#15#

Revisiones (todas) * Reviews (all)**

Connective and Soft Tissue Tumors.

October / November 2013

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[1]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine fibroids.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - N Engl J Med. 2013 Oct 3;369(14):1344-55. doi: 10.1056/NEJMra1209993.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1056/NEJMra1209993

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bulun SE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA. s-bulun@northwestern.edu

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[2]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Adherence to consensus-based diagnosis and treatment guidelines in adult soft-tissue sarcoma patients: a French prospective population-based study.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Ann Oncol. 2013 Nov 26.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1093/annonc/mdt407

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mathoulin-Pelissier S; Chevreau C; Bellera C; Bauvin E; Saves M; Grosclaude P; Albert S; Goddard J; Le Guellec S; Delannes M; Bui BN; Mendiboure J; Stoeckle E; Coindre JM; Kantor G; Kind M; Cowppli-Bony A; Hoppe S; Italiano A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Clinical and Epidemiological Research Unit, Institut Bergonie, Comprehensive Cancer Centre, Bordeaux.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Soft-tissue sarcomas (STSs) are rare tumors with varied histological presentations. Management and treatment are thus complex, but crucial for patient outcomes. We assess adherence to adult STS management guidelines across two French regions (10% of the French population). We also report standardized incidence. PATIENTS AND METHODS: STS patients diagnosed from 1 November 2006 to 31 December 2007 were identified from pathology reports, medical hospital records, and cancer registries. Guideline adherence was assessed by 23 criteria (validated by Delphi consensus method), and age and sex-standardized incidence rates estimated. Associations between patient, treatment, and institutional factors and adherence with three major composite criteria relating to diagnostic imaging and biopsy as well as multidisciplinary team (MDT) case-review are reported. RESULTS: Two hundred and seventy-four patients were included (57.7% male, mean age 60.8 years). Practices were relatively compliant overall, with over 70% adherence for 10 criteria. Three criteria with perfect Delphi consensus had low adherence: receiving histological diagnosis before surgery, adequacy of histological diagnosis (adherence around 50% for both), and MDT discussion before surgery (adherence <30%). Treatment outside of specialized centers was associated with lower adherence for all three composite criteria, and specific tumor sites and/or features were associated with lower adherence for diagnostic imaging, methods, and MDT meetings. STS standardized incidence rates were 4.09 (European population) and 3.33 (World) /100 000 inhabitants. CONCLUSIONS: Initial STS diagnosis and treatment across all stages (imaging, biopsy, and MDT meetings) need improving, particularly outside specialized centers. Educational interventions to increase surgeon's sarcoma awareness and knowledge and to raise patients' awareness of the importance of seeking expert care are necessary.

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[3]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Update on intravenous leiomyomatosis: report of five patients and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2013 Oct 5. pii: S0301-2115(13)00484-3. doi: 10.1016/j.ejogrb.2013.09.031.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.ejogrb.2013.09.031

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Valdes Devesa V; Conley CR; Stone WM; Collins JM; Magrina JF

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Consorci Sanitari de Terrassa, Barcelona, España. Electronic address: victoria25valdes@hotmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The objective of this study was to review management and results of surgical therapy of intravenous leiomyomatosis (IVL). A retrospective review of five patients treated at the Mayo Clinic between 2002 and 2012 and a literature review from 1970 to the present were performed. IVL is a rare condition, often overlooked, misdiagnosed or inadequately treated. Despite its benign histological features, invasion of large vessels and cardiac extension can occur and be fatal. Appropriate diagnosis and a radical surgical approach to IVL provide optimal outcomes. Incomplete resection and/or microscopic foci of IVL can lead to recurrence. Surgery should always aim for complete tumor excision and include hysterectomy and

bilateral salpingoophorectomy. Radical parametrectomy and intravenous tumor resection may be necessary.

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[4]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - MDCT of primary, locally recurrent, and metastatic duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs): A single institution study of 25 patients with review of literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Radiol. 2013 Oct 23. pii: S0009-9260(13)00433-9. doi: 10.1016/j.crad.2013.09.002.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.crad.2013.09.002
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cheng JM; Tirumani SH; Shinagare AB; Jagannathan JP; Hornick JL; Raut CP; Ramaiya NH
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Imaging, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - AIM: To describe the multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) features of primary, locally recurrent, and metastatic duodenal gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GISTs). MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this institutional review board-approved, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)-compliant, retrospective study, 25 patients [13 men, 12 women; mean age 56 years (34-74 years)] with histopathologically confirmed duodenal GISTs seen at Dana Farber Cancer Institute and Brigham and Women's Hospital from December 1999 to October 2009 were identified. The MDCT of primary tumours in six patients and follow-up imaging in all the 25 patients was reviewed by two radiologists in consensus. Electronic medical records were reviewed to document the clinical characteristics and management. RESULTS: The mean size of the primary tumour was 3.7 cm (range 2.5-5.6 cm). Three of six primary tumours were in the second and third portions of the duodenum, one in the third portion, one in the third and fourth portions, and one in the fourth portion. Three of six of the tumours were exophytic, two were both exophytic and intraluminal, and one was intramural. The tumours were well-circumscribed, round or oval masses, with few lobulations, and were either homogeneously hyper-enhancing or heterogeneously isodense at MDCT. None of the tumours had necrosis, haemorrhage, calcification, or loco regional lymphadenopathy on imaging. Sixteen of 25 (64%) patients developed metastatic disease, the most common sites being liver (14/16; 87.5%) and peritoneum (5/16; 31%). CONCLUSION: Duodenal GISTs are well-circumscribed, round or oval masses, and occur in the second through fourth portions of the duodenum, without lymphadenopathy or duodenal obstruction. Duodenal GISTS metastasize frequently to the liver and peritoneum.

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[5]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Aromatase inhibitors for uterine fibroids.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Oct 23;10:CD009505. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD009505.pub2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago)
1002/14651858.CD009505.pub2
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Song H; Lu D; Navaratnam K; Shi G
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Box 281, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-17177.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Uterine fibroids, also called uterine leiomyomas or myomas, are the most common benign tumours in women of reproductive age. Albeit generally benign, uterine fi broids can have a major impact on women's health and quality of life by contributing to abnormal uterine bleeding and causing pelvic pressure symptoms (such as increased urinary frequency, pelvic pain and constipation). Traditional treatments for symptomatic fi broids include a variety of surgical techniques. However, because of the high recurrence rate, as well as possible pain and infertility caused by the formation of postoperative adhesions, this approach may not be advisable. Safer and more effective medical therapy has long been awaited. Both in vitro studies and clinical trials have suggested that use of the aromatase inhibitors (AIs), a class of anti-oestrogens, might inhibit fi broid growth, thereby eliminating the need for surgery. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of aromatase Inhibitors (AIs) in women with uterine fibroids. SEARCH METHODS: We searched the following databases (from inception to August 21, 2013): Cochrane Menstrual Disorders and Subfertility Group Specialised Register, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library), MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and PsycINFO. In addition, the reference lists of included trials were searched, and experts in the field were contacted. SELECTION CRITERIA: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in women of reproductive age comparing the effects of any AI versus placebo, no treatment or any medical treatment/surgery were included. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Selection of eligible trials, assessment of trial quality and data extraction were performed independently by two review authors. If data were available, we planned to calculate odds ratios (ORs) for analysis of dichotomous data and mean differences for continuous data, with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). MAIN RESULTS: Only one trial involving 70 participants was included. This trial did not report our primary review outcome (relief of symptoms of fibroids). The only secondary review outcomes reported by this trial were adverse effects (hot flushes) and reduction in fibroid size. Significantly fewer women reported hot flushes in the letrozole group than in the GnRHa group (0/33 vs 26/27, $P < 0.05$). Use of letrozole reduced fibroid volume by 46% and use of a gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist (GnRHa) by 32% after 12 weeks of treatment; these proportions were not significantly different. The included trial did not report data on fibroid volume in a form that permitted calcuation of an odds ratio. Morevoer it was unblinded and included only 60/70 women in analysis. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Evidence is insufficient to support the use of AI drugs in the treatment of women with uterine fibroids.

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[6]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Surgical treatment of Darier-Ferrand dermatofibrosarcoma: a systematic review.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Dermatol Surg. 2013 Oct;39(10):1417-33. doi: 10.1111/dsu.12299.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1111/dsu.12299

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pallure V; Dupin N; Guillot B

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, CHU St. Eloi, University I, Montpellier, France.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Wide-excision surgery is required in Darier-Ferrand dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, but there is no consensus regarding the lateral margins. MATERIALS AND METHODS: We performed a systematic review based on a MEDLINE search of articles, published from 1994 to 2009 to determine the optimal procedure to avoid recurrences and treatment morbidity. RESULTS: The analyzed articles included five meta-analyses of retrospective studies; three prospective, nonrandomized studies; and 35 retrospective studies. DISCUSSION: Positive deep margins may lead to a recurrence independent of lateral margin status. Despite an absence of formal evidence, wide excision with 3-cm margins appears to result in significantly less risk of a recurrence than surgery using <3-cm margins. Negative histologic margins appear to be the best criterion to decrease recurrence. Despite a lack of strong data, there was a marked tendency of Mohs micrographic surgery (MMS) to produce better results than conventional surgery. If MMS is unavailable, surgery using 3-cm lateral margins and a disease-free anatomic zone deep into the lesion is proposed. Slow Mohs could be a safe alternative to MMS when the latter technique is not available. Patients should be followed for a minimum of 10 years and preferably indefinitely.

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[7]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Effects of mifepristone on uterine leiomyoma in premenopausal women: a meta-analysis.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Fertil Steril. 2013 Dec;100(6):1722-1726.e10. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2013.08.039. Epub 2013 Oct 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.fertnstert.2013.08.039

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shen Q; Hua Y; Jiang W; Zhang W; Chen M; Zhu X

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, People's Republic of China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - OBJECTIVE: To conduct a meta-analysis of the studies assessing the effects of mifepristone on the uterus, uterine leiomyoma, and leiomyoma-related symptoms in premenopausal women. DESIGN: Meta-analysis. SETTING: Centers for reproductive care. PATIENT(S): Premenopausal women who suffered from leiomyoma. INTERVENTION(S): We identified all of the studies published before December 2012 that compared the status of patients with leiomyoma before and after treatment with mifepristone. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Leiomyoma-related symptoms, uterine or leiomyoma volume, changes in endometrial thickness. RESULT(S): A meta-analytic technique was used to study 11 randomized controlled trials involving 780 women with symptomatic uterine leiomyomas. The subjects received 2.5-25 mg/d of mifepristone for 3-6 months. Mifepristone could effectively reduce uterine and leiomyoma volume and alleviate leiomyoma symptoms, including hypermenorrhea, the mean menstrual blood loss, pelvic pain, pelvic pressure, anemia, and dysmenorrhea. There was no significant difference in the rate of

atypical endometrial hyperplasia between the mifepristone treatment group and the placebo group. CONCLUSION(S): Mifepristone significantly reduced uterine and leiomyoma volume and alleviated leiomyoma-related symptoms. We recommend 2.5 mg of mifepristone administered daily for 3 or 6 months as the optimum clinical treatment for leiomyoma. There is insufficient evidence that mifepristone treatment led to atypical endometrial hyperplasia.

