



Case Report

Primary angiosarcoma of the femur in a patient with Takayasu arteritis[☆]



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ABSTRACT

Primary osseous angiosarcoma is a rare entity with variable biological behavior and poor prognosis. Little is known about the oncologic treatment and its etiology is still unknown. This study presents a case of lytic lesion in the right femur with dissemination to other bones, such as the vertebral column and skull, and to the lungs and central nervous system. Orthopedic surgery was performed in order to improve quality of life. Surgical specimen confirmed the diagnosis of high-grade malignant osseous angiosarcoma. Despite oncologic and orthopedic treatment, the patient had rapid and aggressive progression with a poor outcome.

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Angiossarcoma primário do fêmur em um paciente com arterite de Takayasu

RESUMO

O angiossarcoma ósseo (AO) é uma patologia rara de comportamento biológico variável e com prognóstico reservado. Pouco se conhece sobre o seu tratamento oncológico e sua etiologia ainda é desconhecida. Os autores apresentam um caso de lesão lítica em fêmur proximal que se disseminou para outros ossos (tais como coluna e crânio), pulmão e sistema nervoso central. Foi instituído tratamento ortopédico, com vistas a uma melhoria da qualidade de vida e ao conforto do paciente. O diagnóstico de AO maligno de alto grau foi confirmado pelo espécime cirúrgico. Apesar disso e do tratamento oncológico feito, o paciente apresentou uma evolução rápida e agressiva com desfecho desfavorável.

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[☆] Study conducted at the Hospital AC Camargo Cancer Center, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

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Introduction

Bone angiosarcoma (BA) is a rare entity of unknown etiology that affects long bones. The diagnosis is often challenging, and the disease presents an unpredictable clinical course. The treatment is still controversial, with an unfavorable prognosis. Takayasu arteritis is a primary large vessel vasculitis, affecting vessels such as the aorta and its branches.

This study is aimed at presenting a case of BA in a patient with Takayasu arteritis.

Case report

Through a medical record review, the authors present the case of a 57-year-old male white patient who presented with pain in the right thigh. He reported the following comorbidities: Takayasu arteritis with thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm, upper mesenteric artery, and left subclavian artery obstruction.

In December 2014, simple radiographs were taken, which showed osteolytic lesions in the right proximal femur (Fig. 1).

Magnetic resonance imaging of the right thigh was performed (Figs. 2 and 3), as well as total body bone scan, chest



Fig. 1 – Simple radiograph of the right thigh in the anteroposterior (AP) and lateral (L) views, showing two partially delimited osteolytic lesions in the juxta-cortical bone marrow of the proximal/medial femoral diaphysis, with extension to the adjacent bone cortex, superiorly in the medial portion and inferiorly on the lateral side.

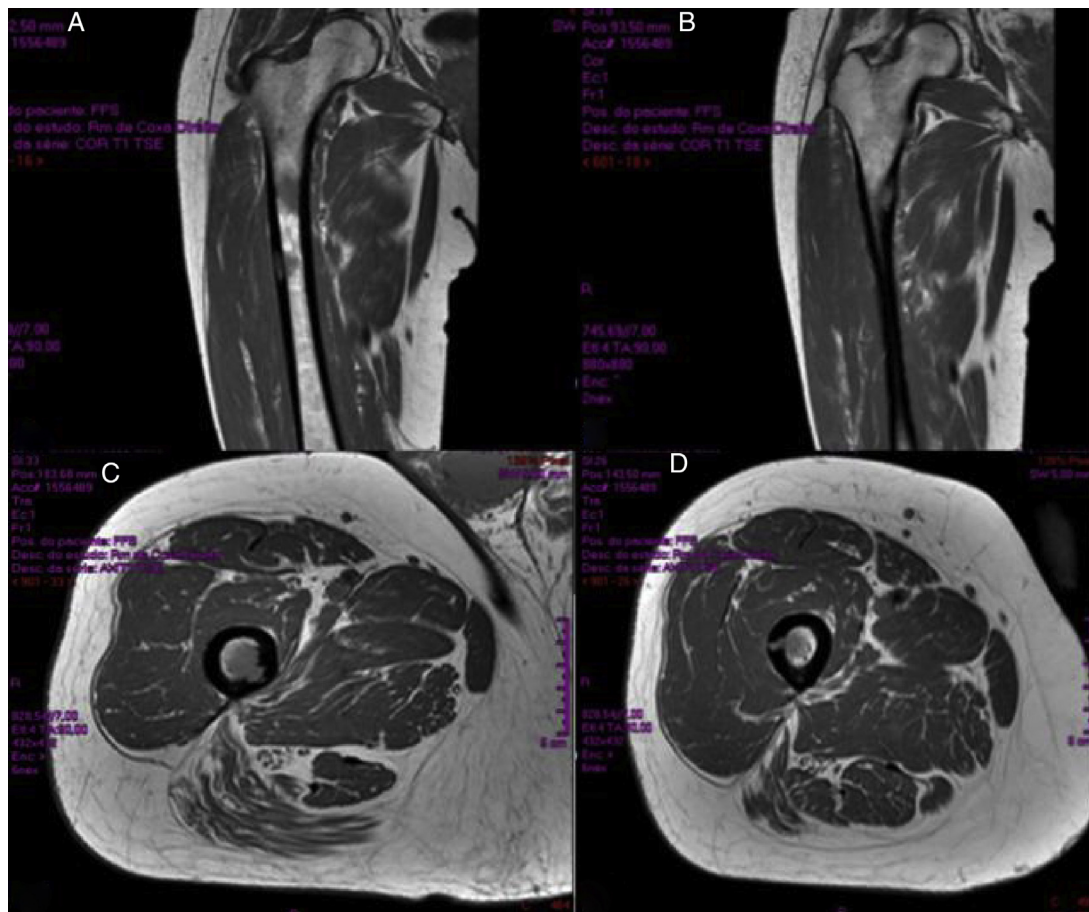


Fig. 2 – Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the T1 sequence. Coronal juxta-cortical bone marrow lesions with invasion and marked areas of cortical thinning located in the cortical region of the proximal/middle third of the right femur. No extension toward the extra-osseous soft tissue is observed. (A) and (B) Coronal cuts. (C) and (D) Axial cuts.

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