



# Malign T m rlerde GeliŐen Patolojik Kırıklarda Tedavi

Doç. Dr. Seyit Ali G m ŐtaŐ

# Sunum Akışı

- Giriş
- **Ekstremiteler** Patolojik Fraktür
  - Primer Sarkom
  - Myelom/Lenfoma
  - Metastatik karsinom
  - Adjuvan tedavi
- **Vertebra** Patolojik Fraktür

# Malign

- Belirsiz sınır, kortikal destrüksiyon, düzensiz kontrast tutulumu ve kemik iliği boyunca tümörün uzanımı, yumuşak doku kitlesinin varlığı

- Myers SP. *MRI of bone and soft tissue tumors and tumorlike lesions*. New York: Thieme, 2008
- Bui KL, Ilaslan H, Bauer TW, Lietman SA, Joyce MJ, Sundaram M. Cortical scalloping and cortical penetration by small eccentric chondroid lesions in the long tubular bones: not a sign of malignancy? *Skeletal Radiol* 2009;38: 791-796

# Primer sarkom

- **%5-12** sıklıkla
  - ✓ Chandrasekar CR, Grimer RJ, Carter SR, Tillman RM, Abudu A, Jeys LM, et al. Pathological fracture of the proximal femur in osteosarcoma: need for early radical surgery? *ISRN Oncol.* 2012;2012:512389.
- Spontan, **mikrotravma**, biyopsi yada kemoterapiye bağlı tümör nekrozu sonrası.
  - ✓ Fuchs B, Valenzuela RG, Sim FH. Pathologic fracture as a complication in the treatment of Ewing's sarcoma. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 2003;415:25–30.
  - ✓ Friedlaender GE, Tross RB, Doganis AC, et al. Effects of chemotherapeutic agents on bone. Short-term methotrexate and doxorubicin (adriamycin) treatment in a rat model. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1984;66:602—7.
  - ✓ Rosenstock JG, Jones PM, Pearson D, et al. Ewing's sarcoma, adjuvant chemotherapy and pathologic fracture. *Eur J Cancer* 1978;14:799—803.

# Primer sarkom

- Hematomun ve mikrosirkülasyon bozukluğunun tetiklediği istenmeyen **mikrometastaz**

- ✓ Simon MA. Limb salvage for osteosarcoma. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 1988;70:307–10.
- ✓ Frassica FJ, Chao E, Sim F. Special problems in limb-salvage surgery. Semin Surg Oncol 1997;13:55—63.

- **Azalmış yaşam süresi**

- ✓ Scully SP, Ghert MA, Zurakowski D, Thompson RC, Gebhardt MC. Pathologic fracture in osteosarcoma : prognostic importance and treatment implications. J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2002;84-A:49–57. 12.
- ✓ Vermesan D, Vermesan H, Dragulescu SI, Bera I, Di Giovanni A, Sabatini R, et al. Secondary pathologic fractures in osteosarcoma: prognosis and evolution. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci. 2009;13:71–6.

- **Artmış lokal nüks**

- ✓ Ferguson PC, McLaughlin CE, Griffin AM, Bell RS, Deheshi BM, Wunder JS. Clinical and functional outcomes of patients with a pathologic fracture in high-grade osteosarcoma. J Surg Oncol. 2010;102:120–4.

# Primer sarkom

- Metaanaliz, 1677 vaka
- Osteosarkomda **yaşam süresini olumsuz** etkileyebilir

**Original Article**

**Prognostic role of pathologic fracture in osteosarcoma: Evidence based on 1,677 subjects**

# Primer Sarkom

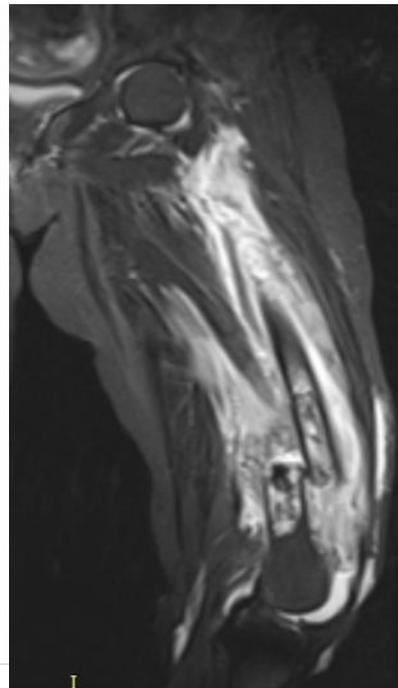
- 770 primer sarkom (484 OS, 130 KS, 156 ES)
- Patolojik kırık: 56 (OS), 33 (KS), 16 (ES)
- **Ekstremitte koruyucu cerrahi:** ↓ (%79/84)
- **Yaşam süresi:** ↓ (OS: %34/58)
- Lokal nüks: ↔



**Do pathological fractures influence survival and local recurrence rate in bony sarcomas?**

J.A.M. Bramer<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, A.A. Abudu<sup>b</sup>, R.J. Grimer<sup>b</sup>, S.R. Carter<sup>b</sup>, R.M. Tillman<sup>b</sup>

63 yaş, KS



# Primer Sarkom

- OS: Yaşam süresi ↓ Lokal nüks ↑
- ES: Yaşam süresi ve lokal nüks ↔

Oncology

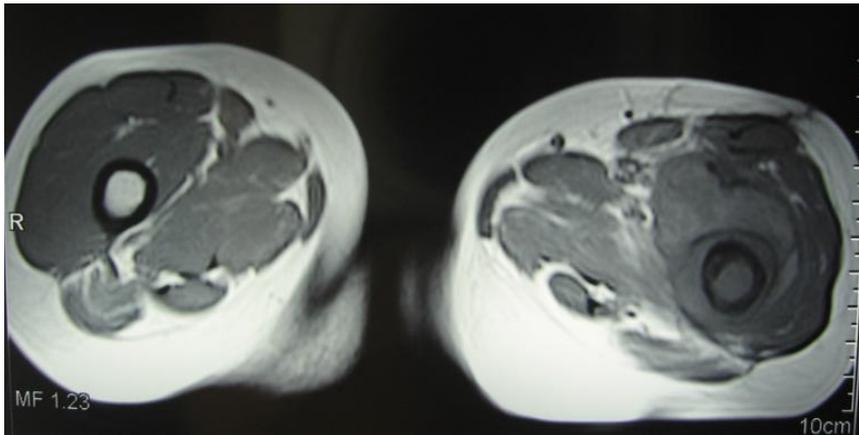
Oncology  
DOI: 10.1159/000487142

Received: January 15, 2017  
Accepted after revision: January 23, 2018  
Published online: April 13, 2018

## Impact of Pathological Fractures on the Prognosis of Primary Malignant Bone Sarcoma in Children and Adults: A Single-Center Retrospective Study of 205 Patients

Miriam Schlegel<sup>a</sup> Martina Zeumer<sup>a</sup> Peter Michael Proding<sup>b</sup>  
Klaus Woertler<sup>c</sup> Marc Steinborn<sup>d</sup> Rüdiger von Eisenhart-Rothe<sup>b</sup>  
Stefan Burdach<sup>a</sup> Hans Rechl<sup>b</sup> Irene von Luetlichau<sup>a</sup>

# 9 yaş, ES



# Primer sarkom

- **Benzer** yaşam süresi ve lokal nüks oranı
- ✓ Abudu A, Sferopoulos NK, Tillman RM, Carter SR, Grimer RJ. The surgical treatment and outcome of pathological fractures in localised osteosarcoma. *J Bone Joint Surg (Br)*. 1996;78:694–8.
- ✓ Bacci G, Ferrari S, Longhi A, Donati D, Manfrini M, Giacomini S, et al. Nonmetastatic osteosarcoma of the extremity with pathologic fracture at presentation: local and systemic control by amputation or limb salvage after preoperative chemotherapy. *Acta Orthop Scand*. 2003;74:449–54
- ✓ **Moradi B, Zahlten-Hinguranage A, Lehner B, Zeifang F.** The impact of pathological fractures on therapy outcome in patients with primary malignant bone tumours. *Int Orthop* 2010;34:1017–1023.
- ✓ **Scully SP, Ghert MA, Zurakowski D, Thompson RC, Gebhardt MC.** Pathologic fracture in osteosarcoma: prognostic importance and treatment implications. *J Bone Joint Surg [Am]* 2002;84-A:49–57
- **Bramer JA, Abudu AA, Grimer RJ, Carter SR, Tillman RM.** Do pathological fractures influence survival and local recurrence rate in bony sarcomas? *Eur J Cancer* 2007;43:1944–1951.

# Osteosarkom

- 268 hasta.
- %12 patolojik kırık. (Tanı ya da KT esnasında)
- Hastalıklı ve hastaliksız yaşam süresi açısından anlamlı **fark yok**.

Chung et al. *BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders* (2016) 17:503  
DOI 10.1186/s12891-016-1351-x

BMC Musculoskeletal  
Disorders

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Pathological fractures in predicting clinical outcomes for patients with osteosarcoma



Lien-Hsiang Chung<sup>1,4,6</sup>, Po-Kuei Wu<sup>1,3,5,6</sup>, Cheng-Fong Chen<sup>1,3</sup>, Hung-Kai Weng<sup>1,7,8</sup>, Tain-Hsiung Chen<sup>1,3</sup>  
and Wei-Ming Chen<sup>1,2,3,6\*</sup>

# Osteosarkom

- **Ekstremitte koruyucu** cerrahiye engel olmadığı ortaya konulmuştur.
- **Amputasyon** güvenli sınırın elde edilemediği yada fonksiyonsuz ekstremitte durumunda uygulanabilir.
- **Stabilizasyon** için; alçı, traksiyon ya da EF uygulanabilir
- Ekstremitte koruyucu tedaviye uygun olarak **neoadjuvan KT** sonrası rezeksiyonun planlanması.

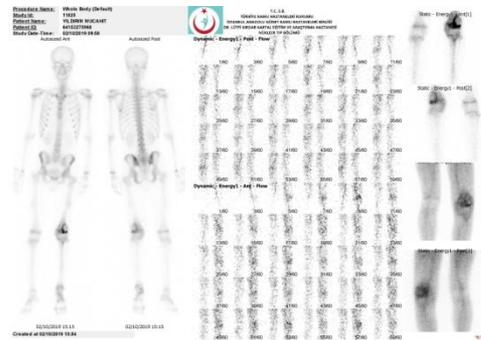
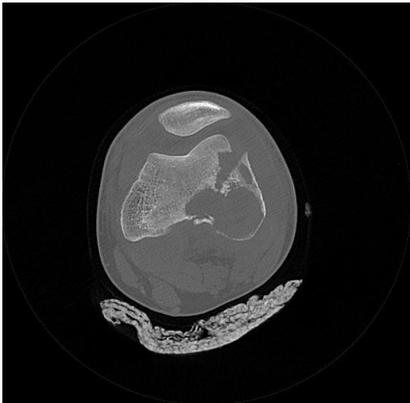
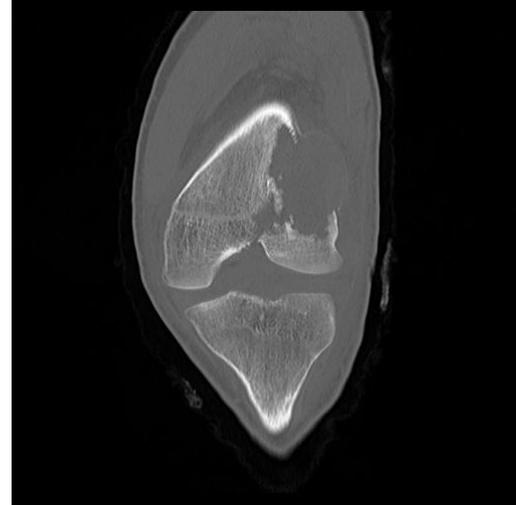
- ✓ Wu PK, Chen WM, Lee OK, Chen CF, Huang CK, Chen TH. The prognosis for patients with osteosarcoma who have received prior manipulative therapy. *J Bone Joint Surg (Br)*. 2010;92:1580–5.
- ✓ Abudu A, Sferopoulos NK, Tillman RM, Carter SR, Grimer RJ. The surgical treatment and outcome of pathological fractures in localised osteosarcoma. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1996;78:694–8.[10] Scully SP, Temple HT, O’Keefe RJ, Mankin HJ, Gebhardt M. The surgical treatment of patients with osteosarcoma who sustain a pathologic fracture. *Clin Orthop Rel Res* 1996;324:227–32.
- ✓ Scully SP, Temple HT, O’Keefe RJ, Mankin HJ, Gebhardt M. The surgical treatment of patients with osteosarcoma who sustain a pathologic fracture. *Clin Orthop Rel Res* 1996;324:227–32.
- ✓ Ferguson PC, McLaughlin CE, Griffin AM, et al. Clinical and functional outcomes of patients with a pathologic fracture in high-grade osteosarcoma. *J Surg Oncol*. 2010; 102:120–124
- ✓ Chandrasekar CR, Grimer RJ, Carter SR, et al. Pathological fracture of the proximal femur in osteosarcoma: need for early radical surgery? *ISRN Oncol* 2012;2012:512389.
- ✓ Hosalkar HS, Dormans JP. Limb sparing surgery for pediatric musculoskeletal tumors. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2004;42:295–310.

# Primer Sarkom

- Kemoterapi sürecinde kırıkta iyileşme görülebilir.

- ✓ Jaffe N, Spears R, Eftekhari F, et al. Pathologic fracture in osteosarcoma. Impact of chemotherapy on primary tumor and survival. *Cancer* 1987;59:701–709.
- ✓ Scully SP, Ghert MA, Zurakowski D, Thompson RC, Gebhardt MC. Pathologic fracture in osteosarcoma: prognostic importance and treatment implications. *J BoneJoint Surg [Am]* 2002;84-A:49–57.