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[8]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrosarcoma: a review and update.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histopathology. 2013 Sep 12. doi: 10.1111/his.12282.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1111/his.12282

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Folpe AL

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

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Adult fibrosarcoma, defined by the World Health Organization as a 'malignant neoplasm composed of fibroblasts with variable collagen production and, in classical cases, a "herringbone" architecture', is a very rare soft tissue sarcoma. Once considered the most common adult sarcoma, the incidence of adult fibrosarcoma has declined dramatically over the past several decades. This is due to (i) evolution in the classification of soft tissue tumours (ii) recognition of clinically, morphologically and genetically distinctive subtypes of fibrosarcoma and (iii) increased understanding of the many other mesenchymal and non-mesenchymal tumours that may mimic fibrosarcoma. This review article will summarize the current state of our knowledge about strictly defined adult fibrosarcoma and discuss important entities in its differential diagnosis, including various fibrosarcoma variants, monophasic synovial sarcoma and other potential mesenchymal and non-mesenchymal mimics.

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[9]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Meta-analysis of Laparoscopic and Open Surgery for Gastric Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Anticancer Res. 2013 Nov;33(11):5031-41.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ohtani H; Maeda K; Noda E; Nagahara H; Shibutani M; Ohira M; Muguruma K; Tanaka H; Kubo N; Toyokawa T; Sakurai K; Yamashita Y; Yamamoto A; Hirakawa K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Oncology, Osaka City University Graduate School of Medicine, 1-4-3, Asahimachi, Abeno-ku, Osaka, 545-8585, Japan. m5051923@msic.med.osaka-cu.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Aim: A meta-analysis was conducted to evaluate and compare the short- and long-term outcomes of laparoscopic and conventional open surgery for gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). MATERIALS AND METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Controlled Trial Register for relevant articles published between 2000 and July 2013 by using the search terms "laparoscopic", "laparoscopy-assisted", "surgery", "gastrointestinal tumor", "GIST" and "gastric". RESULTS: We identified 12 articles

reporting results that compared laparoscopic surgery with open surgery for gastric GISTs. Our meta-analysis included 644 patients with GISTs; 312 had undergone laparoscopic surgery, and 332 had undergone open surgery. In the short-term period, 14 outcome variables were examined. In the long-term period, six oncological variables were analyzed. Laparoscopic surgery for gastric GIST was associated with a reduction in intraoperative blood loss, shorter period to flatus, earlier resumption of oral intake, and shorter duration of hospital stay over the short-term, and with a significantly lower rate of overall recurrence, metastatic recurrence and local recurrence in the long-term compared to open surgery. CONCLUSION: Laparoscopic surgery may be an acceptable surgical treatment option compared to open surgery for gastric GIST.

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[10]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - In myofibroblastic sarcomas of the head and neck, mitotic activity and necrosis define grade: a case study and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Virchows Arch. 2013 Dec;463(6):827-36. doi: 10.1007/s00428-013-1494-1. Epub 2013 Oct 17.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00428-013-1494-1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cai C; Dehner LP; El-Mofty SK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington University School of Medicine, 660 S. Euclid Ave., Campus Box 8118, St. Louis, MO, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Low-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma (LGMFS) is considered a distinct entity in the World Health Organization classification of soft tissue neoplasms, defined as an atypical myofibroblastic proliferation with fibromatosis-like features and a predilection for the head and neck. A substantial subset of previously reported myofibroblastic sarcomas (MFS), particularly in the head and neck region, are associated with appreciable tumor-associated morbidity and mortality and should be differentiated from the more indolent LGMFS. However, no specific morphological criteria have been developed to define the entity of LGMFS. We have reviewed histological findings in conjunction with clinical follow-up information of previously reported MFS in the head and neck region in the English literature, with the addition of five new cases from our institution. We found that MFSs with 6 or more mitoses per 10 high power fields and/or presence of spontaneous necrosis were accompanied by a higher mortality rate that is statistically significant.

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[11]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery for localized neurofibroma of the esophagus: case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int Surg. 2013 Oct-Dec;98(4):461-5. doi: 10.9738/INTSURG-D-12-00021.1.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 9738/INTSURG-D-12-00021.1

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nishikawa K; Omura N; Yuda M; Tanaka Y; Matsumoto A; Tanishima Y; Ishibashi Y; Yanaga K; Ikegami M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - 1 Department of Surgery, Jikei University, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Abstract Esophageal submucosal tumors are less common than other gastrointestinal tract tumors. Leiomyoma is the most common benign esophageal SMT, accounting for more than 70% of these tumors. We report on a case of a 56-year-old woman with a 3-cm diameter midthoracic esophageal submucosal tumor. Magnetic resonance imaging suggested leiomyoma or neurofibroma. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was performed to enucleate the tumor from the esophageal wall by splitting the muscle layers. The postoperative course was uneventful, and the patient was discharged on postoperative day 8. Immunohistochemical staining confirmed the diagnosis of esophageal neurofibroma. Gastrointestinal tract involvement of neurofibromatous lesions is rare and occurs most frequently as a systemic manifestation of von Recklinghausen disease. Cases of localized esophageal neurofibroma with prior or subsequent evidence of generalized neurofibromatosis have rarely been documented. This is a rare case of isolated esophageal neurofibroma without classic systemic manifestations of generalized neurofibromatosis, and it is the first reported case treated by video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery.

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[12]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Alveolar soft-part sarcoma in the sacrum: a case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Skeletal Radiol. 2013 Oct 4.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00256-013-1737-x

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zadnik PL; Yurter A; Deleon R; Molina CA; Groves ML; McCarthy E; Sciubba DM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - The Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1550 Orleans Street CRB II Room 264, Baltimore, MD, 21207, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS) is a rare disease of the soft tissue. Although the disease is rare, it is refractory to chemotherapy and radiation. En bloc surgical resection offers the best chance of cure. In this article we report the case of a 28-year-old woman who presented with buttock and leg pain, bowel, bladder and gait impairment and a large mass in the sacrum. Following surgical excision, the lesion was proven to be ASPS. On pathology, the mass was TFE3 (transcription factor E3) positive, indicating the presence of the ASPL-TFE3 (novel gene-transcription factor) translocation. Following surgery, the patient had improvement in her pain and ambulation; however, she refused adjuvant therapy to pursue hospice care and succumbed to her disease 2 years after surgery. On a review of the literature, it was found that ASPS of the bone constitutes a rare and formidable subset of this disease. Further, metastases related to ASPS are common in the lungs, liver, brain, and lymph nodes. The degree of dissemination is a predictor of outcome, with 5-year survival of 81-88 % in patients with local disease and only 20-46 % in patients with metastatic disease at the time of presentation. Brain metastases at the time of presentation portend the worst prognosis.

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[13]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Post radiation skin tumors: basal cell carcinomas, squamous cell carcinomas and angiosarcomas. A review of this late effect of radiotherapy.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur J Dermatol. 2013 Oct 23.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1684/ejd.2013.2106
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Cuperus E; Leguit R; Albregts M; Toonstra J
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Dermatology, Venereology.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This review gives an overview of radiotherapy-induced malignant skin tumors as described in the present medical literature. Basal cell carcinomas are the most frequent post-radiation malignant skin tumors; however, specific incidence ratios are few and show ratios of 2%. Squamous cell carcinomas are briefly discussed, followed by post-radiation sarcomas. Most cases of post-radiation cutaneous sarcomas are angiosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, leiomyosarcoma and fibrosarcoma. In cases of radiotherapy for breast cancer, angiosarcomas are the most frequently found malignant sarcomas worldwide (incidence 0.5%) in the irradiated area. We present 192 cases of angiosarcomas after radiotherapy for breast cancer. Also, the atypical vascular lesion, a benign vascular skin lesion occurring after radiotherapy, and the important differential diagnosis of angiosarcoma will be presented and discussed. Other skin tumors supposedly related to radiotherapy are occasionally published and summarized in this review. Because most radiation-induced malignant tumors occur many years after the initiation of radiotherapy and incidences are low, we suggest good instruction of patients regarding self control of the skin rather than a yearly follow-up.

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[14]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fibrous dysplasia of the nasal bone: case reports and literature review.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Laryngol Otol. 2013 Nov;127(11):1152-4. doi: 10.1017/S0022215113002430. Epub 2013 Oct 30.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1017/S0022215113002430
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wong G; Randhawa P; Stephens J; Saleh H
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Charing Cross Hospital, London, UK.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction: Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia commonly affects the larger mandible and the maxillary bones. Although involvement of the frontal, temporal and sphenoid bones has been described, fibrous dysplasia of the nasal bone has not been previously described; the two cases reported here have been made rarer by their isolated involvement. Clinical management is dependent on disease activity and patient symptoms. Objective: To present two cases of isolated fibrous dysplasia of the nasal bone: a 46-year-old woman with gradual widening of the nasal bridge and a 47-year-old man with an incidental finding of a nasal bone mass. Method: Two case reports. Results: The 46-year-old woman underwent excision of the lesion while the 47-year-old man opted for watchful waiting. Conclusion: We have presented the first case reports of fibrous dysplasia of the nasal bone. The care of these patients should be customised to their needs and wishes.

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[15]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing's sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor arising from the adrenal gland: a case report and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumori. 2013 May-Jun;99(3):104e-6e. doi: 10.1700/1334.14815.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1700/1334.14815

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sasaki T; Onishi T; Yabana T; Hoshina A

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a rare case of Ewing's sarcoma (ES)/primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) arising from the adrenal gland. A 17-year-old Japanese woman presented with left upper abdominal pain and high fever. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging revealed a 15x10 cm tumor replacing the adrenal gland. Preoperative diagnosis was an adrenocortical carcinoma. Resection of the tumor was performed. We obtained the final diagnosis of ES/PNET by immunohistochemical molecular study with positive staining for the MIC2 gene product (CD99) and a Ewing sarcoma breakpoint region 1 (EWSR1) gene rearrangement. Local recurrence was observed one month after the surgery. The patient was then treated with systemic chemotherapy and localized radiotherapy.

