
: 가
가
: 1998 6 2001 12
9 49 63
56.3 23.4 2 ,
3 , 2 , 1 1 .
가 6 , 가 2 , 가 1 .
가 , 6 ,
3
: 가 Enneking 가 6
가 26 10 19.5
7 1 68 1
15 . 가

: 640
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* 2002

가 , 6
 , 3
 , 1
 가 (Table 1).
 가 Enneking⁵⁾ 가
 (Pain)
 가 (Function)
 (Emotional acceptance), (Support)
 (Walking ability),
 (Gait) 6가 0
 5
 가 가 (Table 2).

가 Enneking⁵⁾
 1998 6 2001 12
 가 26 (86%)
 10 (33.3%) 19.5(65%)
 9
 가 6 , 가 3 ,
 49 63 56.3
 23.4 9
 , 3 가
 2 , 2 , 1
 1
 9 가 6
 가 , 가 2 ,
 가 1
 1

Table 2. Functional results by Enneking evaluation score in the lower extremity

Categories	Score
Pain	33 (82.5%)
Function	25 (62.5%)
Emotional acceptance	32 (80%)
Support	23 (57.5%)
Walking ability	22 (55%)
Gait	21 (52.5%)
Median functional score	19.5 (65%)

Table 1. Data of Patients

No.	Sex	Lesion	Primary site	OP method	Functional result	Survival
1	F	proximal tibia	breast ca	C+A*	19	alive
2	F	distal femur	breast ca	TP [†]	21	alive
3	M	distal femur	renal ca	TP	22	alive
4	M	proximal femur	colon ca	C+A	10	death
5	M	proximal femur	lung ca	TP	19	alive
6	M	proximal femur	lung ca	TP	26	alive
7	M	proximal femur	multiple myeloma	TP	25	alive
8	M	proximal femur	renal ca	C+A	14	alive
9	F	proximal femur	breast ca	TP	-	death

C+A*, Bone cement and arthroplasty; TP[†], Tumor prosthesis.

