

**FC-049****Functional results after scapula resections**

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Introduction: Tumours of the scapula are rare. Resection of the tumour is necessary in many cases. The anatomical location is most decisive for the extend of resection. Due to the functional importance of the shoulder girdle for all daily activities major consequences are seen. In a literature review only some reports with less cases are found.

Methods: Between 1995-2014 31 consecutive patients had been identified and included in this retrospective study. All patients had been surgically treated due to a benign or malignant tumour of the scapula. Patients who only had been curetted had not been included. Follow-up was done 2014. From 37 patients 27 could be included, 4 patients had been lost to follow-up. MSTS- and TESS-scores had been evaluated.

Results: In 16 men and 11 women the mean age was 45.6 years. 8 chondrosarcomas, 4 large exostosis, 3 liposarcomas, 3 metastasis, 2 osteosarcomas, 2 fibromas and in one case each chondroblastoma, desmoid tumour, desmoplastic fibroma, Ewing-sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma. The average follow-up was 6.5 years. 2 patients had been died due to tumour, one due to cardiac disease. In 7 of 27 patients a total scapulectomy had to be performed, in all others a partial resection. The MSTS-score was with 75.2% at a satisfactory level. There was no significant difference between the different resections.

Conclusion: The resection of scapular tumours often leads to a significant deterioration of function in the shoulder girdle. This is not represented in the MSTS-score and the overall acceptance of the patients. Only one patient (craftsman) had to change his job. In total the clinical results had quite good in short term and in long term follow-up.