

Diagnostica per immagini delle neoplasie dello scheletro

Massimo Vignoli

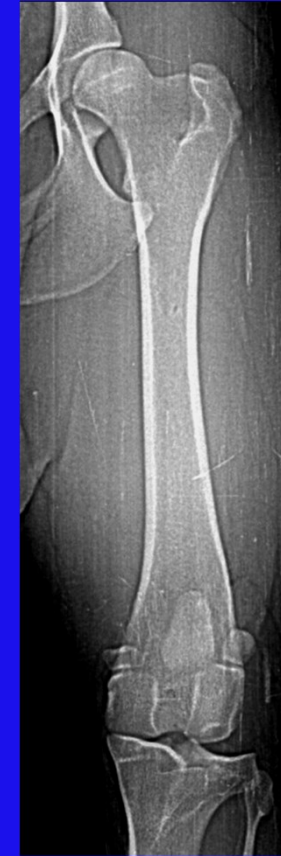
Cosa chiedersi????

- Normale o no?
- Lesione aggressiva o no?
- Infezione o neoplasia?
- Neoplasia primaria o metastatica?

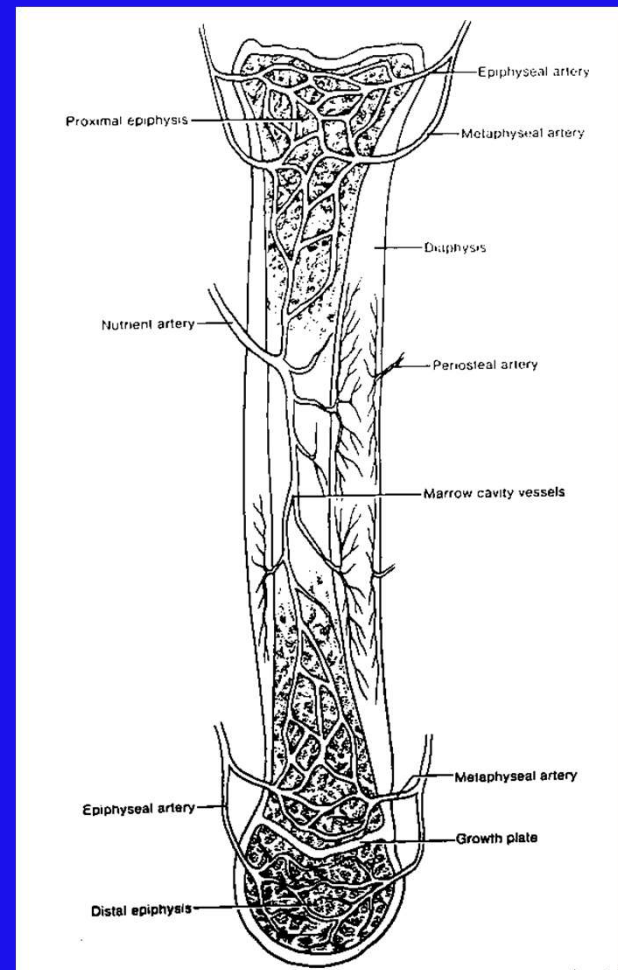
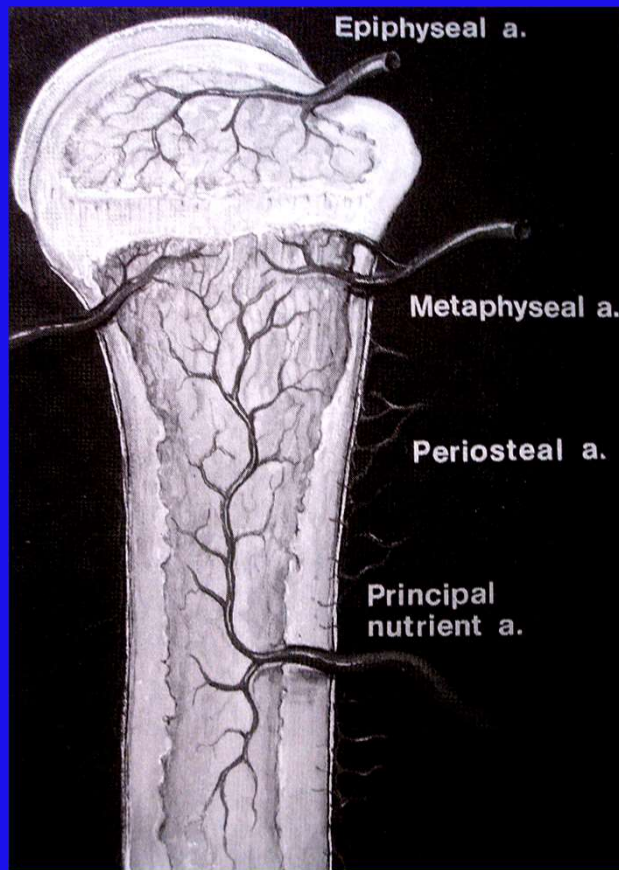
Osso normale

