

Epidemiology of Bone and Soft Tissue Sarcomas (STS)

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Review Course
«Musculoskeletal Oncology»
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TABLE 1-3 HISTOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION OF SOFT TISSUE TUMORS

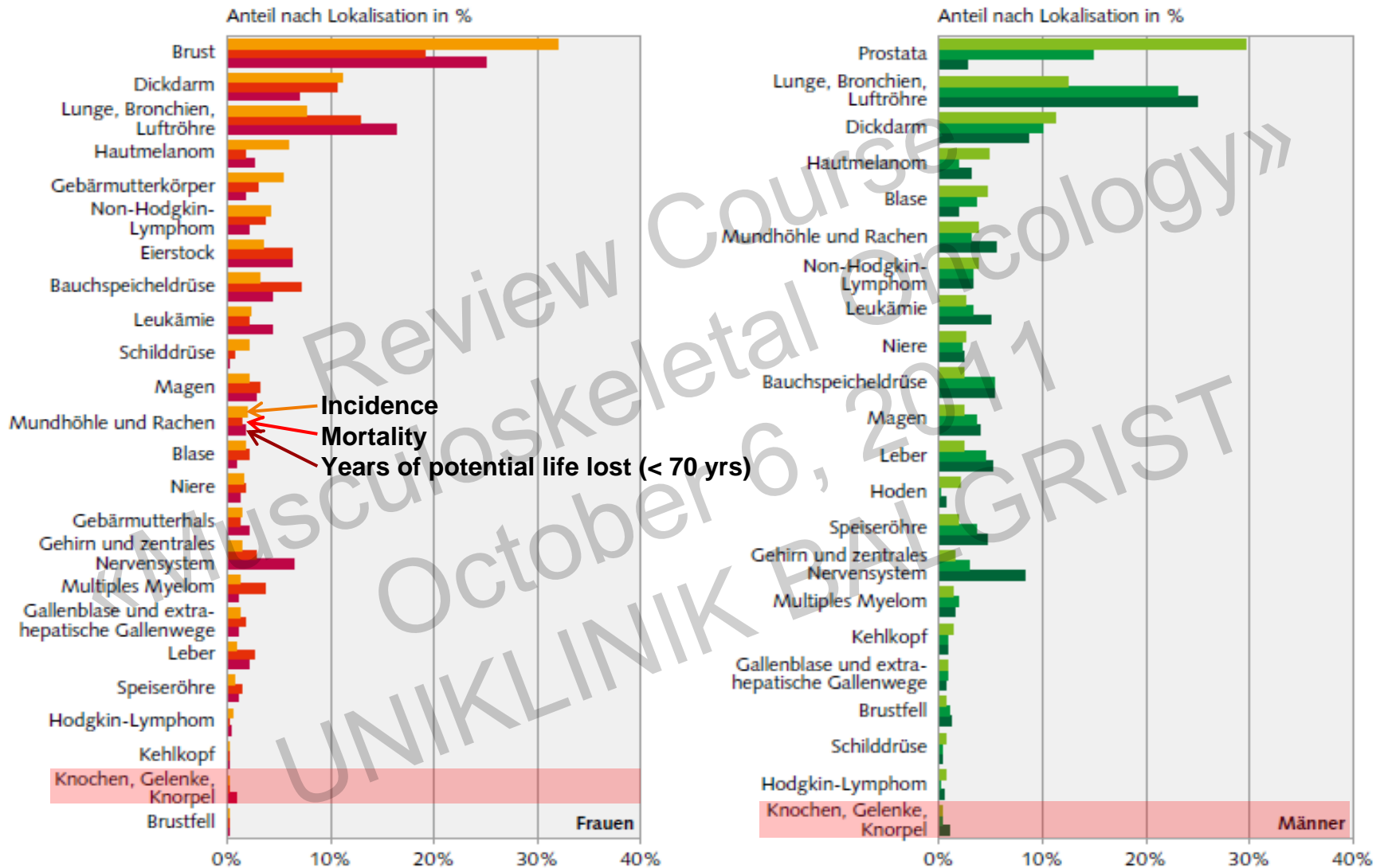
<p>Fibrous tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Nodular fasciitis (including intravascular and cranial types)</p> <p>Proliferative fasciitis and myositis</p> <p>Organ-associated pseudosarcomatous myofibroblastic proliferations</p> <p>Ischemic fasciitis (atypical decubital fibroplasia)</p> <p>Fibroma (dermal, tendon sheath, nuchal types)</p> <p>Elastofibroma</p> <p>Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma</p> <p>Giant cell angiofibroma</p> <p>Keloid</p> <p>Desmoplastic fibroblastoma (collagenous fibroma)</p> <p>Fibrous hamartoma of infancy</p> <p>Infantile digital fibromatosis</p> <p>Myofibroma and myofibromatosis</p> <p>Hyalin fibromatosis</p> <p>Gingival fibromatosis</p> <p>Fibromatosis coli</p> <p>Calcifying aponeurotic fibroma</p> <p>Calcifying fibrous pseudotumor</p> <p>Infantile-type fibromatosis</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Adult-type fibromatosis</p> <p>Superficial (including palmar, plantar, penile fibromatosis, knuckle pads)</p> <p>Deep (including extraabdominal, abdominal, intraabdominal, mesenteric, pelvic fibromatosis)</p> <p>Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (inflammatory fibrosarcoma)</p> <p>Infantile fibrosarcoma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Adult-type fibrosarcoma</p> <p>Usual type</p> <p>Myxoid type (myxofibrosarcoma, low grade myxoid malignant fibrous histiocytoma)</p> <p>Low grade fibromyxoid type with or without rosettes (low grade fibromyxoid sarcoma)</p> <p>Sclerosing epithelioid type</p> <p>Fibrohistiocytic tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Fibrous histiocytoma (cutaneous and deep)</p> <p>Cellular</p> <p>Epithelioid</p> <p>Juvenile xanthogranuloma</p> <p>Reticulohistiocytoma</p> <p>Xanthoma</p> <p>Extranodal (soft tissue) Rosai-Dorfman disease</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Atypical fibroxanthoma</p> <p>Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (including pigmented forms)</p> <p>Giant cell fibroblastoma</p> <p>Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma</p> <p>Plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor</p> <p>Soft tissue giant cell tumor of low malignant potential</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant fibrous histiocytoma</p> <p>Storiform-pleomorphic type</p> <p>Myxoid type</p> <p>Giant cell type (malignant giant cell tumor of soft parts)</p> <p>Inflammatory type</p> <p>Lipomatous tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Lipoma [solitary, multiple, cutaneous, deep (including intramuscular and perineural)]</p> <p>Angiolipoma</p> <p>Myolipoma</p>	<p>Chondroid lipoma</p> <p>Spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma</p> <p>Angiomyolipoma</p> <p>Myelolipoma</p> <p>Hibernoma</p> <p>Lipoblastoma or lipoblastomatosis</p> <p>Lipomatosis</p> <p>Diffuse lipomatosis</p> <p>Cervical symmetric lipomatosis (Madelung's disease)</p> <p>Pelvic lipomatosis</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Atypical lipoma (well differentiated liposarcoma of superficial soft tissue, atypical lipomatous tumor)</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Well differentiated liposarcoma</p> <p>Lipoma-like</p> <p>Sclerosing</p> <p>Inflammatory</p> <p>Spindle cell</p> <p>Myxoid-round cell liposarcoma</p> <p>Pleomorphic liposarcoma</p> <p>Dedifferentiated liposarcoma</p> <p>Smooth muscle tumors and related lesions</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Leiomyoma</p> <p>Angiomyoma</p> <p>Angiomyofibroblastoma</p> <p>Palisaded myofibroblastoma of lymph node</p> <p>Intravenous leiomyomatosis</p> <p>Leiomyomatosis peritonealis disseminata</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Leiomyosarcoma</p> <p>Extragastrointestinal (soft tissue) stromal tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Benign extragastrointestinal stromal tumor</p> <p>Benign extragastrointestinal autonomic tumor</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant extragastrointestinal stromal tumor</p> <p>Malignant extragastrointestinal autonomic nerve tumor</p> <p>Skeletal muscle tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Cardiac rhabdomyoma</p> <p>Adult rhabdomyoma</p> <p>Fetal rhabdomyoma</p> <p>Myxoid (classic)</p> <p>Intermediate (cellular, juvenile)</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma</p> <p>Usual type</p> <p>Botryoid type</p> <p>Spindle cell type</p> <p>Alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma</p> <p>Pleomorphic rhabdomyosarcoma</p> <p>Rhabdomyosarcoma with ganglion cells (ectomesenchymoma)</p> <p>Tumors of blood and lymph vessels</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Papillary endothelial hyperplasia</p> <p>Hemangioma</p> <p>Capillary hemangioma (including juvenile)</p> <p>Cavernous hemangioma (including sinusoidal)</p> <p>Venous hemangioma</p> <p>Epithelioid hemangioma (angiolymphoid hyperplasia)</p> <p>Pyogenic granuloma</p> <p>Acquired tufted hemangioma</p> <p>Hobnail hemangioma</p> <p>Spindle cell hemangioma</p> <p>Lymphangioma</p> <p>Lymphangiomyoma and lymphangiomyomatosis</p>
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TABLE 1-3 HISTOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION OF SOFT TISSUE TUMORS Continued