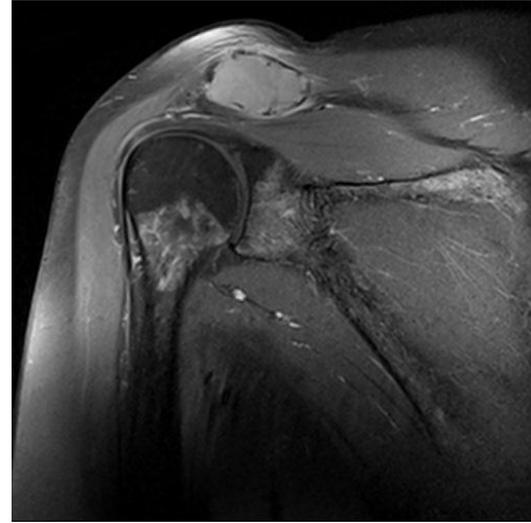
# 19 YAŞ, OS



# Multipl myelom

- %40 varan oran
  - En sik **torakal** vertebra
  - %67'e varan **kaynama** oranı
- 
- ✓ Berenson JR, Lichtenstein A, Porter L, *et al.*: Long-term pamidronate treatment of advanced multiple myeloma patients reduces skeletal events. *J Clin Oncol* 1998, 16(2):593-602.
  - ✓ Melton LJ 3rd, Kyle RA, Achenbach SJ, Oberg AL, Rajkumar SV: Fracture risk with multiple myeloma: a population-based study. *J Bone Miner Res* 2005, 20:487-493.
  - ✓ Surgeon's Committee of the Chinese Myeloma Working Group of the International Myeloma Foundation. Consensus on Surgical Management of Myeloma Bone Disease. *Orthop Surg.* 2016 Aug;8(3):263-9.
  - ✓ Gainor BJ, Buchert P. Fracture healing in metastatic bone disease. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1983(178):297–302.

66 yaş, MM



# Multipl myelom

- 49 hasta
- 3 yıllık takip
- Yaşam süresi ↓
- Patolojik kırık var: 17 ay
- Patolojik kırık yok: 57 ay

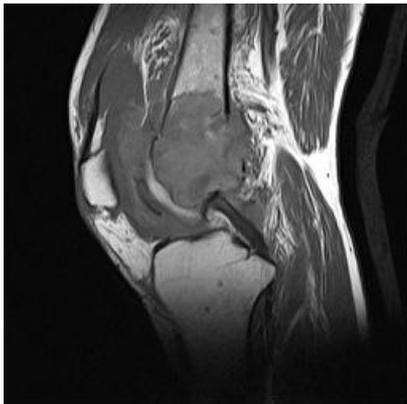
Research

Open Access

**Effect of pathologic fractures on survival in multiple myeloma patients: a case control study**

Mehmet Sonmez\*<sup>1</sup>, Tulin Akagun<sup>2</sup>, Murat Topbas<sup>3</sup>, Umit Cobanoglu<sup>4</sup>,  
Bircan Sonmez<sup>5</sup>, Mustafa Yilmaz<sup>1</sup>, Ercument Ovali<sup>1</sup> and Serdar Bedii Omay<sup>1</sup>

# 51 YAŞ, MM



# Multipl myelom

- 96 hasta
- **Tüm kemiđi** içeren intramedüller fiksasyonda yeniden ameliyat oranı daha düşük

Clin Orthop Relat Res (2013) 471:706–714  
DOI 10.1007/s11999-012-2656-1

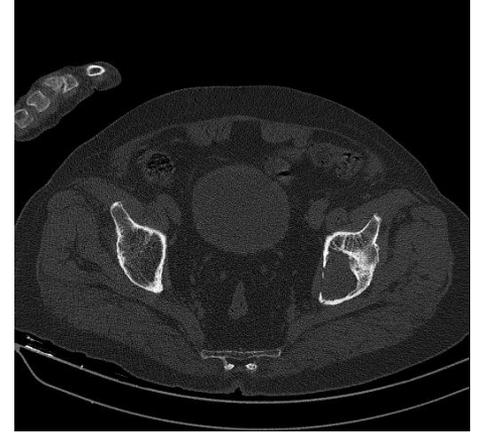
Clinical Orthopaedics  
and Related Research®  
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CLINICAL RESEARCH

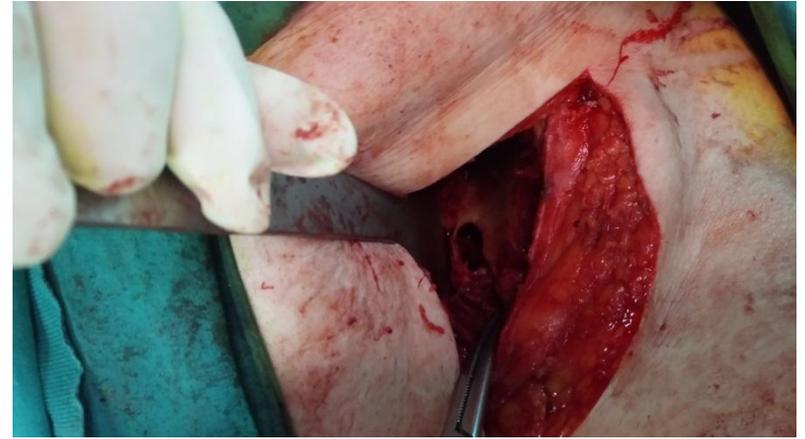
## **Prophylactic Stabilization for Bone Metastases, Myeloma, or Lymphoma: Do We Need to Protect the Entire Bone?**

Hasham M. Alvi MD, Timothy A. Damron MD

# Multipl Myelom (78 yaş)

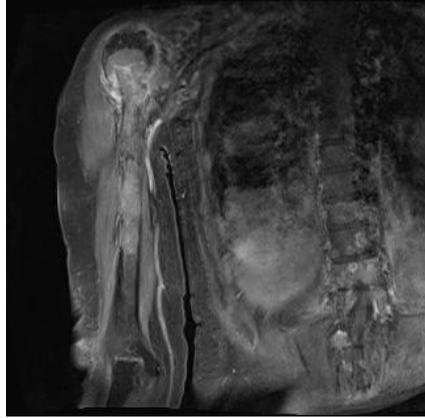


# Proksimal Humerus ve Asetabulum Fraktürü



# Multipl Myelom

## Patolojik Humerus ve Vertebra Fraktürü



# Multipl myelom

- **Destrüktif** proksimal femur tutulumunda protez ön planda

CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS AND RELATED RESEARCH  
Number 341, pp 192–205  
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## **Prosthetic Hip Replacement for Pathologic or Impending Pathologic Fractures in Myeloma**

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*Panayiotis J. Papagelopoulos, MD\*; Evanthia C. Galanis, MD\*\*;  
Philip R. Greipp, MD†; and Franklin H. Sim, MD\**

# Lenfoma

- Çok çok nadir
- Proksimal femur ve humerus
- Litik destrüktif
- Ewing ve osteomyelit **ayırıcı tanı**

*Case Report*

**Surgical Management of Primary Bone Lymphoma of the Hip:  
A Case Report and Review of the Literature**

Grace Kennedy , Phil Weir, Kevin Johnston, and Patrick Elder

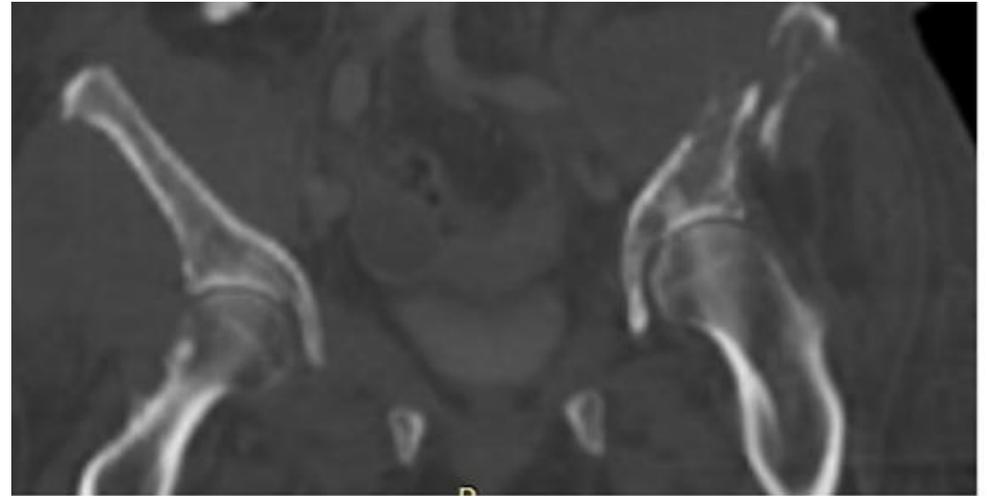
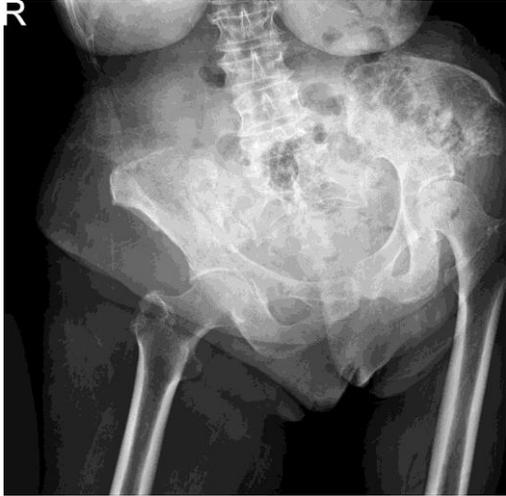
DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2013/3948.2809

Case Report

Orthopaedic Section

Pathological Fractures in Primary  
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma of the Bone:  
A Case Series with Review of the Literature

# Lenfoma (74 yaş. B hücreli)



# Metastaz

- 16 primer, 53 metastaza bađlı patolojik kırık
- Litik korteks, minerilizasyon, yumuřak doku kitlesi ve periosteal dzensizlik.

European Journal of Radiology 82 (2013) e36–e42



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

European Journal of Radiology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ejrad](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ejrad)



Imaging differentiation of pathologic fractures caused by primary and secondary bone tumors

Theodoros Soldatos<sup>a,1</sup>, Majid Chalian<sup>a,1</sup>, Samer Attar<sup>b,1</sup>, Edward F. McCarthy<sup>c,1</sup>, John A. Carrino<sup>a,1</sup>,  
Laura M. Fayad<sup>a,\*</sup>

# Metastaz

- Metastaz hastalarının **%10-30'**unda patolojik kırık gelişir ve **mortalite artışına** neden olur.
- Chow S, McDonald R, Yee A, et al. A multidisciplinary bone metastases clinic at Sunnybrook Odette Cancer Centre: A review of the experience from 2009-2014. *Journal of Pain Management* 2015;8:117–121.
- Selvaggi G, Scagliotti GV: Management of bone metastases in cancer: A review. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol* 56:365-378, 2005
- Behnke NK, Baker DK, Xu S, et al: Risk factors for same-admission mortality after pathologic fracture secondary to metastatic cancer. *Support Care Cancer* 25: 513-521, 2017
- Saad F, Lipton A, Cook R, et al: Pathologic fractures correlate with reduced survival in patients with malignant bone disease. *Cancer* 110:1860-1867, 2007

# Metastaza bađlı patolojik Kırık

- %10-29
- En sık **Femur**>Humerus>Tibia
- %35 kaynama
- Saad F, Lipton A, Cook R, et al. Pathologic fractures correlate with reduced survival in patients with malignant bone disease. *Cancer* 2007;110:1860-7.

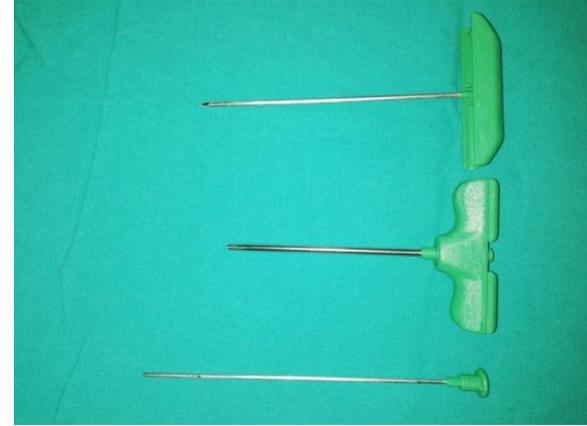
# Biyopsi

- Patolojik kırıkla başvuran kanser hikayesi olmayan hastalarda primer sarkom dışlanmalı.
- Anract P. Surgical management of primary bone cancer. Bull Acad Natl Med2009;193(1):107–26.

# Biyopsi

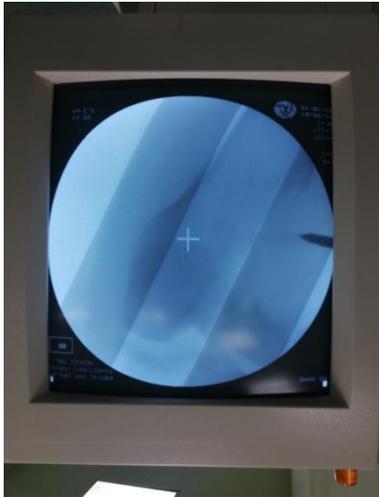
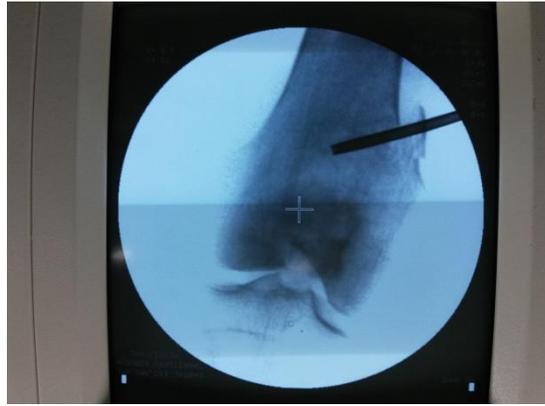
- Görüntüleme eşliğinde iğne biyopsisi ile tanı konulabilir.
- Ekstraosseos tümör dokusunun olmadığı ve yaygın hemorajinin mevcut olduğu vakalarda kapalı biyopsi ile tanısal sonuç elde edilemeyebilir.

- Core-needle/Jamshidi



- Datir A, Pechon P, Saifuddin A. Imaging-guided percutaneous biopsy of pathologic fractures: a retrospective analysis of 129 cases. American Journal of Roentgenology 2009;193:504–8.

# Biyopsi



# Biyopsi sonrası fraktür (59 yaş, Ac Adenokarsinom)



# Tedavi

- Karar vermede hastanın genel durumu, beklenen yaşam süresi ve tümörün adjuvan tedaviye yanıtı önemlidir.

# Prognoz

1. Clinical Profile	Favourable				Moderate		Unfavourable	
2. Karnofsky	100 - 80		70 - 10		100 - 80	70 - 10	100 - 80	70 - 10
3. Visceral/ brain metastases	No	Yes	No	Yes				
Category	<b>A</b> >12	<b>B</b> 6-12	<b>B</b> 6-12	<b>C</b> 3-6	<b>B</b> 6-12	<b>C</b> 3-6	<b>C</b> 3-6	<b>D</b> < 3

- Bollen L, van der Linden YM, Pondaag W, et al. Prognostic factors associated with survival in patients with symptomatic spinal bone metastases: a retrospective cohort study of 1043 patients. *Neuro-Oncology* 2014;16:991-98.

