

**FC-043****Scapular tumors. Case series**

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**Introduction:** Musculoskeletal primary tumours are less than 1% of total cancer. They are more common in young patients and usually have an aggressive behavior. They tend to happen in the proximal articulations of limbs and in axial skeleton, as well as close to the more fertile physis of long bones. Proximal humerus is one of the most common sites affected. Nevertheless, scapula usually supposes a challenge for resection and reconstruction. We present a case of series of scapular tumours treated at our centre between 2007 and 2013.

**Material and Methods:** 9 cases were managed surgically from 2007 to 2013. Sex, age, type of tumour, localization, Enneking classification for extension, Malawer classification for resection, survival, and Musculo Skeletal Tumor Society Score were recorded. Results. 6 patients were men and 3 women. Medium age was 31.5 years (range 16-60). There were 3 chondrosarcoma, 2 osteosarcoma, 2 synovial sarcoma, 1 aneurismatyc bone cyst and 1 case of metastatic clear cell sarcoma of kidney. 6 cases had only affected the scapula whereas 3 cases were also affected the proximal humerus The Enneking classification of tumours was: 3 type IA, 2 type IIA, 3 type IIB and 1 type IV.

According to Malawer classification, 5 partial scapulectomy were performed (type II resection), 1 intrarticular total scapulectomy (type III), 1 extrarticular total scapulectomy (type IV) and 2 partial scapulectomy and proximal humerus resection (type VI) were done. No bone defect reconstruction was done in 6 patients. By contrast, 3 were reconstructed with prosthesis. 5 patients received adjuvant chemotherapy or immunotherapy. Only 1 patient died a 1 year from the surgical procedure. The other patients were free of local disease at the final of the follow-up period (12 to 96 months). Average MSTS score was 23.1 points (range 17-30) at the end of follow-up.

**Conclusions:** Musculoskeletal tumours affecting scapula are rare. Early diagnosis and treatment in specialized centers are important to determine the prognosis correctly. Total and partial scapulectomy given good results in these patients.