

Analysis of orthopedic surgery of patients with metastatic bone tumors and pathological fractures

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Abstract

Objective: This study was performed to determine the most common causes, locations, and treatments of metastasizing primary tumors through evaluation of patients with metastatic bone tumors who were admitted to our clinic.

Methods: In total, 96 patients with metastatic bone tumors who were admitted to our clinic from 2000 to 2016 were included in the study.

Results: The breast (30 patients, 31.3%) and lung (18 patients, 18.8%) were the most commonly metastasized primary organs. The femur was the most commonly metastasized bone.

Conclusions: Bone tumors in patients of advanced age are, unless otherwise proven, considered to be metastatic, and the development of specific diagnostic and treatment algorithms is needed. Clinicians should attempt to improve the general condition of patients with tumors exhibiting bone metastasis to increase the patients' quality of life by providing early mobilization. Thus, appropriate patient selection and proper internal fixation are essential.

Keywords

Bone tumor, metastasis, pathological fracture, primary organs, bone localization, femur

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Introduction

Skeletal metastases account for 70% to 80% of all malignant bone lesions.¹ Skeletal metastases are more commonly found than primary bone tumors. Approximately one-third of each diagnosed

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extraskeletal carcinoma results in skeletal metastasis.² Bone is one of the most commonly metastasized areas after the lungs and liver.³ Although the tumor generally spreads via hematogenous route, lymphatic and direct spread may also be observed.⁴ Although healthy bone shows equilibrium between osteoblastic bone formation and osteoclastic bone degradation, this equilibrium is disturbed when a tumor cell penetrates through the bony area.⁵

Diagnosis and treatment planning by a systemic approach reduces the failure rate in patients with skeletal metastasis.⁶ Whereas biopsy is generally diagnostic, the primary tumor may not be diagnosed despite performing a biopsy; the primary tumor is found in only 3% to 4% of patients diagnosed with bone metastasis.⁷ Although all types of cancer can metastasize to bone, most metastases arise from prostate, breast, lung, kidney, and thyroid cancers. In the present study, the primary causes and locations of metastatic bone tumors were investigated and compared with the literature. We believe that our study will contribute to the literature on the bone regions where pathologic fractures most frequently occur.

Materials and methods

All patients participating in the study provided written informed consent. After ethics committee approval was obtained from the Inonu University Committee on Scientific Research and Publication Ethics (approval no. 2017/1-5), the data of patients who were hospitalized due to a diagnosis of a metastatic bone tumor or whose treatment was planned in our clinic from 2000 to 2016 were evaluated. The most common causes of admission to our clinic due to metastatic bone lesions were pain and pathological fracture. Seventy-five patients underwent a surgical intervention with fixation, and the

remaining patients were followed up with radiotherapy.

Statistical analysis

Statistical comparisons were performed using the paired-samples t-test and IBM SPSS Statistics, version 21 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical significance was accepted at $p < 0.05$.

Results

In total, 96 patients were included in this study (51 men, 45 women; mean age, 64.5 years; age range, 45–87 years). The primary tumors causing bone metastasis among the patients were located in the breast in 30 (31.3%) patients, lung in 18 (18.8%) patients, and prostate in 9 (9.4%) patients. The remaining patients had lymphoma, kidney, and liver tumor metastases (Figure 1). Breast cancer was the most frequently observed ($p < 0.05$).

The locations of skeletal metastases were the femur in 51 (53.1%) patients, vertebrae in 21 (21.9%) patients, and humerus in 18 (18.8%) patients. Other patients had involvement of other skeletal areas such as the pelvis and tibia.

The most common causes of admission among our patients were pain and pathological fractures (Figure 2).

Prophylactic internal fixation and cementing were performed in 54 patients, and partial or total arthroplasty was performed for 21 patients. Only radiotherapy was administered for the remaining 21 patients who did not undergo surgery (Figure 3).