<p>Angiomatosis</p> <p>Lymphangiomatosis</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma</p> <p>Hobnail hemangioendothelioma</p> <p>Retiform type (retiform hemangioendothelioma)</p> <p>Dabska type (endovascular papillary angioendothelioma)</p> <p>Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Angiosarcoma</p> <p>Kaposi's sarcoma</p> <p>Perivascular tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Glomus tumor</p> <p>Usual type</p> <p>Glomangioma</p> <p>Glomangiomyoma</p> <p>Glomangiomatosis</p> <p>Benign hemangiopericytoma/solitary fibrous tumor</p> <p>Myopericytoma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant glomus tumor</p> <p>Malignant hemangiopericytoma/malignant solitary fibrous tumor</p> <p>Synovial tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Tenosynovial giant cell tumor</p> <p>Localized type</p> <p>Diffuse type</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant tenosynovial giant cell tumor</p> <p>Mesothelial tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Adenomatoid tumor</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Multicystic mesothelioma</p> <p>Well differentiated papillary mesothelioma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Diffuse mesothelioma</p> <p>Epithelial type</p> <p>Sarcomatoid type</p> <p>Biphasic type</p> <p>Peripheral nerve sheath tumors and related lesions</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Traumatic neuroma</p> <p>Glial heterotopia</p> <p>Mucosal neuroma</p> <p>Pacinian neuroma</p> <p>Palisaded encapsulated neuroma</p> <p>Morton's interdigital neuroma</p> <p>Nerve sheath ganglion</p> <p>Neuromuscular hamartoma</p> <p>Neurofibroma and neurofibromatosis</p> <p>Usual type (localized)</p> <p>Diffuse</p> <p>Plexiform</p> <p>Epithelioid</p> <p>Schwannoma and schwannomatosis</p> <p>Usual type</p> <p>Cellular schwannoma</p> <p>Plexiform schwannoma</p> <p>Degenerated (ancient) schwannoma</p> <p>Epithelioid schwannoma</p> <p>Neuroblastoma-like schwannoma</p> <p>Melanotic schwannoma</p> <p>Perineurioma</p> <p>Intraneural perineurioma (localized hypertrophic neuropathy)</p>	<p>Extraneural (soft tissue) perineurioma</p> <p>Granular cell tumor</p> <p>Neurothekeoma</p> <p>Ectopic meningioma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST)</p> <p>Usual type</p> <p>MPNST with rhabdomyoblastic differentiation (malignant Triton tumor)</p> <p>Glandular malignant schwannoma</p> <p>Epithelioid MPNST</p> <p>MPNST arising in a schwannoma</p> <p>MPNST arising in a ganglioneuroma</p> <p>Malignant granular cell tumor</p> <p>Clear cell sarcoma of the tendon and aponeurosis</p> <p>Malignant melanocytic schwannoma</p> <p>Ectopic ependymoma</p> <p>Primitive neuroectodermal tumors and related lesions</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Ganglioneuroma</p> <p>Pigmented neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (retinal anlage tumor)</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Neuroblastoma</p> <p>Ganglioneuroblastoma</p> <p>Ewing's sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumor</p> <p>Malignant pigmented neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (retinal anlage tumor)</p> <p>Paraganglionic tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Paraganglioma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Malignant paraganglioma</p> <p>Extraskeletal osseous and cartilaginous tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Panniculitis ossificans and myositis ossificans</p> <p>Fibrous pseudotumor of the digits</p> <p>Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva</p> <p>Extraskeletal chondroma or osteochondroma</p> <p>Extraskeletal osteoma</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Extraskeletal chondrosarcoma</p> <p>Well differentiated chondrosarcoma</p> <p>Myxoid chondrosarcoma</p> <p>Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma</p> <p>Extraskeletal osteosarcoma</p> <p>Miscellaneous tumors</p> <p>Benign</p> <p>Congenital granular cell tumor</p> <p>Tumoral calcinosis</p> <p>Myxoma</p> <p>Cutaneous</p> <p>Intramuscular</p> <p>Juxtarricular myxoma</p> <p>Aggressive angiomyxoma</p> <p>Parachordoma</p> <p>Amyloid tumor</p> <p>Pleomorphic hyalinizing angiectatic tumor of soft parts</p> <p>Intermediate</p> <p>Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor of soft parts</p> <p>Inflammatory myxohyaline tumor</p> <p>Malignant</p> <p>Synovial sarcoma</p> <p>Alveolar soft part sarcoma</p> <p>Epithelioid sarcoma</p> <p>Desmoplastic small round cell tumor</p> <p>Malignant extrarenal rhabdoid tumor</p>
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Malignancies in Switzerland

