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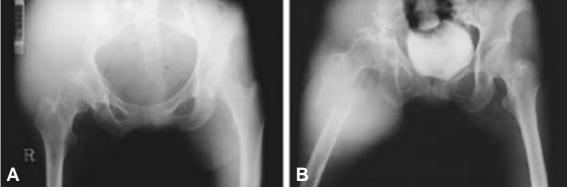
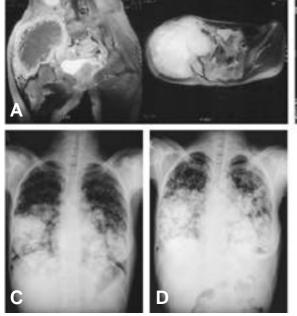
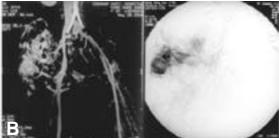


Fig. 1. A: Initial roentgenogram shows osteolytic lesion on the right ilium and huge soft mass on the right buttock.
B: Preoperative roentgenogram shows pathologic fracture on the subtrochanteric region and remaining mass and osteolytic lesion on right ilium.



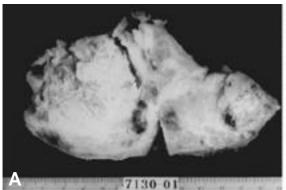


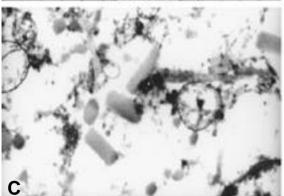
- **Fig. 2. A**: MR imagings show relatively circumscribed mass extending to proximal femur on the right buttock, with low signal intensity in T1-weighted coronal plane and high signal intensity in T2-weighted axial plane.
 - **B**: Angiography shows hypervascularity of main feeding artery, branch of right external iliac artery.
 - C: Simple anteroposterior view of the chest shows multiple, metastatic lesions.
 - **D**: Simple anteroposterior view of the chest at the 29 months follow up shows increased number and density of the lesions.



Fig. 3. She was treated with intralesional excision on the ilium and bone cement reconstruction, and curettage on the subtrochanteric region and IM nailing and bone cement augmentation.







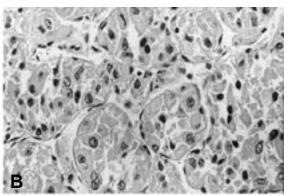


Fig. 4. A: Photograph shows 10 × 5 cm-sized, partially friable mass separated by fibrous septa with focal necrosis.

- **B**: Photomicrograph shows groups of large polygonal granular cell nests separated by fibrous septa in alveolar pattern (H-E stain, × 200).
- **C**: Electron micrograph shows rhomboid, rodshaped, or spicular crystal with regular lattice pattern.

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7A, B, C, D).

Fig. 5. Brain CT at postoperative 3 weeks shows osteolytic lesion and soft mass on left occipital region.



 $\label{eq:Fig. 6. A : At postoperative 9 months, permeative destructive lesion on the left femur.} \\ \textbf{B} : Curettage, and IM nailing and bone cement augmentation was performed.}$



Fig. 7.A: At postoperative 12 months, pathologic fracture on the left distal humerus.

- \boldsymbol{B} : Curettage, and IM nailing and bone cement augmentation was performed.
- \boldsymbol{C} : At postoperative 13 months, pathologic fracture on the right distal humerus.
- **D** : Curettage, and dual plate fixation and bone cement augmentation was performed.

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Fig. 8. Preoperative roentgenogram shows no specific finding on left calf region.



Fig. 9. T2-weighted MR image demonstrates ill-defined high attenuated lesion in posterolateral aspect of upper calf region.



Fig. 10. Postoperative roentgenogram shows wide marginal excision including lateral gastrocnemius and soleus muscle, fibula and overlying skin.

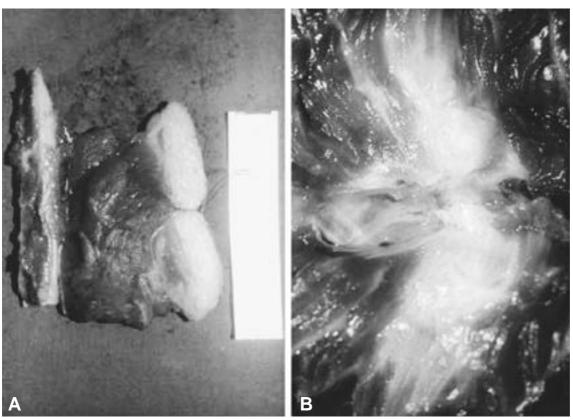


Fig. 11. A: Photograph shows wide marginal resection of the mass including lateral gastrocnemius and soleus muscle, fibula and skin.

B: Cut surface of the mass shows ill-defined grayish brown tissue with focal necrosis and hemorrage.

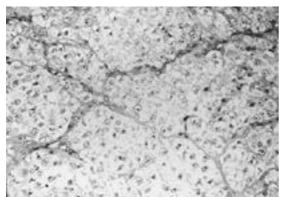


Fig. 12. Photomicrograph shows groups of large polygonal granular cell nests separated by fibrous septa in alveolar pattern(H-E stain, \times 200).

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Abstract

Alveolar Soft Part Sarcoma - Two Cases Report -

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As we know, alveolar soft part sarcoma is usually found at the head region in children and thigh in adults. It is very rare tumor that has poor prognosis due to its late detection after distant metastasis in spite of its slow growth rate. It is histologically characterized by pseudoalveolar pattern tumor cells. And metastasis usually occur in the site of lung, brain and skeleton in order lately.

We have managed two cases of the sarcoma, one which took place in relatively rare part, pelvic bone and has spread to the brain, the other which primarily occured in the calf. For its varity, we report these two cases with reviewing of the literatures.

Key Words: Alveolar soft part sarcoma, Brain metastasis

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