Costituito da (ossa lunghe):

- Epifisi
- Metafisi
- Diafisi
- Fisi nei giovani
- Corticale/Spongiosa
- Periostio/Endostio
- Canale midollare



Vascularizzazione dell'osso



Tecniche di studio

- **Radiologia tradizionale** — bassi costi, largamente disponibile, notevoli informazioni (> scheletro appendicolare)
- **Ecografia** — sonda lineare alta frequenza, > 7.5 MHz, bassi costi, disponibile, < informazioni di insieme, bene per corticale e guida biptica (FNA o TCB), Doppler tess molli
- **TC** — alti costi, poco disponibile, notevoli informazioni, > per estensione della lesione, > coinvolgimento tess vicini (MDC), ideale per ricerca metastasi con totalbody, guida per biopsia (FNA o TCB)
- **RM** — alti costi, poco disponibile, notevoli informazioni, > per estensione della lesione, > coinvolgimento tess vicini (MDC)
- **Scintigrafia** — alti costi, poco disponibile, > sensibilità (risente di variazioni del metabolismo osseo), < specificità; ottima per localizzazioni poco chiare (zoppie subcliniche) o rX negativo, lesioni multiple, metastasi

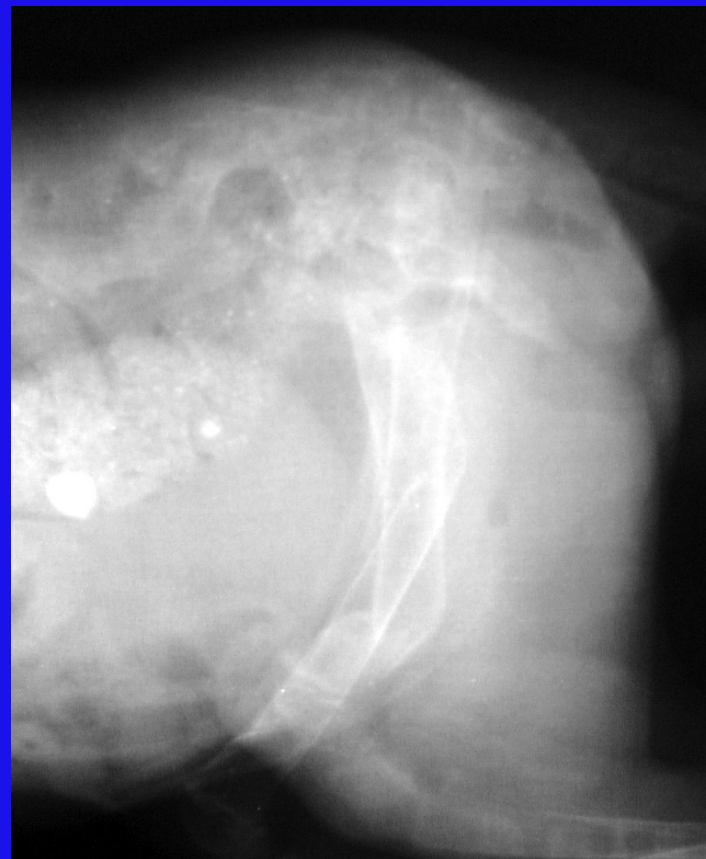
Criteria di differenziazione tra lesioni benigne/maligne

- Sede di **distruzione ossea** in particolare “**corticale**”
- Quadro radiografico della lisi ossea
- **Reazione periostale**
- Caratteristica della “zona di transizione”

