
가
: 1994 5 2003 5 /
9 /10 57.6/48.0 ,
5:4/7:3 3 , , , 1
2 , , , , , , , 1
가 5 , 가 1 ,
가 2 , 1 ,
1 , Girdlestone 2
7 , 1 ,
가 5 , saddle prosthesis
1 Eastern Cooperative Oncologic
Group (ECOG) 가 ,
: / NED 0/1 , AWD 2/6 , DOC 1/2
, DOD 6/1 , ECOG 가 1.5
4.3 2.6 2.2 .
3 , 2 .
:
:
:

: 34

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* 2004

1994 5 2003 5
 가 가 9
 10
 (69%), (41%), (25%), 57.6 (41~77), 5:4
 (14%) 9.8 (3~32)
 48.0 (30~75),
 2) 7:3 36.7
 (12~51) /
 5/2 , 가 4/8 ,
 가 1/0 가 ,
 3 , , , ,
 2 , , , , ,
 , , , , , 1 가
 가 가 가 3 ,
 가 가 2 (Table 1, 2).
 1 ,
 5 , 2 ,
 가 1 ,
 1 ,
 Girdlestone 2 ,
 7 ,

Table 1. The patient characteristics of palliative group

NO	Age	Sex	Origin	Lesion	Other Metastasis	Management
1	65	M	prostate	ilium	L2,3,4,5	radiotherapy
2	62	M	kidney	ilium		radiotherapy
3	60	F	non-hodgkin 's lyphoma	ilium	T12 sacroiliac joint	chemotherapy & radiotherapy
4	35	M	liver	periacetabular	T11,12,L4,5 Rib, Tibia	
5	41	F	cervix	ilium		radiotherapy
6	60	F	cervix	periacetabular		radiotherapy
7	77	M	non-hodgkin 's lyphoma	periacetabular	bladder	chemotherapy
8	57	F	retroperitoneal leiomyosarcoma	sacroiliac joint		chemotherapy & radiotherapy
9	61	M	bladder	periacetabular ilium		percutaneous cementation

가 1, 3, 가 MIBI, Eastern Cooperative
 가 2, saddle Oncologic Group (ECOG) 가¹⁰⁾(Table 3)
 prosthesis 1
 가
 50 Gy
 가 1. (Table 4)
 65 30
 NED
 3 (No Evidence Disease)가 1 (5%), AWD (Alive
 with Disease)가 8 (42.1%), DOC (Dead of
 Other Cause) 3 (15.8%), DOD (Dead of
 Disease)가 7 (36.9%)
 3
 0, 2(22.2%), 1(11.1%), 6(66.7%)
 1(10%), 6(60%), 2(20%),
 가 1(10%)

Table 2. The patient characteristics of operative group

NO	Age	Sex	Primary	Lesion	Other metastasis	Management
1	30	F	stomach	periacetabular		W/E, Recycling autograft (I) [†] , THA [‡]
2	33	M	lung	periacetabular		W/E, Recycling autograft (P) [§] , THA
3	48	F	breast	periacetabular		W/E, Recycling autograft (P), THA
4	56	F	cervix	periacetabular		W/E, Saddle prosthesis
5	34	M	lung	periacetabular		Internal hemipelvectomy, Girdlestone
6	75	M	kidney	ilium		W/E, Cementation
7	46	M	kidney	ilium		Curettage, Cementation
8	52	M	solitary myeloma	periacetabular		W/E, Recycling autograft (I), THA
9	50	M	solitary myeloma	periacetabular		W/E, Recycling autograft (I), THA
10	56	M	testis	periacetabular	brain	Internal hemipelvectomy, Girdlestone

Wide excision, [†]autograft after irradiation, [‡]Total hip arthroplasty, [§]autograft after pastuerization

2. ECOG performance status (Table 5)

1.

ECOG 가 61
 1.5 4.3 1
 2.6 2.2 .

3.

가 , . ECOG 가
 3 , 3 1 1
 2 5 (Fig. 1).
 가

2.

34

Table 3. Eastern Cooperative Oncologic Group(ECOG) performance status

Grade	ECOG
0	Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction
1	Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory and able to carry out work of a light or sedentary nature, e.g., light house work, office work
2	Ambulatory and capable of all selfcare but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours
3	Capable of only limited selfcare, confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
4	Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any selfcare. Totally confined to bed or chair
5	Dead

Table 4. Oncologic result

Oncologic Result	Total	Palliative	Operative
NED	1 (5%)	0	1 (10%)
AWD	8 (42.1%)	2 (22.2%)	6 (60%)
DOC	3 (15.8%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (20%)
DOD	7 (36.9%)	6 (66.7%)	1 (10%)

Table 5. ECOG performance status

	Initial	Last
Palliative Group	1.5	4.3
	Preoperative	Postoperative
Operative Group	2.6	2.2

— : —

2.5×2.5 cm 가 .

