

- Abstract -

### Osteosarcoma in Patients Older than 40 Years

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Osteosarcoma in patients older than 40 years are rare, however they have different clinical, radiological and pathological features from those of younger patients. Sometimes accurate histologic diagnosis is not easy, which is important in determining the correct surgical treatment and appropriate chemotherapy. Since January 1995, 11 patients with osteosarcoma occurring in patients older than 40 years have been diagnosed, treated and followed up for more than 6 months. In contrast to osteosarcoma in children and adolescents, only 4 cases(36.4%) were conventional types, while the others included 2 malignant fibrous histiocytoma-like types, 2 small cell types, 2 periosteal osteosarcomas and 1 giant cell-rich type. Seven cases showed purely osteolytic or predominantly osteolytic bony lesions and 8 were in Enneking stage IIB. Performed surgical treatments included 2 amputations, 6 wide resections and reconstructions, and one curettage and autogenous bone graft. In the remaining 2 cases, definitive surgical treatments included not carried out because of old age, multifocal involvement or poor medical tolerance. Neoadjuvant and adjuvant chemotherapies were performed in 9 of 11 patients. At last follow-up, there were 6 continuously disease-free survivals, 3 alive with diseases and 2 died of diseases. The overall cumulative 4-year survival rate calculated using Kaplan-Meier's product-limit method was 59.3%. For improved oncologic outcomes and survivals, early and accurate diagnosis, surgical treatment with adequate margin and neoadjuvant and adjuvant chemotherapy will be necessary.

**Key Words** : Osteosarcoma, Older than 40 years, Clinicopathologic features, Oncologic outcome

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가 가 .

10 20 3 , 2 ,

75%가 2 가 5 (45.5%)

가 <sup>5)</sup> 40 ,

가 가 1 .

1 ( 1) 13

, .

, <sup>3-5, 8)</sup>

40 11

, 가 40 4 (36.4%) (malignant fibrous histiocytoma-like osteosarcoma),

(small cell osteosarcoma)

(periosteal osteosarcoma) 2

, 1 (ginat cell-rich osteosarcoma) . Enneking <sup>6)</sup> A

가 1 , A가 1 , B가 8 1

1995 1 1999 2 가

1 (

6 40 2, Fig. 1A-C) 1

11 , , ( 3, Fig. 2A-C)

1 ( 4)

1 ( 5)

(Table 1).

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1 ( 6)

가 가

11 40 1 ( 7)

가 6 , 가 5 , - 12

40 70 51.8 40 가 6 1 ( 1)

가 . 10 (90.9%) ,

, 5 (45.5%) 1 ( 8, Fig.

, 12 1 3A-E)

2 36 10.8

9 (81.8%)가 6 . 1 ( 9) 4

**Table 1.** Data about patients

Case No	Age/Sex	Location	RFX.	Pathology	Stage	Operation	CTx.	Meta./Recur.	F/U	Result
1	49/F	T <sub>12</sub>	L	MFH-like	B	Biopsy only	+	+/-	11 mo	DOD
2	49/M	pF	L	Small cell	B	Arthroplasty, allograft & prosthesis	+	-/-	6 mo	CDF
3	64/M	pT	PB	Osteoblastic	B	Arthroplasty, tumor prosthesis	+	-/-	15 mo	CDF
4	62/F	dF	PB	Mixed	B	Arthrodesis, allograft	+	-/+	21 mo	AWD
5	40/M	pT	PL	Fibroblastic	B	Arthrodesis, cryotreated bone	+	-/-	15 mo	CDF
6	42/F	sF	M	Periosteal	B	Osteosynthesis, autoclaved bone & VFG	-	-/-	15 mo	CDF
7	40/M	Mandible	PL	Fibroblastic	B	Resection & reconstruction, free flap	+	+/+	41 mo	DOD
8	70/F	dF	PL	MFH-like	B	Biopsy only	-	-/	6 mo	AWD
9	47/F	dF	L	GC-rich	A	Curettage & bone graft	+	-/+	48 mo	AWD
10	58/M	pH	L	Small cell	B	Forequarter amputation	+	-/-	44 mo	CDF
11	50/M	pF	M	Periosteal	B	Hemipelvectomy	+	-/-	18 mo	CDF

