reductions in cell viability were also found when combining CDK4 inhibition with inhibition of either AKT or epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), another receptor similar to IGF1R that activates AKT. Thus, network models derived from context-specific proteomic measurements of systematically perturbed cancer cells may reveal cancer-specific signaling mechanisms and aid in the design of effective combination therapies.

---

[8]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Prognostic significance of VEGF expression in osteosarcoma: a meta-analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumour Biol. 2013 Aug 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13277-013-1019-1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yu XW; Wu TY; Yi X; Ren WP; Zhou ZB; Sun YQ; Zhang CQ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, 200011, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is considered as a prime mediator of angiogenesis and has been implicated in carcinogenesis and metastasis. Various studies examined the relationship between VEGF overexpression with the clinical outcome in patients with osteosarcoma but yielded conflicting results. Electronic databases updated to April 2013 were searched to find relevant studies. A meta-analysis was conducted with eligible studies which quantitatively evaluated the relationship between VEGF overexpression and survival of patients with osteosarcoma. Survival data were aggregated and quantitatively analyzed. We performed a meta-analysis of eight studies that evaluated the correlation between VEGF overexpression and survival in patients with osteosarcoma. Combined hazard ratios suggested that VEGF overexpression had an unfavorable impact on overall survival (hazard ratio (HR) = 1.75, 95 % confidence interval (CI): 1.21-2.28) in patients with osteosarcoma for overall populations, 2.37 (1.35-3.39) in Asian studies but not in non-Asian studies (HR = 1.51, 95 % CI: 0.89-2.14). No significant heterogeneity was observed among all studies. VEGF overexpression indicates a poor prognosis for patients with osteosarcoma. However, the prognostic value of VEGF on survival in osteosarcoma patients still needs further large-scale prospective trials to be clarified.

---

[9]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mesonephric carcinosarcoma of the uterine cervix: a case report.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Gynaecol Oncol. 2013;34(4):336-8.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lopez-Chardi L; Gonzalez-Bosquet E; Rovira Zurriaga C; Lailla Vicens JM
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hospital Universitari Sant Joan de Deu, Barcelona, España. llopez@hsjdbcn.org
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cervical carcinosarcomas are rare neoplasms that aggressively progress and belong to the histological group of mixed tumors with both epithelial and mesenchymal components (malignant mixed Mullerian tumors). At diagnosis, most patients present with vaginal bleeding and a palpable cervical mass. Given the rarity of this neoplasm, there is no consensus regarding the management of these patients and should be approached on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the clinical and pathological features of the tumor. The authors describe a woman with mesonephric cervical carcinosarcoma and review the literature regarding these rare tumors to better understand the natural history of these neoplasms.

---

[10]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterus in a 35-year-old woman: case report and review of the literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Gynaecol Oncol. 2013;34(4):332-5.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hagiyama Y; Hashimoto H; Hamada K; Fujioka T; Nawa A
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Toh-on, Ehime, Japan. gmbbk864@ybb.ne.jp
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a rare sarcoma that characteristically occurs in children. The current treatment protocols are based on trials performed in patients under 21 years of age. Embryonal RMS in women over 20 years of age is rare, and studies on treatments and outcomes are limited. The authors here in report a case of a 35-year-old woman with ectocervical RMS who was treated with radical hysterectomy followed by chemotherapy. She is currently disease-free. Based on a literature review, the authors recommend a surgical approach in combination with chemotherapy for treatment of embryonal RMS in adult patients.

---

[11]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intra-articular synovial sarcoma treated with a transfemoral amputation: a case report and review of the literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Mil Med. 2013 Aug;178(8):e956-62. doi: 10.7205/MILMED-D-13-00093.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 7205/MILMED-D-13-00093

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gresswell SD; Corsini AA; Balsamo LH; Miles EF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A case of monophasic intra-articular synovial sarcoma in the right knee of a 39-year-old active duty serviceman treated with a transfemoral amputation is presented. The patient was evaluated for right knee pain and fullness. After further workup, the patient underwent computed tomography guided biopsy, with the tissue specimen consistent with intra-articular synovial sarcoma. The patient elected for a transfemoral amputation rather than limb or joint-sparing surgery. The gross specimen measured 3.5 x 3.0 x 1.7 cm in the posteromedial knee. No metastatic lesions were seen on positron emission tomography-computed tomography. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy have not been utilized. The transfemoral amputation adds to the uniqueness of this report and is discussed with a review of the multimodality treatment toward intra-articular synovial sarcoma in prior published literature.

---

[12]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Endometrial stromal sarcoma: a systematic review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Obstet Gynecol. 2013 Sep;122(3):676-83. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e3182a189ac.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1097/AOG.0b013e3182a189ac

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Rauh-Hain JA; Del Carmen MG

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Vincent Obstetrics and Gynecology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To summarize available studies with respect to evaluation and management of patients with endometrial stromal sarcoma and undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma. DATA SOURCES: We conducted an electronic search of research articles published in English between January 1, 1981, and January 1, 2013, using MEDLINE, PubMed, and ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov) databases. METHODS OF STUDY SELECTION: Of the 115 studies initially identified, 86 were chosen after limiting the review to those articles focusing on endometrial stromal sarcoma and crossreferencing to eliminate duplication. Review articles were excluded. Of the 86 studies meeting eligibility criteria, 84 were retrospective, one was a prospective phase II trial, and one was a phase III randomized study. Data were

extracted systematically. Each of the reviewers assessed the quality of each study independently. TABULATION, INTEGRATION, AND RESULTS: Data were abstracted using standard abstraction templates to summarize study findings. Given the rarity of this tumor, we report available data with respect to epidemiology, pathogenesis, prognostic factors, and treatment. Endometrial stromal sarcoma and undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma comprise an estimated 1% of all uterine cancers and less than 10% of all uterine mesenchymal neoplasms. Hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy is the cornerstone of treatment for early-stage (I or II) disease. Surgical resection when feasible may also be appropriate for patients presenting with advanced-stage tumors. The value of adjuvant therapy for early-stage disease remains unproven. Hormone therapy continues to be the most efficacious treatment modality for patients with advanced-stage or recurrent disease. CONCLUSION: Endometrial stromal sarcoma and undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma are rare tumors. Surgical resection is appropriate for patients with early-stage (I or II) disease and those with resectable, advanced-stage (III or IV) tumors. Hormone therapy may be appropriate in treating advanced and recurrent disease.

---

[13]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surface chondromyxoid fibroma of the distal ulna: unusual tumor, site, and age.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Skeletal Radiol. 2013 Sep 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00256-013-1720-6

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abdelwahab IF; Klein MJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Chondromyxoid fibroma (CMF) is a rare benign cartilage congener tumor comprising less than 1 % of primary bone tumors. Although the age range is wide, it is most commonly seen in the second and third decades. The most frequent location of CMF is in the long tubular bones of the lower extremities, particularly the proximal tibia and distal femur. Although the majority of chondromyxoid fibromas present as intramedullary tumors, a subgroup of chondromyxoid fibromas arising as surface lesions of the bone has recently been described. These are associated with an older mean age and an increased incidence of matrix calcifications. Chondromyxoid fibromas are rare in the distal ulna. We report a CMF presenting as a surface lesion of the distal metaphysis of the left ulna in a 41-year-old woman. We reviewed the literature on chondromyxoid fibromas involving the ulna and found that out of 22 cases, 1 was in the distal ulna, 13 in the proximal ulna, and in the remaining 8 the ulnar sites were unspecified. No case of chondromyxoid fibroma in the published literature had been designated as a surface lesion. Our own

unpublished data include 70 chondromyxoid fibromas, 4 of which are in the ulna. Two of these are in the distal portion.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carcinosarcoma in dermoid cyst of ovary: An extremely rare malignant transformation.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Pathol Microbiol. 2013 Apr-Jun;56(2):176-7. doi: 10.4103/0377-4929.118691.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0377-4929.118691

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kar A; Kar T; Pattnaik K; Biswal P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha, India.

---

[14]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant cell tumors of the skull: a series of 18 cases and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurooncol. 2013 Sep 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s11060-013-1242-z

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang Z; Xu J; Yao Y; Chu S; Cheng H; Chen D; Zhong P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurosurgery, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200040, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Giant cell tumors (GCTs) are generally benign, locally aggressive lesions mostly located in the metaphysis of long bones. GCTs of the skull are rare and the majority of the cases have been presented as case reports. The authors retrospectively reported 18 patients with GCTs of the skull at a single institution from April 1994 to February 2012 and summarized the clinical, radiological, pathological characteristics and management of the disease. Meanwhile, a systematic review of 94 case reports of GCTs of the skull was performed. Headache and symptoms related to the involvement of intracranial nerves were the most common symptoms. Over 90 % of the tumors originated from sphenoid and temporal bones. On MRI, very low signal on T2-weighted images were found highly indicative of GCTs of the temporal bone. Univariate analysis revealed that extent of tumor resection and post-operative radiation therapy (RT) were prognostic factors significantly influencing the survival of the patients. We concluded that complete tumor resection is the optimal goal in treating this disease and adjuvant RT should be given once tumor residual is inevitable.

