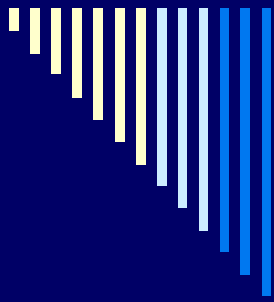


Soft tissue sarcomas



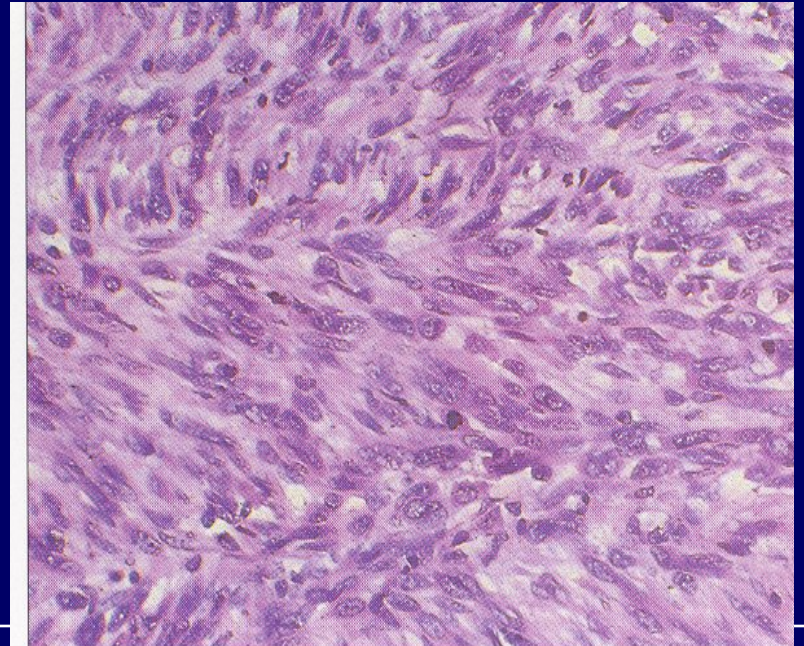
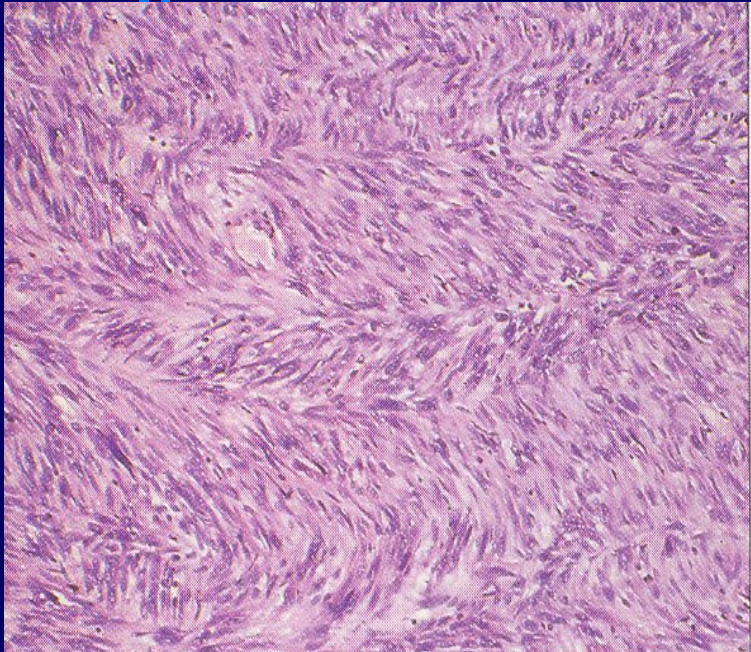
Soft tissue sarcomas

- ☐ Fibrosarcoma
- ☐ Malignant fibrous histiocyoma
- ☐ Liposarcoma
- ☐ Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
- ☐ Olfactory neuroblastoma
- ☐ Angiosarcoma
- ☐ Kaposi's sarcoma
- ☐ Leiomyosarcoma
- ☐ Rhabdomyosarcoma
- ☐ Synovial sarcoma
- ☐ Alveolar soft part sarcoma
- ☐ Metastasis to oral soft tissues

