Nomenclature of primary bone lesions

- Malignant bone tumours (sarcomas): primarily metastasise via haematogenous route, especially to lungs.
- Benign bone tumours: range from small and limited to large and destructive.
- There are also many lesions that can simulate bone tumours

- Common non-mesenchymal lesions that occur in bone:
  → metastatic bone disease
  → myeloma
  → lymphoma

Staging

- Critical for evaluation, selection and planning of treatment, prognosis.
- Enneking system for malignant lesions (system for benign lesions outlined later):
  &#143; Grade
  → G2: high grade, chance of metastasis > 25% (most malignant lesions)
  → G1: low grade, metastasis < 25% (less common)
  → morphology: based on anaplasia, pleomorphism and nuclear hyperchromasia:
    - grade 1: well differentiated
    - grade 2: less well differentiated
    - grades 3 & 4: poorly differentiated

Tumour site
→ T1: intracompartmental (within the bone compartment)
→ T2: extracompartamental (outside the bone)
Metastases

→ X-ray and CT of chest and technetium bone scan

→ M₀: absent

→ M₁: present

Enneking Staging System

Stage Description

1 Low grade

11 High grade

111 With metastases

add A if (intracompartmental) or B (extracompartmental)

_Evaluation_

Clinical Presentation

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