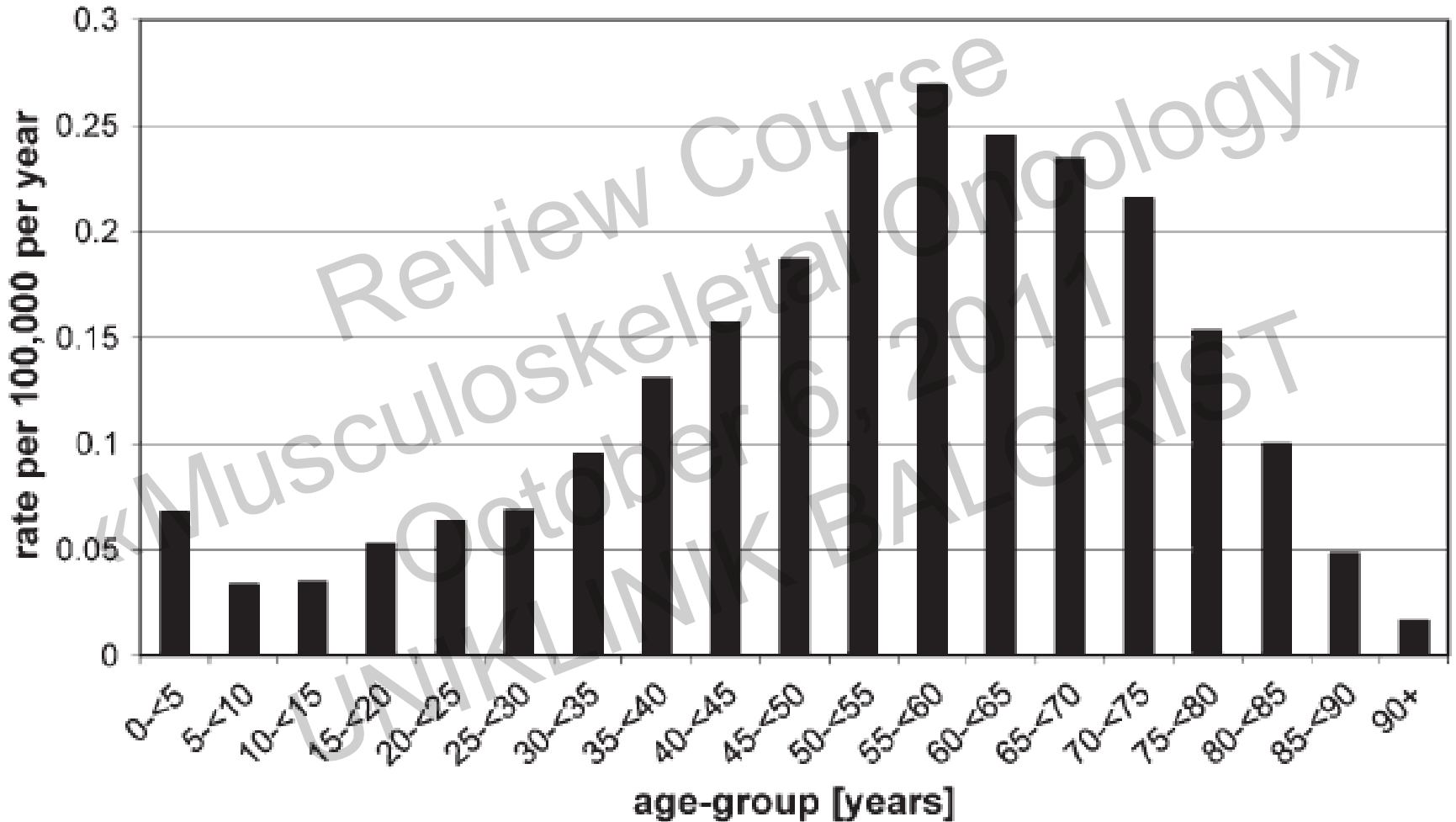


Soft Tissue Sarcomas (STS) in the USA

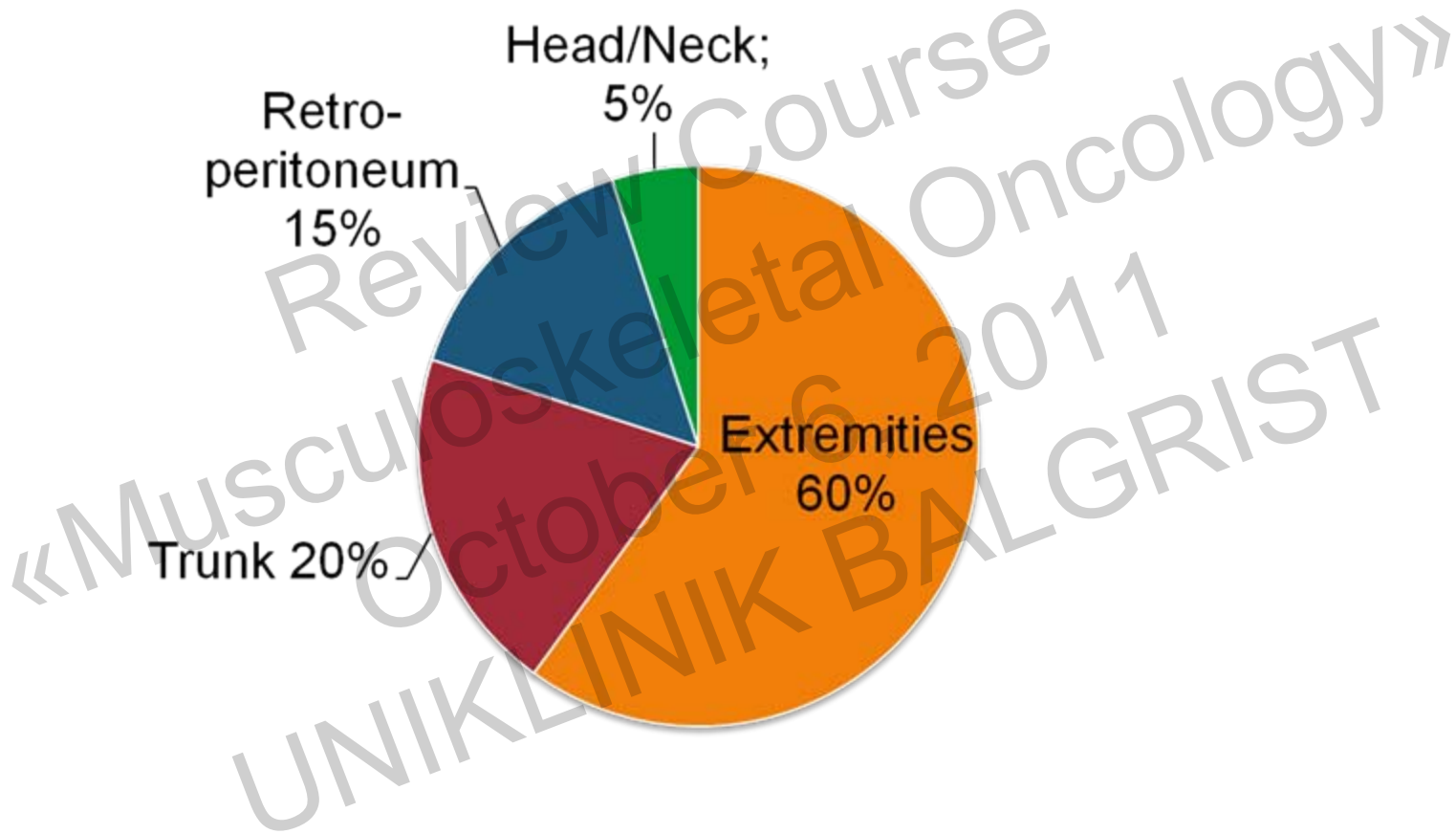
New cases	9'420 (2005)
Incidence [cases/100'000/y]	3.2
% of all cancers	<1%
Male : Female	1.4 : 1
% of all cancer deaths	0.61%
Benign lesions : STS	100:1