# 58 yaş, Ac Ca Metastazı



# Tedavi

- En uygun tedavi patolojik kırık gelişimini **engellemektir**.

# İmpending fraktür

## Profilaktik fiksasyon

- Mirels  $\geq 9$  ise %33 kırık riski

<b>Mirel's criteria</b> score > 8 suggests prophylactic fixation			
<b>Score</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Site</b>	upper limb	lower limb	peritrochanteric
<b>Pain</b>	mild	moderate	functional
<b>Lesion</b>	blastic	mixed	lytic
<b>Size</b>	< 1/3	1/3 to 2/3	> 2/3

- Mirels H: Metastatic disease in long bones. A proposed scoring system for diagnosing impending pathologic fractures. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1989:256-264, 1989

# İmpending fraktür

## Profilaktik fiksasyon

- Harrington's kriterlerinden herhangi bir tanesinin mevcut olması kırık riski varlığını gösterir.

<b>Harrington's criteria for predicting risk of fracture.</b>
Cortical bone destruction > 50%
A lesion > 2.5 cm in the proximal femur
Destruction of subtrochanteric femoral region
Persistent pain despite irradiation

- Harrington KD. Impending pathological fractures from metastatic malignancy: evaluation and management. Instr Course Lect 1986;**35**:357-381.

# İmpending fraktür

## Profilaktik fiksasyon

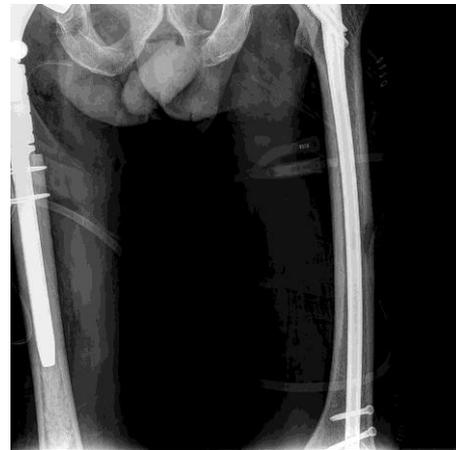
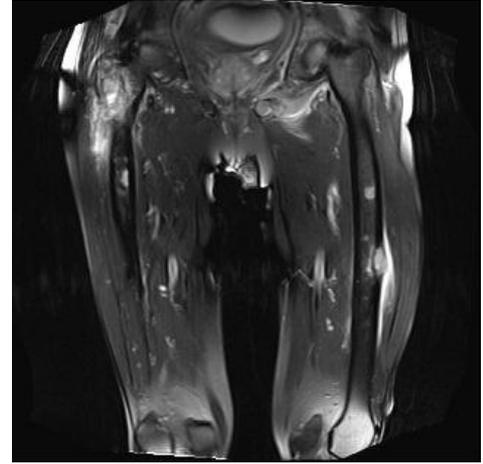
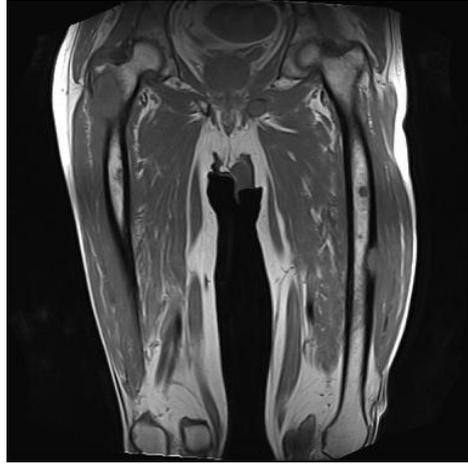
- 43,920 hasta. 14,318 profilaktik, 28,602 kırık sonrası akut fiksasyon
- İntra-postop **komplikasyon oranı**, hastane **yatış süresi** ile masraf düşer

### CARE DELIVERY

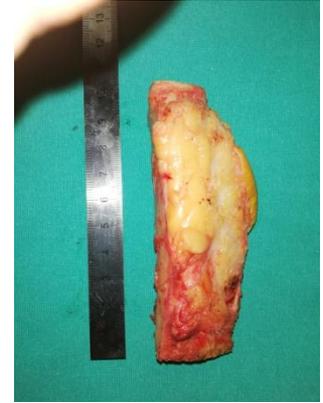
## Early Clinical and Economic Outcomes of Prophylactic and Acute Pathologic Fracture Treatment

Zachary A. Mosher, MD<sup>1</sup>; Harshadkumar Patel, MD<sup>1</sup>; Michael A. Ewing, MD<sup>1</sup>; Thomas E. Niemeier, MD<sup>1</sup>; Matthew C. Hess, MD<sup>1</sup>; Eric B. Wilkinson, MD<sup>1</sup>; Gerald McGwin Jr, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Brent A. Ponce, MD<sup>1</sup>; and Joshua C. Patt, MD, MPH<sup>2</sup>

# 67 yaş, Ac Ca Met



# İmpending Fraktür (62 yaş, Endometrium Adenokarsinom)

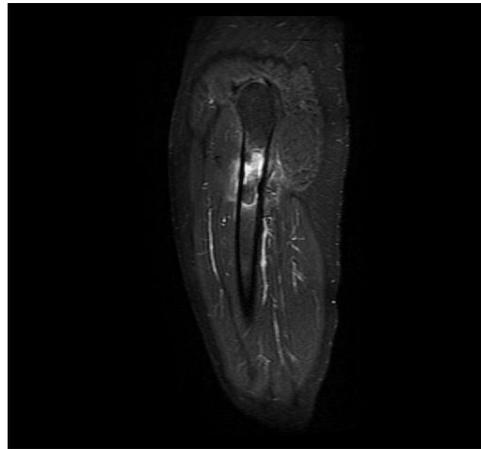


# İmpending fraktür

## Profilaktik fiksasyon

- **Mortalite oranı** düşerken postop **yaşam süresi** uzar.
- Ayrıca erken mobilizasyon, yaşam kalitesinin artışı, düşük postop ağrı skoru, ek cerrahi gereksinimin azalması avantajları vardır.
- Arvinius C, Parra JLC, Mateo LS, et al: Benefits of early intramedullary nailing in femoral metastases. Int Orthop 38:129-132, 2014

# Meme Ca Proksimal Femur Patolojik Fraktür



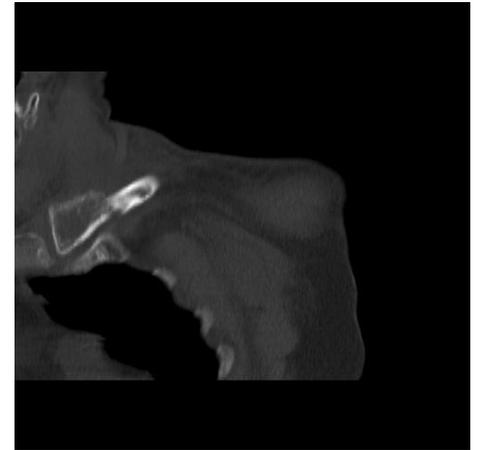
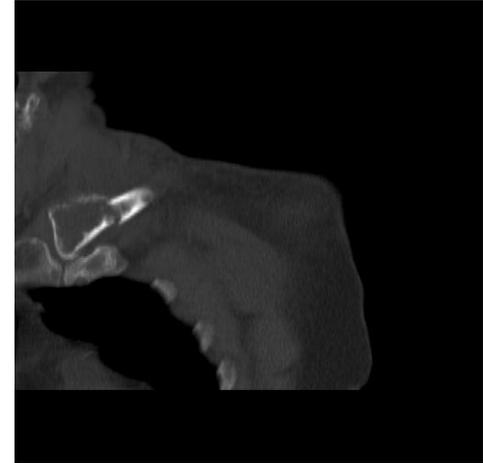
# İnkomplet kırık (63 yaş, Meme)



# Metastatik Kemik Tümörleri-Tedavi

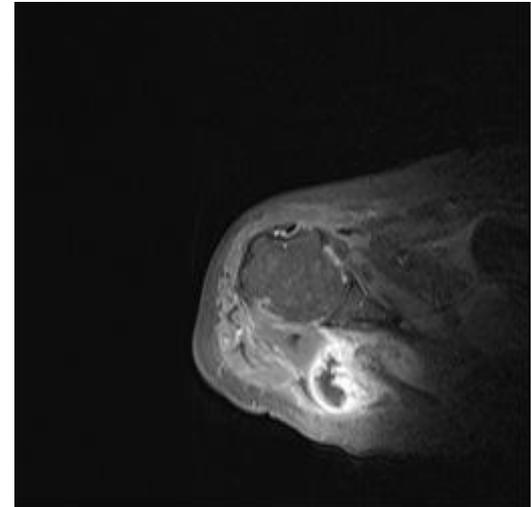
- **Epifiz:** Protez
- **Metafiz:** İntralezyonel küretaj+ Sementaj+ Fiksasyon (Plak/Çivi), Protez
- **Diafiz:** İm çivi/İnterkalar Protez

# Klavikula Patolojik Fraktür (Ac Ca Metastazı)



# Konservatif

(60 yaş, Rektum Adenokarsinom)



# Fiksasyon

- Masif proteze göre **daha düşük** komplikasyon ve **daha uzun** sağ kalım

CLINICS 2006;61(4):313-20

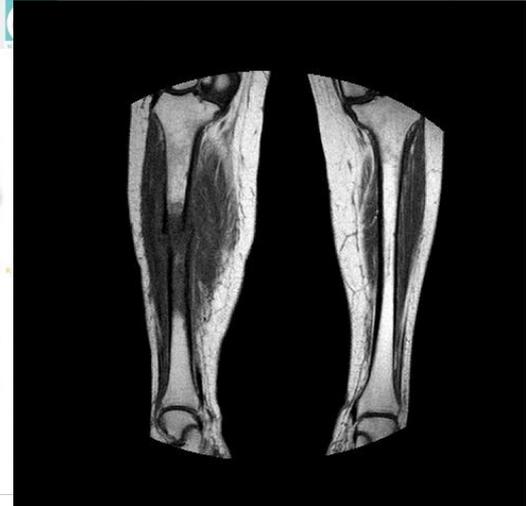
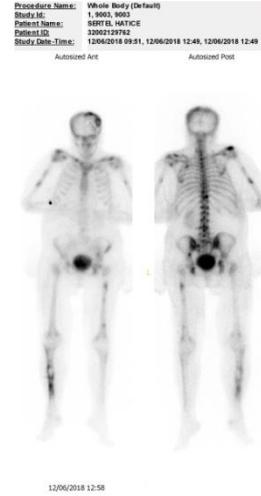
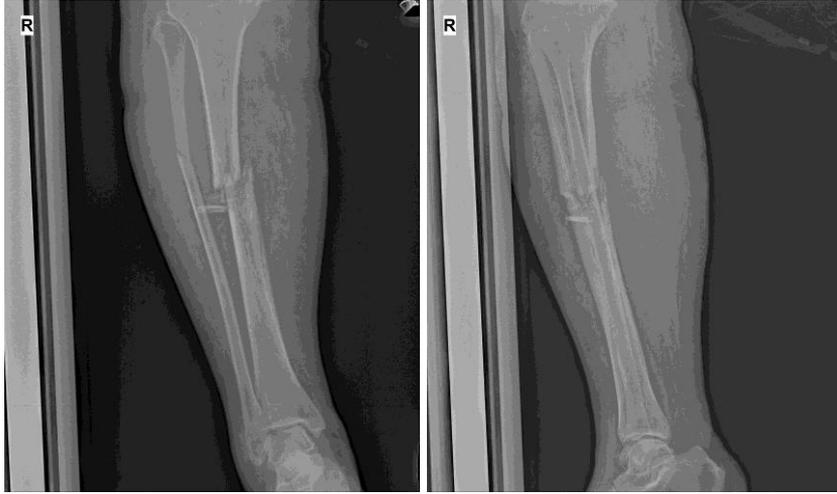
## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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### PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN PATHOLOGIC FRACTURES SECONDARY TO METASTATIC TUMORS

Douglas Kenji Narazaki, Carlos Coelho de Alverga Neto, André Mathias Baptista, Marcelo Tadeu Caiero Olavo Pires de Camargo

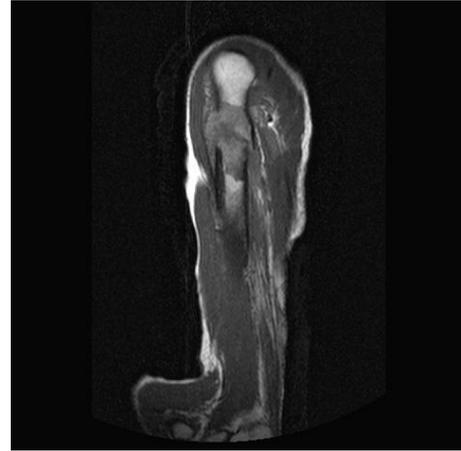
# 67 yaş, Ac Adeno Ca



# IMN

- **Diafiz kırıklarında ilk seçenek.**
  - Düşük komplikasyon, erken mobilizasyon, ağrı da anlamlı azalma ile **yaşam kalitesinde artışa** neden olur.
  - **Küretaj ve sement** uygulanımı ile kombine edilebilir.
  - **Tüm kemiğin** fikse edilmesi sonradan gelişebilecek metastazlar açısından avantajlıdır.
- 
- Swanson KC, Pritchard DJ, Sim FH. Surgical treatment of metastatic disease of the femur. J Am Acad Orthop Surg 2000;8:56–65.
  - Capanna R, Campanacci DA. The treatment of metastases in the appendicular skeleton. J Bone Joint Surg Br 2001;83:471–81.
  - Ward WG, Holsenbeck S, Dorey FJ, Spang J, Howe D. Metastatic disease of the femur: surgical treatment. Clin Orthop Relat Res 2003;415:230–44.
  - Piccioli A, Rossi B, Scaramuzza L, Spinelli MS, Yang Z, Maccauro G. Intramedullary nailing for treatment of pathologic femoral fractures due to metastases. Injury 2014;45(2):412–7.
  - Ofluoglu O, Erol B, Ozgen Z, Yildiz M. Minimally invasive treatment of pathological fractures of the humeral shaft. Int Orthop. 2009 Jun;33(3):707-12.