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[16]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Anaplastic sarcoma of the kidney: case report and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pediatr Int. 2013 Oct;55(5):e129-32. doi: 10.1111/ped.12167.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1111/ped.12167

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Watanabe N; Omagari D; Yamada T; Nemoto N; Furuya T; Sugito K; Koshinaga T; Yagasaki H; Sugitani M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Anaplastic sarcoma of the kidney (ASK) is a relatively newly recognized pediatric renal tumor. The present patient, a 13-year-old boy with a large renal mass, underwent surgery. Pathological findings showed proliferation of short spindle-shaped cells with anaplastic features including multiple foci in hyaline cartilage. Complex chromosomal abnormalities were detected in the tumor cells. Postoperative chemotherapy with the regimen for Ewing's sarcoma achieved complete remission but the tumor recurred and the patient died during re-induction chemotherapy. Autopsy indicated the cause of death as duodenal hemorrhage. Because there were no viable tumor cells, the recurrent tumor was considered to have been completely cured by chemotherapy. ASK is a very rare tumor, of unknown pathogenesis, and no standard treatment has yet been established, but the tumor cells may be responsive to chemotherapy. Further study is needed to establish the optimal treatment strategy.

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[17]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF) system and gastrointestinal stromal tumours (GIST): present and future.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Histol Histopathol. 2013 Oct 16.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nannini M; Biasco G; Astolfi A; Urbini M; Pantaleo MA
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Specialized, Experimental and Diagnostic Medicine, Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy. maggie.nannini@gmail.com.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In the last decades, the concept that Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF) axis plays a key role in several steps of tumorigenesis, cancer growth and metastasis has been widely documented. The aberration of the IGF system has been described in many kinds of tumours, providing several lines of evidence in support of IGF receptor type 1 (IGF1R) as molecular target in cancer treatment. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are the most common mesenchymal tumor of the gastrointestinal tract, commonly characterized in most cases by KIT and PDGFRA gain mutations. Beyond to the well recognized KIT and PDGFRA gain mutations, in the last years other molecular aberrations have been investigated. Recently, several lines of evidence about the involvement of the IGF system in GIST have been accumulated. The aim of this review is to report all current data about the IGF system involvement in GIST, focusing on the current clinical implication and future perspectives.

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[18]
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(5):1842-4.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Han SH; Kwon H; Jung SN
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.

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[19]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Hibernomas: a single-institution experience and review of literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Oncol. 2014 Jan;31(1):769. doi: 10.1007/s12032-013-0769-3. Epub 2013 Nov 19.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s12032-013-0769-3
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Beals C; Rogers A; Wakely P; Mayerson JL; Scharschmidt TJ
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Hibernomas are rare benign soft tissue tumors that are included in the broad spectrum of lipomatous neoplasms. The tumors are derived of

brown fat, and the clinical and imaging presentation can mimic other neoplastic conditions. We discuss a 20-year experience at a single academic institution to define the clinical presentation, imaging, and management of these rare neoplasms. A retrospective review of all cases of histologically proven hibernoma over a 20-year period was performed. Clinical presentation, demographics, radiologic reports and images, and pathology reports were all reviewed and collected. We identified 19 cases of hibernoma. The clinical presentation and radiographic characteristics are presented. Our findings also demonstrated that local recurrence of these benign soft tissue tumors was rare, and local recurrence was only documented in one of the 19 cases, which was most likely due to inadequate initial resection rather than true recurrence. Hibernomas are composed of brown fat, in which the imaging can be misleading. Once diagnosed, surgical resection is usually curative.

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[20]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary renal angiosarcoma: radiologic-pathologic correlation and literature review.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Tumori. 2013 May-Jun;99(3):111e-6e. doi: 10.1700/1334.14817.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1700/1334.14817
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Detorakis EE; Chryssou E; Raissaki M; Androulidakis E; Heretis I; Haniotis V; Karantanas A
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of primary renal angiosarcoma. We focus on the characteristic striated pattern of the tumor on T2-w MR sequence as well as on other radiological features and correlate them with the pathologic findings. A review of the imaging characteristics of cases published in the literature was subsequently performed.

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[21]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Management of sarcoma in the Asia-Pacific region: resource-stratified guidelines.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Lancet Oncol. 2013 Nov;14(12):e562-70. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70475-3.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/S1470-2045(13)70475-3
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lewin J; Puri A; Quek R; Ngan R; Alcasabas AP; Wood D; Thomas D
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomas are a rare and diverse set of cancers that disproportionately affect young people. The best possible outcome depends on access to highly specialised, multidisciplinary care. Although advances have been made in therapeutic techniques, access to some treatments might be limited by cost implications. This Review proposes an evidence-based, consensus recommendation for optimum management of bone and soft-tissue sarcoma across the Asia-Pacific region, taking into account variation in health-care resources, stratified according to the

Breast Health Global Initiative resource levels. A web-based survey of 89 clinicians involved in the care of patients with sarcoma from 18 Asia-Pacific countries generated the recommendations for diagnosis, staging, and management, including supportive and palliative care, and research.

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[22]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - First case of transformation for breast fibroadenoma to high-grade malignant phyllodes tumor in an in vitro fertilization patient: misdiagnosis of recurrence, treatment and review of the literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2013 Sep;17(18):2495-8.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Pacchiarotti A; Selman H; Gentile V; Pacchiarotti A; Milazzo GN; Lanzilotti G; Lofino S; Frati P
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetric Gynecological and Urological Sciences, “Sapienza” University of Rome, Rome, Italy. arypac@gmail.com
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Cystosarcoma phyllodes are very rare tumors and may be difficult to diagnose clinically. BACKGROUND: Fibroadenomas have long been considered benign hyperplastic lesions rather than true neoplastic processes. However, previous clonality studies have shown differing results. AIM: to assess diagnostic and treatment options for phyllodes tumor. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 41-year-old female patient undergoing assisted fertilization treatment. The patient underwent fine needle aspiration biopsy that confirmed fibroadenoma before the IVF attempt. At 17 weeks of gestation, due to an increase in volume of the fibroadenoma, an excisional biopsy was performer that showed a malignant phyllodes tumor. Then she underwent quadrantectomy and chemiotherapy After 1 year there was a recurrence of phyllodes tumors and she underwent mastectomy and chemotherapy. RESULTS: Fibroadenoma that was transformed into high-grade malignant cystosarcoma after ovarian stimulation, relapsed after one year and it was not immediately diagnosed. The patient underwent mastectomy and chemotherapy. DISCUSSION: it is difficult to diagnose recurrence and to determine tehe frequency and the right treatment for such a rare cancer, so it is important to report any case in the literature. CONCLUSIONS: We recommend to remove a fibroadenoma before attempting IVF for the risk of malignant transformation.

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[23]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - A review of treatment of uterine leiomyosarcomas.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Oncol Rep. 2013 Dec;15(6):581-7. doi: 10.1007/s11912-013-0350-4.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s11912-013-0350-4
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Reed N
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Beatson Oncology Centre, Gartnavel General Hospital, 1053 Great Western Road, Glasgow, G12 0YN, UK, nick.reed@ggc.scot.nhs.uk.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine leiomyosarcomas are rare but challenging tumours. They occur most commonly around or shortly after the menopause. Their clinical behaviour is very variable, from highly aggressive to very indolent. Most are diagnosed

unexpectedly and thus initially operated on by general gynaecologists. This article discusses the important surgical issues and the role of adjuvant treatments such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Important new international trials are opening to address these issues. Relapsed disease is usually incurable, but a subgroup of patients may benefit from repeated surgical procedures, hormones and ablative therapies. The choice of drugs for chemotherapy is discussed. New approaches with targeted agents have yet to establish themselves in treatment of leiomyosarcomas.

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[24]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary osteosarcoma of the spine a review of 10 cases.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Acta Orthop Belg. 2013 Aug;79(4):457-62.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lim JB; Sharma H; MacDuff E; Reece AT
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Western Infirmary, Scottish Bone Tumour Registry, Glasgow, UK. jason.lim@mohh.com.sg
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The authors describe 10 cases of osteosarcoma of the spine treated between January 1951 and December 2010, and obtained from the Tumour Registry of their hospital. The mean age at presentation was 38.8 years (range: 16-73 years); the mean duration of symptoms was 5.1 months (range: 3 weeks-1 year). Pain was the commonest complaint (9 patients), followed by neurological compromise (6 patients). The thoracic spine and male gender were predominant. Seven patients underwent marginal resection, 3 underwent intralesional resection. All, except one, had adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy, pre- and/or postoperatively. This rare sarcoma has a dismal prognosis : the median survival period was only 23 years. The 1-year, 3-year and 5-year survival rates were 80%, 40% and 20%. Astonishingly, marginal resection (7 cases) did not lead to a longer survival than intralesional resection (3 cases): respectively 30 months and 42 months. Quite logically, local recurrence in 6 patients was linked to a survival of only 36 months, while the other 4 patients survived 52 months. Age below 40 was a positive factor, but not significantly. All patients had a reasonable quality of life with outcomes consistent with the available literature. Recent literature stresses that there is a trend toward improved survival with en bloc resection.

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[25]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia involving the thoracic spine with myelopathy: case report and review of the literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Spine J. 2013 Oct 2. pii: S1529-9430(13)01383-1. doi: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.07.462.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.spinee.2013.07.462
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu FL; Liu ZJ; Liu XG; Yang SM; Jiang L; Wei F; Yu M
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopaedic Department of Peking University Third Hospital, No 49. North Garden Rd, HaiDian District, Beijing 100191, China.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND CONTEXT: Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia (PFD) seldom involves the thoracic spine and usually presents with back pain. PURPOSE: To describe an extremely rare presentation of an uncommon disease.

STUDY DESIGN/SETTING: We present a case report from a university hospital. METHODS: We report a case of symptomatic thoracic PFD associated with myelopathy and pathologic fracture. A thorough search of PubMed/MEDLINE was performed for the terms “polyostotic fibrous dysplasia,” “spine,” and “neurological deficit.” RESULTS: The patient was treated by posterior laminectomy, vertebroplasty, and pedicle screw fixation and fusion. Satisfactory results were achieved, and there were no complications. CONCLUSIONS: In the spine, PFD may lead to pathologic fracture and myelopathy even after adolescence. Vertebroplasty with or without decompression and fixation may be the appropriate option for cases with myelopathy.