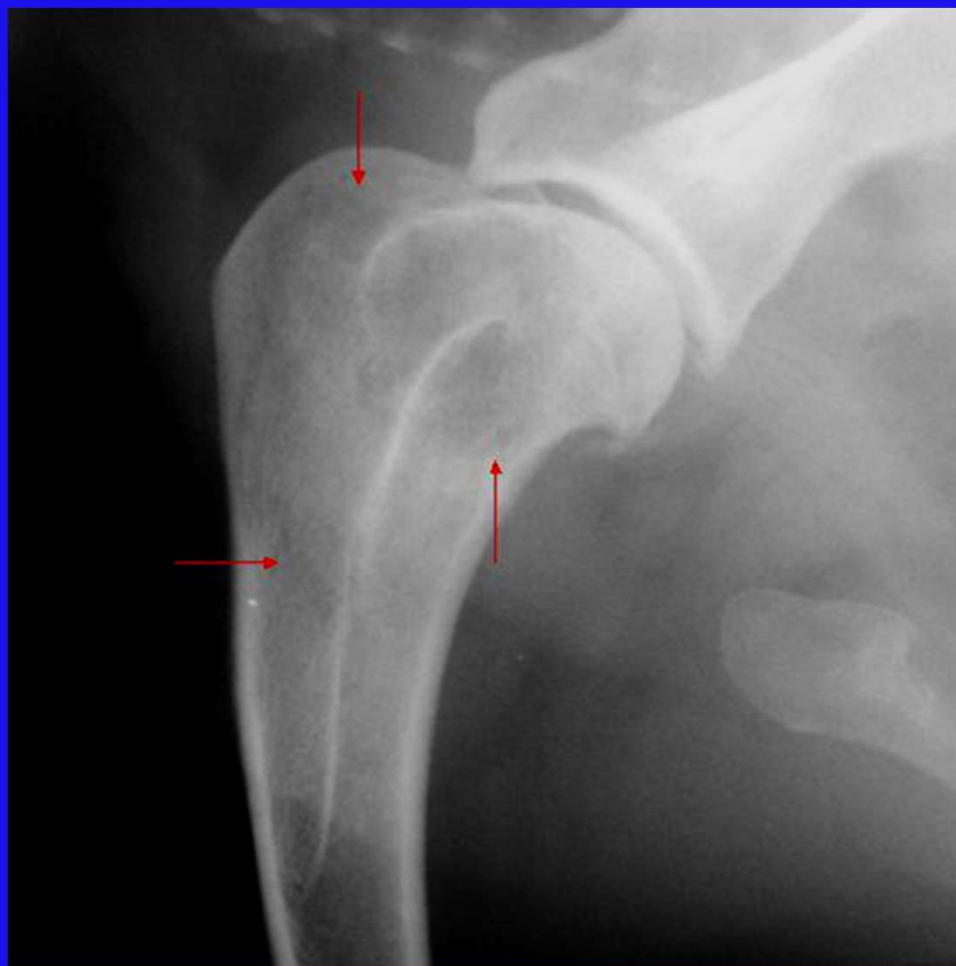
Sede della lesione

- **Generalizzata:** patologia metabolica o nutrizionale
- **Focale:**
 - Tumore osseo primario, di solito metafisario nelle ossa lunghe – 85-90% osteosarcoma, poi condrosarcoma – cani grossa taglia > 7 anni – litici, produttivi o misti - invasione ossa adiacenti rara – gatto > arti posteriori, litici
 - Metastasi (> CA), in sede diafisaria, diversa anamnesi
 - Osteomielite batterica secondaria – da ferita penetrante o iatrogena, localizzata al sito di insulto
- **Multifocale:**
 - Metastasi (> Ca)
 - Infezioni funginee (di solito multifocali ed in ossa diverse)
 - Linfoma - mieloma multiplo
 - Osteomielite ematogena – rara, epifisi e metafisi dei soggetti giovani