# 63 yaş, HCC Metastazı



# IMN

- %3-13 arasında deęişen oranlarda **implant yetmezlięi** bildirilmiřtir.
  - Sarahrudi K, Greitbauer M, Platzer P, Hausmann JT, Heinz T, Ve' csei V. Surgical treatment of metastatic fractures of the femur: a retrospective analysis of 142 patients. J Trauma 2009;66:1158–63.
  - Wedin R, Bauer HC. Surgical treatment of skeletal metastatic lesions of the proximal femur: endoprosthesis or reconstruction nail? J Bone Joint Surg Br 2005;87:1653–7.
- **Oymalı** çivide daha kalın implant kullanma avantajına karşı tümörün yayılımı ve emboli riski açısından endişelendirse de oymasız çivi arasında sonuçlar açısından fark yoktur.
  - Cole AS, Hill GA, Theologis TN, Gibbons CL, Willett K. Femoral nailing for metastatic disease of the femur: a comparison of reamed and unreamed femoral nailing. Injury 2000;31:25–31.

# Sefalomedüller?

- **Standart** tercih edilen yöntem.
- Eklem penetrasyonu, artmış cerrahi süre ve radyasyon alanı **dezavantaj**
- Avantaj?
  - Arvinus C, Parra JL, Mateo LS, Maroto RG, Borrego AF, Stern LL. Benefits of early intramedullary nailing in femoral metastases. *Int Orthop* 2014;38(1):129–32.
  - Sarahrudi K, Greitbauer M, Platzner P, Hausmann JT, Heinz T, Vecsei V. Surgical treatment of metastatic fractures of the femur: a retrospective analysis of 142 patients. *J Trauma*. 2009;66:1158– 1163.
  - Swanson KC, Pritchard DJ, Sim FH. Surgical treatment of metastatic disease of the femur. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2000;8:56– 65.
  - Van der Hulst RR, van den Wildenberg FA, Vroemen JP, Greve JW. Intramedullary nailing of (impending) pathologic fractures. *J Trauma*. 1994;36:211–215.
  - Ward WG, Holsenbeck S, Dorey FJ, Spang J, Howe D. Metastatic disease of the femur: surgical treatment. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2003;415(suppl):S230–244.
  - Weber KL, O'Connor MI. Operative treatment of long bone metastases: focus on the femur. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2003: 415(suppl)S276–278.

# Sefalomedüller?

- 145 hastaya femur IMN. (Metastaz, Myelom, Lenfoma)
- **Hiçbir hastada** post-op femur boyun metastazi saptanmamış.

Clin Orthop Relat Res  
DOI 10.1007/s11999-014-4064-1

Clinical Orthopaedics  
and Related Research®  
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CLINICAL RESEARCH

## **Intramedullary Nailing of Femoral Diaphyseal Metastases: Is it Necessary to Protect the Femoral Neck?**

Bryan Moon MD, Patrick Lin MD, Robert Satcher MD, PhD,  
Justin Bird MD, Valerae Lewis MD

# İmpending Fraktür (78 yaş, Akc Met)



# IMN

## Perkutan çimento enjeksiyonu

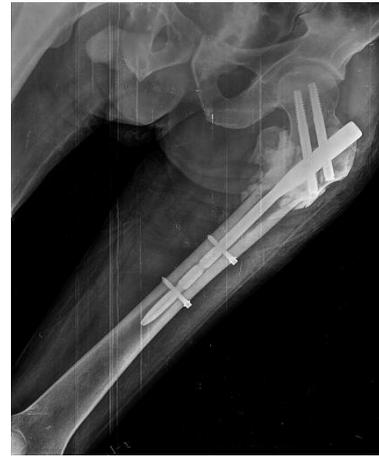
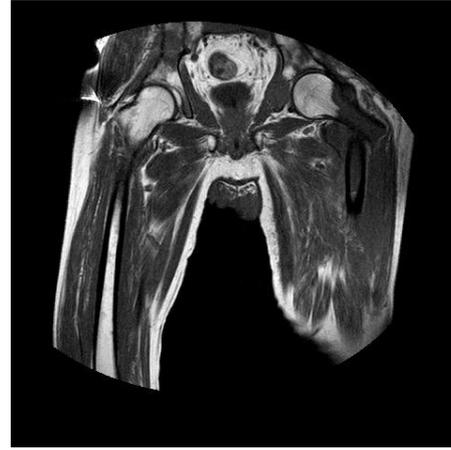
- 43 hastaya IMN+perkutan çimento enjeksiyonu, 27 hastaya sadece IMN
- VAS skor ve PET tutulumunda anlamlı fark
- Ağrı palyasyonu ve tümör progresyonunun yavaşlatılması açısından avantajlı



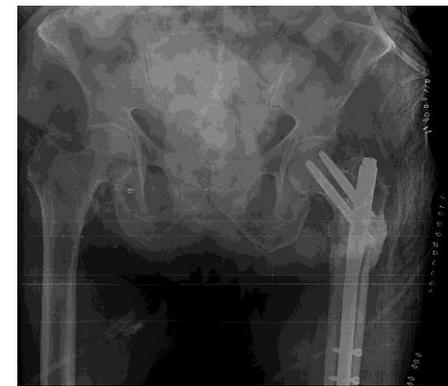
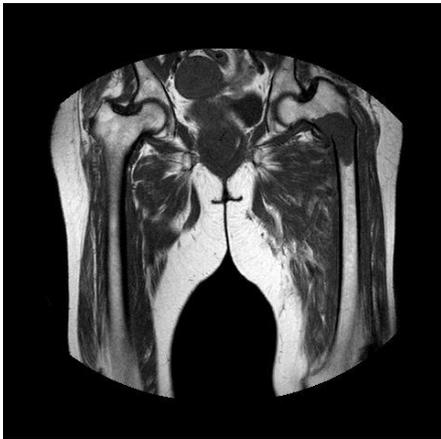
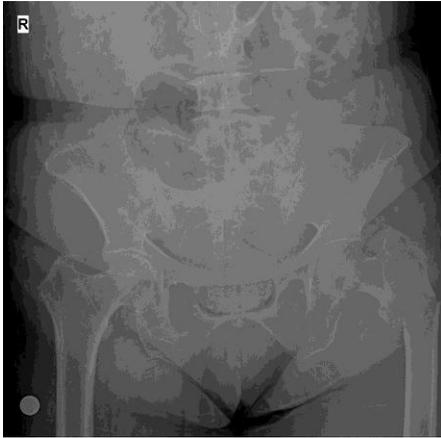
### ■ ONCOLOGY

Closed intramedullary nailing with percutaneous cement augmentation for long bone metastases

# 63 yaş, HCC Met



# 58 yaş, Meme Ca



# Çimento uygulaması

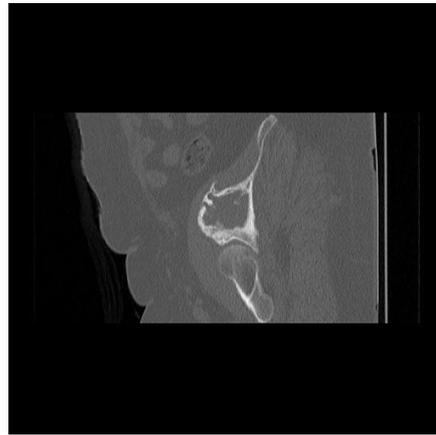
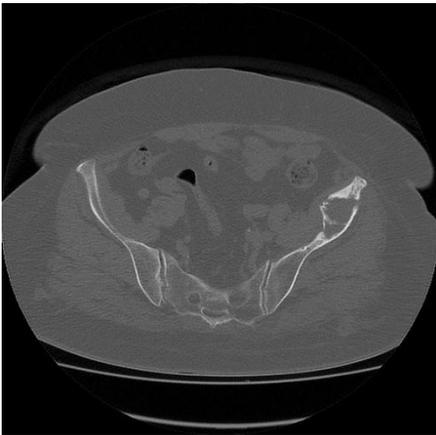
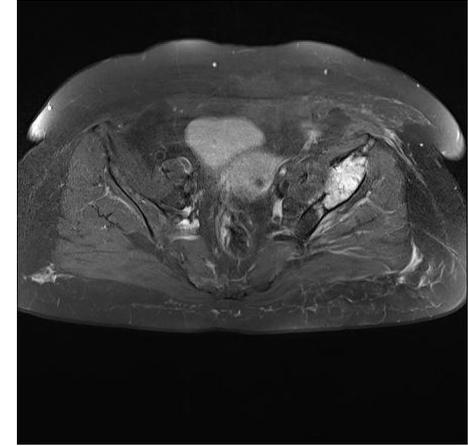
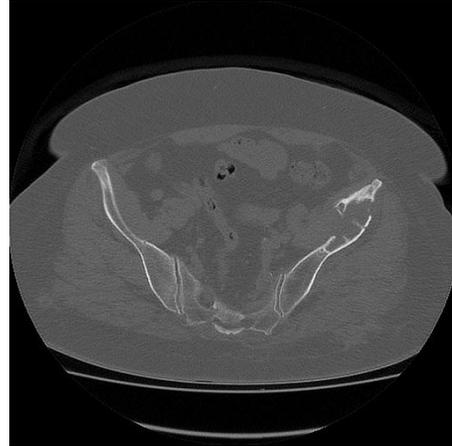
- Özellikle omurga ve pelvis ve uzun kemik **metafiz** tutulumunda tercih edilir.

➤ Anselmetti GC. Osteoplasty: percutaneous bone cement injection beyond the spine. *Semin Intervent Radiol* 2010;27:199–208.

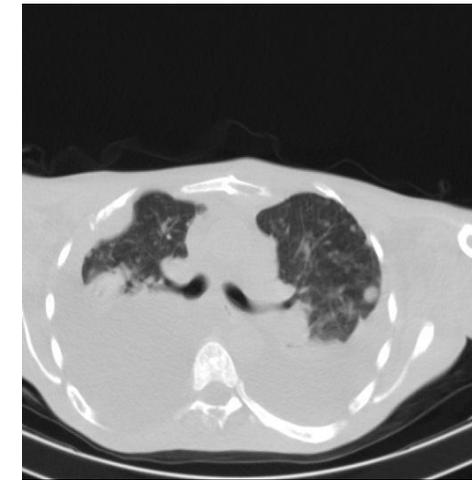
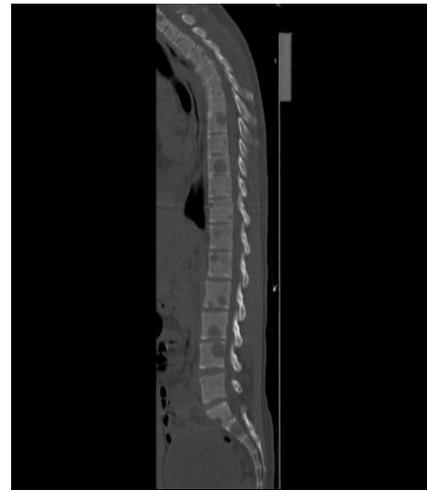
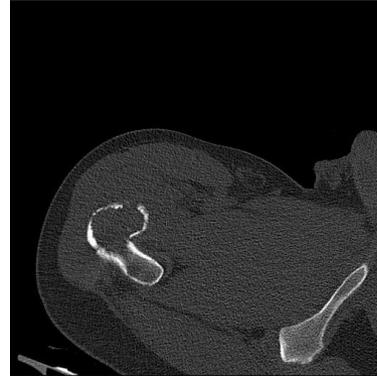
- Methotrexate (100-150 mg) ve cisplatinum (200 mg) ile kombine edilebilir.

- Capanna R, Piccioli A, Di Martino A, Daolio PA, Ippolito V, Maccauro G, et al. Management of long bone metastases: recommendations from the Italian Orthopaedic Society bone metastasis study group. *Expert Rev Anticancer Ther* 2014;14(10):1127–34,

# Meme Ca İliak Kanat Metastazı



# Malign Melanom Metastazı Proksimal Femur Patolojik Fraktür

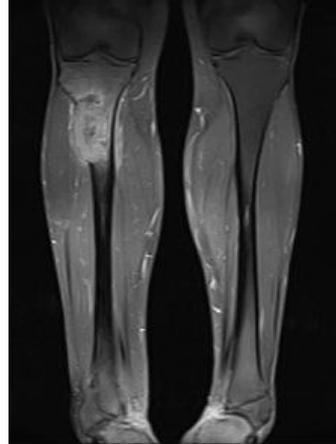


# Plak

- **Metafiz** tutulumlarında tercih edilebilir.
- Defekt durumuna göre **küretaj ve çimento** ile kombine uygulanabilir.
- **Üst ekstremitede** kullanım ön planda ve IMN ile benzer sonuçlar
- Proksimal femurda başarısızlık oranı **yüksek**
- **Yara problemi** en sık komplikasyon

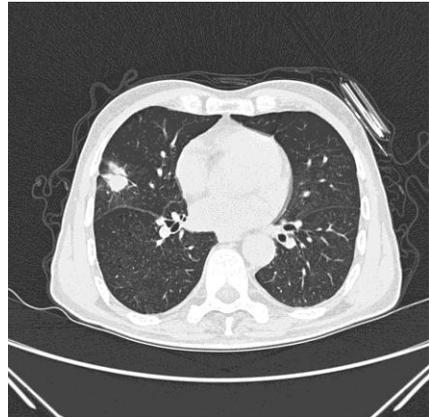
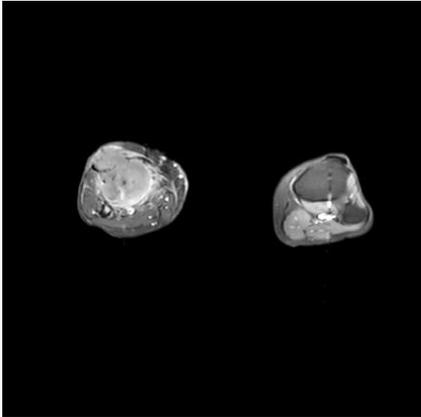
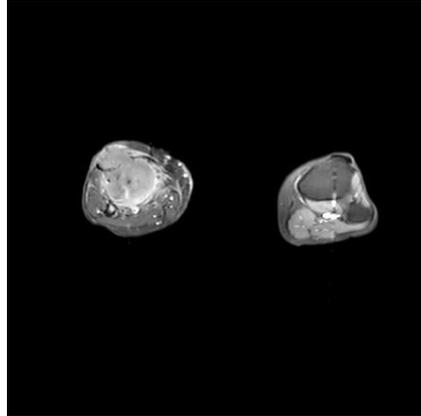
- Jacofsky DJ, Haidukewych GJ. Management of pathologic fractures of the proximal femur: state of the art. J Orthop Trauma 2004;18:459–69.
- Capanna R, Campanacci DA. The treatment of metastases in the appendicular skeleton. J Bone Joint Surg Br 2001;83:471–81.
- Ward WG, Holsenbeck S, Dorey FJ, et al. Metastatic disease of the femur: surgical treatment. Clin Orthop. 2003;415:S230-44.
- Bickels J, Kollender Y, Wittig JC, et al. Function aft er resection of humeral metastases: analysis of 59 consecutive patients. Clin Orthop. 2005;437:201-8.
- Dijkstra PDS, Wiggers T, van Geel AN, Boxma H (1994) Impending and actual pathological fractures in patients with bone metastases of the long bones. A retrospective study of 233 surgically treated fractures. Eur J Surg 160:535–542
- Yazawa Y, Frassica FJ, Chao EYS, Pritchard DJ, Sim FH, Shives TC (1990) Metastatic bone disease. A study of the surgical treatment of 166 pathologic humeral and femoral fractures. Clin Orthop Relat Res 251:213–219