---

[15]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multidisciplinary care of gastrointestinal stromal tumour: A review and a proposal for a pre-treatment classification.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Surg Oncol. 2013 Sep 7. pii: S0748-7983(13)00769-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ejso.2013.08.030.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.ejso.2013.08.030

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cananzi FC; Judson I; Lorenzi B; Benson C; Mudan S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, The Royal Marsden, Fulham Road, London SW3 6JJ, UK. Electronic address: fcm.cananzi@hotmail.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The introduction of receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) has revolutionized the management of gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST). Strong evidence supports the use of imatinib as first-line treatment in metastatic or unresectable tumours and its efficacy in the post-operative adjuvant setting has been confirmed by phase III trials. There are a number of reports concerning the administration of imatinib in the pre-operative setting, however, the heterogeneity of the terminology used and the indications for pre-operative treatment make it difficult to determine the true value of pre-operative imatinib. Larger studies, or a phase III trial could be helpful but patient accrual and standardization of care could be difficult. We propose a pre-treatment classification of GIST in order to facilitate the comparison and collection of data from different institutions, and overcome the difficulties related to accrual. Moreover, in the current era of multidisciplinary treatment of GIST, an appropriate classification is mandatory to properly design clinical trials and plan stage-adapted treatment.

---

[16]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic resection of a retroperitoneal liposarcoma: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int Surg. 2013 Jul-Sep;98(3):219-22. doi: 10.9738/INTSURG-D-13-00076.1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 9738/INTSURG-D-13-00076.1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nomura R; Tokumura H; Matsumura N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Tohoku Rosai Hospital, Sendai, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Here, we describe a case of a retroperitoneal liposarcoma successfully managed by laparoscopic surgery. A 72-year-old man underwent abnormal hypertension screening using computed tomography (CT), which revealed a low-density mass measuring 7 cm in diameter in the retroperitoneal space. We diagnosed the mass as a liposarcoma before the operation. The mass was resected laparoscopically. No perioperative complications were encountered, and the patient

was discharged on the fourth postoperative day. The pathologic diagnosis was well-differentiated liposarcoma, indicating complete surgical resection. Thus, we conclude that a laparoscopic approach for the patients with retroperitoneal tumors, including liposarcomas, is safe, feasible, and minimally invasive, even if there is a possibility of the tumor being malignant.

---

[17]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Superficial leiomyosarcoma of the glans: report of a case and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Aesthetic Plast Surg. 2013 Oct;37(5):1052-8. doi: 10.1007/s00266-013-0199-9. Epub 2013 Aug 16.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00266-013-0199-9

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cigna E; Maruccia M; Parisi P; Soda G; Nasca MR; Micali G; Scuderi N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary leiomyosarcomas of the penis are rare. Clinically and pathologically, these tumors fall into two groups: superficial and deep. Superficial lesions usually are low grade and show a limited tendency toward distant metastasis. In contrast, deep-seated tumors usually show a more aggressive behavior associated with a poor prognosis. A 62-year-old man with a superficial leiomyosarcoma of the glans penis is reported. LEVEL OF EVIDENCE V: This journal requires that authors assign a level of evidence to each article. For a full description of these Evidence-Based Medicine ratings, please refer to the Table of Contents or the online Instructions to Authors www.springer.com/00266 .

---

[18]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumor of the hypopharynx: Case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Am J Otolaryngol. 2013 Sep-Oct;34(5):545-7. doi: 10.1016/j.amjoto.2013.03.005. Epub 2013 Apr 6.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.amjoto.2013.03.005

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Thompson CF; Bhuta SM; Abemayor E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Head and Neck Surgery, University of California, Los Angeles, CA. Electronic address: chrthompson@mednet.ucla.edu.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumors are rare mesenchymal neoplasms that are increasingly being described in the head and neck. Clinical presentations may

include compression by these tumors on vital surrounding structures. While malignant transformation is rare, treatment entails wide local excision. We present the case of a 74year-old female with an increasingly enlarging symptomatic hypopharyngeal solitary fibrous tumor that was found on carotid duplex ultrasound. Transoral surgical excision resulted in relief of symptoms. Treatment options are discussed and a literature review of this uncommon disorder presented.

---

[19]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pericardial synovial sarcoma: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Today. 2013 Sep 11.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00595-013-0720-4

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yoshino M; Sekine Y; Koh E; Kume Y; Saito H; Kimura S; Hamada H; Wu D; Hiroshima K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Yachiyo Medical Center, Tokyo Women's Medical University, 477-96 Owada-shinden, Yachiyo, Chiba, 276-8524, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary pericardial synovial sarcoma is a rare disease. We herein report a case of synovial sarcoma that originated in the epicardium. A 13-year-old male visited our hospital with a fever and chest pain. Copious pericardial effusion and a large intrapericardial tumor were detected. An open-chest tumor resection was performed. A solid nodular tumor was observed in the pericardial cavity. The tumor was a polypoid mass that was pedunculated and grew from the inner surface of the pericardium near the origin of the SVC and ascending aorta. Histologically, the tumor cells were uniformly spindle shaped, with an ovoid or oval nucleus, and formed solid, compact sheets and fascicles. A storiform pattern was also observed. Based on the histopathological and immunohistochemical findings, and the fluorescence in situ hybridization detection of rearrangement of the SYT gene, a monophasic synovial sarcoma was diagnosed. We discuss the diagnosis and treatment of this case and review the pertinent literature.

---

[20]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Peripheral osteoma on the buccal aspect of mandible angle: a review of radiopaque masses and differential diagnosis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Craniofac Surg. 2013 Sep;24(3):1842-4. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0b013e318275ec28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1097/SCS.0b013e318275ec28

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Han SH; Kwon H; Jung SN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - From the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Uijongbu, Korea.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteomas are radiopaque osteogenic tumors composed of slow-growing, painless, mature bone tissue. On the basis of their origin, they can be classified as central, peripheral, or extraskeletal. Osteomas occur primarily in the craniofacial region, and peripheral osteomas are most prevalent in the paranasal sinuses. We describe a rare case of peripheral osteoma on the buccal aspect of the left mandibular angle that caused facial deformity in a 68-year-old woman. We also discuss its differentiation from other similar radiologically radiopaque masses.

---

[21]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lipomas of the cerebellopontine angle: Neuroradiological and surgical considerations. Review of the literature and report of our experience.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2013 Oct;115(10):2280-3. doi: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2013.07.029. Epub 2013 Aug 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.clineuro.2013.07.029

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Scuotto A; Cappabianca S; D'Errico C; Cirillo S; Natale M; D'Avanzo R; Rotondo M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Neuroradiology, Second University of Naples, Naples, Italy. Electronic address: assunta.scuotto@unina2.it.

---

[22]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Maxillo-facial radiology case 112. Osteosarcoma.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - SADJ. 2013 Jul;68(6):276.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nortje CJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Faculty of Dentistry, University of the Western Cape. cnortje@uwc.ac.za

---

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Management of a late-presenting complex—an unclassified uterine anomaly in the presence of large leiomyomas.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2013;40(2):289-90.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Marques K; deVente JE; Hall T; Gavrilova-Jordan L; Ansah D

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - East Carolina University Brody School of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, Division of General Obstetrics/Gynecology, Greenville, NC, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This is a case report of a unique, late-presenting, Mullerian anomaly in an infertile patient. The authors discuss the diagnostic challenges of characterizing distorted gynecological anatomy by Mullerian anomalies in the presence of sizeable coexisting fibroids. This case report adds new insight to the already-existing understanding of Mullerian anomalies by demonstrating how a symptomatic and benign uterine pathology can complicate the diagnosis and management of patients with Mullerian defects.