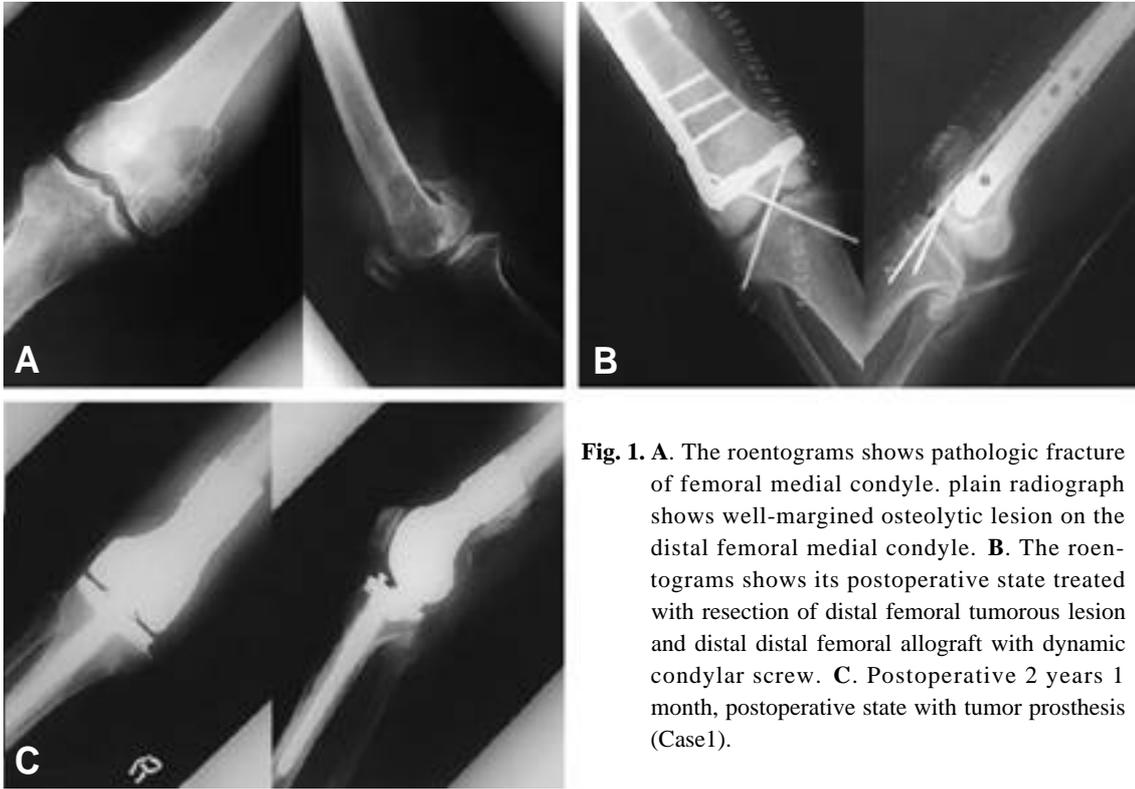


Fig. 1. **A.** The roentograms shows pathologic fracture of femoral medial condyle. plain radiograph shows well-margined osteolytic lesion on the distal femoral medial condyle. **B.** The roentograms shows its postoperative state treated with resection of distal femoral tumorous lesion and distal distal femoral allograft with dynamic condylar screw. **C.** Postoperative 2 years 1 month, postoperative state with tumor prosthesis (Case1).

62.5%, 82.5%, 가 23
 57.5%, 80%, (Fig. 1).
 52.5% 55%, (76.6%) 2. 61 ,
 2
 가 22
 (Fig. 2).
 1. 62 , (73.3%)
 가 Dahlin⁴⁾
 가 Mirra⁸⁾
 25:1 80%
 가 2 7



Fig. 2. **A.** The roentogram shows tumorous condition on left proximal femur. plain radiograph showed poorly margined osteolytic lesion in the proximal femur. **B.** Postoperative 2 years 1 month, there is stable fixation of custom made hip prosthesis system with wide excision and no evidence of recurrence on the radiologic and clinical evaluation (Case 2).

50 ~ 70% 가 (Resection only), (Resection arthrodesis), (Allograft), (Tumor prosthesis) 가

2,3,5) 2/3 가 11). 가

가

가 1).

가

Enneking (wide resection) 6, 3

5 ~ 7 cm 1993 (ISOLS) (Pain), (Function) (Emotional acceptance), (Support) (Walking ability), (Gait) 가 가 6 가

2,7,9) Sim 10) 가

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Tumor Prosthetic Arthroplasty and Arthroplasty with Bone Cement for the Metastatic Malignant Bone Tumor in the lower Extremity

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Purpose: In this report we are going to discuss about the functional evaluation and the outcome of treatment of metastatic tumor in the lower extremities treated with tumor prosthetic arthroplasty.

Materials and Methods: This report is based on nine patients diagnosed as a metastatic tumor and treated by tumor prosthetic arthroplasty, from June 1998 to December 2001. Age of the patients ranged from 49 to 63 with the average of 56.3. The average follow up period was 23.4 months. Two patients had lung cancer, three had breast cancer, two had renal cancer, one colon cancer, and one had multiple myeloma. All these were primary cancers. The site of metastasis were six in proximal femur, two in distal femur, and one in proximal tibia. Tumor excision was performed after biopsy in following the principle of primary tumor management. Excision with wide surgical margin was tried as possible could. Six cases were treated with tumor prosthesis, and the other three cases were reconstructed with bone cement and arthroplasty.

Results: The functional evaluation in the extremities at the last follow up was performed on Enneking evaluation score with 6 categories. The highest scored 26, and the lowest scored 10, with an average of 19.5. A case in which the patient died 15 days after the operation was excluded from the evaluation. Among the categories, emotional acceptance to postoperative function and pain relief were highly scored. At the final follow up, seven patients survived, and one colon cancer patient died 68 days after operation.

Conclusion: Metastatic tumor occurring in joints of lower extremities could be treated in accordance to the treatment principle of primary tumor. By insertion of tumor prosthesis, we can get satisfactory results of function in the lower extremity and pain relief especially. So, this aspect of medical favor must be considered in treating patients.

Key Words: Metastatic bone tumor, Tumor prosthetic arthroplasty

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