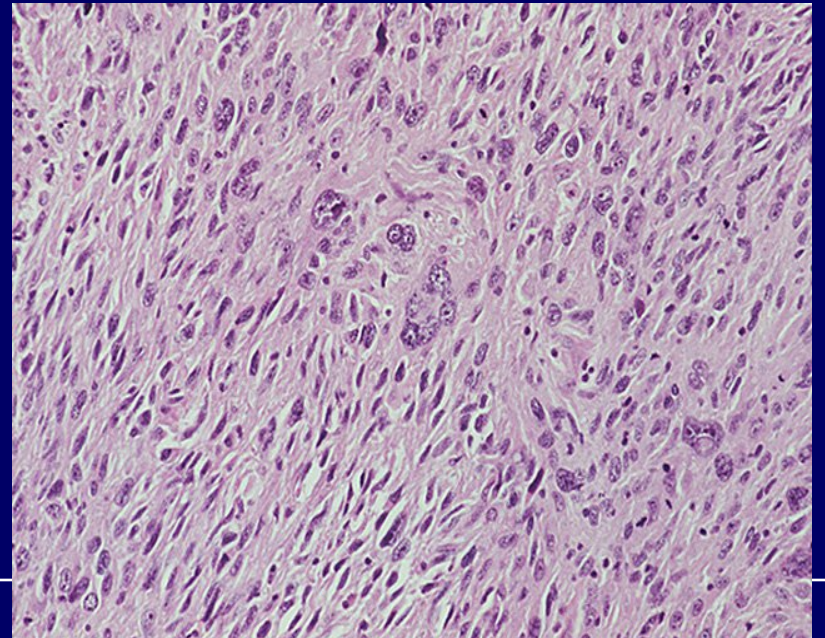
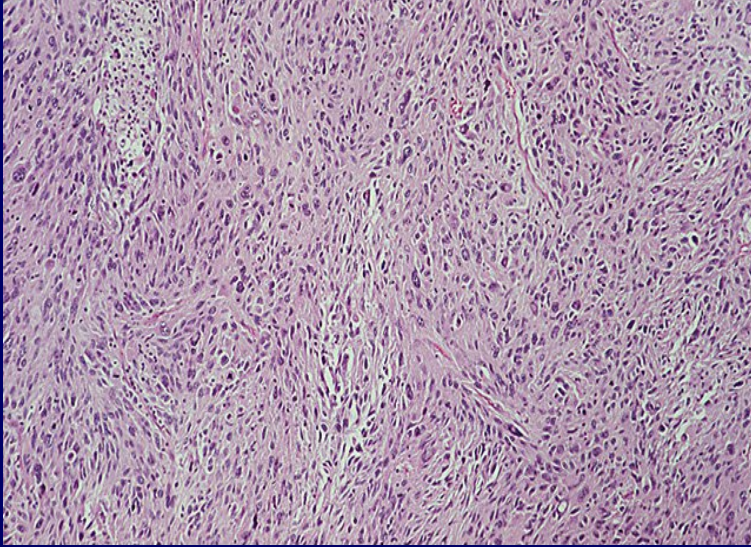


- Fibrosarcoma – fascicles of spindle shaped cells in Herring bone pattern
- MFH – short fascicles of plump spindle cells in storiform pattern
- Olfactory neuroblastoma – round cell tumor