---

[23]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Territorial inequalities in management and conformity to clinical guidelines for sarcoma patients: an exhaustive population-based cohort analysis in the Rhone-Alpes region.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Oncol. 2013 Aug 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s10147-013-0601-2

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Heudel PE; Cousin P; Lurkin A; Cropet C; Ducimetiere F; Collard O; De Laroche G; Biron P; Meeus P; Thiesse P; Bergeron C; Vaz G; Mithieux F; Farsi F; Fayet Y; Gilly FN; Cellier D; Blay JY; Ray-Coquard I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Centre Leon Berard, 28 Rue Laennec, 69008, Lyon, France, pierre-etienne.heudel@lyon.unicancer.fr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Sarcomas are rare cancers with great variability in clinical and histopathological presentation. The main objective of clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) is to standardize diagnosis and treatment. METHODS: From March 2005 to February 2007, all patients diagnosed with localized sarcoma in the Rhone-Alpes region were included in a cohort-based study, to evaluate the compliance of sarcoma management with French guidelines in routine practice and to identify predictive factors for compliance with CGPs. RESULTS: 634 (71 %) patients with localized sarcoma satisfying the inclusion criteria were included out of 891 newly diagnosed sarcomas. Taking into account initial diagnosis until follow-up, overall conformity to CPGs was only 40 % [95 % confidence interval (CI) = 36-44], ranging from 54 % for gastrointestinal stromal tumor to 36 % for soft tissue sarcoma and 42 % for bone sarcoma. In multivariate analysis, primary tumor type [relative risk (RR) = 4.42, 95 % CI = 2.79-6.99, $p < 0.001$], dedicated multidisciplinary staff before surgery (RR = 4.19, 95 % CI = 2.39-7.35, $p < 0.001$) and management in specialized hospitals (RR = 3.71, 95 % CI = 2.43-5.66, $p < 0.001$) were identified as unique independent risk factors for conformity to CPGs for overall treatment sequence. CONCLUSIONS: With only 40 % of total conformity to CPGs, the conclusions support the improvement of initial

sarcoma management and its performance in specialized centres or within specialized dedicated networks.

---

[24]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sarcoma chemotherapy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Am Acad Orthop Surg. 2013 Aug;21(8):480-91. doi: 10.5435/JAAOS-21-08-480.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 5435/JAAOS-21-08-480

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Walczak BE; Irwin RB

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are a rare, heterogeneous group of malignant tumors of the bone or soft tissue. Although historically intended for the pharmaceutical treatment of microbes, today chemotherapy is used in orthopaedic oncology and is arguably the primary reason for improved survivorship. Agents such as anthracyclines (eg, doxorubicin), alkylating agents (eg, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide), antimetabolites (eg, methotrexate), topoisomerase inhibitors (eg, etoposide [VP-16]), vinca alkaloids (eg, vincristine), and cytotoxic antibiotics (eg, actinomycin D) are used in various combinations to manage different types of tumors. Side effects are common and range from mild to severe. The effectiveness of the chemotherapy regimen correlates with the extent of tumor necrosis.

---

[25]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Synovial sarcoma of the larynx treated by supraglottic laryngectomy: case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ear Nose Throat J. 2013 Jul;92(7):E20-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Luna-Ortiz K; Cano-Valdez AM; da Cunha IW; Mosqueda-Taylor A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia, Mexico City, Mexico. kauauhyama@yahoo.com.mx

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We describe a case of synovial sarcoma of the larynx, and we discuss the use of fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) in confirming the diagnosis. The patient was a 21-year-old woman who presented with a recurrence of a previously resected supraglottic tumor of the aryepiglottic folds. A horizontal supraglottic laryngectomy was performed, and the 0.5-cm tumor was resected. Histopathologic study suggested that it was a biphasic malignant tumor compatible with a synovial sarcoma. The diagnosis of synovial sarcoma was confirmed by FISH immunohistochemistry with the use of an SYT break-apart probe. The patient recovered satisfactorily, but at follow-up 5 years and 4 months later, tumoral activity

was evident in the left side of the neck. A biopsy found that 5 lymph nodes contained a metastasis of the synovial sarcoma. Again, a bilateral neck dissection was performed, and it revealed that 16 of 16 right-side nodes and 36 of 36 left-side nodes were negative. Two months later, the patient received 46 Gy of radiotherapy in 23 sessions. She remained free of disease during 2 more years of follow-up. Synovial sarcoma of the larynx is a rare entity. Organ preservation seems to be indicated in these cases. The histologic diagnosis may be difficult. In this case, the identification of a genetic mutation corroborated the diagnosis.

---

[26]

- CASTELLANO -

TÍTULO / TITLE: Benignes metastasierendes Leiomyom : Kasuistik und Literaturubersicht.

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma : Case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Herz. 2013 Aug 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00059-013-3904-1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cai A; Li L; Tan H; Mo Y; Zhou Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cardiology, Guangdong Cardiovascular Institute, Guangdong General Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML) is a rare clinical condition predominantly occurring in reproductive women with a history of uterine leiomyoma resection or hysterectomy. Oftentimes, it is easy to be misdiagnosed as a malignant tumor when nodules are found in multiple tissues. In order to raise clinicians' awareness of BML, we present a short review of the literature in combination with an unusual case.

---

[27]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Thoracolumbar spinal angiolipoma demonstrating high signal on STIR imaging: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine J. 2013 Sep 23. pii: S1529-9430(13)00743-2. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.06.057.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.spinee.2013.06.057

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Reyes D; Candocia FJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Neurology, Cleveland Clinic Florida, 2950 Cleveland Clinic Blvd., Weston, FL 33331, USA. Electronic address: reyesd@ccf.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Angiolipomas are rare benign tumors, accounting for 0.14% to 1.2% of all tumors of the spinal axis with vascular and fatty histological features. Spinal angiolipoma (SAL) is most commonly found in the thoracic region and has high signal on contrast enhanced fat-saturated T1-weighted imaging. Although the international literature is extensive, there are few cases reported in United States. OBJECTIVE: To present a case of SAL located in the thoracolumbar region without high signal on contrast enhanced fat-saturated T1-weighted imaging and to review previously reported cases. STUDY DESIGN/METHODS: Case report and review the literature. RESULTS: Magnetic resonance imaging obtained in a 68-year-old man with a long history of lumbago showed a heterogeneous mass (T10-L1) hyperintense on T1-weighted imaging but not enhancing on suppression fat sequences, suggesting epidural hematoma. Surgical excision of the lesion was performed, and SAL was diagnosed and confirmed by pathology. The patient became asymptomatic. CONCLUSIONS: The predominance of either vascular or fatty components inside the tumor might alter the expected results on magnetic resonance imaging with suppression fat sequences.

---

[28]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic versus open gastric resections for gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumors: a meta-analysis.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech. 2013 Aug;23(4):378-87. doi: 10.1097/SLE.0b013e31828e3e9d.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1097/SLE.0b013e31828e3e9d

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Liang JW; Zheng ZC; Zhang JJ; Zhang T; Zhao Y; Yang W; Liu YQ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastric Surgery, Liaoning Cancer Hospital & Institute, Shenyang, PR China. liangjiwang1985@163.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - PURPOSE: We conducted a meta-analysis to compare surgical and oncologic outcomes of patients with gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) undergoing laparoscopic resection surgery (LAP) and open resection surgery (OPEN). METHODS: PubMed, Ovid, Web of Science, Cochrane, CNKI, and Chinese Biomedical Database were searched. Statistical analysis was carried out by RevMan 5.0 software. The quality of evidence was assessed by the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. A decision tree analysis model was constructed to evaluate the treatment strategy. RESULTS: Seventeen studies involving 776 participants were included for the meta-analysis. The meta-analysis results showed that, compared with OPEN, LAP indicates potentially favorable outcomes in terms of intraoperative blood loss [weighted mean difference (WMD), -60.67; 95% confidence interval (95% CI), -116.66 to -4.69], time to first flatus (WMD, -1.19; 95% CI, -1.65 to -0.73), time to oral intake (WMD, -1.26; 95% CI, -1.89 to -0.63), and hospital stay (WMD, -2.62; 95% CI, -3.25 to -1.99). There were

no differences in terms of the operative time, overall complication, and recurrence. Decision analysis showed that LAP was the strategy with a higher overall success (93%) compared with OPEN (88%). CONCLUSIONS: This meta-analysis showed that LAP for gastric GISTs was associated with less blood loss, earlier return of bowel function, earlier resumption of diet, and shorter length of hospital stay when compared with OPEN; however, LAP and OPEN had similar operative time, overall complication, and recurrence. The LAP might be superior to OPEN for the patients with GIST <5 cm. Methodologically, high-quality comparative studies are needed for further evaluation.