# 57 yaş, Özefagus Adenokarsinom Metastazı



# 71 yaş

## Squamosuz hücreli karsinom met

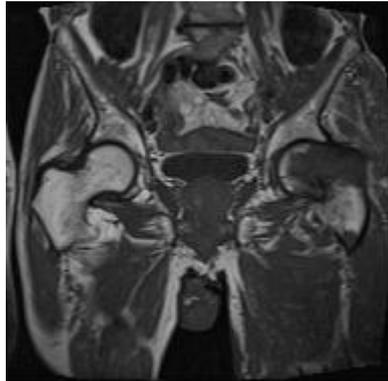


# Protez

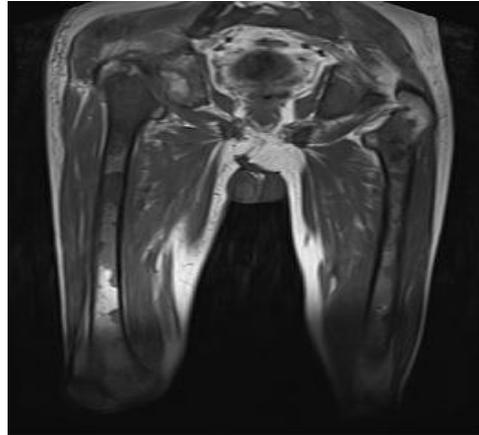
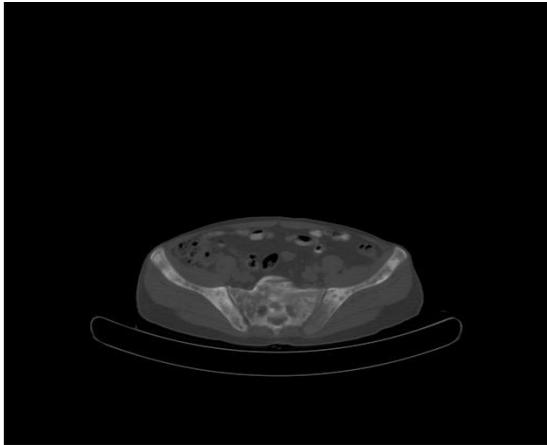
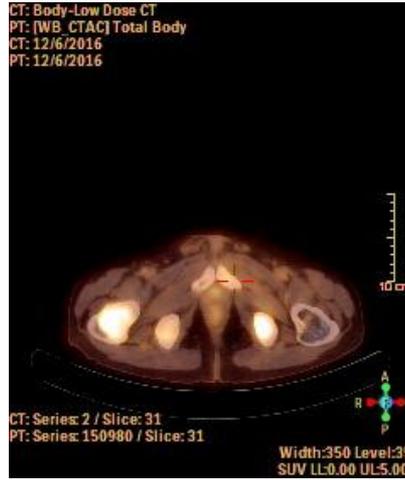
- Femur baş-boyun tutulumunda **bipolar** protez sıklıkla tercih edilir.
- **Uzun yaşam beklentisi** ya da öncesinde **radyoterapi** öyküsü var ise **total kalça protezi** uygun seçenek.
- Astabulumda destrüksiyon var ise **Harrington** prosedürü uygulanabilir.
- Bu yöntemde dislokasyon riski yüksek olduğundan **dual-mobil cup** tercih edilebilir.

- Felden A, Vaz G, Kreps S, Anract P, Hamadouche M, Biau DJ. A cemented acetab-ular component with a reinforcement cross provides excellent medium-term fixation in total hip arthroplasty after pelvic irradiation. Bone Joint J 2015;97-B(2):177–84.
- Harrington KD. The management of acetabular insufficiency secondary to metastatic malignant disease. J Bone Joint Surg Am 1981;63(4):653–64.

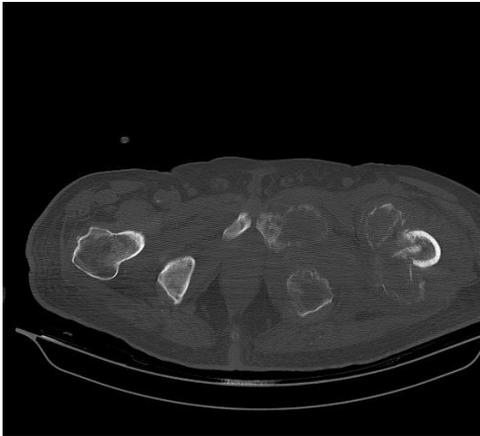
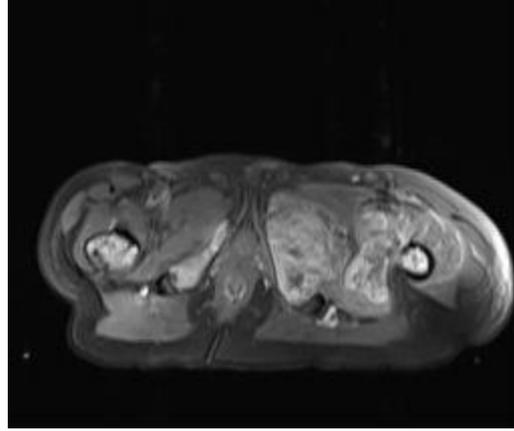
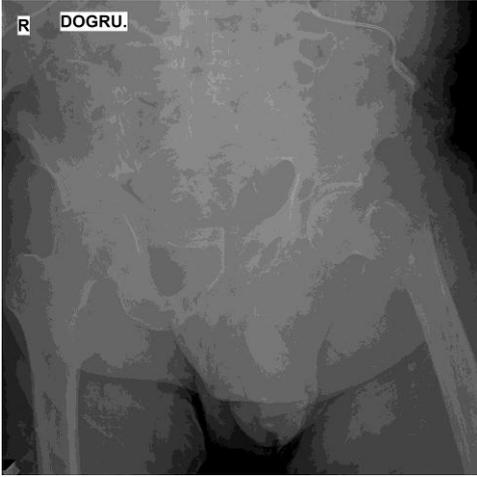
# Femur Boyun (58 yaş, Akc met)



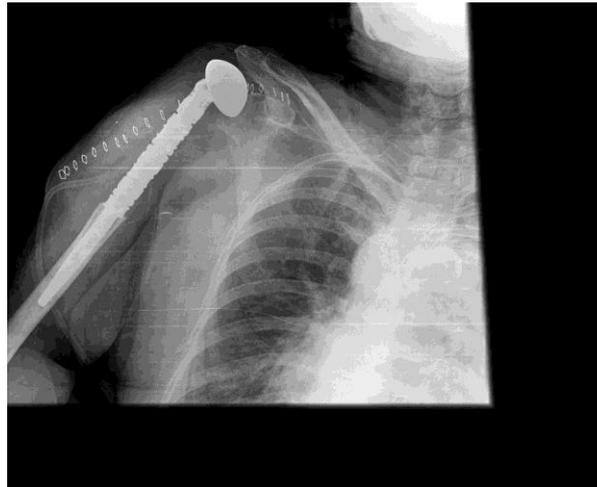
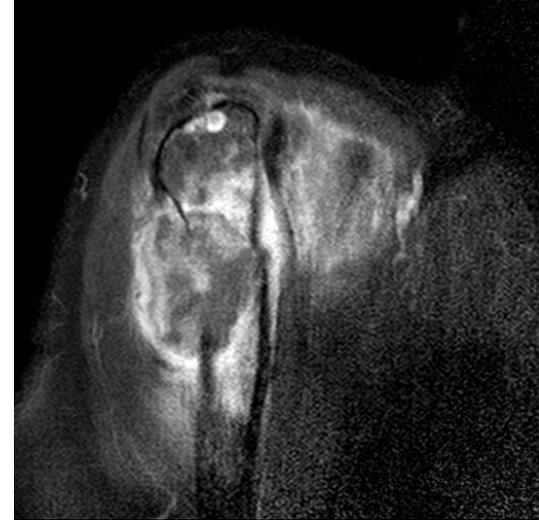
# Prosta Ca Metastazı Patolojik Femur Boyun Fraktürü



# Mesane (Ürotelyal Karsinom) Metastazı Patolojik Proksimal Femur Fraktürü



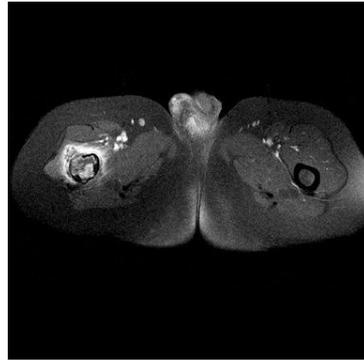
# 57 yaş, Ac Adenokarsinom



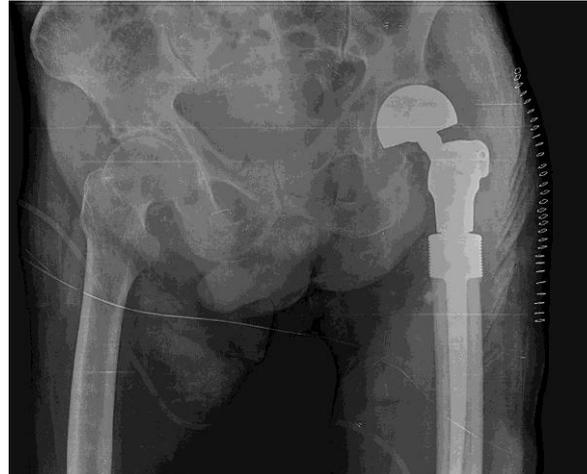
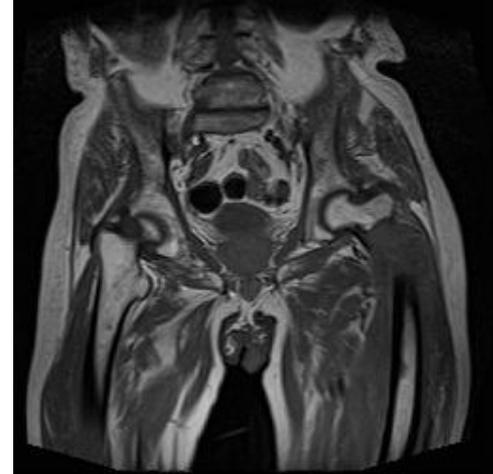
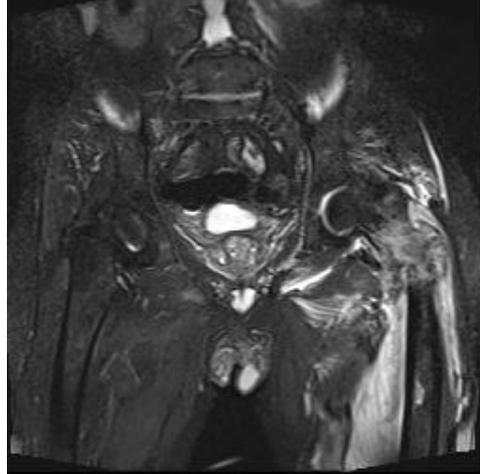
# Protez

- Özellikle proksimal femurun tutulduğu ve **destrüksiyonun** eşlik ettiği olgularda masif protez uygulanabilir.
- Genel durumu **iyi** olan ve adjuvan tedaviye yanıtı **kötü** olan metastaz olgularında ön planda tercih edilir.
- **Büyük trokanterin** tutulmadığı durumlarda proteze fikse edilmesi çıkık riskini düşürür.

# 62 yaş, Ac Ca Metastazı



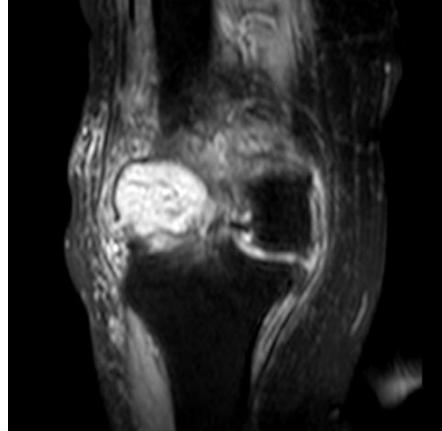
# 83 Yaş, Üroepitelyal Karsinom Metastazı



# 67 yaş, Meme Ca Metastaz



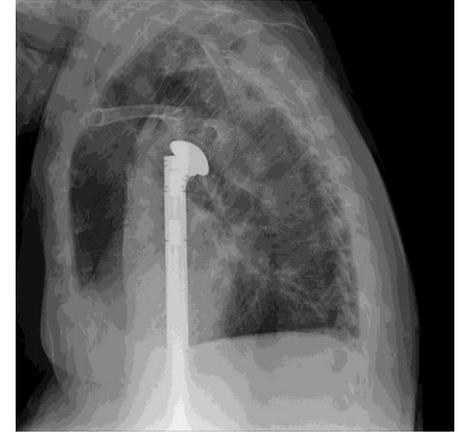
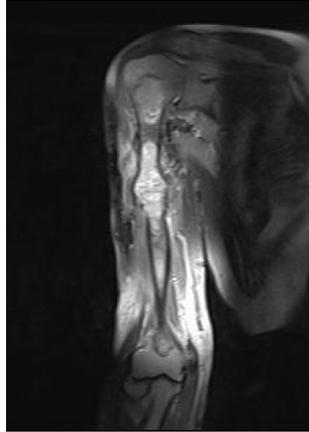
# 77 yaş, RCC Metastazı



# Protez

- Humerus **baş ve trokanterik** tutulumda tercih edilir.
  - Diafize uzanım varlığında **ters omuz** protezi uygun seçenektir.
- Kassab M, Dumaine V, Babinet A, Ouaknine M, Tomeno B, Anract P. Twentynine shoulder reconstructions after resection of the proximal humerus for neo-plasm with mean 7-year follow-up. Rev Chir Orthop Reparatrice Appar Mot2005;91(1):15–23.