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[26]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Novel systemic therapies in advanced liposarcoma: a review of recent clinical trial results.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Cancers (Basel). 2013 May 10;5(2):529-49. doi: 10.3390/cancers5020529.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3390/cancers5020529

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Tseng WW; Somaiah N; Lazar AJ; Lev DC; Pollock RE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgical Oncology, The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, 1515 Holcombe Blvd, Houston, TX 77030, USA. dlev@mdanderson.org.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Liposarcoma is one of the most common adult soft tissue sarcomas and consists of three histologic subtypes (well and dedifferentiated, myxoid/round cell, and pleomorphic). Surgery is the mainstay of treatment for localized disease; however for unresectable or metastatic disease, effective treatment options are currently limited. In the past decade, a better understanding of the distinct genetic and molecular aberrations for each of the three histologic subtypes has led to the development of several novel systemic therapies. Data from phase I and early phase II clinical trials have been reported. Despite challenges with conducting clinical trials in liposarcoma, preliminary results for several of these novel, biology-driven therapies are encouraging.

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[27]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Practical role of mutation analysis for imatinib treatment in patients with advanced gastrointestinal stromal tumors: a meta-analysis.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - PLoS One. 2013 Nov 4;8(11):e79275. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0079275.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1371/journal.pone.0079275

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhi X; Zhou X; Wang W; Xu Z

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of General Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, P. R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Imatinib has become the standard first line treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) in the advanced phase and adjuvant setting. We carried out an up-to-date meta-analysis to determine the practical role of mutation analysis for imatinib treatment in patients with advanced GIST. METHODS: Eligible studies were limited to imatinib treatment for patients with

advanced GIST and reported on mutation analysis. Statistical analyses were conducted to calculate the odds ratio (OR), hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) using fixed-effects and random-effects models. RESULTS: A total of 2834 patients from 3 randomized controlled trials and 12 cohort studies were included. The ORs of response rates in KIT exon 11-mutant GISTs were 3.504 (95% CI 2.549-4.816, p<0.001) and 3.521 (95% CI 1.731-7.165, p=0.001) compared with KIT exon 9-mutant and wild type GISTs, respectively. The HRs of progression-free survival in KIT exon 11-mutant GISTs were 0.365 (95% CI 0.301-0.444, p<0.001) and 0.375 (95% CI 0.270-0.519, p<0.001) compared with KIT exon 9-mutant and wild type GISTs. The HRs of overall survival in KIT exon 11-mutant GISTs were 0.388 (95% CI 0.293-0.515, p<0.001) and 0.400 (95% CI 0.297-0.538, p<0.001) compared with KIT exon 9-mutant and wild type GISTs. No statistical significant differences were found between KIT exon 9-mutant and wild type. The overall response rate in KIT-exon 11-mutant GISTs were 70.5% (65%-75.9%) compared with 57.1% (51%-63.2%) in KIT-positive GISTs. No evidence of publication bias was observed. CONCLUSION: Patients with advanced GIST harboring a KIT exon 11 mutation have the best response rate and long-term survival with imatinib treatment. Mutation analysis would be more helpful than KIT expression analysis to decide appropriate therapy for a specific patient.

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[28]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Extensive rhabdomyoma of the head and neck region: a case report and a literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Minerva Stomatol. 2013 Oct;62(10):387-95.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Allevi F; Rabbiosi D; Colletti G; Felisati G; Rezzonico A; Ronchi P; Biglioli F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery San Paolo Hospitalniversity of Milan, Milan, Italy:2 Department of Otolaryngology, San Paolo Hospital, University of Milan, Milan, Italy:3 Department of Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery Sant' Anna Hospital, Como, Italy - fabiana.allevi@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyomas are rare mesenchymal benign tumors of striated muscle origin that can be classified into cardiac and extracardiac types. Cardiac rhabdomyomas are considered as hamartomatous lesion because of their association with phacomatosis. Extracardiac type is further classified into adult, fetal and genital form, depending on the individual tumor's degree of differentiation. Adult head and neck rhabdomyomas are rare pathologies of adult patients, with a male predominance. The occurrence of multifocality is a rare manifestation of this uncommon lesion. Presenting symptoms are related to the location and dimension of the tumors and they include upper airway obstruction, Eustachian tube dysfunction, dysphagia and mucosal and neck mass. Because of their high rate of recurrence, radical resection is the treatment of choice of this kind of tumors. In this article is reported a rare and particularly large case of head and neck adult rhabdomyoma, presenting with an history of sleep apnea and night-time stridor.

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[29]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Eastern Canadian Colorectal Cancer Consensus Conference: standards of care for the treatment of patients with rectal, pancreatic, and gastrointestinal stromal tumours and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Oncol. 2013 Oct;20(5):e455-64. doi: 10.3747/co.20.1638.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3747/co.20.1638
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Di Valentin T; Biagi J; Bourque S; Butt R; Champion P; Chaput V; Colwell B; Cripps C; Dorreen M; Edwards S; Falkson C; Frechette D; Gill S; Goel R; Grant D; Hammad N; Jeyakumar A; L'esperance M; Marginean C; Maroun J; Nantais M; Perrin N; Quinton C; Rother M; Samson B; Siddiqui J; Singh S; Snow S; St-Hilaire E; Tehfe M; Thirlwell M; Welch S; Williams L; Wright F; Goodwin R
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - ON: The Ottawa Hospital Cancer Centre, Ottawa (Di Valentin, Cripps, Goel, Marginean, Maroun, Goodwin); Queen's University and Cancer Centre of Southeastern Ontario, Kingston (Biagi, Falkson, Hammad); Peel Regional Cancer Centre, Mississauga (Quinton, Rother); Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto (Singh, Wright); London Regional Cancer Program, London (Welch).
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The annual Eastern Canadian Colorectal Cancer Consensus Conference was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 20-22, 2011. Health care professionals involved in the care of patients with colorectal cancer participated in presentation and discussion sessions for the purposes of developing the recommendations presented here. This consensus statement addresses current issues in the management of rectal cancer, including pathology reporting, neoadjuvant systemic and radiation therapy, surgical techniques, and palliative care of rectal cancer patients. Other topics discussed include multidisciplinary cancer conferences, treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumours and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours, the use of folfirinox in pancreatic cancer, and treatment of stage ii colon cancer.

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[30]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - GnRH Agonists: Do They Have a Place in the Modern Management of Fibroid Disease?
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Obstet Gynaecol India. 2012 Oct;62(5):506-510. Epub 2012 Sep 27.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s13224-012-0206-0
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Sinai Talaulikar V; Belli AM; Manyonda I
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St George's Hospital, Blackshaw Road, Tooting, London, SW17 0QT UK.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - In the management of women with fibroid disease, GnRH agonists (GnRHa) are frequently used to reduce volume and vascularity before myomectomy, apparently to render the operation easier and reduce operative blood loss, and to enable a transverse supra-pubic incision instead of a midline vertical one. They induce amenorrhoea and thus aid in the correction of pre-operative anaemia. Other gynaecologists use GnRHa to shrink sub mucous fibroids greater than 5 cm in diameter to facilitate access and reduce blood loss and operating time at transcervical resection. GnRHa are also occasionally used as a temporizing measure in women with symptomatic fibroids within the climacteric. We argue against the use of GnRHa in the management of fibroid disease because they are not cost effective, render myomectomy more difficult to apply because they destroy tissue planes, the more

difficult enucleation in fact increasing rather than reducing peri-operative blood loss and operating time. When used before myomectomy, they increase the risk of 'recurrence' because they obscure smaller fibroids that 'recur' when the effects of the GnRHa wear off, and are associated with side effects in situations where they confer no benefits, or where alternative cheaper drugs with fewer side effects are available.

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[31]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Retroperitoneal sarcomas: A review of disease spectrum, radiological features, characterisation and management.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol. 2013 Dec;57(6):687-700. doi: 10.1111/1754-9485.12123. Epub 2013 Oct 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1111/1754-9485.12123

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Shiraev T; Pasricha SS; Choong P; Schlicht S; van Rijswijk CS; Dimmick S; Stuckey S; Anderson SE

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - School of Medicine, University of Notre Dame, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Retroperitoneal sarcomas are a rare disease. The overall 5-year survival rate for these lesions remains low, and surgical management offers the only option for effective treatment and potential for cure. Radiotherapy is increasingly being employed in addition to standard surgical treatment. Improvements in cross-sectional imaging have also facilitated better characterisation of lesions, preoperative planning and long-term follow-up. This article reviews the current literature and documents the various types of retroperitoneal sarcomas with a particular approach to their imaging features. We also highlight the pathology, diagnostic methods and most current management of these tumours.

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[32]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Clinical characteristics and prognosis of primary leiomyosarcoma of the pancreas: a systematic review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - World J Surg Oncol. 2013 Nov 12;11(1):290.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1477-7819-11-290

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Xu J; Zhang T; Wang T; You L; Zhao Y

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Primary pancreatic leiomyosarcoma (PLMS) is rare. The clinical characteristics and prognosis is still not completely understood. The aim of the present study is to identify the clinical characteristics and long-term outcomes of PLMS from the existing reported cases in different scientific literature. METHODS: PLMS cases reported in Chinese and English journals were collected and reviewed. Clinical features and long-term outcomes of these cases were summarized and analyzed statistically. RESULTS: A total of 69 cases reported from both Chinese and English journals were included in the present study. An equal incidence in gender was observed. The mean age was 53.9 +/- 14.7 years. The most common symptoms were abdominal mass, abdominal pain, and weight loss. The mean size of the tumor was 11.4 +/- 7.1 cm. The incidence of PLMS between the head and body-tail of the pancreas had a similar pattern. Twenty-five percent of patients had distant metastasis and 19% of patients had adjacent organs/vessels invasion at the

time of diagnosis. But lymph node metastasis was documented in only one (1.5%) patient. The median survival time was 48 months. The overall 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year survival rates were 66.6%, 51.2%, 43.9%, and 29.3%, respectively. Results from the multivariate analysis showed that non-radical resection (P = 0.000; hazard ratio (HR) 5.128; 95% confidence interval (CI) 2.041-12.987) was the independent adverse prognostic factor. Adjacent organs/vessels invasion (yes) may be considered as an another potential independent adverse prognostic factor (P = 0.071; HR 2.708; 95% CI 0.981-7.474) CONCLUSIONS: PLMS is rare without specific clinical features. PLMS is an aggressive tumor and has a poor prognosis. Radical resection can prolong survival time of the patients.