T1 , T2 (Girdlestone) ECOG 가

, 7×8×8 cm 4 1 1 (Fig. 2).

가 ,



Fig 1. 45 year-old-male. Bladder cancer (A) Initial pelvis AP. Osteolytic lesions are shown on right acetabulum, right superior ramus and left ilium (B) Percutaneous bone cementation

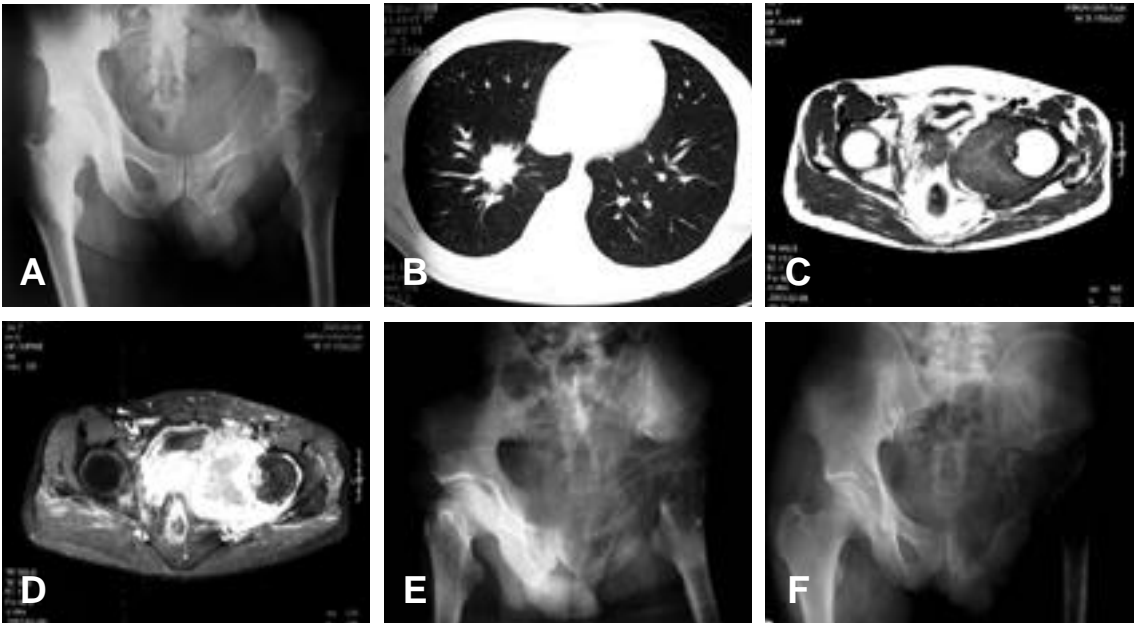


Fig 2. 34 year-old-male. Lung cancer (A) Preoperative pelvis AP. Osteolytic lesion is shown on left acetabulum (B) Preoperative chest CT. 2.5 × 2.5 cm mass, suspected as primary origin, is shown on lung (right lower lobe) (C) (D) Preoperative pelvis axial MRI. 7 × 8 × 8 cm mass (low signal on T1 weighted image, high signal on T2 weighted image, high signal on postcontrast T1 weighted image) is shown on left acetabulum (E) Postoperative pelvis AP. Wide excision and girdlestone. (F) Follow-up pelvis AP: 1 year after operation

3. saddle prosthesis
ECOG 가 3
56 1 3
2 (Fig. 3).
4.
52
T1 , T2
6 가
x7x7 cm 가 .



Fig 3. 56 year-old-female. Cervical cancer (A) Preoperative pelvis AP. Osteoblastic lesion is shown on left acetabulum (B) Postoperative pelvis AP. Wide excision and reconstruction with saddle prosthesis (C)(D) Preoperative pelvis coronal MRI. 6 × 7 × 7 cm mass (low signal on T1 weighted image, high signal T2 weighted image, high signal on postcontrast T1 weighted image) is shown on left acetabulum.