RFX. : radiologic finding,  
 F/U : follow-up,  
 pT : proximal tibia,  
 pH : proximal humerus,  
 PL : predominantly osteolytic,  
 MFH-like : malignant fibrous histiocytoma-like,  
 VFG : vascularized fibular graft,  
 CDF : continuously disease free,

CTx. : chemotherapy,  
 T<sub>12</sub> : 12th thoracic vertebra,  
 dF : distal femur,  
 L : osteolytic,

Meta./Recur. : metastasis/recurrence,  
 pF : proximal femur,  
 sF : femoral shaft,  
 PB : predominantly osteoblastic,  
 M : mixed(osteoblastic and osteolytic),  
 GC-rich : giant cell-rich,  
 DOD : died of disease,  
 AWD : alive with disease.

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1 (

6)

1 (

8)

9

(Fig. 4A-D).

1 ( 10)

6

48

21.8

3

2

(forequarter

amputation)

6

3

가 2

,

Kaplan-Meier

<sup>10)</sup>

1 ( 11)

4

59.3%

(Fig. 5).

(hemipelvectomy)



**Fig. 1-A.** The initial radiograph of right proximal femur in a 49 year-old man (case 2) reveals a purely osteoblastic lesion with cortical thinning.  
**B.** Microscopically, there are sheets of round to ovoid cells with abundant, lacy tumor osteoid formation between malignant tumor cells, which are consistent with small cell type osteosarcoma (H & E, × 100).  
**C.** After wide resection, reconstruction with allograft-prosthesis composite graft was performed.

, 6

2 (Fig. 1A-1C)

3 (Fig. 2A-2C)

49

3

64

가 6

, X- (Fig. 1A),

, X- 가

(Fig. (Fig. 2A).

(Fig. 2B),

1B).

(allograft-prosthesis composite graft)

(Fig. 2C)

15



**Fig. 2-A.** The radiograph of a 64 year-old man (case 3) reveals predominantly osteoblastic and focally osteolytic, ill-defined bony lesion at the metaphyseal area of the left proximal tibia.

**B.** Microscopically, pleomorphic osteoblasts with prominent osteoid production consistent with conventional osteoblastic osteosarcoma is observed (H & E, × 200).

**C.** After neoadjuvant chemotherapy, a limb sparing surgery using tumor prosthesis was performed .

(Fig. 3A), MRI  
(Fig. 3B)

8 (Fig. 3A-3E)

