

Spectrum of tumour and tumour-like lesions of bone in a Tertiary Care Hospital in North Karnataka, India

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Abstracts

Introduction: The wide spectrum of bone tumours, their diverse origin and the tendency of these tumors to produce overlapping anatomic patterns, make osseous neoplasms a complicated but highly challenging area from the point of view of morphological diagnosis.

Objectives: To know the pattern of tumour and tumour-like lesions of bone including their incidence, age, sex and anatomical distribution, histo-morphological features in a tertiary care hospital of South India.

Materials and Methods: Biopsies and specimens received at the department of Pathology, Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli from July 2006 to June 2011 (5 year period) are included in the study.

Results: A total of 115 cases were included in the study of which 104 (90.4%) were tumors of bone and 11 (9.6%) were tumor-like lesions. Primary bone tumors were seen in 101 (97.1%) cases and secondary tumors were seen in 3 cases (2.9%).

Out of all lesions studied, malignant bone tumours were 31 (26.9%), benign bone tumours 71 (61.73%) and tumour like lesions 13 (11.3%).

Osteochondroma (50.7%) was most common benign tumor followed by osteoclastoma (40.8%). Osteosarcoma was commonest malignant tumor (58%) followed by Ewing's sarcoma (16.2%). There were 3 cases of secondary tumors- one of renal cell carcinoma and the other two were adenocarcinomas of unknown primary.

Conclusion: This study showed that benign tumours accounted for most of the primary bone tumours. Osteochondroma and osteosarcoma are the most common benign and primary malignant bone tumors, respectively.

Keywords: Bone tumours, Giant cell tumour, Histopathology, Osteosarcoma, Osteochondroma.

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Introduction

Bone tumours are diverse in size, gross and histologic features and range in their biologic potential from the innocuous to the rapidly fatal.¹ This diversity makes it critical to diagnose tumours correctly, stage them accurately and treat them appropriately, so that the patients can not only survive, but also maintain optimal function of the attached body parts.¹ The wide spectrum of these tumours, their diverse origin from the multiple cell types found in bones coupled with the tendency of these tumours to produce overlapping anatomic patterns, make osseous neoplasms a complicated but highly challenging area from the point of view of morphological diagnosis.²

Though bone tumours are infrequently encountered compared to the occurrence of other neoplastic lesions, they are of great significance because majority of them affect adolescents and young adults with a tendency of aggressive course.³ These tumours can prove to be most lethal with extensive metastasis. Many tumour

like lesions present as neoplastic conditions clinically as well as on radiologic examination. Morphological diagnosis of bone tumour and tumour like lesions is highly challenging which has to have collateral data of clinical and radiological features.² A proper histopathological diagnosis is useful in confirming the diagnosis and helps in staging the tumor and aid the surgeon in planning limb salvage surgery for early malignant and benign bone lesions.⁴

Bone tumours are comparatively uncommon among the wide array of human neoplasms. This has contributed to the paucity of meaningful data on incidence rates and limited information is provided by regional centres regarding relative frequency of cases on histological confirmation.

The present study was undertaken for understanding the frequency of occurrence of different bone tumours at KIMS, their clinical presentations, radiological appearances and morphological heterogeneity over a period of 5 years.

Materials and Methods

This is a retrospective study conducted in the Department of Pathology (histopathology section) at Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli covering a period of 5 years from July 2006-June 2011. Histopathology slides, laboratory request forms from the case files along with clinical case sheets from medical records department were taken to study various bone tumours and tumour like lesions pertaining

to this period. These were reviewed to provide relevant information on age, sex, histopathological interpretation, and the anatomical site of occurrence. Data tabulation and analysis was done to know the relative frequency of all observed parameters.

Results

Out of 115 lesions studied, malignant bone tumours were 31 (26.9%), benign bone tumours 71 (61.73%), and tumour like lesions 13 (11.3%) as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Showing classification of bone lesions based on Behaviour & origin in the present study

	Primary	Secondary	Total
Malignant	28 (25%)	3 (100%)	31 (26.95%)
Benign	71 (63.3%)	--	71 (61.73%)
Tumour like Lesions	13 (11.6%)	--	13 (11.3%)
Total	112 (97.3%)	3 (2.6%)	115

The ratio of benign to malignant bone tumours was 2.29:1

All bone tumours and tumour like lesions from the present study are categorised according to the WHO histological classification of tumours.

Out of 115 lesions there were 20 (17.3%) bone forming tumours, 42 (36.5%) cartilage forming tumours, 30 (26%) giant cell tumours, 5 (4.34%) marrow tumours, 1 (0.86%) vascular tumour, 3 (2.6%) metastatic deposits and 13 (11.3%) tumour like lesions as shown in tables 2, 3 and 4.

