Fibrosarcomas

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The four patients in this group had initial symptoms between the ages of 15 and 37, and none of them survived more than 2 years. One of the tumors was localized to the ischium close to the acetabulum, one to the pubis, one to the lateral part of the sacrum, and one to the wing of the ilium. The two tumors of the pubis and ischium, respectively, caused expansion from within and thus

Fig. 25. Fibrosarcoma (endosteal) in a 15-year-old boy with inguinal pain. Survival time 1½ years. Distinctly outlined area of destruction in the ischium near the acetabulum. Marked expansion of the bone.
had the character of endosteal fibrosarcomas (Fig. 25). In the other two cases there was no definite roentgenographic evidence of a periosteal or endosteal origin, although the widespread osteolytic areas pointed to the latter. All tumors gave rise to destruction without any bone formation in or contiguous to the osteolytic zone. One of them involved both the sacrum and the ilium. The tumor at the acetabulum was distinctly outlined, with signs of a slight sclerotic border, and at the initial roentgen examination showed no evidence of malignancy (Fig. 25). The other three tumors were not so sharply defined.

POORLY DIFFERENTIATED SARCOMAS

This group consisted of three tumors with onsets between the ages of 14 and 24, and the longest survival time was 20 months. Due to insufficient amounts of biopsy material no detailed classification was possible. All three tumors were localized to the region of a sacroiliac joint and caused destruction in both the sacrum and ilium. There was no new bone formation, and in each case the tumor borders were very indistinct. The roentgenologic picture, accordingly, was non-characteristic (Fig. 26) and indistinguishable from that in, e.g., metastases.