

# 10<sup>TH</sup> GLOBAL ORTHOPEDICIANS ANNUAL MEETING

July 03-04, 2017 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## Distribution and evaluation of primary bone and soft tissue tumors admitted from Malatya Province and surrounding provinces

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In our study, 710 patients who were hospitalized in our department with pre-diagnosis of bone and soft tissue tumor within approximately last 16 years were evaluated. Cases were analyzed according to age, gender, tumor frequency and localization, and retrospective analyses of tumors are tried to be represented. After the approval of ethics committee number 2017/1-3 from Inonu University Committee on Scientific Research and Publication Ethics was obtained; following retrospective evaluation of 920 patients admitted to our department with prediagnosis of tumor between January 2000 and December 2016, 710 patients [275 M, 435 F; mean age: 30.67 (1-92)] were determined to be patients with bone and soft tissue tumors. For screening, operating theatre and ward records were reviewed. The patients were divided as benign and malignant bone and soft tissue tumors based on their pathology results and then examined in regard to age, gender, tumor frequency and localization. Metastatic tumors were excluded from the study. All data were analyzed by using SPSS v.15 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) statistical package program. 710 [275 M, 435 F; mean age: 30.67 (1-92)] of a total of 920 cases were diagnosed with tumor. Mean age of cases was 32.6 in males and 35.1 in females. In regard to localizations of tumors, tumors were recognized in hip, thigh, knee bones in 387 (54.5%), in shoulder, arm and elbow bones in 167 (23.5%) and in ankle and hand bones in 156 (21.9%) of the cases. In regard to screening results, of all cases, 336 patients [144 M-192 F, mean age: 22.79 (2-68)] were determined to have a benign bone tumor, 55 patients [35 F, 20 M, mean age: 43 (3-80)] were determined to have a malignant bone tumor and 293 patients [201 F, 92 M, mean age: 35.27 (1-92)] were determined to have a benign soft tissue tumor, whereas 26 patients [19 M, 7 F, mean age: 54.53 (12-84)] were determined to have a malignant soft tissue tumor. Extra-tumoral causes were determined in the 210 cases which were excluded from the study. Infection was the most common cause in 142 cases of 210 patients that were excluded from the study due to extra-tumoral causes, whereas it was observed that structures thought to be a lesion in 68 cases were normal tissues. In conclusion, data collected in our department seems to be similar with the literature generally. We suggest that formation of larger series through collection of such studies, which include demographical data, from centers where bone and soft tissue tumor surgeries are performed will provide beneficial information in regard to distribution of bone and soft tissue tumors in our country.

### Biography

Resit Sevimli has his experience in orthopedic oncology and arthroplasty on knee and hip at Inonu University.

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