Table 2: Showing histological classification of Benign bone tumours in the present study

Histological lesion	Benign tumours	N	%
Osteogenic tumours	Osteoma	02	2.81
Cartilagenous tumours	Osteochondroma	36	50.70
	Enchondroma	01	1.40
	Chondroblastoma	02	2.81
Giant cell tumours		29	40.84
Vascular	Cavernous hemangioma	1	1.40
Total		71	

Table 3: Table showing histological classification of malignant bone tumours in the present study

Histological lesion	Malignant tumours	N	%
Osteogenic tumours	Osteosarcoma (conventional)	16	53.33
	Telangectatic osteosarcoma	02	6.66
Cartilagenous tumours	Chondrosarcoma	03	10
Giant cell tumours		1	3.33
Ewing's sarcoma/PNET	Ewing's sarcoma	05	16.1
Plasma cell tumours	Plasmacytoma	01	3.33
Metastatic deposits		03	10
Total		31	

Table 4: Showing histological classification of Tumour- like lesions of bone in the present study

Tumour like lesions	N	%
Simple bone cyst	2	15.3

Aneurysmal bone cyst	6	46.15
Non - ossifying fibroma	1	7.69
Fibrous dysplasia	2	15.38
Ossifying fibroma	2	15.38
Total	13	

The age distribution of all bone tumour and tumour like lesions in the present study shows that a maximum of 40 (34.78%) were in the 20-29 years age group followed by 32 (27.86%) in 10-19 years as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Showing Age and Gender distribution of all bone tumours and tumour-like lesions in the present study

Age group in years	Bone tumours (n= 115)		
	Males	Females	Total & %
0-9	06	07	13 (11.30)
10-19	22	10	32 (27.86)
20-29	27	13	40 (34.78)
30-39	09	10	19 (16.52)
40-49	02	03	5 (4.34)
50-59	02	01	3 (2.60)
>60	02	01	3 (2.60)
Total	70	45	115

In the present study there were 70(60.8%) males and 45 (39.2%) females. Male to female ratio was 1.5:1

Out of 104 neoplastic tumors, the most common benign and malignant tumors were osteochondroma 36(34.61%) and osteosarcoma 30(28.8%) respectively. The most common tumour-like lesion was aneurysmal bone cyst 6(5.21%). Primary bone tumors were seen in 101 (97.1%) cases and secondary tumors were seen in 3 cases (2.9%). Among the benign tumours, osteochondroma was seen in 50.7%, osteoclastoma in 42.2%, osteoma and chondroblastoma in 2.8% each, enchondroma and cavernous hemangioma in 1.4% each. Out of 31 malignant tumours, osteosarcoma was seen in 58.1%, Ewing's sarcoma in 12.9%, chondrosarcoma and metastatic deposits in 9.6%, plasmacytoma in 3.2% of cases. There were 3 cases of secondary tumors- one of renal cell carcinoma (Fig. 5) and the other two were adenocarcinomas of unknown primary.

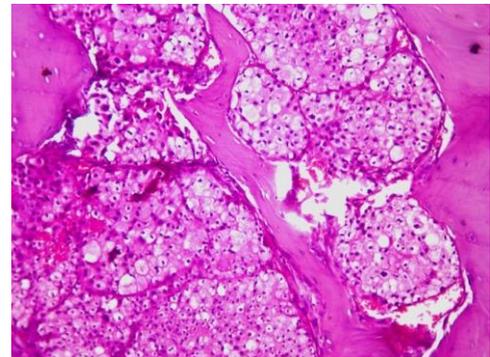


Fig. 5: Secondary deposits of renal cell carcinoma in bone (H&E stain, 10x)

Out of 13 (11.3%) tumor-like lesions, aneurysmal bone cyst was seen in 46.1%, fibrous dysplasia, simple bone cyst and ossifying fibroma in 15.3% each, and non-ossifying fibroma in 7.7% of the cases.

Discussion

This retrospective study was done to study the spectrum and relative frequency of various bone lesions. The study was carried out by reassessing all the slides of received bone specimens that were sent to Pathology Department, KIMS, Hubli for the study period.

In the present study, benign bone tumours were more commonly encountered constituting 61.73% and malignant bone tumours were 26.9% among all bone lesions. The benign to malignant ratio was 2.29:1. This was in contrast to the

observations made by some studies^{5,6,7} but is in conformity with other studies.^{4,8,9}

The proportion of tumour like lesions in study reported in our study is 11.3% which is similar to Nayar M (10.9%) and less compared to Chitale AR (22.9%).^{5,6}

Majority of the tumours in our study occurred in the 3rd decade of life constituting 34.7%. Similar findings in age incidence were also reported in other studies.^{4,10-12.}

Primary malignant bone tumors were more common than metastatic tumors which are in conformity with other studies^{10,13-16} whereas, the reverse is true for studies done by Gomez *et al.*¹⁷ This may be due to lack of access to diagnostic tests in advanced cancers due to poverty, old age, etc.