# 67 yaş, RCC Metastazı



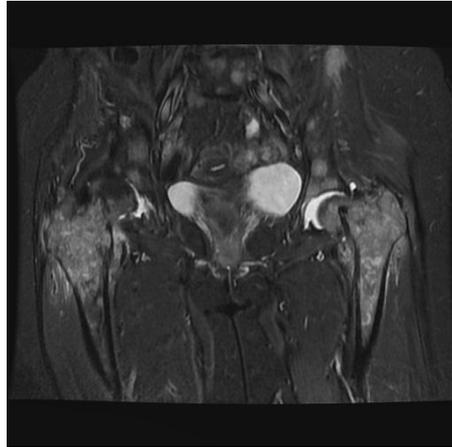
# Protez/Fiksasyon

- 88 proksimal femur metastazı
- 57 Masif protez, 31 IMN
- Masif protez: **Daha iyi** fonksiyonel sonuç ve yaşam süresi
- IMN: Çok **kısıtlı yaşam** beklentisi olan hastalarda önerilmekte

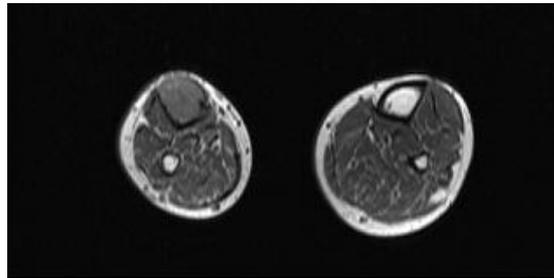
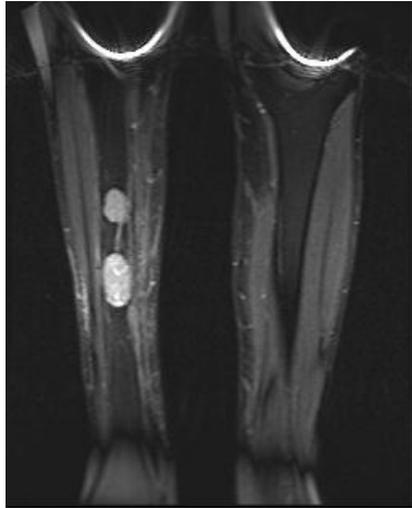
**Surgical management of metastatic lesions of the proximal femur with pathological fractures using intramedullary nailing or endoprosthesis replacement**

ZEPING YU\*, YAN XIONG\*, RUI SHI, LI MIN, WENLI ZHANG, HONGYUAN LIU,  
XIANG FANG, CHONGQI TU and HONG DUAN

# 57 yaş, Meme Ca Metastazı



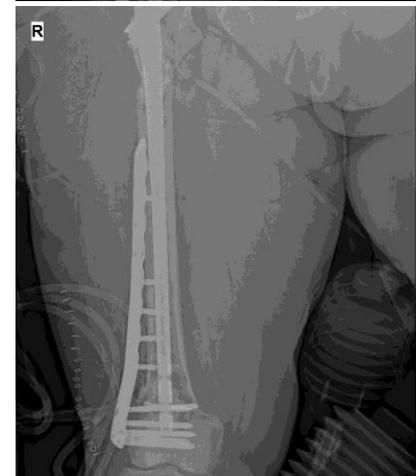
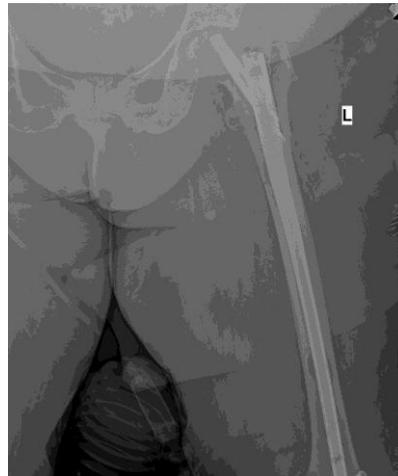
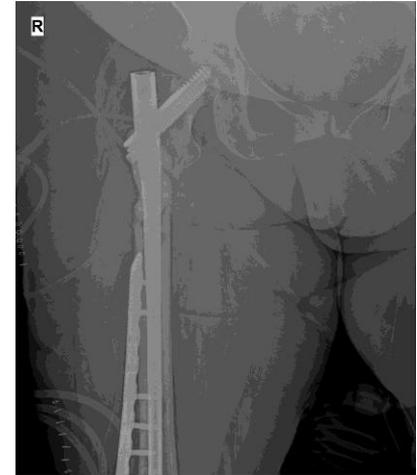
# 66 yaş, Tiroid Ca Met



# 62 yaş, Meme Ca Multipl Met



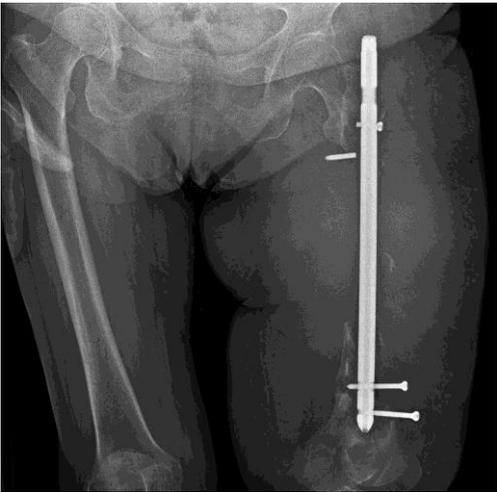
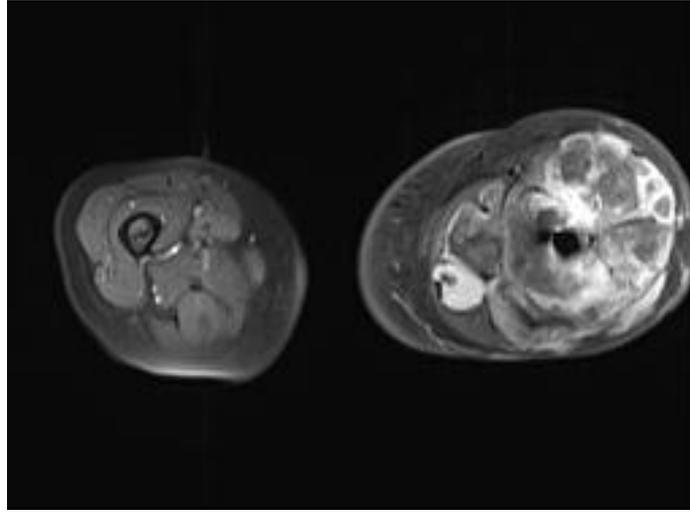
# 57 yaş, Meme Ca Multipl Met



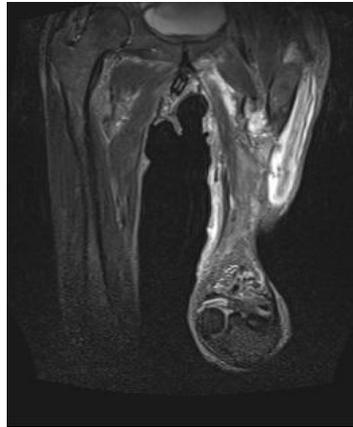
# Malign Hemanjioperiosteoma Metastazı Patella Patolojik Fraktür



# İndiferansiye Pleomorfik Sarkom Kalça Dezartikülasyonu



# Akc (Adenokarsinom) Metastazı Patolojik Distal Femur+ Proksimal Tibia Fraktürü



# Radyoterapi

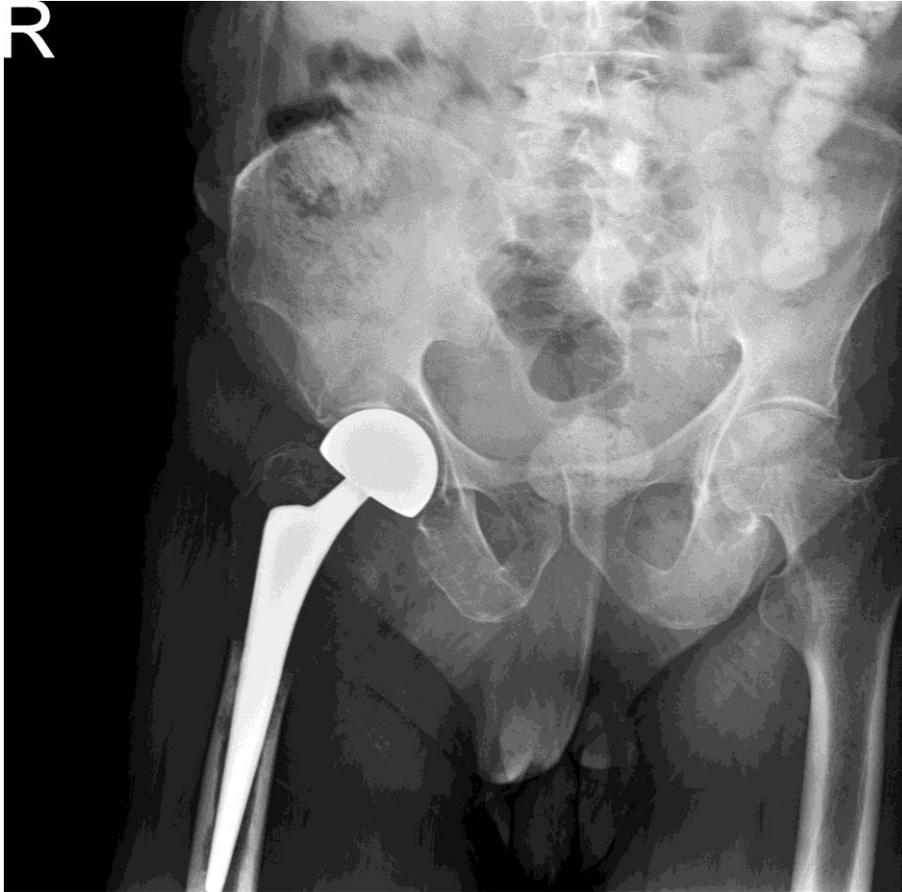
- Metastaza bađlı patolojik kırıklar **adjuvan** radyoterapi ile kombine edilmelidir.
- Yalnız başına cerrahi ile tümörün ilerlemesine bađlı fiksasyon başarısızlık oranı yüksek. (%15-20)
- Sıklıkla 5-10 fraksiyonda 20-30 Gy

- Frassica DA (2003) General principles of external beam radiation therapy for skeletal metastases. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 415:S158–S164
- Frassica FJ, Frassica DA (2003) Evaluation and treatment of metastases to the humerus. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 415:S212–S218
- Townsend PW, Smalley SR, Cozad SC, Rosenthal HG, Hassanein RE. Role of postoperative radiation therapy after stabilization of fractures caused by metastatic disease. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1995;31:43-9.

# Radyoterapi

- Tümör kontrolü
  - Ağrı kontrolü
  - Kırık hattının tekrar kalsifiye olması
- 
- Koswig S, Budach V. Remineralization and pain relief in bone metastases after after different radiotherapy fractions (10 times 3 Gy vs. 1 time 8 Gy). A prospective study. Strahlenther Onkol. 1999; 175:500-8 [Article in German]
  - Feyer PC, Steingraeber M. Radiotherapy of Bone Metastasis in Breast Cancer Patients - Current Approaches. Breast Care (Basel). 2012;7(2):108-112.

# Ac Ca Metastaz



# Bifosfanat

- Zolendronik asit metastaza bağlı **iskelet patolojisi gelişimini** anlamlı derecede düşürür.
- Saad F, Gleason DM, Murray R, et al. A randomized, placebo- controlled trial of zoledronic acid in patients with hormone- refractory metastatic prostate carcinoma. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2002;94:1458–1468.
- Rosen LS, Gordon D, Tchekmedyan S, et al. Zoledronic acid versus placebo in the treatment of skeletal metastases in patients with lung cancer and other solid tumors: a phase III, double-blind, randomized trial—the Zoledronic Acid Lung Cancer and Other Solid Tumors Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2003;21:3150–3157.
- Tanvetyanon T, Hines E Jr. Long-term efficacy and safety of zoledronic acid in the treatment of skeletal metastases in patients with nonsmall cell lung carcinoma and other solid tumors. *Cancer.* 2005 Apr 15;103(8):1756-7
- Kohno N, Aogi K, Minami H, Nakamura S, Asaga T, Iino Y, Watanabe T, Goessl C, Ohashi Y, Takashima S. Zoledronic acid significantly reduces skeletal complications compared with placebo in Japanese women with bone metastases from breast cancer: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol.* 2005 May 20;23(15):3314-21.

