

- Abstract -

Preoperative Chemotherapy-Induced Apoptosis in Osteosarcoma

**Ki Soo Kim, M.D., Yong Soo Choi, M.D., Kyung Sung Yeom, M.D.,
Kyung Sun Shon, M.D., Jae Hyuk Lee, M.D.***

*Department of Orthopedic surgery, Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju, Korea
Department of Pathology, Chonnam National University, Kwangju, Korea**

The purpose of this study was to verify the importance of apoptosis in genesis of osteosarcoma and whether apoptosis may play an important role as a predictive factor for the response to chemotherapy. Of the patients who were diagnosed osteosarcoma between January 1995 and June 1999, ten patients were selected. All specimens were obtained before and after preoperative chemotherapy and examined for the occurrence of apoptosis. Apoptosis was investigated by in situ end-labeling technique on paraffin-embedded sections and apoptotic indices were calculated before and after chemotherapy. The ages of ten patients ranged from 15 to 59 with equal sex ratio. All patients completed the planned pre-operative chemotherapy. Apoptosis occurs in osteosarcoma and apoptotic indices are increased after chemotherapy. Mean apoptotic index (AI) before and after chemotherapy were 17.2 (range 6-28.9) and 26.3 (9.6-46.2), respectively. Apoptotic cells were usually present around the necrotic area. The AI was increased as the progression of stage and in responder group more than in non-responder. Apoptosis is induced by pre-operative chemotherapy and the response is variable. Changes in AI levels before and after chemotherapy may possibly predict an individual patient's overall response.

Key Words : Osteosarcoma, Chemotherapy, Apoptosis index

264

Tel : 062) 650-5062, Fax : 062) 650-5066, E-mail : Inok116@unitel.co.kr

1999 18

1.

1995 1 1999 6

6

가

10

80%

2

5

20%

^{7,15)}

1970

methotrexate, adriamycin

Enneking³⁾

5

55 ~ 75%

가

^{4,9,13)}

1973

Rosen ²⁰⁾

가

(limb salvage surgery)

가 가

15

59 (: 24.8)

10

8

25

3

2

가 2

6

3

1

(in vivo chemotherapy)⁷⁾

(apoptosis)

2.

1)

(Fig.1-A)

^{25,26)}

(Fig.2-A),

가

(Fig.1-B),

(Fig.2-B)

가

^{1,10,22)}

2)

(Apoptotic index; AI)

Enneking³⁾

IIA가 3 , IIB가 5 , III가 2

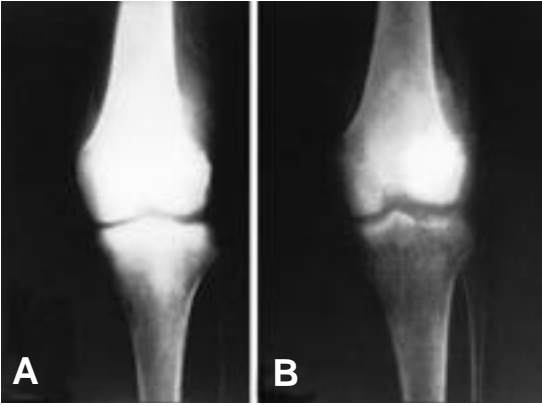


Fig. 1-A, B The simple X-ray shows irregular radio-opaque density, cortical destruction, and soft tissue extension before (A) and after (B) chemotherapy.

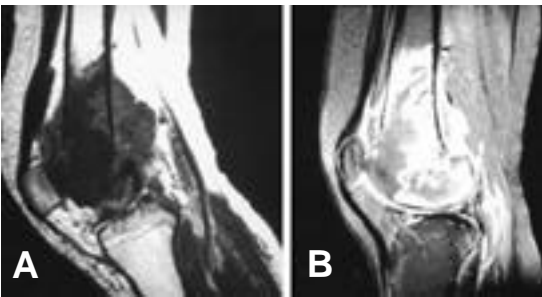


Fig. 2-A, B MRI shows decreased tumor size and peritumoral edema before (A) and after (B) chemotherapy.



Fig. 3 Gross photograph shows extensive necrosis, destruction of cortical bones, and viable tumor mass in adjacent soft tissues after chemotherapy.

3)
 Rosen T10 proto-
 col²⁰⁾ methotrexate
 (8-12g/m²) citrovorum rescue factor
 2 cisplantin(100g/m²)
 adriamycin(60g/m²)
 2

4)
 WHO
¹⁶⁾ Huvos ⁸⁾
 (Fig. 3).

가
 가가
 I 50% 가
 II 50~90%, III 90%
 가
 가
 IV
 I II (non-
 responders) , III IV
 (responders)
 5)
 in situ end-labeling
 Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase
 (TdT) nucleotide linker
 DNA 3' end-

labeling ⁵⁾
 DNA . Probe on
 5 μm
 20 μl/ml proteinase K (Sigma)
 15 DNA 2%
 5
 peroxidase . TdT
 digoxigenin-11-dUTP dATP
 (Oncor) 37 C 2 peroxi
 dase 1 digoxigenin 37 C 1
 . PBS (phosphate buffered saline)
 peroxidase 0.02%
 0.05% diaminobenzidine (DAB, Sigma)
 DNA

hematoxylin
 . TdT
 PBS
 (apoptotic index, AI)
 1,000
 6)
 Wilcoxon
 .
 Wilcoxon
 SAS