Osteochondroma was the most common benign tumour with male preponderance. Most of the patients fell within 11-20 years of age and long bones were commonly involved (Fig. 1 & 2). This corresponds to study done by others.^{8,9,11,12,13,15,16,17,18.} However, in a study conducted by Settakom *et al.*,¹⁰ giant cell tumor was found to be the commonest benign bone tumor.



Fig. 1: X-ray and gross photographs of a pedunculated osteochondroma

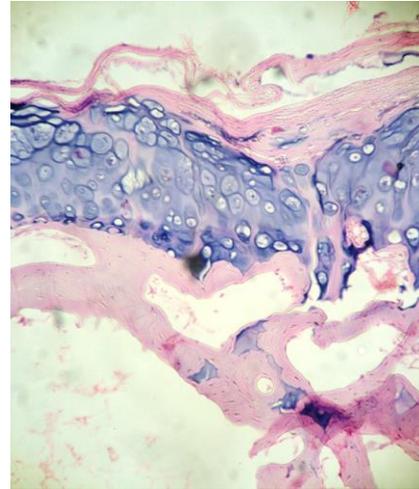


Fig. 2: Osteochondroma showing a fibrous capsule, cartilaginous cap and underlying bony trabeculae (H&E stain, 4x)

Giant cell tumors made up thirty (28.8%) of the total bone tumors (Fig. 3). Patients were mostly 20-50 years of age. These findings were in agreement with the study done by others.^{9,11.} Our study showed no sex predilection which is in contrast with most studies which show a female preponderance.^{9,11.}

The most common malignant bone tumor was osteosarcoma 18 (58%) of the 31 malignancies. Male preponderance was seen and long bones were commonly involved (Fig. 4). Similar findings were observed in other studies.^{9-11,13,14,16,17,19-23} While in the study by Yeole B B, Ewing's sarcoma was the commonest (40.5%).²⁴

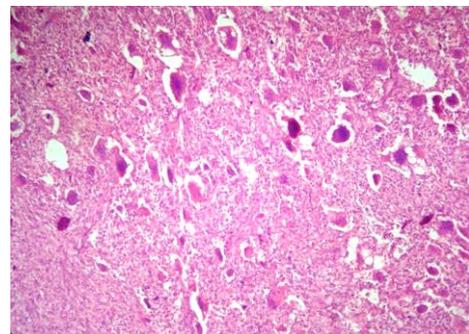


Fig. 3: Osteoclastoma showing giant cells and mononuclear cells (H&E stain, 10x)



Fig. 4: Gross photograph of osteosarcoma in the upper tibial metaphysis with grey white, firm to hard mass with bone formation

We had two cases of osteosarcoma involving alveolar process of left maxilla and left inferior turbinate respectively which are rare sites according to Resnik.²⁵

The present study has encountered 2 (11.1%) cases of telangiectatic osteosarcoma-one located in the upper tibia and the other in the diaphysis of radius. Huvos AG et al has reported an incidence of 11% which is similar to our study while Matsuno T et al have reported 2.6%.^{26,27}

In the present study there were 3 cases of chondrosarcomas forming 9.6% of all malignant bone tumours. The incidence of chondrosarcomas among all bone sarcomas was similar to the observation by Nayar M (7.8%) and Chitale AR (11.4%).^{5,6} Femur was the commonest site according to various studies.^{5,6} In contrast the 3 cases in the present study were located one each in vertebral body (T9) (33.3%), left 6th rib (33.3%) and metatarsal (33.3%). Henderson et al have reported an incidence of 7.3% in spine, 17.3% in ribs and 2.08% in bones of hands and feet.²⁸

In the present study there were 5 cases of Ewing's sarcoma constituting 16.12% of all primary malignant bone tumours. The incidence, male preponderance, commonest bones to be affected (femur and tibia) were similar to other studies.^{5,6} Majority of our cases were seen in 1st decade where as 2nd decade was commonest in other studies.^{5,6}

Among tumour like lesions, we encountered six cases of aneurysmal bone cyst which is the commonest in our study. This is in contrast with few studies which found fibrous dysplasia to be the commonest.^{8,9}

Conclusion

The present series summarizes the data available on 115 bone tumours and tumour-like lesions from a single health care center in terms of the tumor subtype, frequency, site of

occurrence and patient demographics. The pathology department (histopathological section) has reported spectrum of 15 different types of histopathological bone tumours during the study period of 5 years which indicate the presence of different types of bone tumors in KIMS hospital and North Karnataka in general. Specific tumour has predilection for certain age, sex and site which are in conformity with our study from the data reviewed. Lastly, an exact diagnosis of bone tumours is at times difficult. Therefore, an integrated use of clinical, radiological, and histopathological finding is recommended to increase accuracy of diagnosis and for better management of the patient.

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