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[33]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Large solitary fibrous tumour of the retroperitoneum: a case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Scott Med J. 2013 Nov;58(4):e26-30. doi: 10.1177/0036933013508050.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1177/0036933013508050

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Orsaria M; Marzinotto S; Mariuzzi L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Medical Doctor (MD), Department of Pathology, University Hospital of Udine, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: This report describes an unusual case of a large solitary fibrous tumour (SFT) arising in the retroperitoneum. CASE PRESENTATION: A 53-year-old woman presented at the Emergency Department with urinary retention and lumbar pain. The urological examination was negative, whereas a presacral retroperitoneal mass was disclosed on ultrasound. The laboratory studies, including tumour markers, were negative. On laparotomy, it was not possible to remove the mass completely due to the difficulty of dissecting it free of the sacrum. Grossly, the fragment had a yellowish-white surface, with areas of necrosis and haemorrhage. On immunohistochemistry, tumour cells were positive for CD34, CD99 and Bcl-2 and negative for CD45, synaptophysin, chromogranin, S100, neuron-specific enolase, CK AE1-AE3, CK7, Wilms' tumour 1, smooth muscle actin, factor VIII, myogenin, epithelial membrane antigen, thyroid transcription factor-1 and CD117, leading to a diagnosis of SFT. Molecular investigation ruled out synovial sarcoma. CONCLUSION: Although SFT usually has a favourable prognosis, close follow-up is recommended due to the limited information on its long-term behaviour.

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[34]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Multicentric peripheral ossifying fibroma: A case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Indian Soc Periodontol. 2013 Sep;17(5):648-52. doi: 10.4103/0972-124X.119285.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0972-124X.119285

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Khan FY; Jan SM; Mushtaq M

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Periodontics and Oral Implantology, Government Dental College and Hospital, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A peripheral cement-ossifying fibroma is a benign fibro-osseous lesion of a reactive rather than a neoplastic nature, whose pathogenesis is uncertain. It predominantly affects adolescents and young adults, with the peak prevalence between 10 and 19 years, especially affecting females (two to four times more). Such lesions are commonly found on the maxillary bone. We hereby present and discuss a unique case of multicentric Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma (POF) affecting both the maxillary and the mandibular gingiva in an 11-year-old boy, with a disease duration of two months. This case is probably one of the first few cases discovered, which demonstrates that there may be a multicentric variant of the Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma. The purpose of this article is to present a case of POF and to briefly review the current literature on this condition.

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[35]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Angiosarcoma of the cervix: a case and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Niger J Med. 2013 Oct-Dec;22(4):362-4.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ohayi SA; Ezugwu EC; Aderibigbe AS; Udeh EI

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Histopathology, Enugu State University (ESUT) Teaching Hospital, Park Lane, Enugu State, Nigeria. robohayi@yahoo.com

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Generally, sarcomas of the female genital tract are rare and angiosarcomas are extremely rare. They usually have poor prognosis and pose serious diagnostic challenges requiring special techniques namely special stains and immunohistochemistry for proper elucidation. METHOD: A case report of a 65 old para 8 (4 alive) widow, 17 years postmenopusal, who presented with history of foul smelling brownish vaginal discharge, progressive weight loss and cervical lesion. She had examination under anaesthesia and biopsy. RESULT: Histopathological result showed features in keeping with angiosarcoma of the uterine cervix. CONCLUSION: Although angiosarcoma of the cervix is very rare, it is occasionally seen in black women in Nigeria.

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[36]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - A huge low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma of small bowel mesentery simulating hyper immune splenomegaly syndrome: a case report and review of literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Afr Health Sci. 2013 Sep;13(3):736-40. doi: 10.4314/ahs.v13i3.31.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4314/ahs.v13i3.31

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Alatise O; Oke O; Olaofe O; Omoniyi-Esan G; Adesunkanmi A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Surgery, Faculty of Clinical Sciences, College of Health Science, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS) is a rare non epithelial tumour. It usually arises from the smooth muscles of the extremities. It is, however, occasionally reported to arise from other regions of the body. CASE REPORT: We report the case of a 32 year old man who complained of a progressive abdominal swelling of 4 months duration. There was associated abdominal

discomfort and weight loss. Abdominal examination revealed a non-tender intra abdominal mass filling the abdomen completely. Abdominal ultrasound suggested a massive splenomegaly. Abdomina Computerized Tomography (CT) scan was not done due to financial constraints. At laparotomy, a large, pearl-coloured mass was found within the mesentery of the proximal jejunum, with dilated, tortuous vessels. It was resected along with the overlying 60cm of jejunum. It weighed 7.5kg. Histology and immunohistochemistry confirmed the diagnosis of lowgrade fibromyxoid sarcoma. Post-operative period was uneventful and there were no features of recurrent after 2 year of follow up. CONCLUSION: LGFMS may cause a diagnostic dilemma, especially in a third world setting where preoperative diagnosis is hampered by lack of facilities and poverty. A high index of suspicion is needed for preoperative diagnosis, which is necessary for proper planning of the operation.

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[37]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic mesh sacrohysteropexy with concurrent laparoscopic myomectomy for treatment of multiple myomas: case report and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2013 Nov-Dec;20(6):903-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jmig.2013.04.025.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.jmig.2013.04.025

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chinthakanan O; Miklos JR; Moore RD

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Electronic address: orawee_pui@yahoo.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Conservative surgical management of uterine prolapse with uterine conservation has become an alternative treatment in women who wish to maintain their uterus. Vaginal and abdominal approaches for uterine suspension have been described and reported. Certain concomitant pathologic conditions of the uterus such as uterine myomas have been considered in some patients to be a contraindication to conservative surgery. Herein we report the case of a 55-year-old woman with symptomatic uterine prolapse with multiple myomas who desired uterine preservation and was successfully treated via laparoscopic myomectomy and laparoscopic mesh sacrohysteropexy.

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[38]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Potential benefit of hormonal therapy for non-uterine soft tissue sarcoma (STS) - a case report and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Springerplus. 2013 Oct 17;2:536.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/2193-1801-2-536

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Li L; Schuster IP; Jacob R; Hupart KH; Gotlieb V

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medicine, Nassau University Medical Center, East Meadow, NY USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The expression of hormone receptors (HR) is considered a good prognostic marker in uterine sarcoma. Hormonal therapy is widely employed in the therapy of HR positive breast and gynecologic cancers, however, there is little information concerning hormonal therapy in HR positive extrauterine sarcoma. A 55-60

year age group female presented with an estrogen receptor positive metastatic retroperitoneal leiomyosarcoma (LMS). She was treated with four cycles of a combination of Gemcitabine and Paclitaxel. Her disease remained stable for 29 months when tamoxifen was initiated. The patient succumbed to an unrelated malignancy after a total of 44 months of treatment. Despite emerging reports about the potential benefit of hormonal therapy, selective estrogen and progesterone receptor modulators and aromatase inhibitors, for uterine sarcoma, there is a paucity of information regarding the application of these therapies to sarcomas arising at other sites. Our patient survived significantly longer than expected with metastatic retroperitoneal sarcoma. In part this may be due to the survival benefit associated with HR positive tumors, but it may also indicate a role for hormonal therapy which has yet to be explored.

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[39]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Everolimus in the treatment of subependymal giant cell astrocytomas, angiomyolipomas, and pulmonary and skin lesions associated with tuberous sclerosis complex.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Biologics. 2013;7:211-221. Epub 2013 Oct 10.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 2147/BTT.S25095

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Franz DN

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pediatrics, Tuberous Sclerosis Clinic, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder caused by inactivating mutations in either the TSC1 or TSC2 genes. It is characterized by the development of multiple, benign tumors in several organs throughout the body. Lesions occur in the brain, kidneys, heart, liver, lungs, and skin and result in seizures and epilepsy, mental retardation, autism, and renal and pulmonary organ system dysfunction, as well as other complications. Elucidation of the molecular pathways and etiological factors responsible for causing TSC has led to a paradigm shift in the management and treatment of the disease. TSC1 or TSC2 mutations lead to constitutive upregulation of the mammalian target of rapamycin pathway, which affects many cellular processes involved in tumor growth. By targeting mammalian target of rapamycin with everolimus, an orally active rapamycin derivative, clinically meaningful and statistically significant reductions in tumor burden have been achieved for the main brain (subependymal giant cell astrocytoma) and renal manifestations (angiomyolipoma) associated with TSC. This review provides an overview of TSC, everolimus, and the clinical trials that led to its approval for the treatment of TSC-associated subependymal giant cell astrocytoma and renal angiomyolipoma.

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[40]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Unusual clinical presentation of cutaneous angiosarcoma masquerading as eczema: a case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Dermatol Med. 2013;2013:906426. doi: 10.1155/2013/906426. Epub 2013 Oct 7.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/906426

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Trinh NQ; Rashed I; Hutchens KA; Go A; Melian E; Tung R

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University Chicago, Maywood, IL 60153, USA.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - An unusual case of cutaneous angiosarcoma clinically mimicking eczema is described. A 98-year-old Caucasian male presented with a 6-month history of a flesh-colored, subcutaneous nodule on his left forehead with contralateral facial erythema and scaling that had been previously diagnosed as eczema. Despite treatments with topical steroids and moisturizers, the condition did not resolve. At our clinic, excisional biopsy of the forehead lesion and scouting biopsies from the contralateral cheek were performed which revealed cutaneous angiosarcoma. The described case illustrates that dermatitis-like features should be considered as a rare clinical manifestation of cutaneous angiosarcoma. It also demonstrates that these lesions may respond well to radiotherapy as a single modality.