Discussion

Bone is one of the most common sites of cancer metastasis in humans and is a significant source of morbidity and mortality. Bone metastases are considered incurable

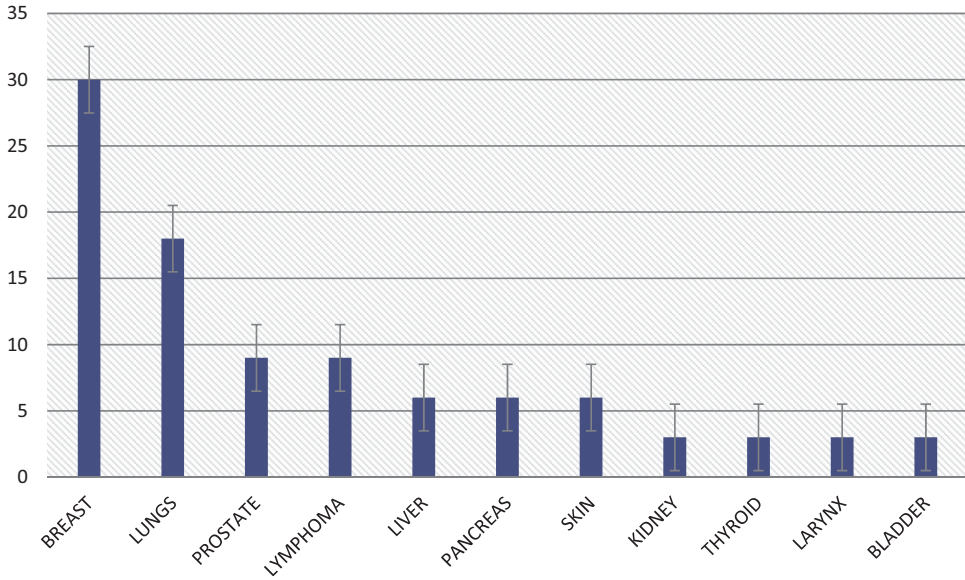


Figure 1. Localization of metastasizing primary tumors.

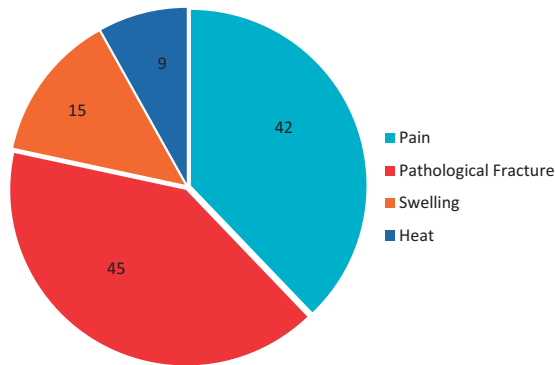


Figure 2. Symptoms on admission.

and result in pain, pathologic fracture, and decreased quality of life.⁸

Evaluation of a patient in whom a bone malignancy is suspected begins with an appropriate anamnesis and physical examination. This is followed by laboratory and imaging studies. The anamnesis should focus on the patient’s complaints and the course of the disease.⁹ Although patients with bone metastasis typically describe

insidious pain, patients with pathological fractures report acute pain without trauma or following a minor trauma. The presence of previous symptoms at the site of the pathological fracture may be determined when the anamnesis of the patient is investigated thoroughly.¹⁰

Death in patients with cancer is often due to metastasis, and one of the most common sites is bone. The general pathogenesis of

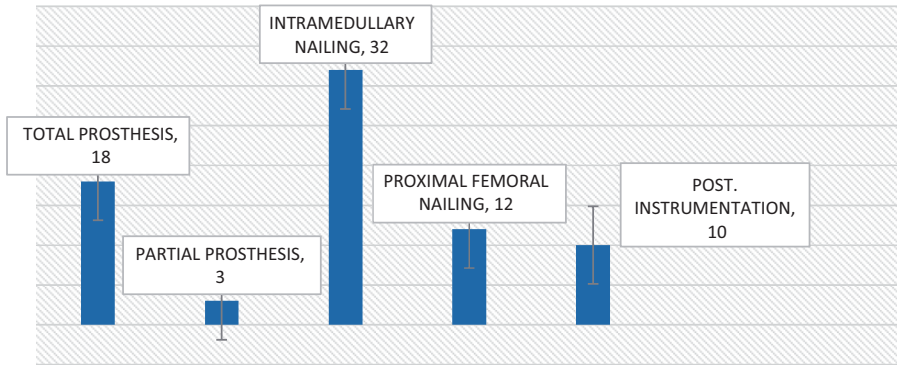


Figure 3. Treatments administered.

