

ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL MATERIAL OF PATIENTS WITH LONGBONE TUMORS COMPLICATED BY PATHOLOGICAL FRACTURE

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The material of our work was a retro- and prospective analysis of the treatment of 136 patients with primary and metastatic tumors of long bones complicated by pathological fracture, who were on inpatient treatment in the clinic of the Republican Oncology Research Center M3 of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

patients, 89 Gender	Number patients		Age (in years)					
	a	%	До 20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Сtrap 60
Men	8	65,4	34	15	13	5	17	5
Women	4	34,6	13	6	10	11	4	3
Total	1	100	47	21	23	16	21	8

Pathological fracture in 51 cases (37.5%) was due to benign tumors and tumor-like lesions, in 66 (48.5%) - malignant tumors and 19 (13.9%) metastatic lesions.

As can be seen from Table N 2, the pathological fracture was often localized in the femur - in 72 cases (53.0%), in the humerus - in 51 (37.5%), in the tibia - in 10 (7.3%), less often in the fibula and radius - in 2 (1.4%) and - 1 (0.7%) respectively.

In the analysis of pathological fractures, **benign and tumor-like lesions** were localized in 25 cases (49.0%) in the femur, in 22 (43.1%) - in the humerus and in 4 (7.8%) - in the tibia, **in malignant tumors** in 33 cases (50.0%) - in the femur, in 24 (36.5%) - in the humerus, in 6 (9.0%) - in the tibia, in 2 (3.0%) - in the fibula and in 1 case (1.5%) - in the radius. **In metastatic lesions**, the pathological fracture was mainly localized in the femur - in 14 (73.6%) and in the humerus - in 5 (26.3%)

Distribution of patients depending on localization and nature

Personality Tumor process	Localization				
	Shoulder bone	Radiation bone	Hip. bone	B/berz. bone	M/beret bone
Benign and tumor-like (51)	22 (16,2%)		25 (18,7%)	4 (2,9%)	
Malignant (66)	24 (17,6%)	1 (0,7%)	33 (24,3%)	6 (4,4%)	2 (1,5%)
Metastatic (19)	5 (3,7%)	“	14 (10,3%)	”	”
Total %	51(37,5%)	1(0,7%)	72(53,0%)	10(7,3%)	2(1,5%)

As can be seen from the table, benign osteoblastoclastoma was the most common - 38 (74.5%) cases.

When analyzing the above data, it should be noted that in 57.4% (29 out of 51) patients, the duration of the anamnesis fluctuated up to 3 months.

In most cases, the pathological fracture was localized in the femur (49.0%) and humerus (43.1%). In comparison with other localizations and anatomical areas, the most common lesions were the proximal femur in 15 (29.4%) and the humerus in 16 (31.3%) cases.

The study of clinical material showed that in 24 cases (47.1%) the disease began with the onset of pain and impairment of limb function, in 19 (37.2%) - with the appearance of pain and tumor, in 8 cases (15.6%) - PCP occurred after trauma.

The growth rate of the tumor (i.e., the ratio of its size to the duration of anamnesis) varied from 0.3 cm to 28.0 centimeters per month (cm/month), with an average of 5.0 cm/month.

Upon admission to the clinic, 35 patients (68.6%) complained of pain and limb dysfunction, 16 (31.3%) complained of pain, tumor and limb dysfunction.

An increase in local temperature in the PCP projection was observed in 9 patients (17.6%) and a softly tissue component in 30 patients (58.8%). On palpation in 23 cases (45.1%), the tumor was painful, the tumor borders were clear in 22 cases (43.1%).

Признаки прорастания опухоли в подлежащие ткани обнаружены у 4 больных (7,8%). Из них в 1 случае (1,9%) - опухоль прорастала в мягкие ткани конечности и in 3 (5,8%) - into the neurovascular bundle.

Ultrasound examination was performed in 42 patients (82.3%). According to ultrasound data, 37 patients (72.5%) had a heterogeneous tumor, 14 (27.5%) had a homogeneous tumor, 39 (76.4%) had a fuzzy tumor contour, and in the rest of the cases the contours were clear.

Radioisotope scanning was performed in 11 patients (21.5%), and in 7 cases (13.7%) foci of hyperfixation were determined. In all cases, hyperfixation of radiopharmaceuticals was revealed in the zone of a pathological fracture, which did not spread more than 0.5-1 cm from the fracture zone and was less intense than in malignant lesions.

Computed tomography was performed in 6 patients (11.7%). Out of 6 cases, in 5 cases, the soft tissue component of the tumor was revealed, and in 1 case, the germination of the soft tissue component into the neurovascular bundle was revealed.

References

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