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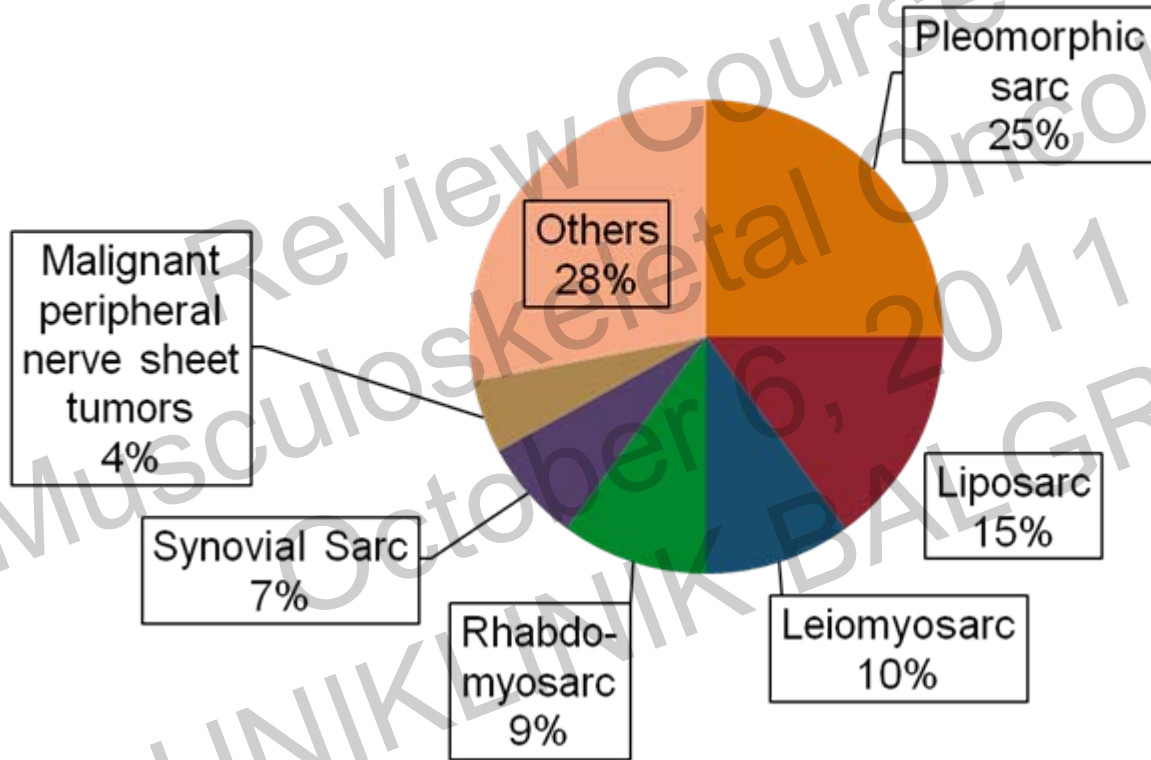
Age Distribution of STS