---

[29]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myxoid liposarcoma with cartilaginous differentiation: A case study with fish analysis and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Jul 12. pii: S0344-0338(13)00172-6. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.06.010.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.prp.2013.06.010

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - G Ioannou M; Kouvaras E; Papamichali R; Karachalios T; Koukoulis G

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, University of Thessaly, School of Medicine, Biopolis, Larissa 41110, Greece. Electronic address: mioan@med.uth.gr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Cartilaginous differentiation is rarely encountered in myxoid liposarcomas. To date, a small number of such cases have been described, and molecular or cytogenetic analysis was performed only in few of them. In the present study, we describe a primary myxoid liposarcoma with cartilaginous differentiation which arised in the left thigh of a 37-year-old man. Miscroscopically, the tumor consisted of areas with typical myxoid liposarcoma morphology and areas of sharply demarcated hyaline cartilage nodules. Here, we present the results of Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization (FISH) analysis that revealed the presence of FUS and DDIT3 gene rearrangements in both the liposarcomatous and cartilaginous components of the tumor. These findings confirm the neoplastic nature of the cartilage component in this rare tumor.

---

[30]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant benign solitary fibrous tumour of the pleura (> 15 cm): role of radiological pathological correlations in management. Report of 3 cases and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathologica. 2013 Jun;105(3):77-82.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pusiol T; Piscioli I; Scialpi M; Hanspeter E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institute of Anatomic Pathology, S. Maria del Carmine Hospital, Rovereto, TN, Italy. teresa.pusiol@apss.tn.it

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES: Solitary fibrous tumour pleura (SFTP) is a localized tumour arising from the submesothelial areolar mesenchyme. In the present study, we defined “giant” lesions with diameter greater than 15 cm. We have studied the role of radiological-histological correlations of three cases in the management of the disease with review of the literature. METHODS: We conducted a retrospective review of the clinical records of three patients who had undergone surgical resection for giant benignant SFTP between 2007 and 2011. RESULTS: Three symptomatic patients (all woman, mean age 80 years) with a giant benign SFTP (mean diameter 19.3 cm and mean weight 1290 gm) underwent surgery with full excision of the tumour. All tumours showed histological features of benignancy and intense immunopositivity for CD34. CONCLUSIONS: The integration of CT and pathological findings is essential in the optimal management of giant benign SFTP. Chest radiograph and CT cannot differentiate between benign and malignant giant SFTP. Surgical resection is necessary to determine the nature of tumour. The immunohistochemical staining pattern assists in differentiating SFTPs from other spindle cell neoplasms of the pleura including diffuse malignant mesothelioma. The choice of surgical approach is determined by the location of the tumour and by spatial relations in the imaging study rather than by the radiologist’s impressions. Recurrence after complete resection is possible in giant benign SFTP, as a consequence of incomplete excision. Long-term follow-up is highly recommended because of the possibility of late recurrence. Due to rarity of these tumours, further studies and multicentre trials are needed to confirm these preliminary findings.

---

[31]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary synovial sarcoma of the stomach-A case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Jul 8. pii: S0344-0338(13)00180-5. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.06.018.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.prp.2013.06.018

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sahara S; Otsuki Y; Egawa Y; Shimizu SI; Yoshizawa Y; Hosoda Y; Suzuki K; Sato Y; Kobayashi H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Gastroenterology, Seirei Hamamatsu General Hospital, Hamamatsu, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcoma (SS) is a mesenchymal spindle cell tumor which displays variable epithelial differentiation. It commonly arises around the major joints or tendon sheaths in young adults, but is not commonly seen in the stomach. We experienced a case of primary gastric SS. The patient is a 22-year-old male, who

presented with epigastric pain. Upper endoscopy showed an ulcer of 25mm in diameter with marginal elevation on the posterior mid-gastric body. Biopsy of the ulcer base showed monotonous proliferation of small spindle-shaped cells on HE-stain. On immunohistochemical staining, these cells were positively stained with vimentin, cytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen, and CD99, but were negative for KIT, CD34, desmin, and S-100 protein. These findings were compatible with SS of monophasic type. Diagnosis of primary gastric SS was made because there were no other primary lesions, nor metastatic lesions. The wedge resection was performed. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), using the RNA from frozen neoplastic tissue of the resected specimen, detected a fusion gene called SYT-SSX1, specific for SS. Though SS arising in the stomach is rare, it should be considered in the differential diagnosis of KIT-negative gastric spindle cell tumor.

---

[32]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Dedifferentiated liposarcoma of the spermatic cord with a hemangioendothelioma-like component: A case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pathol Res Pract. 2013 Sep;209(9):596-604. doi: 10.1016/j.prp.2013.06.014. Epub 2013 Jul 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.prp.2013.06.014

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Okano S; Yamamoto H; Kono S; Fujii H; Shirabe K; Maehara Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Innovative Applied Oncology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8582, Japan; Division of Diagnostic pathology, Kyushu University Hospital, Fukuoka 812-8582, Japan. Electronic address: okap@surg2.med.kyushu-u.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Atypical lipomatous tumor or well-differentiated liposarcoma/dedifferentiated liposarcoma (DDLPS) is the most frequent subtype of malignant adipocytic tumor. This tumor typically presents in late adult life, most commonly in the retroperitoneum, extremities, or spermatic cord. It has been reported that the dedifferentiated component consists mainly of high-grade sarcoma, including undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and myxofibrosarcoma, and it has been recently reported that the dedifferentiated component can be also made up of a low-grade sarcomatous component. Therefore, the dedifferentiated areas exhibit a wide morphological spectrum that commonly includes fibroblastic/myofibroblastic and fibrohistiocytic tumors but very rarely includes vascular tumors. We present here the first reported case of DDLPS with a hemangioendothelioma-like component in the spermatic cord.

---

[33]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mummified leiomyoma of the midline anterior neck: Case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ear Nose Throat J. 2013 Aug;92(8):E9-E11.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Minor J; Rizeq M; Wine T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Wellstone Ear, Nose and Throat, 800 W. Texas Central Pkwy., Suite 205, Harker Hts., TX 76548, USA. jacob.minor@smchh.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Leiomyomas are benign smooth-muscle tumors that have only rarely been reported in the head and neck. Extensive calcification (mummification) is occasionally seen in deep somatic soft-tissue leiomyomas, which represent a rare subtype. We describe a case of mummified leiomyoma of the soft tissues of the midline anterior neck in a 31-year-old man. His tumor was successfully managed with surgical excision. To the best of our knowledge, this case represents the only description of a mummified leiomyoma at this particular site and the first reported case of any leiomyoma at this site in more than 50 years. We also review the literature concerning leiomyomas of the head and neck, their subtypes, diagnostic and management considerations, and outcomes.

---

[34]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Myopericytoma of the thoracic spine: a case report and review of literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine J. 2013 Sep 14. pii: S1529-9430(13)00736-5. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.06.050.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.spinee.2013.06.050

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Agrawal N; Nag K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma, New Delhi 110032, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND CONTEXT: Myopericytoma is a recently proposed term to describe a group of tumors originating from perivascular myoid cells. The tumor is most commonly located in the subcutaneous tissues and dermis of the extremities. Myopericytoma involving the skeletal system is a very rare entity, with only two such cases previously reported in literature. PURPOSE: To present only the third reported case of myopericytoma of the spine along with a review of literature. STUDY DESIGN: Case report with and review of literature. METHODS: We report the case of a 50-year-old woman who presented with pain in the back with gradual onset of paraparesis. Magnetic resonance imaging showed ill-defined signal changes in the body and posterior elements of the vertebrae with epidural soft tissue mass encasing the spinal cord. RESULTS: The patient underwent excision of the lesion with spinal fusion followed by a short course of radiotherapy. The patient recovered functional

power after surgery, and at 32-month follow-up, there is no radiological evidence of recurrence of the lesion. CONCLUSIONS: Myopericytoma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of lytic lesions of the spine. Surgery is curative; however, a short course of chemotherapy or radiotherapy may be required to prevent recurrent disease in case of incomplete tumor excision.

---

[35]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Familial classic kaposi sarcoma in two siblings: case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cutan Med Surg. 2013 Oct 1;17(5):356-61.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Almohideb M; Watters AK; Gerstein W

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Background:Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is a cutaneous endothelial vascular proliferation with four subtypes: iatrogenic, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) related, African, and classic. Familial cases of KS are rare, with 72 cases reported to date, and all were described with the classic variant. The occurrence of classic KS in the Jewish population is well documented, and most of the familial classic KS cases were also reported in Jewish families.Objective:We briefly present the history, biopsies, laboratory data, diagnosis, and treatment of localized lower limb classic KS in two siblings of Jewish Eastern European ethnic descent with their response to different therapy modalities. One of our cases had the second longest reported period of follow-up for familial classic KS of 40 years.

