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OUTCOME OF PRIMARY LEIOMYOSARCOMA OF BONE: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Background & Objectives: Primary leiomyosarcoma of bone is a rare and a diagnostically challenging tumor entity. To our knowledge, around 90 cases have been described with the largest by Antonescu etal. in 1997. We have reviewed our experience in treating patients with primary leiomyosarcoma of bone between 2010 and 2017, trying to identify prognostic indicators and outcomes.

Materials & Methods: We retrospectively reviewed cases of six patients from our database, who were diagnosed as primary leiomyosarcoma of bone from 2010 to 2017.

Results: Over a 7-year period, we identified six cases that fulfilled the diagnostic criteria in five men and one female, with age ranging from 19 to 66 years (mean-37.66 years). No case had any metastasis at presentation and neither of them had any lymph nodal involvement. All cases underwent limb salvage surgery (five megaprosthesis, one intercalary resection and fibular grafting). On final histological evaluation, three cases were grade 3 and three more were grade 2 as per FNLCC grading system. Three patients were given adjuvant chemotherapy and two were given adjuvant radiotherapy. On follow up, none of the patient had local recurrence but one had local infection which was managed conservatively with antibiotics and debridement. Two patients developed distant metastasis both were of grade 3 histology. Mean event free survival was 21.16 months and mean overall survival was 26.83 months.

Conclusion: Primary leiomyosarcomas of bone are aggressive tumours which should be treated just like osteosarcoma but, according to our experience. Primary leiomyosarcomas has a slightly better prognosis than patients with osteosarcoma. Surgical resection remains the mainstay of management of LMS of bone. The role of adjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy requires further evaluation.

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