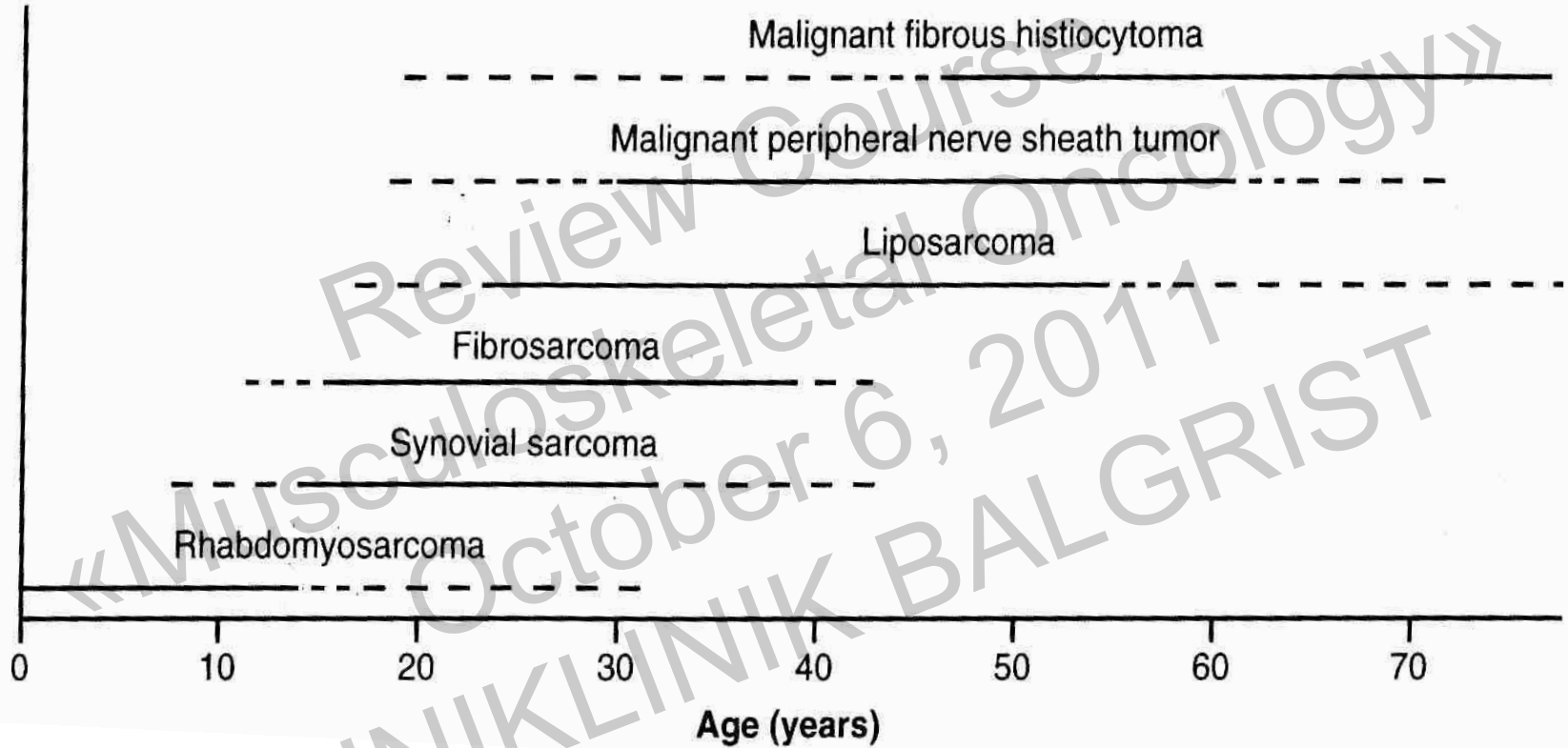
Localisations STS



Subtypes of STS



Subtypes of STS and Age

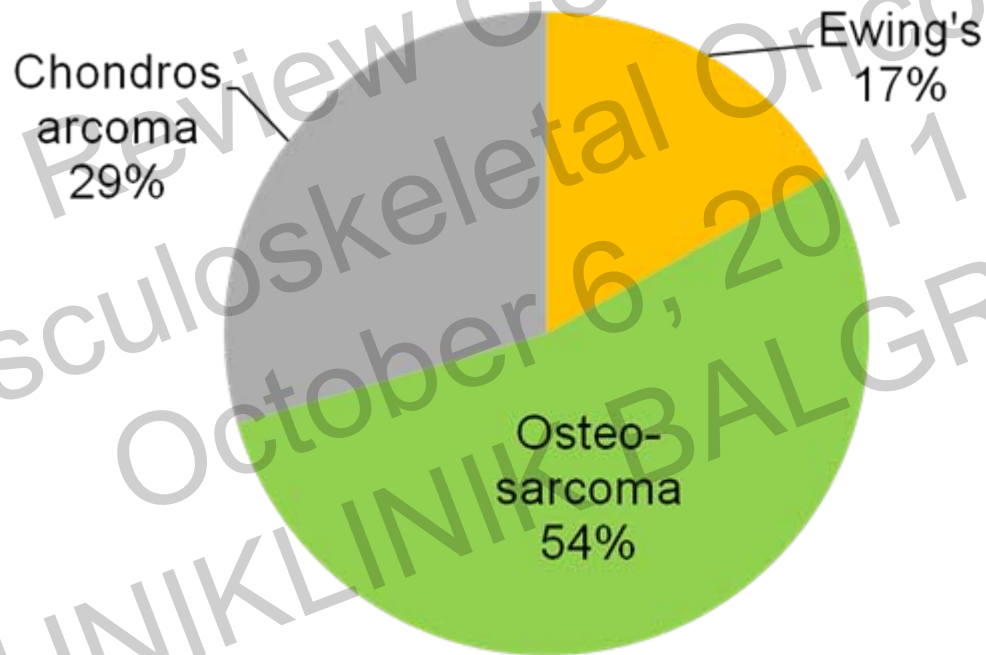


Sarcoma of Bone in the USA

New cases	2'650 (2010)
% of all cancers	<0.2%
Male : Female	1.4 : 1
Incidence	~10 cases / million /y
Incidence Osteosarcoma	4-5 cases / million /y

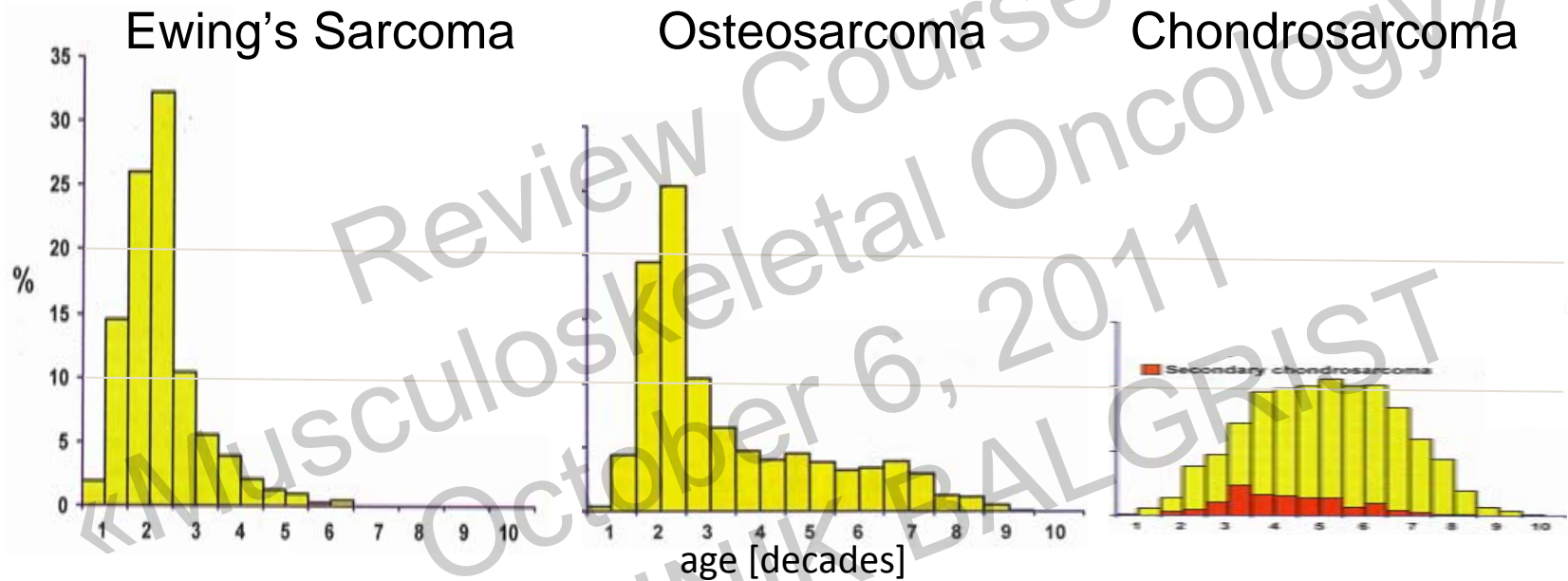
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Subtypes of Primary Bone Sarcoma