---

[36]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Acute cauda equina syndrome secondary to lumbar chordoma: case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine J. 2013 Sep 7. pii: S1529-9430(13)00744-4. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.06.058.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.spinee.2013.06.058

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tharmabala M; Labrash D; Kanthan R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Royal University Hospital, 103, Hospital Drive, Saskatoon, S7N 0W8, Canada.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND CONTEXT: Chordomas are rare tumors in the craniospinal axis arising from persistent notochordal rests commonly seen in the skull base, including the clivus and the sacrum. Chordomas in the mobile spine occur less commonly. To the best of our knowledge, the clinical presentation of acute cauda equina syndrome (CES) due to chordoma of the lumbar vertebra is not published in the

English literature. PURPOSE: To describe an unusual cause of acute CES resulting from chordoma of the lumbar vertebra and discuss management dilemmas in this clinical context. STUDY DESIGN: Case report with review and discussion. METHODS: We report the case of a 75-year-old man who presented with acute CES that was clinically considered a metastasis from his previously documented carcinoma of the urinary bladder treated a year ago. Clinical, radiological, and histopathological features of the case and a review of chordomas in the lumbar vertebrae in adults in the published English literature are presented. RESULTS: He underwent urgent surgical decompression with laminectomy of L3/L4 and L4/L5 with debulking and open biopsy of the tissue mass. Histopathological examination of the tissue mass confirmed the unsuspected diagnosis of chordoma. The salient features of chordomas in the lumbar vertebrae published in the English literature over the last 22 years are summarized. The origin, classification, clinical presentation, and management protocols for lumbar chordomas are also reviewed. CONCLUSIONS: The clinical presentation of acute CES as the first symptom of chordoma in the lumbar vertebrae is extremely rare. Preoperative tissue diagnosis of this uncommon pathology is usually unavailable. In the face of acute CES, surgical decompression remains the primary goal of management with a planned definitive second-stage curative surgical resection for chordoma.

---

[37]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Efficacy and safety of pharmacological interventions in second- or later-line treatment of patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma: a systematic review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - BMC Cancer. 2013 Aug 13;13(1):385. doi: 10.1186/1471-2407-13-385.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1471-2407-13-385

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sharma S; Takyar S; Manson SC; Powell S; Penel N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - GlaxoSmithKline, Uxbridge, UK. stephanie.c.manson@gsk.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Current guidelines recommend anthracycline-based chemotherapy primarily with doxorubicin either as monotherapy or in combination with ifosfamide as the first-line treatment for most advanced STS subtypes. Therapeutic options after failure of doxorubicin and/or ifosfamide are limited. This study aimed to comprehensively review available data on the activity and safety of interventions in second- or later-line treatment of advanced STS. METHODS: Electronic literature databases (Embase®, MEDLINE®, MEDLINE® In-Process, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews) were searched from 1980 to 01 March 2012 to identify randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomised studies (both prospective and retrospective) evaluating pharmacological interventions in patients with advanced STS pre-treated with

anthracycline- and/or ifosfamide-based therapy. RESULTS: The review identified six RCTs (one phase III and five phase II trials) and 94 non-randomised studies. Based on the primary trial endpoints, RCTs demonstrated favourable efficacy for pazopanib over placebo (PFS: 4.6 months vs. 1.6 months), gemcitabine plus dacarbazine over dacarbazine monotherapy (3-month PFS rate: 54.2% vs. 35.2%), and trabectedin 3-weekly schedule over weekly schedule (TTP: 3.7 months vs. 2.3 months. The non-randomised studies demonstrated heterogeneity in efficacy and safety results. CONCLUSIONS: Across the RCTs, pazopanib over placebo, gemcitabine-dacarbazine over dacarbazine, and trabectedin 3-weekly over weekly regimen clearly demonstrated a PFS advantage in the second- and later-line treatment of advanced STS. With only one phase III trial in this setting, there is a clear need for additional comparative trials to better understand the risk: benefit ratios of available agents and combinations.

---

[38]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Diffuse peripheral odontogenic fibroma with concomitant plasma cell gingivitis—a case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - SADJ. 2012 Sep;67(8):448-51.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wood NH; Carim R; Ngwenya SP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Periodontology and Oral Medicine, School of Oral Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Limpopo, Medunsa Campus. neil.wood@wits.ac.za

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Peripheral odontogenic fibroma is a rare odontogenic neoplasm that occurs on the gingiva, and cases of diffuse gingival involvement are most uncommon. An example of such a case compounded by superimposed plasma cell gingivtis is presented together wth a review of the literature.

---

[39]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - SEOM clinical guidelines for the treatment of osteosarcoma in adults-2013.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Transl Oncol. 2013 Aug 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s12094-013-1087-0

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Redondo A; Cruz J; Lopez-Pousa A; Baron F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Servicio de Oncologia Medica, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid P masculine de la Castellana, 261, 28046, Madrid, España, aredondo12@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The diagnosis and treatment of osteosarcoma should be performed by an experienced multidisciplinary team. Considering it is a systemic disease, chemotherapy is essential for long-term success. The drugs most commonly

used are: cisplatin, adriamycin, high-dose methotrexate, ifosfamide, etoposide, and, more recently, mifamurtide. The neoadjuvant chemotherapy allows to know tumour chemosensitivity and getting the main prognostic factor: the percentage of tumour necrosis. In addition to chemotherapy, it is important to conduct surgical resection of primary tumour with wide margins, and in disseminated disease also to attempt resection of pulmonary metastasis.

---

[40]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Understanding the Biology of Bone Sarcoma from Early Initiating Events through Late Events in Metastasis and Disease Progression.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Front Oncol. 2013 Sep 17;3:230.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3389/fonc.2013.00230

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhu L; McManus MM; Hughes DP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics - Research, UT MD Anderson Cancer Center , Houston, TX , USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The two most common primary bone malignancies, osteosarcoma (OS), and Ewing sarcoma (ES), are both aggressive, highly metastatic cancers that most often strike teens, though both can be found in younger children and adults. Despite distinct origins and pathogenesis, both diseases share several mechanisms of progression and metastasis, including neovascularization, invasion, anoikis resistance, chemoresistance, and evasion of the immune response. Some of these processes are well-studies in more common carcinoma models, and the observation from adult diseases may be readily applied to pediatric bone sarcomas. Neovascularization, which includes angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, is a clear example of a process that is likely to be similar between carcinomas and sarcomas, since the responding cells are the same in each case. Chemoresistance mechanisms also may be similar between other cancers and the bone sarcomas. Since OS and ES are mesenchymal in origin, the process of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition is largely absent in bone sarcomas, necessitating different approaches to study progression and metastasis in these diseases. One process that is less well-studied in bone sarcomas is dormancy, which allows micrometastatic disease to remain viable but not growing in distant sites - typically the lungs - for months or years before renewing growth to become overt metastatic disease. By understanding the basic biology of these processes, novel therapeutic strategies may be developed that could improve survival in children with OS or ES.

---

[41]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Soft tissue sarcomas of the head and neck.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - SADJ. 2012 Nov;67(10):582-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Romanach MJ; Leon JE; de Almeida OP; Carlos R
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Diagnosis and Pathology, School of Dentistry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This is a review of the main clinical and microscopical features of the most common sarcomas of the soft tissues of the head and neck.

---

[42]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pulmonary arterial intimal sarcoma with retrograde extension: report of a case and review of literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Indian J Pathol Microbiol. 2013 Jan-Mar;56(1):47-50. doi: 10.4103/0377-4929.116149.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0377-4929.116149
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Vaideeswar P; Pillai R
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology (Cardiovascular and Thoracic Division), Seth GS Medical College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Most of the pulmonary arterial sarcomas arise from multi-potential mesenchymal intimal cells and are designated as intimal sarcomas. These tumors grow in the direction of blood flow into peripheral arteries producing clinical features mimicking pulmonary thromboembolism. Retrograde extension is rare. We report one such case of intimal sarcoma that had a retrograde extension into the right ventricular outflow tract, and review such a presentation in the last ten years.

---

[43]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Desmoid type fibromatosis in the facet joint of lumbar spine: case report and review of literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Korean J Radiol. 2013 Sep;14(5):818-22. doi: 10.3348/kjr.2013.14.5.818. Epub 2013 Aug 30.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3348/kjr.2013.14.5.818
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Kim SJ; Ha DH; Lee SM; Kang H
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Radiology, CHA Bundang Medical Center, CHA University, Seongnam 463-712, Korea.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Desmoid type fibromatosis is a benign fibroblastic tumor arising from the fascia or musculoaponeurosis. It may occur in various locations, but most commonly in the shoulder girdle and neck; to our knowledge, there has been no reported case originating from a facet joint of the spine. We report CT and MR imaging findings of a desmoid type fibromatosis, involving the facet joint of the L3-4 spine with bone involvement.