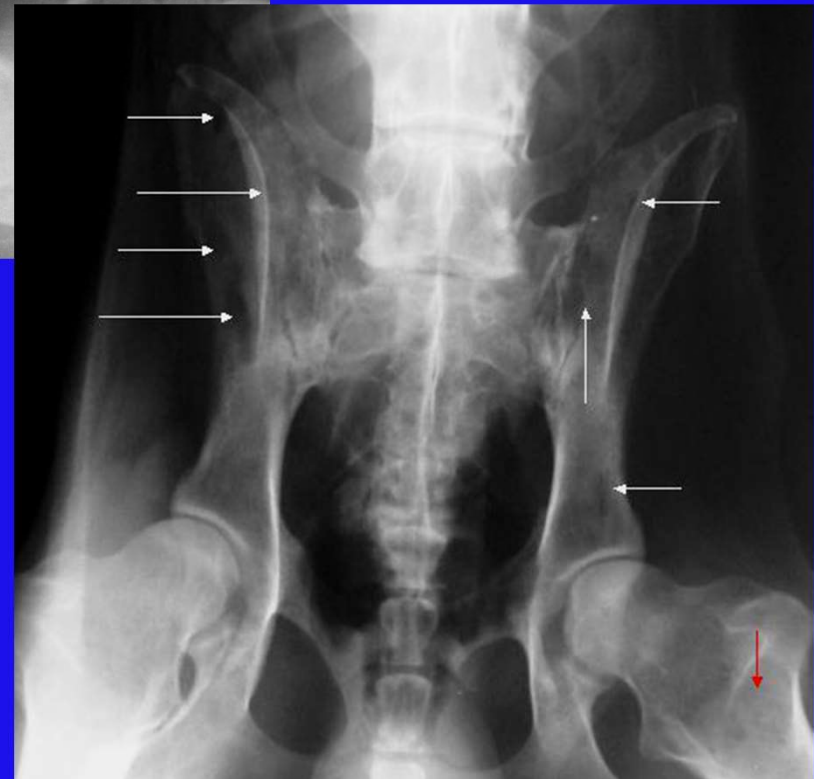
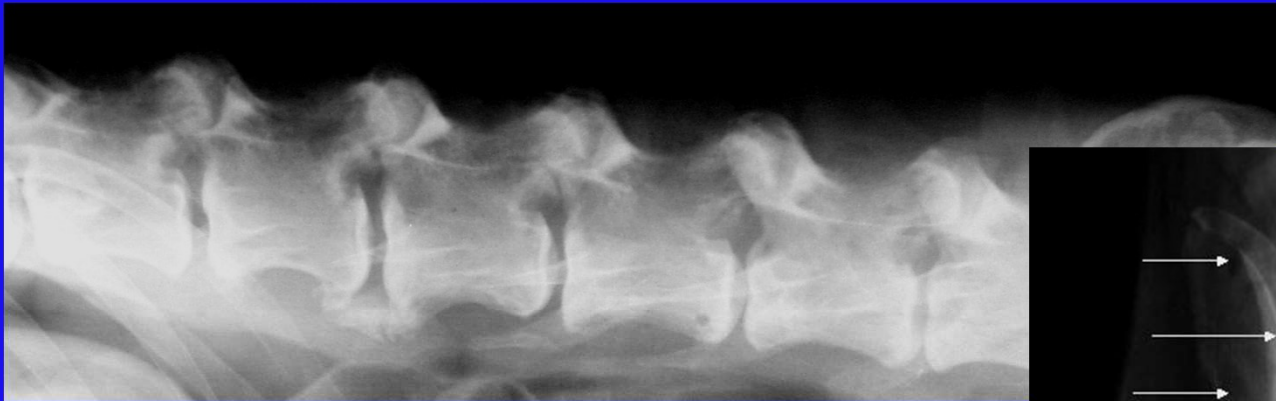
generalizzata



focale



multifocale



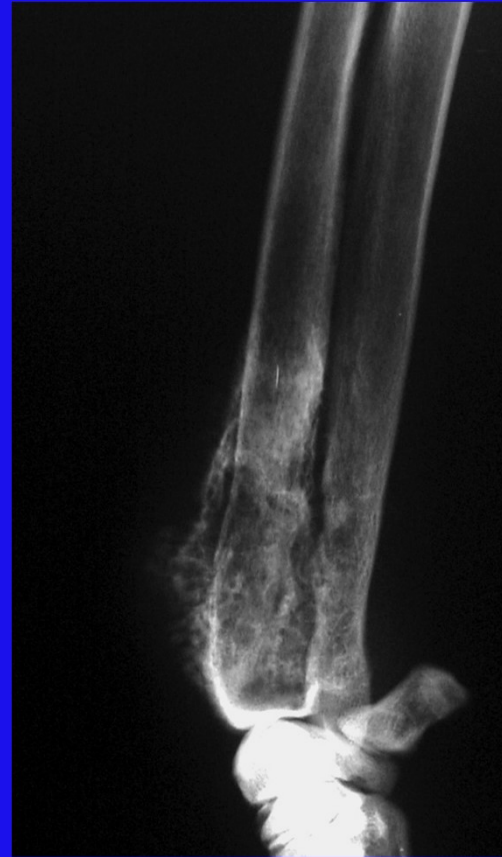
Quadri radiografici – zona di transizione – reazione periostale

- Lisi ossea evidente se 30-50% di osso è distrutto
- Più facile rilevare lisi “corticale” che “spongiosa”
- Geografica – benigna o poco aggressiva
- Morso di tarma – moderatamente aggressiva
- Permeativa – altamente aggressiva
- Triangolo di Codman
- Zona di transizione
- Reazione periostale
 - continua (uniforme in opacità - liscia – lamellata)
 - interrotta (irregolare – spicule – amorfa)

