

**PP-090****Results of tubular bone giant cell tumor treatment with cement plastics****M.-A. Gafur-Akhunov**¹, A. Todjiboyev², A. Hurshid³, U. Islamov³, J. Polatova³, D. Urinbayev³¹ *Tashkent City Oncology Center, Tashkent Institute for Postgraduate Medical Education, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*² *Namangan Region Oncology Center, Namangan, Uzbekistan*³ *National Oncologic Scientific Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Purpose: To analyze in a comparative perspective efficiency of cement plastics and autoplasmic operation in tubular bone giant cell tumor surgical treatment.

Material and methods: 228 patients with tubular bone giant cell tumors were observed. The age of patients ranged from 3 to 79 years, the average age was 29 years. The most frequent age period was 20-40 years. Tumor localized in femur in 38% cases, in tibial bone in 27%, and in humerus in 13% cases in forearm in 11% cases in fibula (3%) in hand bone in 6 % cases and in foot in 1% case. X-ray examination showed the predominance of patients with trabecular cellular-form (49%) compared with osteolytic (17%) or mixed (34%) forms. Tumor lesion size ranged from 3cm to 13.5 cm. For surgical volume determination the following criteria were taken into consideration: extension of tumor in lengthwise and semicircle, cortical bone and articular surface conditions. Contraindications to treatment methods were invasion to surrounding soft tissues, pathological fracture and neurovascular bundle lesion. Depending on surgical operation patients were divided into the following groups: I group - excochleation with cement plastics (127 patients), II group - excochleation + autoplasmic operation (67 patients), III group - excochleation + autoplasmic operation+ cement plastics (16 patients), IV group - excochleation (18 patients). Excochleation + autoplasmic operation+ cement plastics was made in large sizes of bone defects. Medical cement was used for cement plastics.

Results: The follow-up was from 1 to 10 years. Tumor recurrence was observed in 38 (16.7%). The highest frequency of recurrence was revealed in IV group 9 (50%). The recurrence frequency in III group was 18.7% in II group - 20.8% in I group - 12 (9 , 4%).

Conclusion: The result of the study show, that using of medical bone cement significantly reduces the incidence of tumor recurrence improves quality of life.