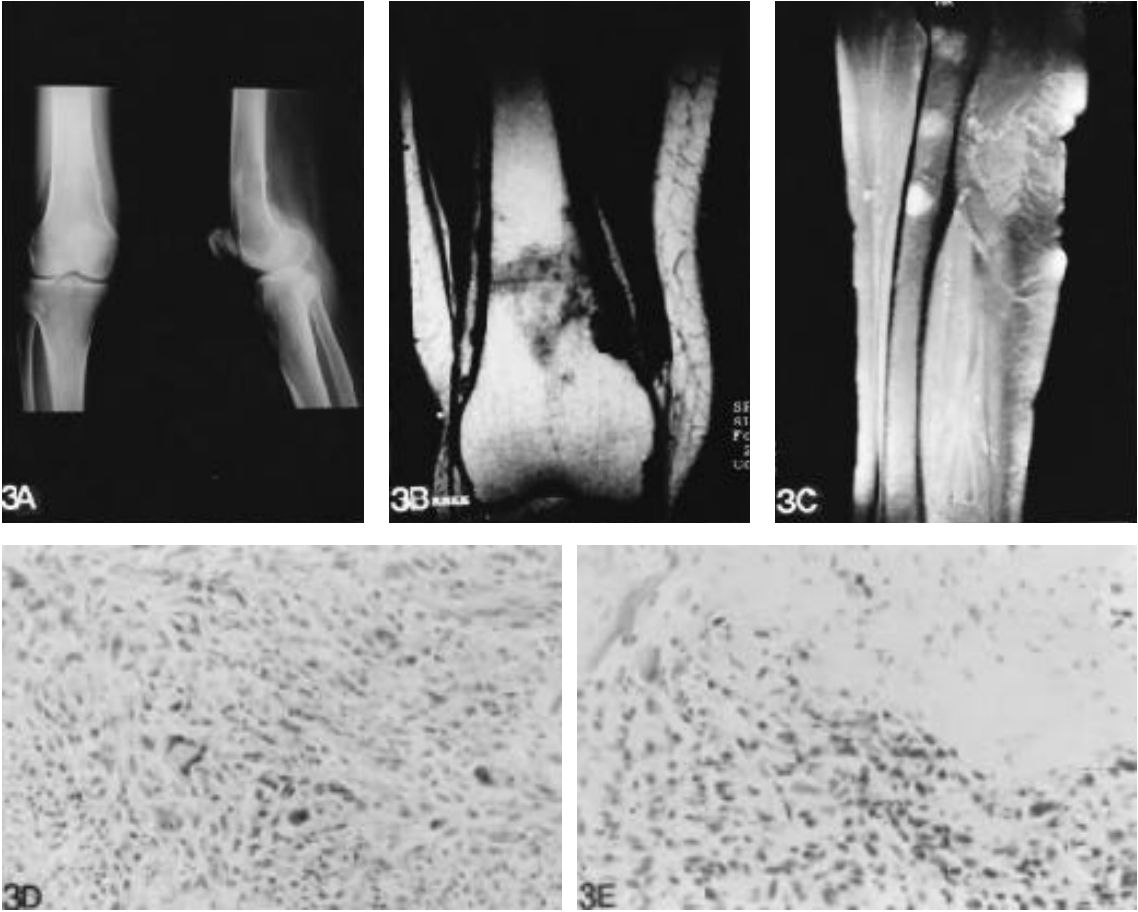
70

, X-

4

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skip lesion  
(Fig. 3C).



**Fig. 3-A.** A radiograph of the right distal femur in a 70 year-old woman (case 8). The lesion is predominantly osteolytic.  
**B.** T1-weighted MR image reveals bony lesion involving metaphyseal area with cortical destruction and extraosseous extension.  
**C.** Gd-enhanced sagittal MR image of the right femur demonstrates multifocal small bony lesions in proximal metaphysiodiaphyseal area.  
**D.** The lesion is composed of MFH-like area of prominent storiform pattern of spindle cells and histiocyte-like area of round or oval cells (H & E, × 200).  
**E.** An lobular area of massive tumor osteoid formation is seen adjacent to the MFH-like area (H & E, × 200).

(Fig. 3D)

(Fig. 3E)

(Fig. 4B).

(Fig. 4C)

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(Fig. 4D)

9 (Fig. 4A-4D)