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[41]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chemotherapy (gemcitabine, docetaxel plus gemcitabine, doxorubicin, or trabectedin) in inoperable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic uterine leiomyosarcoma: a clinical practice guideline.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Curr Oncol. 2013 Oct;20(5):e448-54. doi: 10.3747/co.20.1357.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3747/co.20.1357
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Gupta AA; Yao X; Verma S; Mackay H; Hopkins L
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Hematology/Oncology, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - QUESTIONS: Does chemotherapy-that is, gemcitabine, gemcitabine plus docetaxel, doxorubicin, or trabectedin-improve clinical outcomes in women with inoperable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic uterine leiomyosarcoma (lms)? Is there a difference in the tumour response rate to chemotherapy between recurrent pelvic disease and extrapelvic metastases in the target patients? METHODS: This guideline was developed by Cancer Care Ontario's Program in Evidence-Based Care, the Sarcoma Disease Site Group (dsg), and the Gynecologic Cancer dsg. The core methodology was the systematic review. The medline and embase databases (2004 to June 2011), the Cochrane Library, main guideline Web sites, and relevant annual meeting abstracts (2005-2010) were searched. Internal and external reviews were conducted, with final approval by the dsgs and the Program in Evidence-Based Care. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE: Based on currently available evidence from the medical literature (four single-arm phase ii studies, one arm of a randomized controlled trial, and one abstract), doxorubicin alone, gemcitabine alone, or gemcitabine plus docetaxel may be treatment options in first- or second-line therapy (or both) for women with inoperable, locally advanced, recurrent, or metastatic uterine lms. Hematologic toxicity is common and should be monitored, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor should be considered when gemcitabine plus docetaxel is used. Other toxicities, such as neurotoxicity, pulmonary toxicity, and cardiovascular toxicity should be monitored. No recommendation is made for or against the use of trabectedin in the targeted patients. No data were available concerning differences in response in recurrent pelvic disease or extrapelvic metastases, or concerning quality of life.

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[42]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - The SYT-SSX fusion protein and histological epithelial differentiation in synovial sarcoma: relationship with extracellular matrix remodeling.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Oct 15;6(11):2272-2279.
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Saito T
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Human Pathology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine Hongo 2-1-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8421, Japan.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Synovial sarcoma (SS) tumor cells, which have the chromosomal translocation t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2), have an inherently greater propensity for epithelial differentiation than other mesenchymal tumors, especially spindle cell sarcomas. This is caused by de-repression of the transcription of E-cadherin by SYT-SSX1 and SYT-SSX2, which dissociate Snail or Slug, respectively, from the E-cadherin promoter. However, a subset of SS with SYT-SSX1 loses E-cadherin expression despite adequate de-repression because of mutations in E-cadherin, resulting in monophasic histology. The ratio of the expression levels of SYT-SSX1 and Snail is also associated with E-cadherin expression: the lower the SYT-SSX1/Snail ratio, the lower the level of E-cadherin expression, and vice versa, thus affecting tumor histology. In addition, Wnt signal activation caused by mutation of beta-catenin, APC, or Axin 1 and 2 is associated with monophasic histology. Remodeling of the extracellular matrix is also important. Only cells that survive all of these steps can finally exhibit biphasic histology. On the other hand, the SYT-SSX2 fusion has a weaker de-repression effect on the E-cadherin promoter than does SYT-SSX1, so it is difficult for SYT-SSX2-expressing tumors to achieve sufficient capacity for epithelial differentiation to form glandular structures. This review provides an interesting model for this epithelial differentiation that shows a possible mechanism for the aberrant mesenchymal to epithelial transition of SS and suggests that it might better be considered an epithelial to mesenchymal transition.

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[43]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary infantile myofibromatosis in the bones of the upper extremities: Two rare cases and a review of the literature.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Nov;6(5):1406-1408. Epub 2013 Sep 12.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1584
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wu W; Chen J; Cao X; Yang M; Zhu J; Zhao G
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopedics, Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310003, P.R. China.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Infantile myofibromatosis (IM) is the most common fibrous tumor of infancy. IM may arise in a solitary or multicentric form, with similar histopathological findings, however, the clinical features and prognoses may vary. The solitary form tends to occur predominantly in males and is typically observed in the dermis, subcutis or deep soft tissues. The reported incidence of solitary osseous myofibromatosis is rare. Furthermore, the majority of solitary IM cases of the bone occur in the craniofacial bones, while the occurrence of solitary osseous myofibromatosis on the extremities has been sporadically reported. The present study describes two cases of solitary IM involving the bones of the upper extremities in females who were over two years old. The cases show unusual symptom presentation and the tumor origin is in a rarely observed location. The study discusses the clinical,

radiological and pathological features, in addition to the previously described etiology, prognosis and treatment options for this condition.

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[44]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Rare adult masseteric rhabdomyosarcoma and a review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Oncol. 2013 Sep 14;6(3):472-9. doi: 10.1159/000355250.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1159/000355250

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Franco T; La Boria A; Domanico R; Piazzetta GL; Donato G; Allegra E

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Catanzaro, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - BACKGROUND: Rhabdomyosarcomas (RMSs) are a group of soft-tissue malignant tumors which derive from primitive skeletal muscle tissue that mainly affect children and adolescents. RMSs are very rare in adults, where they are usually located in the extremities. CASE PRESENTATION: A previously healthy 32-year-old male presented at our ENT (ear, nose and throat) outpatient clinic after experiencing a parotid region swelling for 2 months. The patient was treated surgically by excising the mass and by modified radical ipsilateral neck dissection. Histological and immunohistochemical examination indicated masseteric alveolar RMS with lymphatic metastasis. The patient received radiochemotherapy, and he is still alive with no evidence of disease spread 1 year after diagnosis. CONCLUSION: This is the first case of a masseter alveolar RMS to be reported in the literature in a patient older than 25 years; it highlights the broad spectrum of neoplasms that cause parotid region swellings and the importance of considering rare tumors during differential diagnosis.

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[45]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Ewing Sarcoma Protein: A Key Player in Human Cancer.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Cell Biol. 2013;2013:642853. Epub 2013 Sep 3.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/642853

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Paronetto MP

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Health Sciences, University of Rome “Foro Italico”, 00135 Rome, Italy ; Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, Fondazione Santa Lucia IRCSS, 00143 Rome, Italy.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The Ewing sarcoma protein (EWS) is a well-known player in cancer biology for the specific translocations occurring in sarcomas. The EWS-FLI1 gene fusion is the prototypical translocation that encodes the aberrant, chimeric transcription factor, which is a landmark of Ewing tumors. In all described Ewing sarcoma oncogenes, the EWS RNA binding domains are completely missing; thus RNA binding properties are not retained in the hybrid proteins. However, it is currently unknown whether the absence of EWS function in RNA metabolism plays a role in oncogenic transformation or if EWS plays a role by itself in cancer development besides its contribution to the translocation. In this regard, recent reports have highlighted an essential role for EWS in the regulation of DNA damage response (DDR), a process that counteracts genome stability and is often deregulated in cancer

cells. The first part of this review will describe the structural features of EWS and its multiple roles in the regulation of gene expression, which are exerted by coordinating different steps in the synthesis and processing of pre-mRNAs. The second part will examine the role of EWS in the regulation of DDR- and cancer-related genes, with potential implications in cancer therapies. Finally, recent advances on the involvement of EWS in neuromuscular disorders will be discussed. Collectively, the information reviewed herein highlights the broad role of EWS in bridging different cellular processes and underlines the contribution of EWS to genome stability and proper cell-cycle progression in higher eukaryotic cells.

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[46]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Orbital solitary fibrous tumor: A rare clinicopathologic correlation and review of literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Res Med Sci. 2013 Jun;18(6):529-31.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ali MJ; Honavar SG; Naik MN; Vemuganti GK

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Ocular Oncology Service, L. V. Prasad Eye Institute, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Orbital solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) is a rare tumor and orbits are a very uncommon site. It is mostly noted to arise from mesenchymal structures like pleura and peritoneum. The diagnosis of orbital SFT cannot be made with certainty on clinical or radiological evaluation alone and requires immunohistochemical studies for confirmation. Orbital SFT's usually show an indolent clinical course and a complete cure can usually be achieved with complete resection. We describe clinical presentations, radiological and operative findings, and pathological features of a patient with orbital SFT along with a brief review of literature.

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[47]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Primary osteosarcoma of the breast with abundant chondroid matrix and fibroblasts has a good prognosis: A case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Sep;6(3):745-747. Epub 2013 Jul 5.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1446

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhao J; Zhang X; Liu J; Li J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, Chengde Central Hospital, Chengde, Hebei 067000, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The present study describes the case of a 77-year-old female with a recently self-detected, painless, 7-cm lump in the left breast, without evidence of metastasis clinically, who underwent mastectomy with dissection of the axillary lymph nodes. The tumor did not invade the chest wall and skin. The tumor was comprised of abundant chondroid matrix and fibrous tissue, with focal osteoid matrix, and was classified as a chondroblastic/fibroblastic variant. The tumor had a reverse zonal pattern. The tumor cells in the central portion were mainly spindle-like and sparse with minimal cytological atypia, while the remaining tumor cells in the periphery were mainly epithelioid, atypical and dense. Neoplastic osteoid woven bone or trabeculae were observed in the central portion of the tumor. No metastasis was identified in the axillary lymph nodes. The patient was alive without evidence of local recurrence or hematogenous spread at the 60-month follow-up.

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[48]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Solitary myofibroma of the mandible: an immunohistochemical and ultrastructural study with a review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Mol Morphol. 2013 Nov 9.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00795-013-0062-8

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Satomi T; Kohno M; Enomoto A; Abukawa H; Fujikawa K; Koizumi T; Chikazu D; Matsubayashi J; Nagao T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tokyo Medical University, 6-7-1 Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 160-0023, Japan, tsatomi@tokyo-med.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - A solitary myofibroma (MF) is an unusual spindle cell neoplasm that usually arises in the soft tissue, skin, or bone of the head and neck region in infancy. We report an extremely rare case of MF of the mandible in an 18-year-old Japanese woman together with the conventional histologic, immunohistochemical, and electron microscopic findings. The tumor was well circumscribed and composed of fibroblast-like or myofibroblast-like spindle cells. On immunohistochemical evaluation the tumor cells were positive for vimentin, alpha-smooth muscle actin, HHF-35, and calponin, but negative for neurogenic antigens and markers for vascular endothelial cells. The Ki-67 labeling index was 10 % and the p53 labeling index was 10 %. Ultrastructural examination revealed smooth muscle cell differentiation. The patient was treated by surgical resection and underwent follow-up without any signs of recurrence. MF presents a wide range of differential diagnosis, including benign and malignant neoplasms. Therefore, accurate diagnosis may avoid an unnecessarily aggressive therapy.