bone metastasis involves proliferation of the primary neoplasm, local tissue invasion, intravasation into blood vessels, extravasation into the bone marrow, a variable time of tumor cell dormancy, proliferation within bone, and modification of the bone microenvironment.^{8,11}

The literature describes numerous established in vivo animal models of skeletal metastasis that vary by host animal, cancer type, and method of tumor injection.^{8,12}

Advanced-stage cancers frequently metastasize to the bone, leading to skeletal morbidities such as bone destruction, bone pain, limitation of movement, pathological fractures, and spinal cord compression.¹³ Bone metastasis occurs most commonly as a result of breast cancer in women and of prostate and lung cancers in men. During the diagnostic phase, four radiological techniques are used in the clinical setting: radiography, computed tomography, nuclear imaging (technetium-99m-tagged bone scintigraphy and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography), and magnetic resonance imaging. In elderly patients, each bone tumor should be evaluated as a metastatic bone tumor unless proven otherwise.^{14,15}

Skeletal metastases occur most commonly in the vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, and proximal femur and less commonly in the upper

Table I. Localization within skeletal system.

Bone/tissue involved	Patients (n)
Femur	51
Vertebrae	21
Humerus	18
Pelvis	15
Tibia	3
Soft tissue	3
Ribs	6

extremities and cranial bones.¹⁶ Various studies have revealed sites of metastatic involvement in the vertebrae (69%, most commonly in the anterior and middle columns), pelvis (41%), femur (25%), upper extremities (15%), and cranium (14%).^{16,17} In the present study, unlike in the literature, femoral involvement was more common (Table 1).

A major complaint of patients with skeletal metastasis is pain, which is acute, does not resolve with rest, and rapidly intensifies. The fact that pain wakes patients from their sleep may be significant for metastatic bone disease.^{17,18} Approximately 25% of the lesions are painless and may be identified via bone and radiological screening.^{1,19} Consistent with the literature, the most common causes of admission among our patients were pain and pathological fractures.

The treatment options for bone metastases include radiotherapy, surgery, bisphosphonates, radionuclide therapy, and analgesics in addition the standard anticancer treatment. The major objective is to reduce pain, prevent the development of pathological fractures, improve mobility and function, improve quality of life, and extend the lifespan.^{19,20}

According to the 12-score rating system for the risk of pathological fractures in long bones recommended by Mirels²¹ in 1989, fractures with a score of >8 are at high risk and require internal fixation, while radiotherapy is sufficient for lesions with a score of <7.

Surgery may be performed for patients who have developed a pathological fracture or have a risk of fracture development. A lytic lesion of >2.5 cm and/or cortical bone destruction of >50% indicates a risk of fracture.^{22,23} Surgery is performed if the life expectancy is >6 weeks, the patient is able to tolerate the surgery, the planned procedure is expected to make mobilization easier, and/or pain in lytic lesions of other weight-bearing bones persists despite a sufficient dose of radiotherapy.²⁴ Seventy-five patients underwent operations in our study because their scores were ≥ 8 according to the criteria established by Mirels²¹; follow-up was recommended for the remaining 21 patients.

Prophylactic internal fixation performed after thorough evaluation of risk factors prevents pathological fractures and consequent loss of function.²⁵ Internal fixation may be performed if the expected survival is >6 weeks, the patient's general condition is suitable for surgery, mobilization is expected after internal fixation, the structure and quality of the bone both proximal and distal to the focal bone lesion can support the internal fixation, and/or pain persists despite ≥ 4 weeks of a sufficient dose of radiotherapy.²⁶

Fixation methods include prophylactic intramedullary nailing and application of a

prosthesis. Whereas prosthesis replacement surgeries are preferred in lesions that cause destruction of the articular surface, internal fixation is performed in combination with bone cement in diaphyseal and metaphyseal lesions of long tubular bones. Locked intramedullary nails are preferred in internal fixation. After wound healing is completed, radiotherapy may be required for local control of the tumor.²⁷ Arthroplasty procedures may be needed in addition to internal fixation methods and were performed for the patients hospitalized in our clinic.

In conclusion, bone tumors in patients of advanced age are, unless proven otherwise, considered to be metastatic, and treatment should be planned according to this fact. In treatment of metastatic tumors, orthopedic surgical treatment is palliative and should be performed with the aim of relieving pain and enabling early mobilization and general medical care for the patient.


Declaration of conflicting interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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