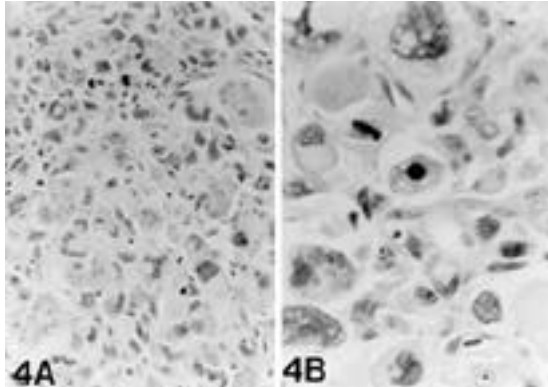


Fig. 4-A, B Apoptotic cells are characterized by pyknotic nuclei surrounded by shrunken cytoplasm and separated from surrounding cells by halo (A,B). H&E × 200 (A) × 600 (B).

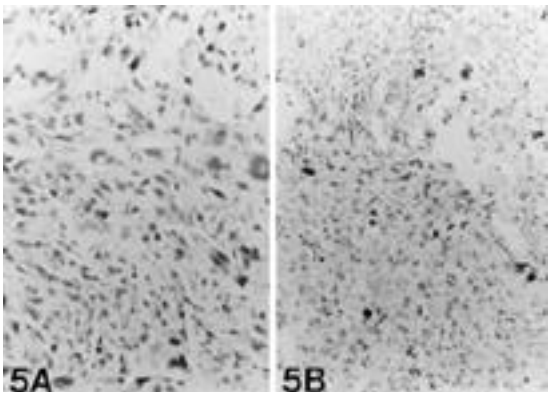


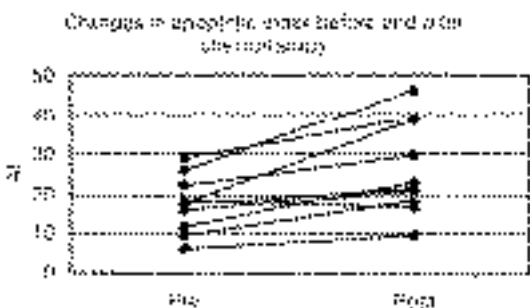
Fig. 5-A, B In situ end-labeling (ISEL) demonstrate in both apoptotic cells and scattered apoptotic bodies (A, B). A: low apoptotic index case, B: high apoptotic index case. ISEL × 250 (A) × 200 (B).

1.

2.

III 3 , IV가 1 (responder) . II가 6 , (Fig. 4-A,B).
 (non-responder) In situ end-labeling ,
 4 , 6

28.9) , (p=0.2293).
 26.3(9.6-46.2) , (4
) 19.7
 가 (p=0.003)(Fig. 5-A,B). 30.4 (6)
 가 15.6 23.9
 IIA가 14.6, IIB가 가
 17.0, III가 21.8 (p=0.8312)(Table 1, Fig.6).
 IIA가 20.1, IIB가 23.1
 III가 42.4 가
 가 (p=0.0941).
 18.3 30.3,
 11.1 14.6,
 28.9 39.0



5
 5 ~ 20%
 Rosen ²⁰⁾ T10 protocol
 methotrexate, cisplatin, adriamycin
 5 80%
¹¹⁾ 44 ~ 68% 5

Fig. 6 Changes in apoptotic index before and after chemotherapy. Pre; Preoperative Chemotherapy. Post; Postoperative chemotherapy. AI; Apoptotic index.

Table 1. Osteosarcoma cases characteristics and results

Case	Sex/age	Site of the primary tumor	Stages	Pathologic Dx*	Histologic Response	Pre-AI [†]	Post-AI [‡]
1	F/15	Femur	IIB	Chondroblastic OS	II(non-responder)	9.3	18
2	F/17	Femur	IIB	Osteoblastic OS	IV(responder)	17.2	21.6
3	F/19	Femur	III	Osteoblastic OS	III(responder)	25.9	46.2
4	M/22	Femur	IIB	Fibroblastic OS	II(non-responder)	28.9	39
5	F/59	Fibula	IIA	Chondroblastic OS	II(non-responder)	6	9.5
6	M/19	Fibula	IIB	Osteoblastic OS	II(non-responder)	11.4	23.1
7	M/24	Tibia	IIA	Osteoblastic OS	II(non-responder)	15.5	21
8	M/15	Tibia	IIB	Chondroblastic OS	III(responder)	18	16.3
9	M/30	Humerus	III	Osteoblastic OS	III(responder)	17.7	38.5
10	F/23	Calcaneus	IIA	Osteoblastic OS	II(non-responder)	22.2	29.7

*Dx, Diagnosis; [†]Pre-AI, Pre-operative apoptotic index; [‡]Post-AI, Post-operative apoptotic index

가 in (4)
19.7 30.4
situ end-labeling (6)

DNA 가 가
가

2) 12) 8 가
12 ~ 24 48 가

가 가 26.3 17.2

가 가 가

10) 8 가 p53 bcl-2
2 가

가 가 가
10, 21)

10) p53, myc
DNA 21) bax fas 가 bcl-2

in situ end-labeling 14, 18, 19)

6, 24)

가 가

Huvos 23) 가

가

(paraffin block)
labeling

in situ end-

17.2

26.3

가 (p<0.05).

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