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[49]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Exceptionally large solitary fibrous tumor arising from the cheek: an immunohistochemical and ultrastructural study with a review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Med Mol Morphol. 2013 Sep 13.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1007/s00795-013-0054-8

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Satomi T; Hasegawa O; Abukawa H; Kohno M; Enomoto A; Chikazu D; Matsubayashi J; Nagao T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tokyo Medical University, 6-7-1 Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 160-0023, Japan, tsatomi@tokyo-med.ac.jp.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) is a rare mass-forming soft tissue tumor that occurs most commonly in the pleura, but has been described in various extrathoracic sites. Extrapleural manifestation of SFT, particularly in the head and neck region, is rare. The most common extrapleural site is the oral cavity; these tumors have also been described in the orbit, nasopharynx, paranasal sinuses, salivary glands, and larynx. We report an extremely rare case of a SFT in the subcutaneous region of the cheek. This tumor in the left cheek was a large firm mass, approximately 8.5 cm x 6 cm in size and was successfully treated by surgical resection. Immunohistochemistry revealed reactivity for vimentin, CD34, and bcl-2, but no staining for cytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen, S-100, desmin, caldesmon, actin,

alpha-smooth muscle actin, CD117, and CD99. Immunohistochemical study is the key to establish a definitive diagnosis of SFT, and ultrastructural study is also useful for making an accurate diagnosis. The patient recovered uneventfully without evidence of tumor recurrence 2 years after surgery.

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[50]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Palliative surgery for primary sarcoma in the abdominal aorta: A case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Dec;6(6):1738-1740. Epub 2013 Sep 25.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1594

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Zhang JL; Yang SM; Yao Q; Chen JH; Wang T; Wang H; Fan J; Ling R; Yi J; Yuan SF; Wang L

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Vascular and Endocrine Surgery, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710032, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary sarcoma of the aorta is extremely rare and accounts for <1% of all sarcomas. The present study describes the case of a 45-year-old male who presented with lower limb and abdominal pain. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) arteriography revealed a tumor that extended from the infrarenal aorta to the aortic bifurcation. The external and internal iliac arteries were occluded by the tumor incursion. Palliative surgery was performed for the sarcoma since the patient refused a radical resection. To improve the blood supply to the lower limbs, an axillary bifemoral bypass was established. Following the surgery, the pain was significantly reduced. However, the patient succumbed due to extensive metastasis 6 months after this surgery. Aortic sarcoma is an extremely rare disease with a poor prognosis. A diagnosis at a relatively early stage is necessary for a longer survival time. Radical surgery is the most significant treatment. Patients at advanced stages should consider palliative surgery in order to improve their quality of life.

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[51]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Desmoplastic fibroma of the scapula with fluorodeoxyglucose uptake on positron emission tomography: a case report and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2013 Sep 15;6(10):2230-6.

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Okubo T; Saito T; Takagi T; Torigoe T; Suehara Y; Akaike K; Yao T; Kaneko K

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Juntendo University School of Medicine Japan ; Department of Human Pathology, Juntendo University School of Medicine Japan.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We present a case of desmoplastic fibroma (DF) arising from the right scapula that was incidentally identified by fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) imaging performed to evaluate the presence of metastasis due to a history of surgical treatment for endometrioid adenocarcinoma. A 65-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital for consultation about a bone lesion in the right scapula although she was asymptomatic. FDG-PET revealed moderate focal (18)F-FDG uptake in the right scapula with a maximal standardized uptake value of 3.2. The lower angle of the scapula was unclear on plain radiology. Needle biopsy was performed to make a differential diagnosis between primary bone and metastatic

tumor. Pathologically, the tumor was composed of a relatively sparse proliferation of spindle-shaped fibroblastic/myofibroblastic cells in a dense collagenous background. Therefore, the diagnosis was a primary fibrous bone tumor. Wide excision was performed, because of the possibility of malignant tumors such as low-grade fibrosarcoma in light of the FDG-PET uptake. Pathologically, the resected tumor was composed of a proliferation of less atypical spindle cells in the collagenous stroma with focally myxoid change; no mitotic figures were observed. Immunohistochemically, beta-catenin nuclear/cytoplasmic staining was not observed, and no beta-catenin genetic mutations were detected. Therefore, the tumor was diagnosed as DF. DF is a tumor that exhibits FDG-PET uptake. There were no signs of recurrence 6 months after surgery.

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[52]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Fatal malignant metastastic epithelioid angiomyolipoma presenting in a young woman: case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Rare Tumors. 2013 Sep 26;5(3):e46. doi: 10.4081/rt.2013.e46.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4081/rt.2013.e46

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Wyluda E; Baquero G; Lamparella N; Abendroth C; Drabick J

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Internal Medicine, Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center , Hershey, PA, USA.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Epithelioid angiomyolipomas (EAMLs) are rare mesenchymal tumors whose malignant variant is extremely uncommon and highly aggressive. Treatment strategies include chemo radiation, transcatheter arterial embolization and surgical resection, which has remained the mainstay treatment. Targeted therapies including mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitors such as Temsirolimus may offer some hope for progressive malignant EAMLs that are not amenable to other treatment modalities. We report a fatal case in a young female who presented with rapidly progressive metastatic EAML that did not respond to mTOR therapy. The literature has shown reduction in tumor burden with the use of mTOR inhibitors, but unfortunately due to the rarity of malignant EAML, a meaningful approach to treatment remains challenging.

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[53]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intravenous leiomyoma with extension to the heart: a case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Case Rep Obstet Gynecol. 2013;2013:602407. doi: 10.1155/2013/602407. Epub 2013 Sep 29.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/602407

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Demirkiran F; Sal V; Kaya U; Alhan C; Tokgozoglu N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Division of Gynecologic Oncology, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul University, 34303 Istanbul, Turkey ; Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Acibadem Kadikoy Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Introduction. Intravenous leiomyomatosis with cardiac extension is an extremely rare uterine tumor. We report here a case of intravenous leiomyoma extending to the right atrium, diagnosed in a patient having leiomyoma.

Case Presentation. A 39-year-old woman with no symptoms and a past medical history of two myomectomy operations (7 and 3 years previously) was admitted to our clinic for routine control. We detected a uterine fibroid of 8 centimeters and 4 small solid masses of 1-2 centimeters near the uterus and ovaries at vaginal ultrasonography. Computed tomography (CT) was performed to investigate the abdominal cavity. It revealed a mass originating from the left common iliac vein, which invaded the inferior vena cava (IVC) and extended to the right atrium in addition to the uterine fibroids and pelvic masses. The operation was performed with a combined team of gynecologists and cardiac surgeons and a one-stage operation was accomplished. The postoperative course was uneventful. Conclusion. Abdominal CT is a useful imaging technique for the diagnosis of unusual pathology in a patient with uterine fibroid having suspicious pelvic masses. Also, when a right atrial mass is identified in a female with a prior history of hysterectomy because of leiomyoma or in whom there is a uterine myoma, then intravenous leiomyomatosis should be considered.

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[54]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Laparoscopic left pancreatectomy for pancreatic sarcomatoid carcinoma: A case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Aug;6(2):568-570. Epub 2013 Jun 18.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1411

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Yao J; Qian JJ; Zhu CR; Bai DS; Miao Y

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Departments of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225001, P.R. China ;

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the pancreas is extremely rare. The current report presents a case of carcinosarcoma of the pancreas in a 48-year-old male. Pre-operative computed tomography scans revealed a large complex cystic and solid mass in the tail of the pancreas; the patient underwent a laparoscopic spleen-preserving left pancreatectomy. The tumor was shown to be made of cystic and solid components, with a grossly grey/ white appearance. A histological evaluation of the tumor revealed two elements separated from each other, one component was a pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma and the other component exhibited a sarcomatous growth pattern, composed of spindle cells and multinucleated giant cells. Immunohistochemically, the epithelial area was positive for cytokeratin (CK) and negative for vimentin, while the sarcomatoid area was negative for CK and positive for vimentin. These observations confirmed a diagnosis of pancreatic carcinosarcoma. Although the patient was treated by gemcitabine following surgery, the outcome was extremely poor and the patient succumbed to sarcomatoid carcinoma three months after the treatment.

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[55]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Appendiceal GIST: report of an exceptional case and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Pan Afr Med J. 2013 Jul 3;15:85. doi: 10.11604/pamj.2013.15.85.2430.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 11604/pamj.2013.15.85.2430

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Bouassida M; Chtourou MF; Chalbi E; Chebbi F; Hamzaoui L; Sassi S; Charfi L; Mighri MM; Touinsi H; Sassi A

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of surgery, Mohamed Tahar Maamouri Hospital, Nabeul, Tunisia.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Gastro-intestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) of the appendix are a rare entity. To date, only eight cases has been described in the literature, most of which have been of the benign type. We report a new case of an appendiceal GIST in a 75-year-old man. The tumor was discovered when the patient presented with acute appendiceacal peritonitis. Preoperative diagnosis of appendiceal GIST was rarely done as tumors were usually associated with appendicitis-like symptoms.

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[56]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Pseudo-angiomatous stromal hyperplasia of the breast detecting in mammography: Case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Breast Dis. 2013 Nov 19.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3233/BD-130360

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Deniz S; Vardar E; Ozturk R; Zihni I; Yagci A; Tasli F

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Pathology Department, SB Izmir Teaching Training Hospital, Izmir, Turkey.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia (PASH) of the breast is a benign lesion that can present as a palpable nodule or as an incidental finding in breast biopsies. The development of PASH is subject to hormonal influence and is most commonly seen in premenopausal woman. Imaging findings are indistinguishable from those of the more common type of fibroadenoma, and they are categorized as BIRADS type 3 lesions (probably benign lesions). Their benign condition and behavior compared with other similar cases, allows the recommendation that surgical excision be avoided, and the patients monitored with periodic follow-up. Here we report a case of PASH presenting in a 41-years-old woman who had breast mass which was sent for intra-operative frozen-section procedure by surgery to our pathology laboratory.

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[57]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Intrathoracic giant pleural lipoma: case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Cardiothorac Surg. 2013 Oct 11;8(1):196. doi: 10.1186/1749-8090-8-196.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1186/1749-8090-8-196

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen M; Yang J; Zhu L; Zhao H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Thoracic Surgery, Shanghai Chest Hospital affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China. h_zhao28@163.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - This report describes a giant pleural lipoma that arose from the pleura of the 7th anterior intercostal space and occupied approximately 75% of the right pleural cavity in a 49-year-old woman. The tumor was completely excised by right thoracotomy. The complete histopathological investigation showed pleural lipoma, and we made a review of literature.

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[58]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Monostostic fibrous dysplasia with nonspecific cystic degeneration: A case report and review of literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 May;17(2):274-80. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.119765.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0973-029X.119765

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Nadaf A; Radhika M; Paremala K; Srinath N

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology, Government Dental College, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Fibrous dysplasia (FD) has been regarded as a developmental skeletal disorder characterized by replacement of normal bone with benign cellular fibrous connective tissue. It has now become evident that FD is a genetic disease caused by somatic activating mutation of the Gsalpha subunit of G protein-coupled receptor. Here we report a case of bilateral monostotic FD in a middle-aged female showing a classic histological picture, but radiologically presenting as a mixed radiolucent radiopaque lesion showing nonspecific cystic degeneration.