# Adjuvan tedavi

- 72 hasta
- Grup 1: RT, 2: **RT+Bifosfanat**, 3: Bifosfanat
- Tümör progresyonu, ağrı progresyonu, ek cerrahi girişim gereksinimi
- Kombine tedavi ile daha iyi sonuçlar

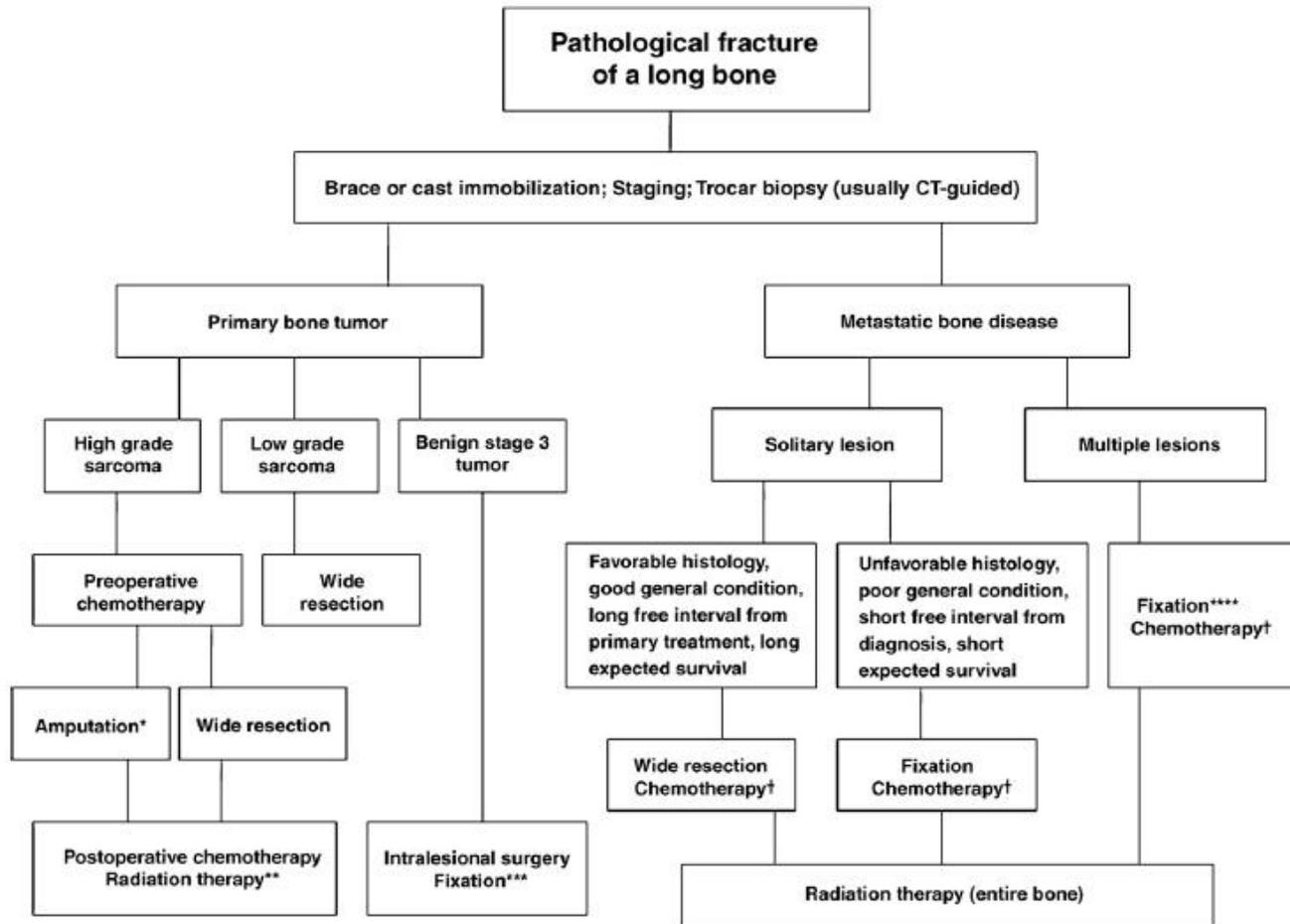


Fig. 3. Treatment algorithm for patients with pathological fractures in primary bone tumours and skeletal metastases. \*When limb salvage is not feasible due to extent of lesion, neurovascular involvement, and/or massive contamination. \*\*Radiation therapy rarely given; only if margins are not wide, or contaminated. \*\*\*Wide resection if fixation is not feasible. \*\*\*\*Wide resection only if fixation is not feasible due to extent of the lesion or meta-epiphyseal involvement. †Chemotherapy in patients with skeletal metastases only if feasible depending on age, general condition and expected survival.

- Ruggieri P, Mavrogenis AF, Casadei R, Errani C, Angelini A, Calabrò T, Pala E, Mercuri M. Protocol of surgical treatment of long bone pathological fractures. *Injury*. 2010 Nov;41(11):1161-7.

# Omurga Patolojik Kırık

- Hastanın **genel durumu** ve **beklenen yaşam süresi** cerrahi tedavi tipine karar vermede belirleyicidir
- **Yüksek** komplikasyon oranına (%30-40) sahiptir

# Omurga Patolojik Kırık

- Decision framework

Neurologic  
Oncologic  
Mechanical  
Systematic

**The Oncologist** Review Oncology

## The NOMS Framework: Approach to the Treatment of Spinal Metastatic Tumors

REN LABRAL,<sup>1,2\*</sup> DAVID G. BROWN,<sup>3</sup> ERIK LEE,<sup>4</sup> BARRY W. COX,<sup>5</sup> MICHAEL D. STRAUSSBERG,<sup>6</sup> YOSHINA KAWADA,<sup>7</sup> NAWAZ H. BILAL<sup>8,9</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosurgery, <sup>2</sup>Radiology, <sup>3</sup>Radiation Oncology, and <sup>4</sup>Neurobiology of Disease, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York, USA; <sup>5</sup>Department of Neurological Surgery, <sup>6</sup>McGill Cancer Medical College, New York, New York, USA; <sup>7</sup>Professor of general surgery of breast and breast of the end of the breast; <sup>8</sup>Professor of general surgery of breast and breast of the end of the breast.

**ABSTRACT**

**Background.** Spinal metastases frequently arise in patients with cancer. Modern oncology provides numerous treatment options that include effective systemic, radiation, and surgical options. We describe and provide the evidence for the neurologic, oncologic, mechanical, and systemic (NOMS) decision framework, which is used at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center to determine the optimal therapy for patients with spine metastases.

**Methods.** We provide a review of a series of 100 neurologic patients that serve as the basis for the NOMS framework and report the results of systematic implementation of the NOMS-guided treatment.

**Results.** The NOMS decision framework consists of the neurologic, oncologic, mechanical, and systemic considerations and incorporates the use of conventional external beam radiation, spinal stereotactic radiosurgery, and minimally invasive and open surgical interventions. Review of radiologic oncology and surgical literature that establish the outcomes of treatment of spinal metastatic tumors provides support for the NOMS decision framework. Application of the NOMS paradigm integrates multidisciplinary therapy to optimize local tumor control, pain relief, and maintenance or preservation of neurologic function and maintains mobility in this often asymptotically progressive population.

**Conclusion.** NOMS paradigm provides a decision framework that incorporates central decision points in the treatment of spinal metastases. Consideration of the tumor sensitivity to individual therapies for each site of spinal metastases allows individualization of the optimal radiation treatment and the need for surgical decompression. Individual stability of the spine and the systemic disease course remains further help determine the need and the feasibility of surgical intervention. *The Oncologist* 2013;18:744-751.

**Implications for Practice.** Treatment of spinal metastatic tumors requires a multidisciplinary approach which integrates radiation and medical oncology, surgery, and interventional radiology. The NOMS framework described in this manuscript incorporates the neurologic, oncologic, mechanical, and systemic considerations for decision making in the care of patients with spinal metastases. Furthermore, this framework allows systematic integration of novel systemic and radiation options which would not have rapidly evolved otherwise. The article summarizes the supporting literature for this framework and provides the results of implementation of the NOMS paradigm in the care of cancer patients.

**INTRODUCTION**

Spinal metastases occur in 20% of all patients with cancer (1, 2), with 16-13% of patients with cancer developing spinal cord compression (3, 4). The treatment of spinal metastases is palliative, with the goals of providing pain relief, maintenance or recovery of neurologic function, local disease tumor control, spinal stability, and improved quality of life. Over the past decade, treatment has evolved from simple decisions regarding the need for either surgery or conventional external beam radiation (CEBR) to complex multimodality assessments that require the integration of new techniques such as stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) and proton beam radiation (5).

Over the past 25 years, the multidisciplinary spine team at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) has developed and used a decision framework for metastatic spine disease (NOMS), which incorporates the fundamental considerations of neurologic, oncologic, mechanical stability, and systemic disease. The goal of NOMS is to provide a systemic framework for the treatment of spine metastases that integrates these four central decision points to determine the use of radiation, surgery, and/or systemic therapy. NOMS assessment provides the ability to incorporate advances in interventional radiology, radiation and medical oncology, and surgical techniques to optimize patient outcomes. Furthermore, NOMS provides physicians with a common language across disciplines to help develop treatment plans for individual patients and foster outcome analysis across institutions.

Correspondence: Ren Labral, M.D., Department of Neurosurgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, Room 7-700, New York, New York 10021, USA. Telephone: 212-432-8526; Fax: 212-701-3137; E-Mail: rlabral@mskcc.org. Received July 9, 2012; accepted for publication February 25, 2013. First published online in *The Oncologist* Express on June 18, 2013. DOI:10.1200/JCO.2012.2252281

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# Omurga Patolojik Kırık

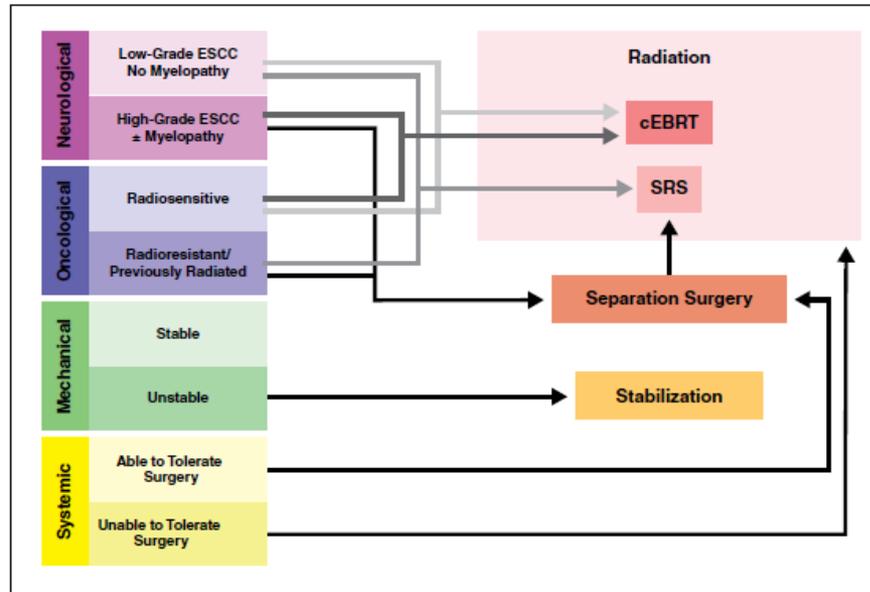


Fig 2. — The NOMS (neurological, oncological, mechanical, and systemic) algorithm for the treatment of spinal metastases. Radiosensitive malignancies are referred to conventional radiotherapy regardless of degree of cord compression. Radioresistant disease requires IMRT either upfront (in the absence of high-grade cord compression) or following decompressive separation surgery. Generally, IMRT is the chosen modality of adjuvant radiation for previously radiated tumors. Mechanical instability provides an independent surgical indication. cEBRT = conventional external-beam radiation, ESCC = epidural spinal cord compression, IMRT = intensity-modulated radiation therapy, SRS = stereotactic radiosurgery. Republished with permission of AlphaMed Press, from Laufer I, Rubin DG, Lis E, et al. The NOMS framework: approach to the treatment of spinal metastatic tumors. *Oncologist*. 2013;18(6):744-751; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

## Separation Surgery for Spinal Metastases: Effect of Spinal Radiosurgery on Surgical Treatment Goals

*Nelson Moussazadeh, MD, Ilya Laufer, MD, Yoshiya Yamada, MD, and Mark H. Bilsky, MD*

# Nörolojik

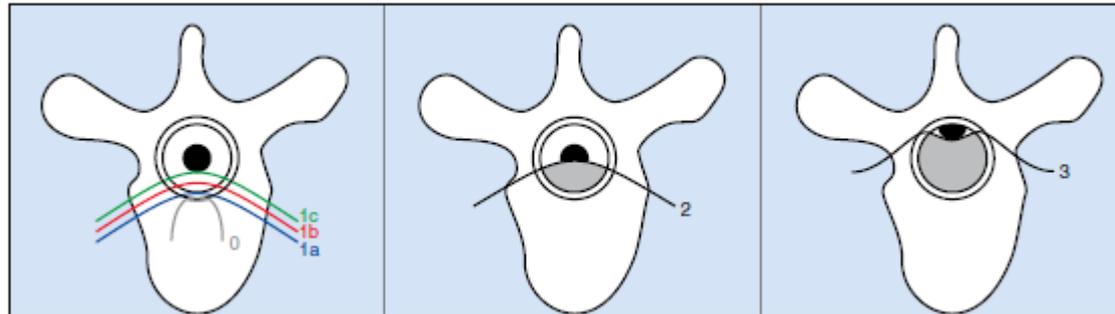


Table 1: Epidural Spinal Cord Compression Scale<sup>3</sup>

Grade 0	Bone-only Disease	“Low-Grade ESCC”
Grade 1a	Epidural Disease without Thecal Sac Compression	
Grade 1b	Deformation of Thecal Sac	
Grade 1c	Deformation of Thecal Sac and Spinal Cord Abutment	“High-Grade ESCC”
Grade 2	Spinal Cord Compression with CSF visible	
Grade 3	Spinal Cord Compression without CSF visible	

## Separation Surgery for Spinal Metastases: A Review on Surgical Treatment Goals

# Onkolojik

**Table 3. Classification of Radiosensitive and Radioresistant Histologies**

Study	Lymphoma, Seminoma, Myeloma	Breast	Prostate	Sarcoma	Melanoma	Gastrointestinal	NSCLC	Renal
Gilbert <i>et al</i> <sup>103</sup>	F	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Maranzano <i>et al</i> <sup>79</sup>	F	F	F	U	U	U	U	U
Rades <i>et al</i> <sup>20,43</sup>	F	I	I	I	U	I	U	I
Rades <i>et al</i> <sup>58</sup>	F	F	F	U	U	U	U	U
Katagiri <i>et al</i> <sup>49</sup>	F	F	F	U	U	U	U	U
Maranzano <i>et al</i> <sup>22</sup>	F	F	F	U	U	U	U	U
Rades <i>et al</i> <sup>23</sup>	F	I	I	I	U	I	U	I

F indicates favorable; I, intermediate; U, unfavorable.

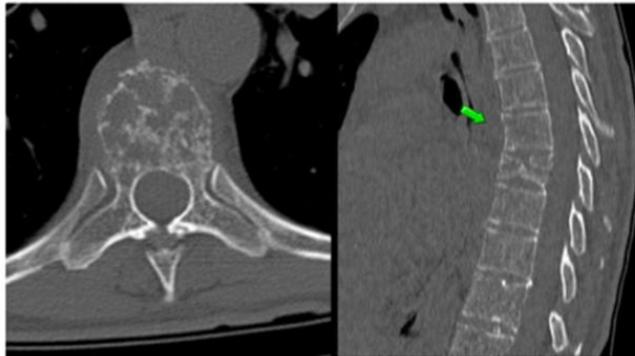
## Radiotherapy and Radiosurgery for Metastatic Spine Disease

What Are the Options, Indications, and Outcomes?