---

[44]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An unexpected but interesting response to a novel therapy for malignant extragastrointestinal stromal tumor of the mesoileum: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Aug 5;11(1):174. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-174.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1477-7819-11-174

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li H; Li J; Li X; Kang Y; Wei Q

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract. Extragastrointestinal stromal tumors (eGISTs) of the mesoileum are extremely rare and are usually treated with surgery combined with imatinib therapy. CASE PRESENTATION: We present the case of a 43-year-old man who developed a large eGIST in the mesoileum. Abdominal/pelvic computed tomography revealed a large heterogeneous mass with cystic and solid components that measured 20.0 x 12.0 x 8.0 cm. Three cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy with epirubicin, cyclophosphamide and hydroxycamptothecin; en bloc resection; and three more cycles of adjuvant chemotherapy with the same regimen and drugs resulted in five years of disease-free survival without any symptoms. CONCLUSIONS: Although imatinib treatment is usually chosen for eGISTs, resistance to imatinib remains a concern; these patients may receive neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy. In case of the former, further treatment, that is, surgery or adjuvant chemotherapy, depends on tumor response to the neoadjuvant chemotherapy. In addition, this treatment for eGIST is not only beneficial but also economical for patients compared with imatinib. A novel treatment approach that combined neoadjuvant chemotherapy, surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy resulted in long-term survival in our patient, thus showing promise as a potential therapy for eGISTs.

---

[45]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extended surgery for retroperitoneal sarcoma: the key to maximizing the potential for cure and survival. Pro.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncology (Williston Park). 2013 Jul;27(7):640, 642.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gronchi A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Sarcoma Service, Department of Surgery, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy.

---

[46]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor with RANBP2 and ALK gene rearrangement: a report of two cases and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Diagn Pathol. 2013 Sep 13;8(1):147.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1746-1596-8-147

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li J; Yin WH; Takeuchi K; Guan H; Huang YH; Chan JK

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors (IMTs) are categorized as intermediate biologic neoplasms, whereas IMTs with genetic features of ran-binding protein 2 (RANBP2) and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement (IMT-RAs) are possibly related to a more aggressive clinical course. However, fewer than 10 cases of IMT-RA have been reported to date. Herein, we present 2 new cases of IMT-RA in which both tumors recurred quickly after primary surgery; one patient died 3 months later from the disease, and the other patient has been living with the disease for 12 months. IMT-RAs are characterized by noncohesive epithelioid and rounded tumoral cell morphology, commonly derived from pelvic and peritoneal cavities, and frequently show larger tumor sizes. The relation between the clinicopathologic features and poor prognosis of IMT-RA is discussed.Virtual slidesdiagnosticpathology.diagnomx.eu/vs/3314123381007714.

---

[47]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Paratesticular dedifferentiated liposarcoma with leiomyosarcomatous differentiation: a case report with a review of literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Diagn Pathol. 2013 Aug 23;8(1):142.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1746-1596-8-142

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hatanaka K; Yoshioka T; Tasaki T; Tanimoto A

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Paratesticular liposarcoma is a rare neoplasm, described in single case studies or components of larger studies, as histologically well-differentiated liposarcoma (WDL) and dedifferentiated liposarcoma (DL). However, leiomyosarcomatous differentiation is an extremely rare occurrence in WDL and DL. We report a case of leiomyosarcomatous differentiation in a 77-year-old man. The patient presented with a painless right scrotal mass. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a large mass along the right spermatic cord. The resected mass, measuring 17.5 x 12 x 5 cm, was composed of a high-grade pleomorphic undifferentiated sarcomatous component with necrosis. Atypical smooth muscle differentiation was also detected. Additional tumor sampling reveal ed the presence of a WDL component. Immunohistochemical analysis of the pleomorphic sarcomatous component showed positive staining for MDM2 and CDK4, and negative staining for alpha smooth muscle actin (alphaSMA) and desmin. The smooth muscle component was positive for

alphaSMA and desmin, and negative for MDM2 and CDK4. Extension from primary retroperitoneal sarcoma was not proved. We diagnosed of DL with leiomyosarcomatous differentiation.Virtual slides: The virtual slide(s) for this article can be found here: diagnosticpathology.diagnomx.eu/vs/1484291498104021.

---

[48]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Late post-operative recurrent osteosarcoma: Three case reports with a review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Jul;6(1):23-27. Epub 2013 Apr 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1322

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yu X; Wu S; Wang X; Xu M; Xu S; Yuan Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, The General Hospital of Jinan Military Command, Jinan, Shandong 250031;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The aim of the present study was to investigate the clinical characteristics and treatment of late recurrent osteosarcoma following surgery. The cases of three patients with late recurrent osteosarcoma, who were treated at the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command, General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command and Xinan Hospital of The Third Military Medical University, were analyzed retrospectively. Furthermore, 10 cases of late recurrent osteosarcoma were retrieved from the literature. In total, eight male and five female cases were selected for the present study. The mean age at recurrence was 25.56 years (range, 13-42 years). The locations of the osteosarcomas were as follows: five cases in the distal femur, two cases in the distal tibia and acetabulum, respectively, and one case in the proximal tibia (the remaining cases were not described). The tumors were histologically classified into three cases of fibroblastic, two cases of traditional-type; two cases of mixed-type and one case each of osteoblastic-, chondroblastic- and telangiectasia-type osteosarcoma (the remaining cases were not described). The mean recurrence time following surgery was 10.02 years (range, 5.2-19.3 years). With regard to the treatment modalities, five patients accepted surgery and chemotherapy, one patient accepted surgery and radiotherapy, two patients accepted surgery alone and one patient did not complete the treatment (the remaining cases were not described). From the 12 cases that were followed-up for between 0.5 and 4.7 years (mean, 2.28 years), one case was lost to follow-up, six patients survived (up to 4.5 years) and six patients succumbed to their condition (0.6-4.7 years). The present study highlights the fact that more focus should be placed upon the long-term follow-up of patients with osteosarcoma. A follow-up is required once every six months, from five years after the diagnosis. The abnormal changes in the surgical site should also receive further attention, in addition to the pulmonary and systemic metastases. Following a diagnosis of late post-operative recurrence, surgery and post-operative chemotherapy

are commonly used in clinical treatment, however, the clinical outcome of osteosarcoma requires further observation.

---

[49]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - MRI features of spinal solitary fibrous tumors. A report of two cases and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Neuroradiol J. 2012 Nov;25(5):610-6. Epub 2012 Nov 9.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mariniello G; Napoli M; Russo C; Briganti F; Giamundo A; Maiuri F; Del Basso De Caro ML

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Chair of Neurosurgery, Department of Neurological Sciences, "Federico II" University of Naples; Naples, Italy - giumarin@unina.it.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Spinal solitary fibrous tumors (SFT) are very rare neoplasms occurring in the spinal canal, with only 38 cases reported in ten years since the first description. We describe two cases of SFT of the spine and review 33 well-documented cases in the literature to define distinctive radiological and surgical features raising the suspicion of a spinal SFT before histological verification. A 67-year-old man with cervical myeloradiculopathy had a large extramedullary tumor of the cervical spinal canal extending from C4 to C7. On MRI the tumor was isointense on T1-sequences and hypointense on T2-sequences, and had marked contrast enhancement. At surgery, the tumor was intradural extramedullary, with no dural or root attachment, but it was adherent to the cord. Complete tumor removal was achieved with good outcome. A 75-year-old man with progressive thoracic myelopathy had an intramedullary tumor at C6 and C7 level, which was hypointense on T1- and T2-weighted images of MRI. At surgery, the tumor was intramedullary and strongly adherent to the cord; it was successfully removed. Both tumors were composed of elongated cells with a collagen-matrix background. Immunohistochemical staining was positive for vimentin, CD34, and bcl-2, and negative for EMA and S-100 protein. A careful analysis of our own and the other reported cases of spinal SFTs may disclose some peculiar features of this rare tumor. A spinal intramedullary or extramedullary tumor, hypointense on T2-weighted images of MRI, which intraoperatively shows hard consistency, scarce vascularization, no nerve root involvement, no or weak dural attachment, absence of arachnoidal interface, and adherence to the spinal cord may suggest the diagnosis of SFT.

---

[50]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary pulmonary rhabdomyosarcoma in an adult: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Zhejiang Univ Sci B. 2013 Sept.;14(9):859-865.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1631/jzus.B1200248

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ji GY; Mao H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Respiratory Medicine, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China.