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[59]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Chondrosarcoma of the maxilla: A case report and review of literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2013 May;17(2):269-73. doi: 10.4103/0973-029X.119759.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4103/0973-029X.119759

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Mahajan AM; Ganvir S; Hazarey V; Mahajan MC

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Mandir's Karmaveer Bhausaheb Hiray Dental College & Hospitall, Nasik, Maharashtra, India.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - We report a case of recurrent chondrosarcoma of the maxilla in a 29 yr old male patient. The lesion presented as a small diffuse swelling on the left maxillary anterior region which had progressed over a period of one year. On aspiration, a chondromyxoid matrix was noted with cells arranged singly or in groups. Bi and tri-nucleation was noted with a moderate degree of nuclear pleomorphism. A diagnosis of well differentiated chondrosarcoma was made which was confirmed on histopathology. The clinicopathological findings of this case and a review of chondrosarcoma is presented and discussed.

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[60]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Osteochondromas around the ankle: Report of a case and literature review.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Int J Surg Case Rep. 2013;4(11):1025-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ijscr.2013.08.015. Epub 2013 Sep 8.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.ijscr.2013.08.015

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Herrera-Perez M; Aciego De Mendoza M; De Bergua-Domingo JM; Pais-Brito JL

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orthopaedic Department, Hospital Universitario de Canarias, La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands, España; University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands, España. Electronic address: herrera42@gmail.com.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - INTRODUCTION: An osteochondroma or exostosis is a benign bone tumour consisting of a bony outgrowth covered by a cartilage cap that occurs commonly in the metaphysis of long bones, mainly the distal femur, proximal tibia and proximal humerus. PRESENTATION OF CASE: We describe an unusual case of a distal tibia osteochondroma affecting the lateral malleolus of a young girl. DISCUSSION: Most osteochondromas are asymptomatic and seen incidentally during radiographic examination. Osteochondromas are rarely localized in the foot and ankle. CONCLUSION: Although most of the osteochondromas in children should be treated conservatively until skeletal maturity, those affecting the distal tibia or fibula should be treated with surgical excision in order to prevent ankle deformity, syndesmotic lesions or even fracture due to the expanding nature of this benign tumour.

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[61]

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

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Med Insights Oncol. 2013 Oct 7;7:257-62. doi: 10.4137/CMO.S12243.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4137/CMO.S12243

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Lopes H; Pereira CA; Zucca LE; Serrano SV; Silva SR; Camparoto ML; Carcano FM

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Medical Oncology, Barretos Cancer Hospital, Barretos, SP, Brazil.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Primary synovial sarcoma (SS) of the kidney is a rare neoplasm and its presenting features are similar to other common renal tumors, making early diagnosis difficult. To date, few cases have been reported in the literature. Primary renal SSs can exist in either a monophasic or a biphasic pattern, the former being more common and tending to have a better prognosis than the biphasic variant. Herein we describe a case of primary renal SS that was diagnosed based on histopathology and immunohistochemistry after radical nephrectomy. Fusion gene product analysis was also done by FISH and RT-PCR. Patient follow-up and literature review are presented, focused on systemic therapy. We highlight that these tumors should be correctly diagnosed as clinical results and specific treatment are distinct from primary epithelial renal cell carcinoma. Adjuvant chemotherapy should be tailored for each patient in the management of disease, although its role still remains unclear.

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[62]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Lipomatous hemangiopericytoma (adipocytic variant of solitary fibrous tumor) of the parotid gland: A case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Nov;6(5):1380-1382. Epub 2013 Aug 21.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1538

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Chen D; Xuan J; Sun M; Guan H

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Pathology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University, Dalian, Liaoning 116001, P.R. China.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The current study presents the first case of a lipomatous hemangiopericytoma (LHPC) developing in the parotid gland in a 33-year-old male. The patient presented with a 4-year history of a progressively growing painless and fixed mass in the left paratid gland region. The patient underwent radical parotidectomy and was followed-up for 12 months without any evidence of metastasis or recurrence. LHPC, a controversial rare HPC variant, is histologically characterized by a varying admixture of hemangiopericytomatous vasculature and the presence of mature adipocytes. To date, 51 cases of LHPC have been documented in the literature. Although the boundary between HPC and solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) has become increasingly blurred, neither of these variant growth patterns has previously been recognized in the parotid gland.

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[63]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Incidental gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) in the excluded stomach after Roux- en-Y gastric bypass: a case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Surg Obes Relat Dis. 2013 Jul 18. pii: S1550-7289(13)00233-5. doi: 10.1016/j.soard.2013.07.006.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.soard.2013.07.006

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Abellan I; Ruiz de Angulo D; Parrilla P

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Surgery Department, Hospital Clinico Universitario Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia, España. Electronic address: israelabellanmorcillo@gmail.com.

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[64]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - Asymptomatic metastatic osteosarcoma to the right ventricle: Case report and review of the literature.

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

REVISTA / JOURNAL: - J Saudi Heart Assoc. 2013 Jan;25(1):39-42. doi: 10.1016/j.jsha.2012.05.003. Epub 2012 Jun 2.

●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.jsha.2012.05.003

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Elasfar A; Khalifa A; Alghamdi A; Khalid R; Ibrahim M; Kashour T

INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Prince Salman Heart Center, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Metastatic cardiac tumors are far more common than primary tumors, and benign primary cardiac tumors are common than malignant tumors. We report a 22-year-old Saudi woman with right femur osteosarcoma who was found to have a large right ventricular mass by transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography. Diagnosis was highly suggestive by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography (FDG PET/CT) scan. We performed a review of the literature for metastatic osteosarcoma of the right ventricle.

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[65]

TÍTULO / TITLE: - An extragastrointestinal stromal tumor originating from the seminal vesicles: A case report and review of the literature.

RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Oncol Lett. 2013 Oct;6(4):947-949. Epub 2013 Jul 26.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 3892/ol.2013.1496
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Hou Y; Wang Y; Xu R; Li D; Zhao X
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Urology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan 410011, P.R. China.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - The present study reports a case of an extragastrointestinal stromal tumor (EGIST) originating from the seminal vesicles. A 74-year-old male patient with a tumor in the seminal vesicles underwent a radical spermatocystectomy due to an increased defecation frequency and a huge mass in the seminal vesicles. Ultrasonography and computed tomography (CT) initially diagnosed the mass as a tumor originating from the prostate. However, the mass was ultimately confirmed as an EGIST from the seminal vesicles following a laparotomy. According to the size, mitotic activity, cellularity, necrotic situation and immunohistochemical data, the tumor belonged to a low-risk group. No recurrence or metastasis has been identified during six years of follow-up observations. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to report this particular pathological type of EGIST.

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[66]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Uterine Fibroids: Pathogenesis and Interactions with Endometrium and Endomyometrial Junction.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Obstet Gynecol Int. 2013;2013:173184. Epub 2013 Sep 12.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1155/2013/173184
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Ciavattini A; Di Giuseppe J; Stortoni P; Montik N; Giannubilo SR; Litta P; Islam MS; Tranquilli AL; Reis FM; Ciarmela P
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Woman's Health Sciences Department, Faculty of Medicine, Polytechnic University of Marche, Via Corridoni 11, 60123 Ancona, Italy.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Uterine leiomyomas (fibroids or myomas) are benign tumors of uterus and clinically apparent in a large part of reproductive aged women. Clinically, they present with a variety of symptoms: excessive menstrual bleeding, dysmenorrhoea and intermenstrual bleeding, chronic pelvic pain, and pressure symptoms such as a sensation of bloatedness, increased urinary frequency, and bowel disturbance. In addition, they may compromise reproductive functions, possibly contributing to subfertility, early pregnancy loss, and later pregnancy complications. Despite the prevalence of this condition, myoma research is underfunded compared to other nonmalignant diseases. To date, several pathogenetic factors such as genetics, microRNA, steroids, growth factors, cytokines, chemokines, and extracellular matrix components have been implicated in the development and growth of leiomyoma. This paper summarizes the available literature regarding the ultimate relative knowledge on pathogenesis of uterine fibroids and their interactions with endometrium and subendometrial myometrium.

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[67]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Spinal Osteosarcoma.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Clin Med Insights Oncol. 2013 Aug 18;7:199-208.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 4137/CMO.S10099

AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Katonis P; Datsis G; Karantanas A; Kampouroglou A; Lianoudakis S; Licoudis S; Papoutsopoulou E; Alpantaki K
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Department of Orthopaedics, University Hospital, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Although osteosarcoma represents the second most common primary bone tumor, spinal involvement is rare, accounting for 3%-5% of all osteosarcomas. The most frequent symptom of osteosarcoma is pain, which appears in almost all patients, whereas more than 70% exhibit neurologic deficit. At a molecular level, it is a tumor of great genetic complexity and several genetic disorders have been associated with its appearance. Early diagnosis and careful surgical staging are the most important factors in accomplishing sufficient management. Even though overall prognosis remains poor, en-block tumor removal combined with adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy is currently the treatment of choice. This paper outlines histopathological classification, epidemiology, diagnostic procedures, and current concepts of management of spinal osteosarcoma.

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[68]
TÍTULO / TITLE: - Orbital rhabdomyosarcomas: A review.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Enlace al Resumen / Link to its Summary
REVISTA / JOURNAL: - Saudi J Ophthalmol. 2013 Jul;27(3):167-75. doi: 10.1016/j.sjopt.2013.06.004.
●● Enlace al texto completo (gratuito o de pago) 1016/j.sjopt.2013.06.004
AUTORES / AUTHORS: - Jurdy L; Merks JH; Pieters BR; Mourits MP; Kloos RJ; Strackee SD; Saeed P
INSTITUCIÓN / INSTITUTION: - Orbital Centre, Department of Ophthalmology, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
RESUMEN / SUMMARY: - Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a highly malignant tumor and is one of the few life-threatening diseases that present first to the ophthalmologist. It is the most common soft-tissue sarcoma of the head and neck in childhood with 10% of all cases occurring in the orbit. RMS has been reported from birth to the seventh decade, with the majority of cases presenting in early childhood. Survival has changed drastically over the years, from 30% in the 1960's to 90% presently, with the advent of new diagnostic and therapeutic modalities. The purpose of this review is to provide a general overview of primary orbital RMS derived from a literature search of material published over the last 10 years, as well as to present two representative cases of patients that have been managed at our institute.