Peter C. Gerszten, MD, MPH,\*† Ehud Mendel, MD,‡ and Yoshiya Yamada, MD§

# Mekanik

## MIS Case



SINS score 10

### SINS

Location within the spine	
Junctional (occiput-C2, C7-T2, T11-L1, L5-S1)	3
Mobile spine (C3-C6, L2-L4)	2
Semi-rigid (T3-T10)	1
Rigid (S2-S5)	0
Pain relief with recumbence and pain with movement or loading of the spine	
Yes	3
No (occasional pain but not mechanical)	1
Pain-free lesion	0
Bone lesion quality	
Lytic	2
Mixed lytic or blastic	1
Blastic	0
Radiographic spinal alignment	
Subluxation or translation present	4
De-novo deformity (kyphosis or scoliosis)	2
Normal alignment	0
Vertebral body collapse	
>50% collapse	3
<50% collapse	2
No collapse with >50% body involved	1
None of the above	0
Posterolateral involvement of spinal elements (facet, pedicle, or costovertebral joint fracture or replacement with tumour)	
Bilateral	3
Unilateral	1
None of the above	0

The SINS score is generated by adding all of the scores from the six individual components. A score of 0-6 is classified as a stable spine, and no action is needed. A score of 7-12 receives a classification of Indeterminate, and indicates potential instability, which warrants surgical consultation. A score of 13-18 indicates spinal instability that warrants surgical consultation. Adapted from Fisher et al.,<sup>2</sup> with permission from Wolter Kluwer Health. SINS-Spine Instability Neoplastic Score.

Table 1: Classification system for SINS

Location	Score
Junctional (Occiput-C2, C7-T2, T11-L1, L5-S1)	3
Mobile spine (C3-C6, L2-L4)	2
Semi-rigid (T3-T10)	1
Rigid (S2-S5)	0
Pain	Score
Yes	3
Occasional pain but not mechanical	1
Pain-free lesion	0
Bone Lesion	Score
Lytic	2
Mixed (lytic/blastic)	1
Blastic	0
Radiographic spinal alignment	Score
Subluxation/translation present	4
De novo deformity (kyphosis/scoliosis)	2
Normal alignment	0
Vertebral body collapse	Score
>50% collapse	3
<50% collapse	2
No collapse with >50% body involvement	1
None of the above	0
Posterolateral involvement of spinal elements	Score
Bilateral	3
Unilateral	1
None of the above	0

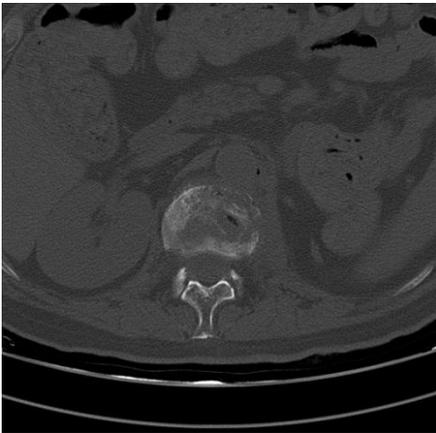
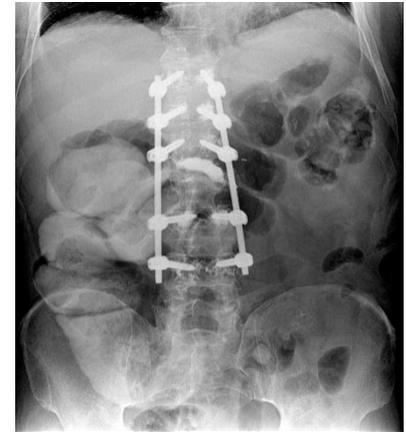
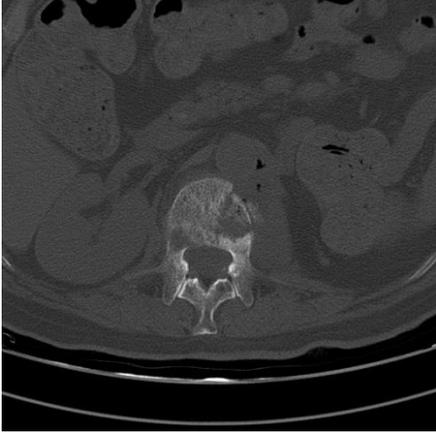
# Sistemik

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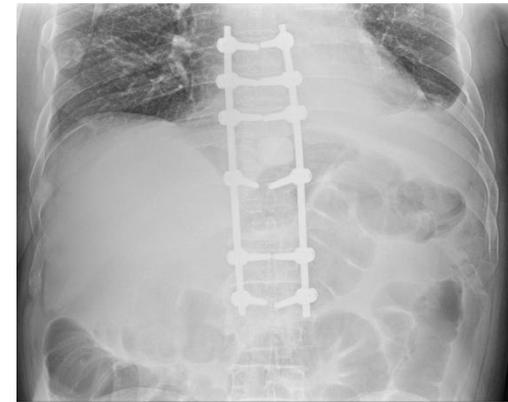
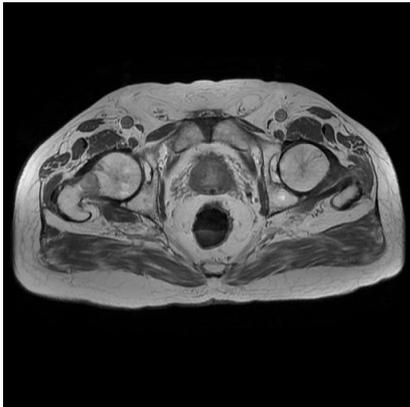
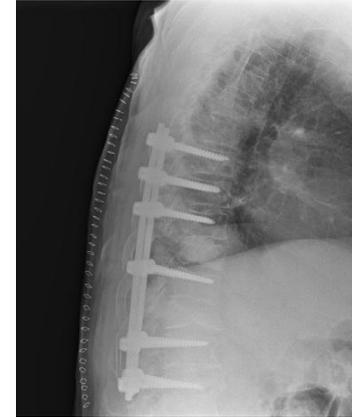
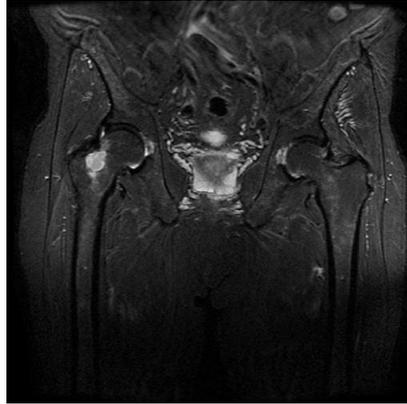
## ECOG PERFORMANCE STATUS\*

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 self-care but unable to carry out any work activities. Up and about more than 50% of waking hours
3	Capable of only limited self-care, confined to bed or chair more than 50% of waking hours
4	Completely disabled. Cannot carry on any self-care. Totally confined to bed or chair
5	Dead

# RCC L1 VERTEBRA METASTAZI

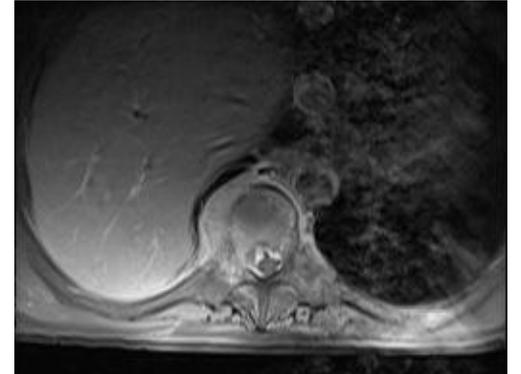
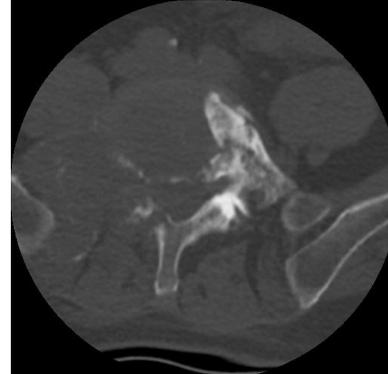
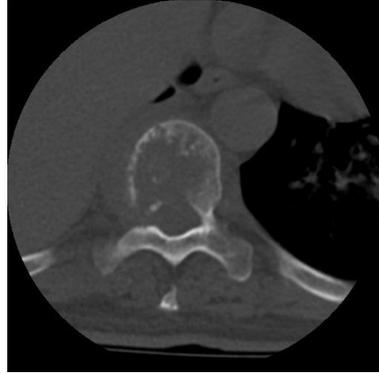


# 67 yaş, Ac Ca Multipl Metastaz



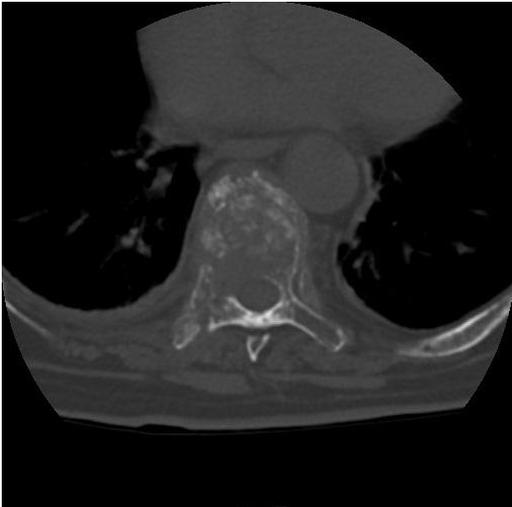
58 yaş

# Ac Adenokarsinom Metastaz

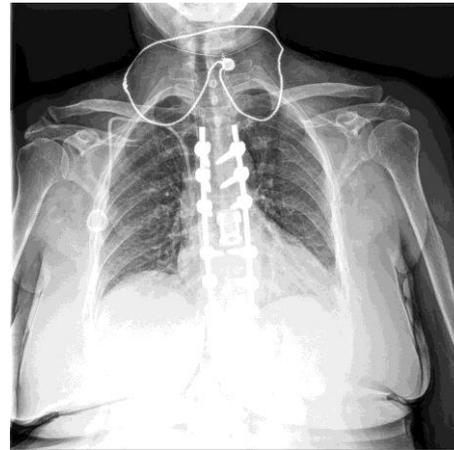
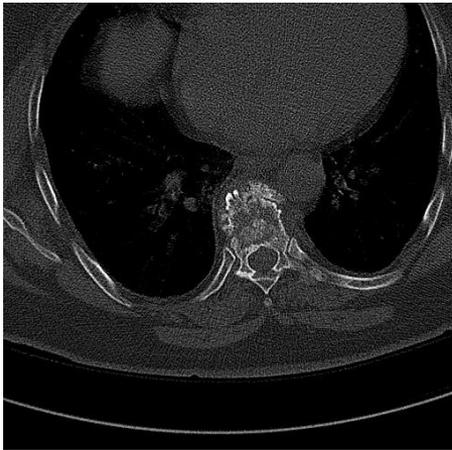
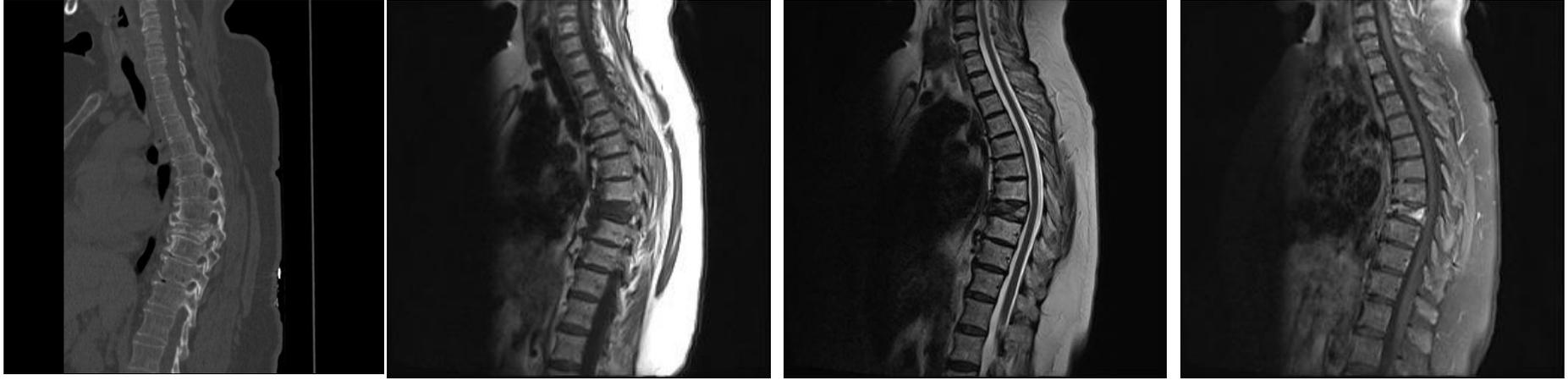


64 yaş

# Multipl Myelom T8 Patolojik Fraktür

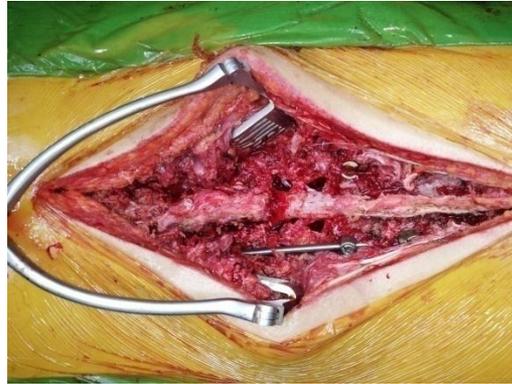
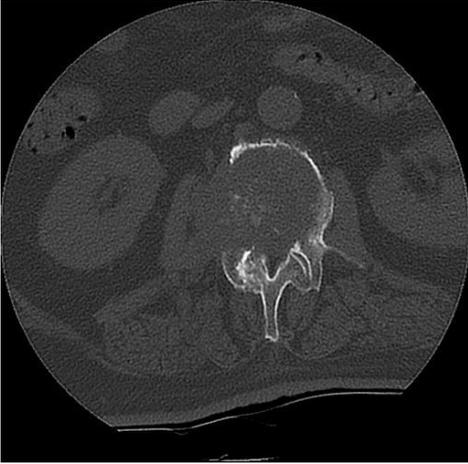


# 56 yaş, Rektum Adenokarsinom Metastazı



57 yaş

# Üroepitelyal Karsinom Metastazı



# 54 yaş, Meme Ca T8-9 Metastaz



# Teşekkürler