가 29.6 가 198
3 가 64 (32.3%), 32 (16.2%),
(Fig. 4). 30 (15.2%), 14 (7.1%),
11 (6%),
가 22 (11%) 가
가 115
가 15.3 ,
1 30.43%, 5 6.08% ,
54 ,
16 , 16 , 13 ,
9 , 7 , 5 .
15 ,
9 , 46 , 17 ,
11.8 23 .
가
Tatsui 12) 425 가
가
, 1
(21.7%), (0%)
(83.3%, 3 56.8%),
(77.7%, 3 48.3)
6 51.2% 3
39.5% 가
64.9 가
49.6 가 (Table. 6) 가



Fig 4. 52 year-old-male. Solitary myeloma (A) Preoperative pelvis AP. Osteolytic lesion with septation is shown on right acetabulum and inferior ramus. (B) Postoperative pelvis AP. Wide excision and reconstruction with recycling autograft (intraoperative extracorporeal irradiation) and total hip arthroplasty (C) Follow-up pelvis AP: 3 year after operation. The protrusion of autograft and prosthesis into pelvic cavity are shown due to non-union of autograft.

(Internal hemipelvectomy)

가

가
saddle prosthesis
1,3,7,8)

가

Table 6. Oncologic result according to primary cancer

Origin	NED	AWD	DOC	DOD
Lung		2		
Breast		1		
Bladder		1		
Testis		1		
Retroperitoneal leomyosarcoma		1		
Multiple myeloma		1	1	
Cervix	1		1	1
Kidney		1	1	1
Stomach				1
Liver				1
Prostate				1
Non-Hodgkin 's lymphoma				2

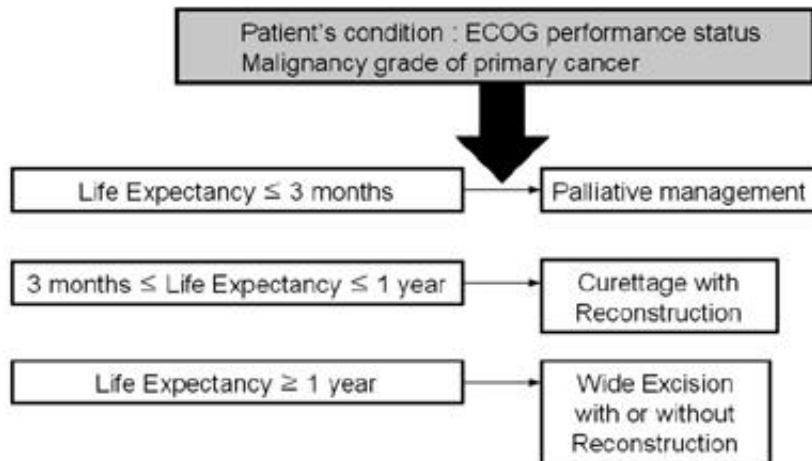


Fig 5. The strategy of management of metastatic pelvic tumor

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(Fig. 5).
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4,5,11),
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. ECOG 가
1.5 4.3
2.6 2.2
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1)
3 2)
가 3)
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3 1
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가 .

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Abstract

Surgical Treatment of Metastatic Tumor in Pelvis

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Purpose: We studied to decide the operative indication of the metastatic tumor in pelvis according to the oncologic results, the Eastern Cooperative Oncologic Group (ECOG) performance status and complication.

Materials and methods: From May 1994 to May 2003, 9 patients who were performed on palliative treatment and 10 patients on operative treatment due to metastatic tumor of pelvic bone were investigated. On palliative/operative group, the mean age of patients was 57.6/48.0 years old and the ratio of male to female was 5:4/7:3. Primary origins were 3 cases from kidney, 3 from cervix and 2 of lung, 2 of myeloma, 2 of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, and 1 from breast, bladder, testis, prostate, stomach, liver and retroperitoneal leiomyosarcoma respectively. The palliative treatment was performed in 5 cases with radiotherapy, 1 with chemotherapy, 2 with combined chemo-radiotherapy and 1 with percutaneous cementation. The operative methods were 1 case of bone cement insertion after curettage, 2 of Girdlestone with internal hemipelvectomy and 7 of reconstruction after wide excision. Reconstructions were done.: 1 case of bone cementation, 5 of autograft prosthesis composite with irradiation or pastuerization and 1 of saddle prosthesis. We have observed the oncologic results, the ECOG performance status and complication.

Results: The oncologic results of palliative/operative groups are NED 0/1, AWD 2/6, DOC 1/2 and DOD 6/1. The ECOG performance status was changed from 1.5 into 4.3 in palliative group and from 2.6 into 2.2 in operative group. The complications were 3 cases of the prosthesis failure and 2 of infection.

Conclusion: The indication of operation of metastatic pelvic tumor is decided in consideration of the patient's condition, the grade of malignancy in primary tumor and the life expectancy.

Key Words: Pelvis, Metastatic tumor, Surgical treatment

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