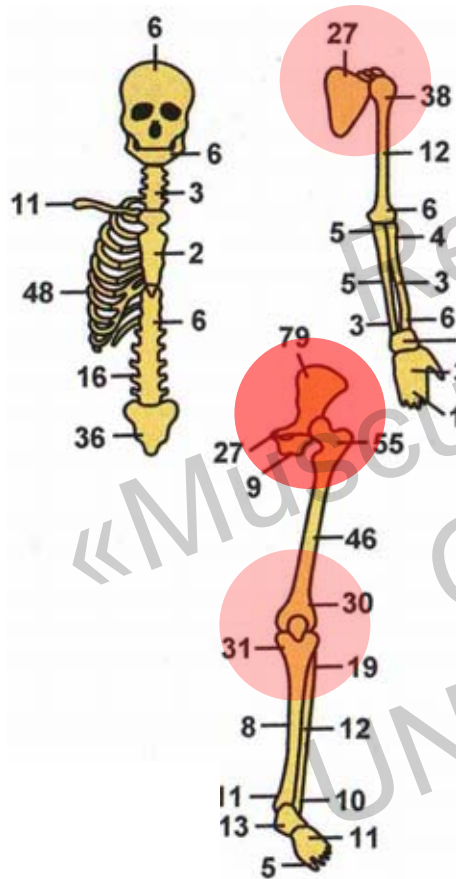
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Age Distribution & Incidence of Primary Bone Sarcomas