---

[51]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Aggressive angiomyxoma with diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and dynamic contrast enhancement: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 Jul 20;6(2):373-81. doi: 10.1159/000353487. Print 2013 May.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1159/000353487

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Brunelle S; Bertucci F; Chetaille B; Lelong B; Piana G; Sarran A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Institut Paoli-Calmettes, Marseille, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Aggressive angiomyxoma (AA) is a rare benign soft tissue tumour usually affecting the pelvis and perineum of young women. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is crucial in the management of AA patients for its diagnostic contribution and for the preoperative assessment of the actual tumour extension. Given the current development of less aggressive therapeutics associated with a higher risk of recurrence, close follow-up with MRI is fundamental after treatment. In this context, diffusion-weighted (DW) imaging has already shown high efficacy in the detection of early small relapses in prostate or rectal cancer. CASE REPORT: We report here a case of pelvic AA in a 51-year-old woman examined with dynamic contrast enhancement and DW-MRI, including apparent diffusion coefficient mapping and calculation. CONCLUSION: To our knowledge, this is the first description of DW-MRI in AA reported in the literature. Here, knowledge about imaging features of AA will be reviewed and expanded.

---

[52]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoblastoma of the lateral skull base: work-up, surgical management, and a review of the literature".

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Neurol Surg Rep. 2013 Jun;74(1):37-42. doi: 10.1055/s-0033-1346978. Epub 2013 Jun 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1055/s-0033-1346978

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Miller C; Khan R; Lemole GM Jr; Jacob A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Otolaryngology, The University of Arizona Ear Institute, University of Arizona, Arizona, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Objectives To describe the work-up and surgical management of an osteoblastoma involving the lateral skull base. Typically occurring in the spine or long bones, osteoblastomas of the craniofacial skeleton are exceedingly rare and infrequently reported. A review of the current literature regarding temporal bone

osteoblastoma, diagnosis, and treatment is described. Methods This case report describes the clinical presentation, radiographic studies, surgical management, histology, and postoperative follow-up of a young man presenting to a tertiary care neurotology practice with osteoblastoma involving the lateral skull base. A review of the current literature regarding osteoblastoma of the skull base, work-up, and treatment is described. Results A 15-year-old adolescent boy with a greater than 1-year history of right-sided retroauricular pain, a palpable postauricular mass, and chronic headaches presented for evaluation/management. Microscope examination of the ears, hearing, and cranial nerve function were normal. High-resolution temporal bone computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging scans were obtained, which revealed an expansile mass involving the junction of the temporal and occipital bones. The patient underwent a combined retrosigmoid/retrolabyrinthine resection of this extradural tumor. Histology revealed a benign bone neoplasm consistent with osteoblastoma. Complete surgical resection was achieved, and the patient's symptoms fully resolved. Follow-up imaging studies found no evidence of recurrence. The scientific literature relevant to work-up and management of osteoblastoma is reviewed. Discussion Osteoblastomas of the lateral skull base are rare, histologically benign tumors that can present with radiographic features suggestive of malignancy. An en bloc resection is important for both diagnosis and definitive treatment of these neoplasms. The differential diagnosis on imaging and histology is discussed.

---

[53]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A 22-year-old female with invasive epithelioid angiomyolipoma and tumor thrombus into the inferior vena cava: case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Urol. 2013;2013:730369. doi: 10.1155/2013/730369. Epub 2013 Jul 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/730369

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Grant C; Lacy JM; Strup SE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY 40536, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 22-year-old female presented with back pain and was discovered to have a right-sided abdominal mass. Computed tomography (CT) scan revealed a 9 cm enhancing right upper pole renal mass with suspicion for tumor thrombus into the right renal vein and possibly the inferior vena cava (IVC). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) confirmed tumor thrombus into the inferior vena cava approximately 3 cm below the hepatic venous confluence. Open right radical nephrectomy with inferior vena cava thrombectomy was performed with removal of right kidney and tumor thrombus en bloc. Pathology revealed malignant epithelioid angiomyolipoma (EAML or PEComa). Epithelioid angiomyolipoma is a rare tumor of mesenchymal tissue that has the potential for local invasion and disease progression.

Diagnosis of EAML was confirmed by pathology and immunohistochemistry. She was referred to medical oncology for discussion of surveillance versus potential adjuvant therapy and ultimately opted for close surveillance.

---

[54]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Giant lipomas of the upper extremity: Case reports and a literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Can J Plast Surg. 2012 Fall;20(3):e40-1.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Balakrishnan C; Nanavati D; Balakrishnan A; Pane T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Plastic Surgery, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Giant fibrolipomas involving the upper extremities are rare tumours. These large masses grow slowly and produce symptoms due to their size, location and compression of adjacent structures. Surgical excision usually leads to complete recovery from symptoms.

---

[55]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary fibrous tumor of the postcricoid region: a case report and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Otolaryngol. 2013;2013:908327. doi: 10.1155/2013/908327. Epub 2013 Aug 20.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/908327

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cervenka B; Villegas B; Sinha U

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Keck School of Medicine of USC, 1200 North State Street, Room 4136, Los Angeles, CA 90033, USA ; Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of California, Davis, 2521 Stockton Boulevard, Suite 7200, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) is a rare mesenchymal neoplasm that can present essentially anywhere in the body. Presentations in the hypopharynx are extremely rare with only two previous cases reported. We report the first case of postcricoid SFT occurring in a 58-year-old male requiring a microsuspension laryngoscopy excision following an unsuccessful transoral robotic attempt. The excision was uneventful, and the patient is currently without recurrence. Current management strategies of the hypopharyngeal SFT, the unique differential diagnosis, and challenges in surgical approaches in the postcricoid region are discussed.

---

[56]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary angiosarcoma of the small intestine with metastasis to the liver: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Sep 25;11(1):242.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1477-7819-11-242

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ni Q; Shang D; Peng H; Roy M; Liang G; Bi W; Gao X

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Angiosarcoma is a rare disease with a poor prognosis; significantly, patients with intestinal angiosarcomas who survive over 1 year after diagnosis are extraordinarily rare. This article describes the case of a 33-year-old gentleman who presented with abdominal pain of 4 months duration, which had increased in severity 2 weeks prior to presentation. After a complicated diagnostic and therapeutic process, the diagnosis of primary angiosarcoma of the small intestine with metastasis to the liver was made by pathological and immunohistochemical examinations. We reviewed previous cases of angiosarcoma described in the English literature to determine their risk factors, diagnosis and treatment, and we found that angiosarcoma is extremely rare, especially in the small intestine. To the best of our knowledge, this may be the youngest case of primary angiosarcoma of the small intestine with metastasis to the liver reported in the English literature.

---

[57]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Carcinosarcoma of the bladder: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Urol. 2013;2013:716704. doi: 10.1155/2013/716704. Epub 2013 Jul 15.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/716704

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Atilgan D; Gencten Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, Gaziosmanpasa University School of Medicine, 60100 Tokat, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Carcinosarcoma of the urinary bladder is a rare neoplasm that is composed of malignant epithelial and mesenchymal components. In these tumors, histogenesis and biological behaviour remain controversial. Approximately 70 cases have been reported in the literature, usually as case reports or a small series. A series of 221 cases using the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program database has been reported recently. Optimal treatment is uncertain. Herein, we report a case of sarcomatoid carcinoma of urinary bladder of a farmer aged 84 years old with a year history of hematuria and dysuria. A transurethral resection of the tumor (TUR-T) revealed a carcinosarcoma. The patient underwent radical cystectomy, and there is no tumor recurrence for 15 months after treatments.

---

[58]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoid osteoma of the great toe mimicking osteomyelitis: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Orthop. 2013;2013:234048. doi: 10.1155/2013/234048. Epub 2013 Aug 28.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/234048

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Turkmen I; Alpan B; Soylemez S; Ozkan FU; Unay K; Ozkan K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Istanbul Medeniyet University Goztepe Training and Research Hospital, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, 34732 Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteoid osteomas are well-known benign tumors, seen generally in long bones. When seen in phalanxes or toes, they can cause a diagnostic dilemma. A young male presented to us with complaints of enlargement of the great toe and severe pain. He had had an ingrown toe-nail operation before, and this situation caused a diagnostic dilemma. In this case report, we emphasize that osteoid osteomas can cause diagnostic dilemmas and it should be kept in mind as a differential diagnosis.

---

[59]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary chondrosarcoma of the breast: a case presentation and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Aug 21;11(1):208. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-208.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1477-7819-11-208

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Errarhay S; Fetohi M; Mahmoud S; Saadi H; Bouchikhi C; Banani A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospital Hassan II, Sidi Harazem Road, Fez 30000, Morocco. suine_err@yahoo.fr.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mammary sarcomas are uncommon tumors. When tumors like malignant cystosarcomaphyllodes and metaplastic carcinoma, where malignant cartilaginous areas may be present, are excluded, only nine cases have been reported to date.We report another case of primary chondrosarcoma of the breast here. A 24-year-old Mediterranean woman presented with a painful mass in the right breast and a physical examination revealed a palpable mass. An incisional biopsy was performed and primary chondrosarcoma was diagnosed based on histological examination. Our patient underwent a mastectomy. A preoperative clinical and cytological diagnosis of chondrosarcoma, even though possible in a few cases, is usually not attained due to its similarclinical behavior with other breast tumors.

