

## MESENCHYMAL CHONDROSARCOMA. AN ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS TREATED AT A SINGLE INSTITUTION

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**Background:** We analyzed clinical and treatment-related factors influencing the outcome of patients with mesenchymal chondrosarcoma (MC). Twenty-six patients (median age, 31 years) were identified using the Tumor Center and Chemotherapy Department database of the study institute.

**Methods:** Patients received surgery (24 patients) and/or radiotherapy (5 patients), and chemotherapy (12 patients).

**Results:** After a median follow-up of 48 months (7-237 months) 10 patients were alive. The 10-year overall survival (OS) was 27% in those who achieved complete surgical remission and 0% in those who did not ( $P = 0.0007$ ). A worse 10-year probability of OS was observed in patients who were metastatic at

presentation (metastatic 0%, localized 31%,  $P = 0.02$ ), in patients with soft tissue MC (soft tissue MC 0%, bone MC 29%,  $P = 0.06$ ) and in hemangiopericytoma-like MC (hemangiopericytoma-like MC 0%, Ewing's-like MC 33.5%,  $P = 0.9$ ). In those patients who achieved complete surgical remission, the 10-year DFS was 76% for those who received chemotherapy and 17% for those who did not ( $P = 0.008$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our experience confirmed the importance of complete surgical remission in MC treatment and suggests that the addition of chemotherapy should offer a benefit in terms of DFS. Due to the rarity of MC, multicenter studies are needed to identify the most active chemotherapy regimen.

**Key words:** chemotherapy, mesenchymal chondrosarcoma, radiotherapy.

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*Acknowledgments:* The authors thank Alba Ballardelli, BA, for revision of the manuscript and Cristina Ghinelli for graphics.

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Received January 19, 2007; accepted April 24, 2007.