Fibrosarcoma



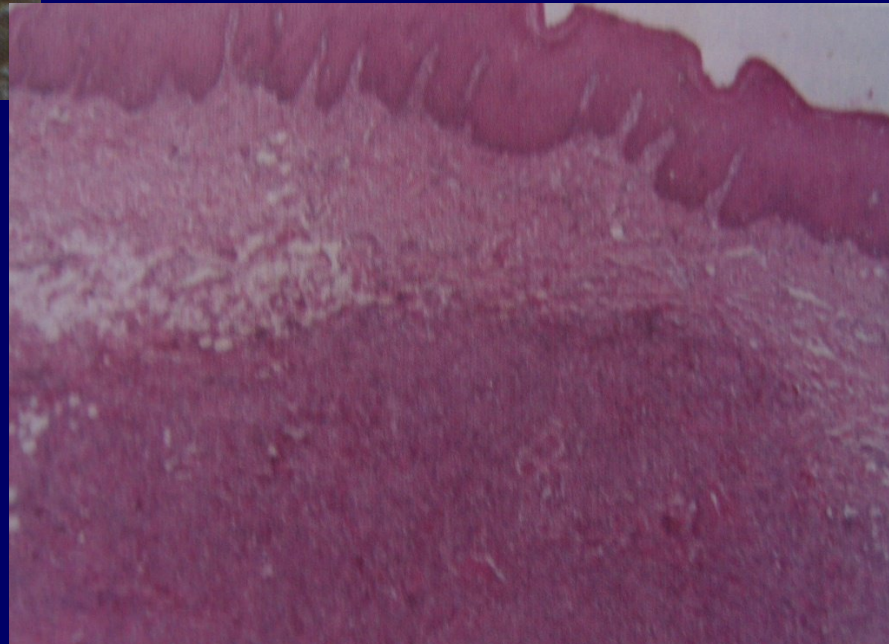
Histopathology





Kaposi's sarcoma

- Unusual vascular neoplasm
 - 4 forms
 - n Classic
 - n Endemic (african)
 - n Iatrogenic immunosuppression related
 - n AIDS related – hard palate, gingiva and tongue, progressive malignancy
 - Bluish purple macule – plaque - nodule
-





Metastasis to oral cavity

- Metastasis to oral cavity are uncommon
 - 1% of all oral malignancies
 - Can occur to
 - n Bone
 - n Soft tissues
 - Can occur from
 - n Tumors adjacent to the oral cavity
 - n Tumors from distant sites
-



Clinical features

- Can spread thru
 - n Lymphatics
 - n Blood
 - n Thru Batson's plexus – valveless, vertebral venous plexus, spread of tumor cells without involvement of the lung.



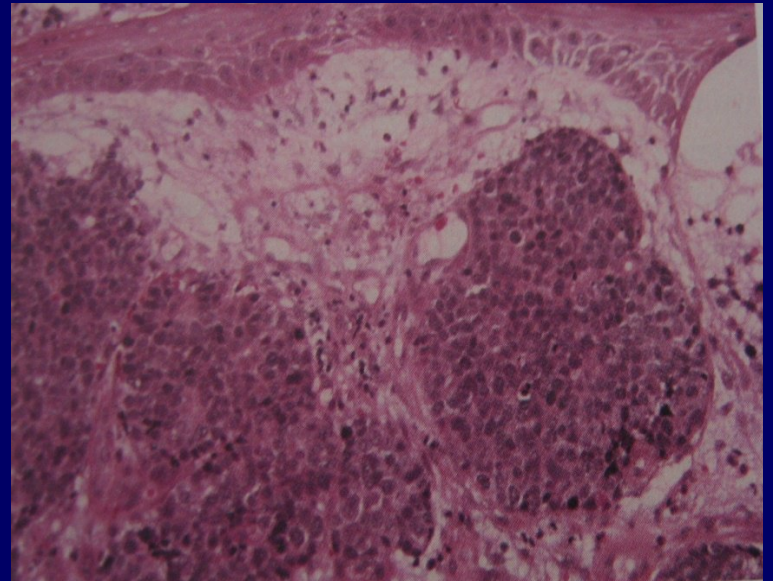
Oral soft tissue metastasis

- More than 50% occurs in gingiva, followed by tongue
 - Resemble a nodular mass
 - Presence of teeth plays an important role in preference for metastasis.
 - More common in middle aged to old males
 - Mostly involved by
 - n Lung cancers
 - n Renal cancer
 - n Melanoma
 - n Breast cancer – in females
-



Metastatic tumors to jaws

- Metastatic carcinoma is more common.
 - From
 - n Breast carcinomas
 - n Prostrate carcinomas
 - n Lung cancers
 - n Renal cancers
 - Usually spreads thru blood
-





Metastatic tumors to jaws

- Can have pain, swelling, loosening of teeth or paresthesia – numb chin syndrome
 - Could be the first presentation of the primary malignancy
 - Radiographs reveal a moth eaten radiolucency
-



Histopathology

- ❑ Complete medical history and physical examination with appropriate lab investigations.
 - ❑ Well differentiated tumors closely resembles the primary tumor of origin
 - ❑ If it is poorly differentiated, additional investigations are required.
-



Ttt and prognosis

- Prognosis is poor
 - Osseous metastasis – Stage IV disease
 - Is always associated with widely disseminated disease
 - Most patients do not survive for more than one year.
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