47

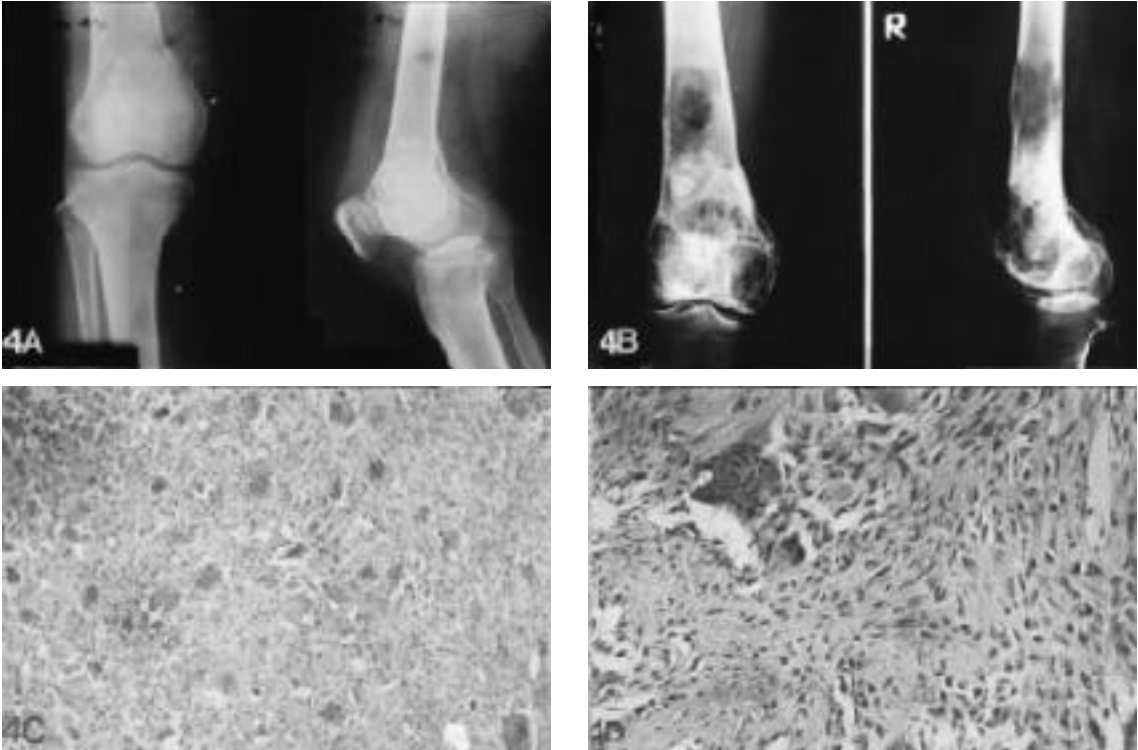
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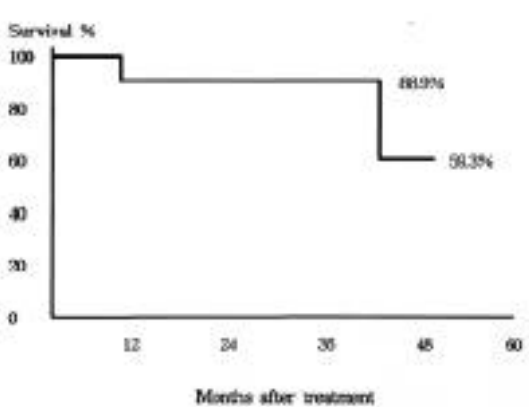
(Fig. 4A), 3

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**Fig. 4-A.** The radiographs of distal femur in a 47 year-old woman (case 9) which were checked 3 months after curettage and bone graft for giant cell tumor reveal grafted chip bones in the epiphysiometaphyseal area of the right distal femur.  
**B.** Three years later, pain on right distal thigh and knee was developed. The follow-up films demonstrated expansile radiolucent bony lesions in medial condyle and metaphyseal area of distal femur.  
**C, D.** Microscopic examination shows many multinucleated giant cells and slightly anaplastic stromal cells with tumor osteoid formation. The nuclei of stromal cells are spindle shaped. Those findings are consistent with giant cell-rich osteosarcoma (H & E, × 100, × 200).



**Fig. 5.** Four-year survival rate according to the Kaplan-Meier's product-limit method (n=11)

10%가 40<sup>4)</sup>,  
 가 가 40  
 가 2), 가 40  
 가  
 Brooks<sup>4)</sup> 160 18  
 (11.3%가 40 60 가  
 , 3 (16.7%)

(p53 protein overexpression) 66.7% 50%

5 (27.8%)

Ki-

67 (Ki-labelling index)가

Huvos<sup>8)</sup> 60  
56%가 Paget

가  
11 4 (36.4%)

2 가 1

70 2

13 (18.6%)가 40 1 2 Dahlin Unn<sup>9)</sup>

10 24 (34.3%) 가 40 962 78.3%

40 6 , 60 가 4

5 (45.5%)가

40 60~70% 2 4 (36.4%)가

가  
1 ( 9) . 가 11 2

10

가 가 9 (81.8%)

, 40 ,

가 가

가 가 2

, 가 6 ,

가 1

가 2 ,

1 ( 10)

가 가 9

가 ,

12 1

( 1)

2 1 ( 8)

Huvos<sup>8)</sup> 117 60

38.5%

가 25%

, Naka <sup>11)</sup>

p53 9 3 (33.3%) 1



1 (18.1%)  
 2 (18.1%)  
 1 (9.1%)  
 6 (54.5%)  
 Kaplan-Meier  
 59.3% Glasser Lane<sup>7)</sup> 5 77%  
 43.1 ~ 58.9% , Ballance<sup>3)</sup>

40

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40

11

54.5%가

, 4

59.3%

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