---

[60]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mesenchymal-to-endothelial transition in Kaposi sarcoma: a histogenetic hypothesis based on a case series and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Aug 6;8(8):e71530. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0071530. Print 2013.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1371/journal.pone.0071530

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gurzu S; Ciortea D; Munteanu T; Kezdi-Zaharia I; Jung I

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Tirgu-Mures, Tirgu-Mures, Romania. simonagurzu@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVES: Although several studies have been conducted regarding Kaposi sarcoma (KS), its histogenesis still remains to be elucidated. The aim of our study was to analyze the immunophenotype of Kaposi sarcoma and to present a hypothesis about the histogenesis of this tumor, based on a case series and a review of relevant literature. METHODS: In 15 cases of KSs diagnosed during 2000-2011, the clinicopathological features were correlated with the immunoexpression of c-Kit, SMA, CD34, CD31, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), COX-2, c-KIT, smooth muscle antigen (SMA), and stem cell surface marker CD105. RESULTS: Both CD105 and c-KIT rate of the spindle-shaped tumor cell positivity increased in parallel to the pathological stage. All cases displayed CD105 and weak c-KIT positivity in the endothelial cells. SMA, VEGF, and COX-2 were focally expressed in all cases. CD34 marked both endothelium and spindle-shaped tumor cells. No c-KIT expression was noticed in KS of the internal organs. CONCLUSIONS: KS seems to be a variant of myofibroblastic tumors that originates from the viral modified pluripotent mesenchymal cells of the connective tissue transformed in spindle-shaped KS cells, followed by a mesenchymal-endothelial transition and a myofibroblastic-like differentiation. This paper mailnly showed that KS cannot be considered a pure vascular tumor.

---

[61]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Juvenile aggressive ossifying fibroma of the maxilla: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Med Health Sci Res. 2013 Apr;3(2):288-90. doi: 10.4103/2141-9248.113685.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/2141-9248.113685

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Osunde O; Iyogun C; Adebola R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Juvenile aggressive ossifying fibroma is a rare benign but locally aggressive tumor with high recurrent potentials. Juvenile aggressive ossifying fibroma poses diagnostic challenges because of its rapidly growing nature. A 7-years-old female child presented to the pediatric unit of our institution with a 9-month history of right maxillary tumor. An initial diagnosis of Burkitt's lymphoma was made and the child has several courses of chemotherapy without adequate histologic confirmation., She was

later referred to the maxillofacial unit where the appropriate diagnosis and treatment were instituted. The importance of early recognition and adequate management is highlighted.

---

[62]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor of the kidney: report of eight cases and literature review.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Aug 20;11(1):207. doi: 10.1186/1477-7819-11-207.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1477-7819-11-207

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wang CJ; Lin YW; Xiang H; Fang DB; Jiang P; Shen BH

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, The First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Qingchun Road 79, 310003 Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China. wangchaojundf@hotmail.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Mixed epithelial and stromal tumor of the kidney (MESTK) is the term given to a class of uncommon biphasic tumors of the kidney, with few reported cases. We describe eight cases of MESTK with detailed clinicopathological data and follow-up information. With this report, we hope to increase clinical awareness that MESTK should be considered as one of the possible diagnoses for cystic renal mass, especially in peri-menopausal women or those who receive hormone therapy. In addition, regular follow-up is necessary for the any cases with malignant potential.

---

[63]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Eyelid angiosarcoma: a case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Middle East Afr J Ophthalmol. 2013 Jul;20(3):259-62. doi: 10.4103/0974-9233.114806.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0974-9233.114806

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Demirci H; Christanson MD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, W.K. Kellogg Eye Center, University of Michigan, Michigan, US.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A 77-year-old woman presented with a 3-month history of a lesion on her left lower eyelid. External examination showed a tan-colored nodule with an overlying crust-covered ulcer on the left lower eyelid, nasally. The ulcer measured 12 mm x 7 mm. Complete surgical excision with a frozen section margin control was performed. Histopathological examination showed islands and sheets of spindle and epithelioid cells with little intervening stroma. The cells had copious amounts of either rounded or tapered eosinophilic cytoplasm with occasional intracytoplasmic lumina and large vesicular nuclei with prominent nucleoli. There was intense immunoreactivity for CD34, CD31, factor VIII, and Ki-67. The diagnosis was eyelid

angiosarcoma. The patient refused any further therapy. At 1-year follow-up, there was no recurrence or development of metastasis. In conclusion, tan-colored eyelid nodules with overlying ulcer are usually a basal cell carcinoma; however, rarely it can be an eyelid angiosarcoma.

---

[64]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Sarcomatoid carcinoma with small cell carcinoma component of the urinary bladder: a case report with review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Jul 15;6(8):1671-6. Print 2013.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ishida M; Iwai M; Yoshida K; Kagotani A; Okabe H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Clinical Laboratory Medicine and Division of Diagnostic Pathology, Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Shiga, Japan. mitsuaki@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the urinary bladder is an uncommon neoplasm characterized histopathologically by the presence of malignant spindle cell and epithelial components. Albeit extremely rare, sarcomatoid carcinoma with small cell carcinoma has been reported. Herein, we describe an additional case of sarcomatoid carcinoma with small cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder and review the clinicopathological features of this type of tumor. An 82-year-old Japanese male presented with hematuria. Computed tomography demonstrated a large tumor in the urinary bladder. Histopathological study of the resected urinary bladder tumor showed that approximately 80% of the tumor was comprised of small cell carcinoma, and the remaining components were spindle cell proliferation (approximately 15%) and squamous cell carcinoma (5%). Both the spindle cell and squamous cell carcinoma components were intermingled with nests of the small cell carcinoma. This is the fifth documented case of sarcomatoid carcinoma with small cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Our review of the clinicopathological features of this type of tumor revealed that: i) elderly males are mainly affected, ii) the most common chief complaint is hematuria, iii) the epithelial component may include urothelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and/or squamous cell carcinoma, and iv) the sarcomatous component is composed of spindle cell proliferation. The histogenesis of this type of tumor remains a matter of controversy. However, recent molecular analyses demonstrated a monoclonal origin of both components. This theory can account for the various types of carcinomatous components in this tumor as seen in the present case.

---

[65]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous dysplasia of the mobile spine: Report of 8 cases and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2013 Aug 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1097/BRS.0b013e3182a8cc05

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu FL; Jiang L; Liu C; Yang SM; Wei F; Dang L; Liu XG; Liu ZJ

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopaedic Department of Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing 100191, China *Radiology Department of Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing 100191, China #Pathology Department of Peking University Health Center, Beijing 100191, China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Study Design. Eight cases of fibrous dysplasia (FD) of the mobile spine treated surgically at the same centre were retrospectively reviewed.Objective. The study focuses on the issues concerning the diagnosis of FD and the outcome of conventional surgical techniques (resection or curettage) and vertebroplasty in the treatment of spinal FD lesions.Summary of Background Data. Surgical excision or curettage is considered the standard treatment for spinal FD, while vertebroplasty is also performed occasionally.Methods. Between January 2005 and October 2010, 8 consecutive patients with spinal FD underwent conventional surgery (6 cases) or combined with vertebroplasty (2 cases). Before surgery, 4 patients underwent percutaneous computed tomography-guided biopsy, while 3 had the incorrect histopathological diagnosis. In each of the 8 cases, the final pathological diagnosis was established after their open surgery.Results. Pain relief was observed postoperatively in all patients. Three patients with neurologic impairment became symptom free after surgery. No cement extravasation was observed. Screw loosening and allograft resorption were observed in 1 case each. Signs of radiological improvement (filling of lytic lesions or thickening of the bone cortex surrounding the lesions) were not detected in any case.Conclusion. The radiological features of spinal fibrous dysplasia (FD) may be atypical. The rate of correct preoperative pathological diagnosis by CT-guided biopsy was low for patients with suspected spinal FD. Vertebroplasty is probably a valuable therapeutic option for spinal FD with pathologic fractures. Limited decompression and stability with vertebroplasty might be recommended for patients with neurologic deficits.

---

[66]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteoid osteoma of distal phalanx: A rare disorder and review of literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Res Med Sci. 2013 Mar;18(3):264-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Andalib A; Sajadie-Khajouei S

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Alzahra Hospital, Isfahan University of Medical Science, Isfahan, Iran.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Osteoid osteomata are rarely found in the distal phalanges of the hand. The usual presenting features are chronic pain, nail enlargement and increase in size of the terminal part of the digit. Diagnosis is difficult but surgical

excision is effective for treating the patients' pain. We reported this tumor in distal phalanx of the middle finger.