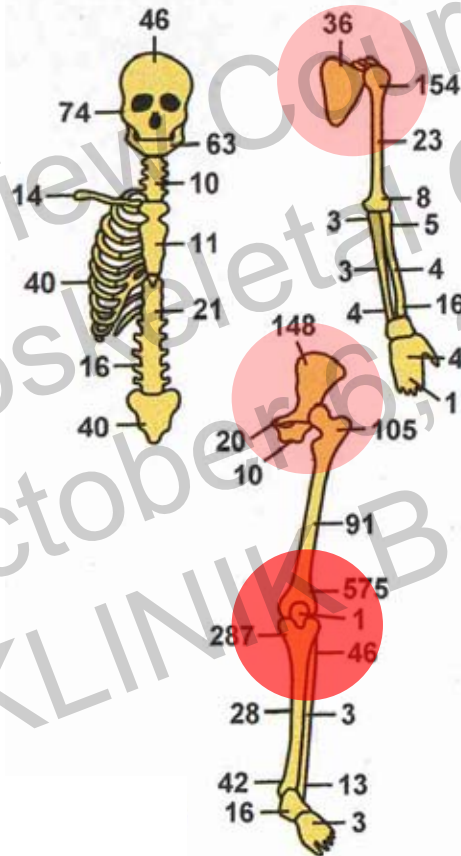


Localisations of Primary Bone Sarcomas

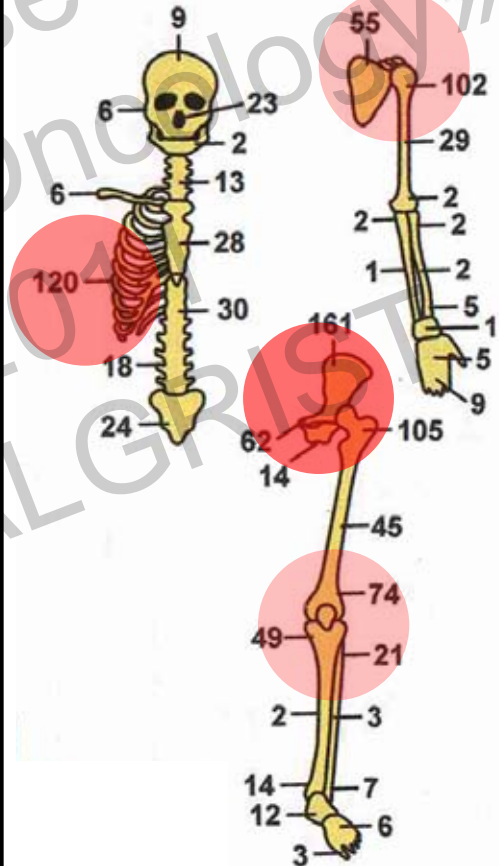
Ewing's Sarcoma



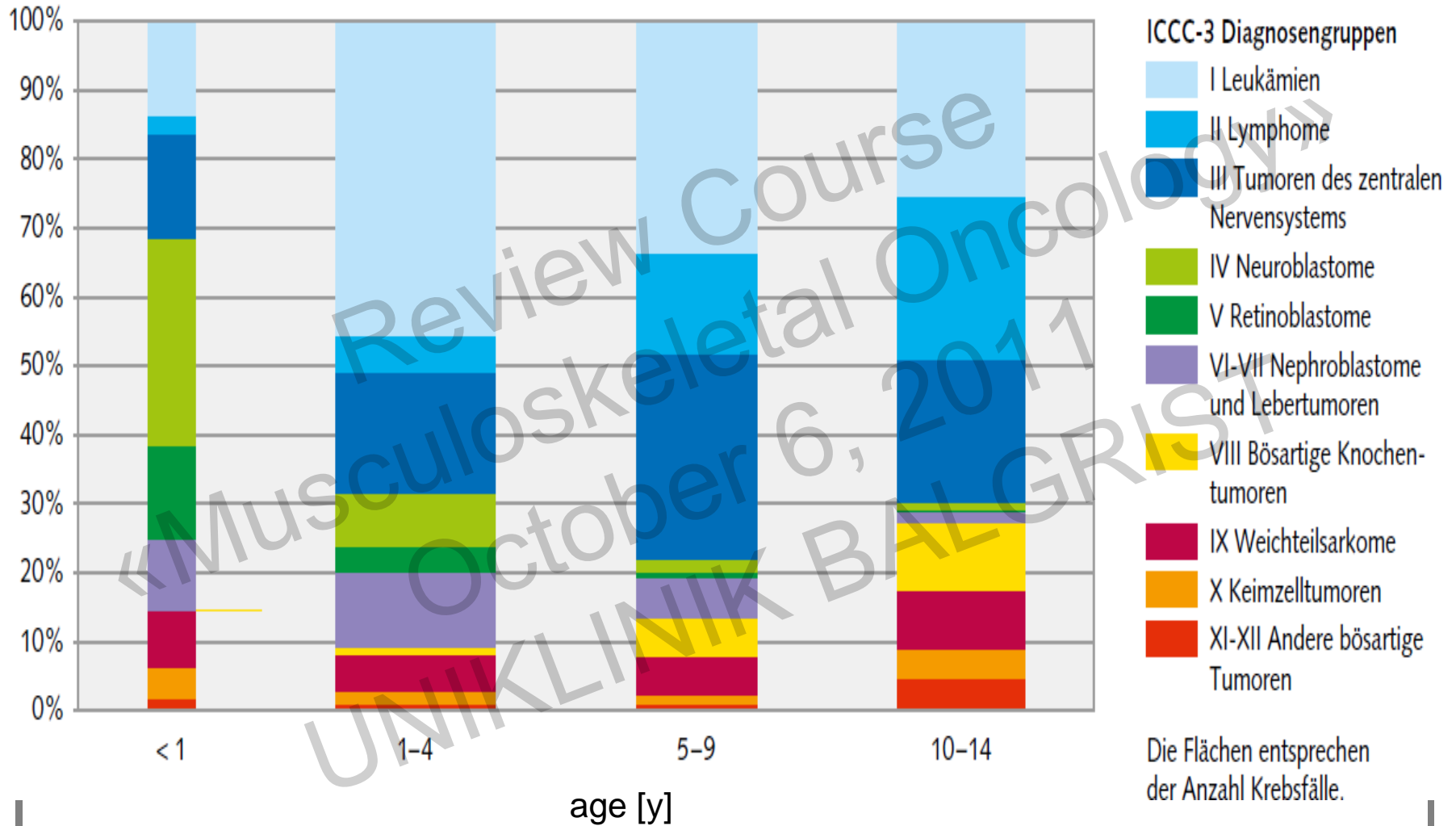
Osteosarcoma



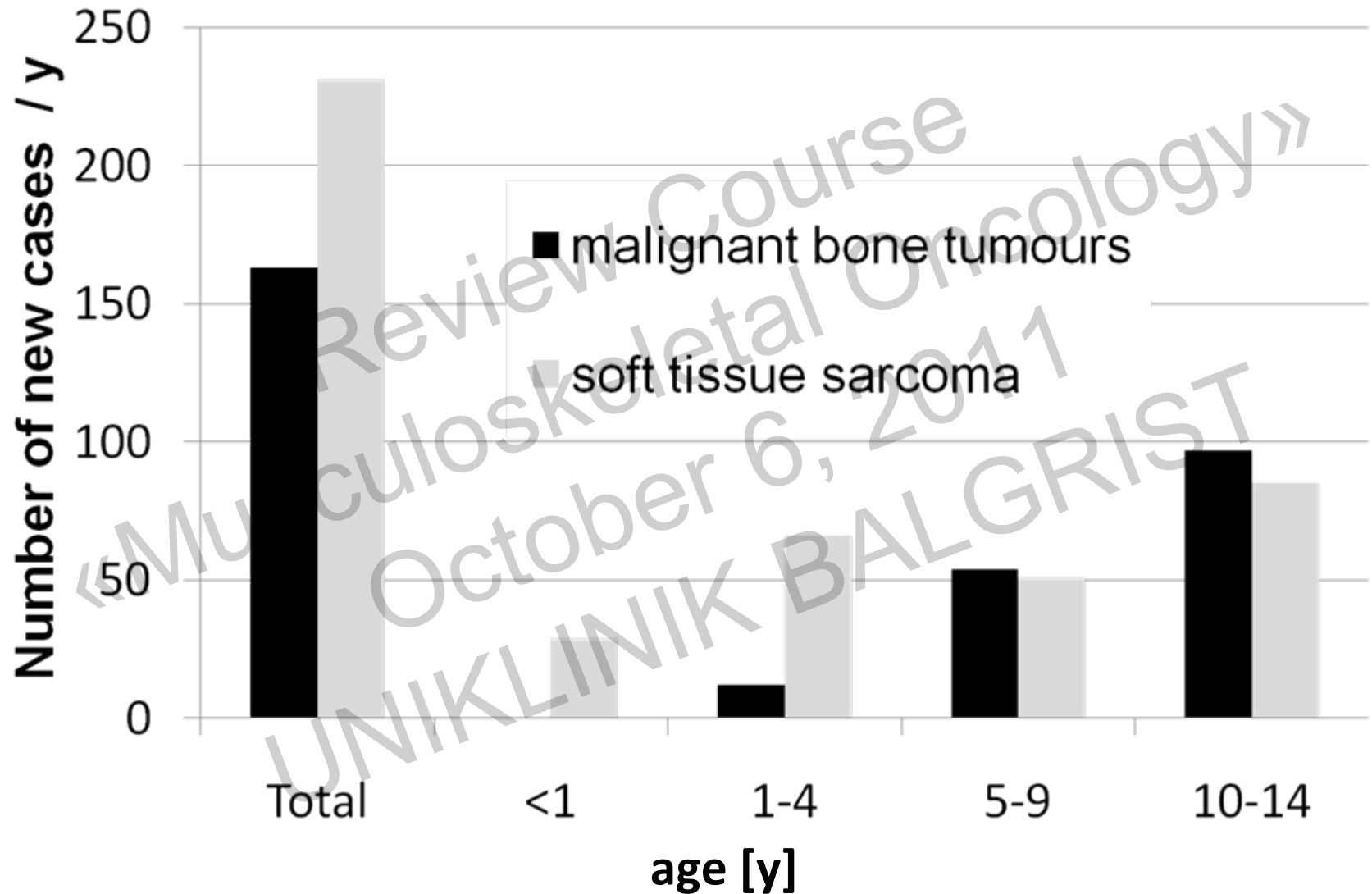
Chondrosarcoma



Pediatric Malignancies



Incidence of Pediatric Sarcoma in Switzerland



Cases treated in Switzerland 2005

	Total cases	Hospitals n	% treated in tertiary centers
Bone tumors	658	82	53
Soft tissue sarcoma	737	127	32

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