Lisi geografica



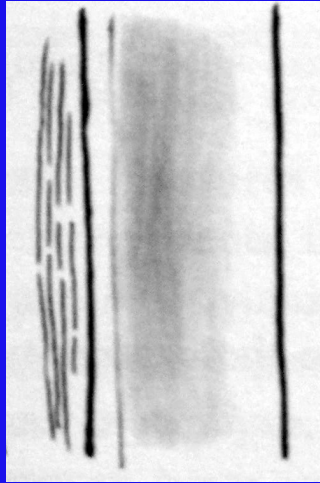
Morso di tarma



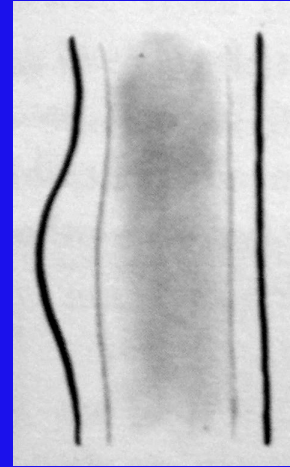
Lisi permeativa



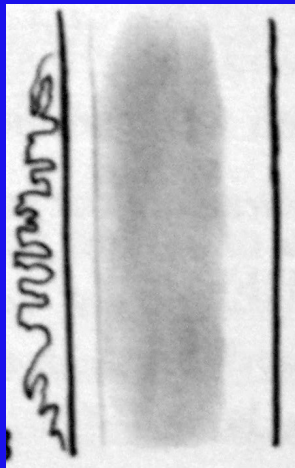
Reazione periostale



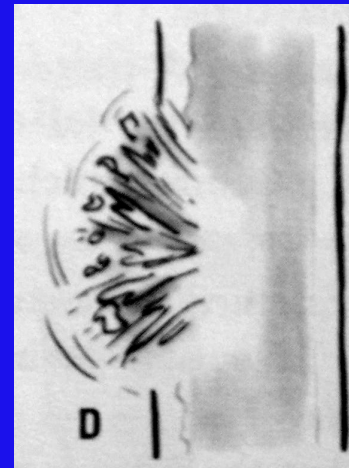
Lamellare DDx:
Trauma
Infezione
Tumore meno probabile



Liscio DDx:
Frattura guarita
Infezione cronica a basso grado



Spicule/palizzata DDx:
Infezione
Tumore
Osteopatia ipertrofica

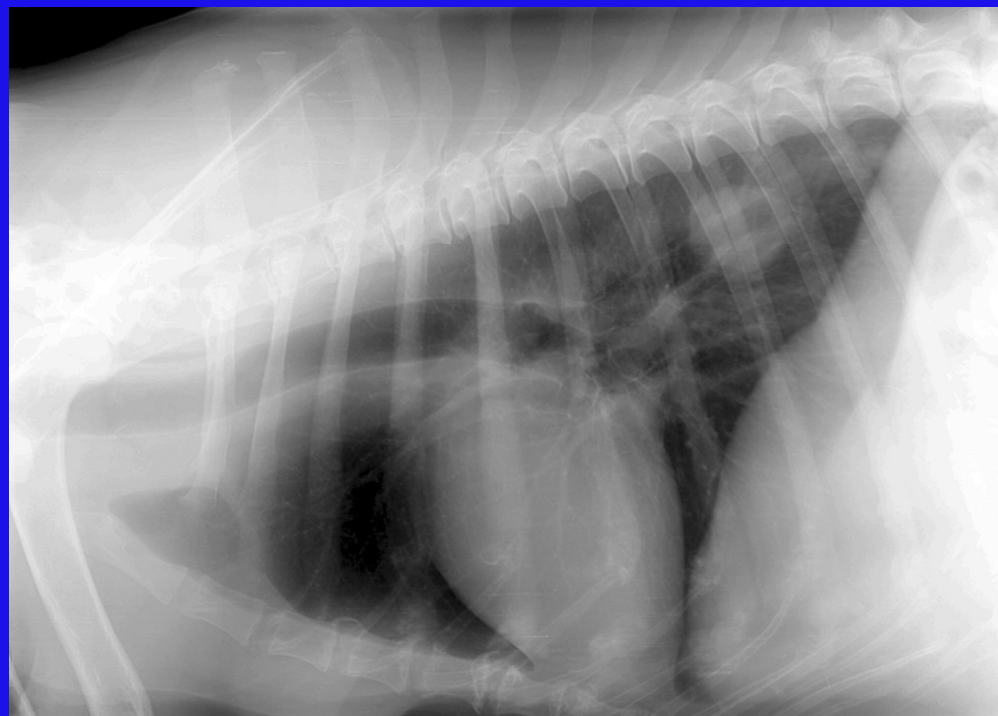
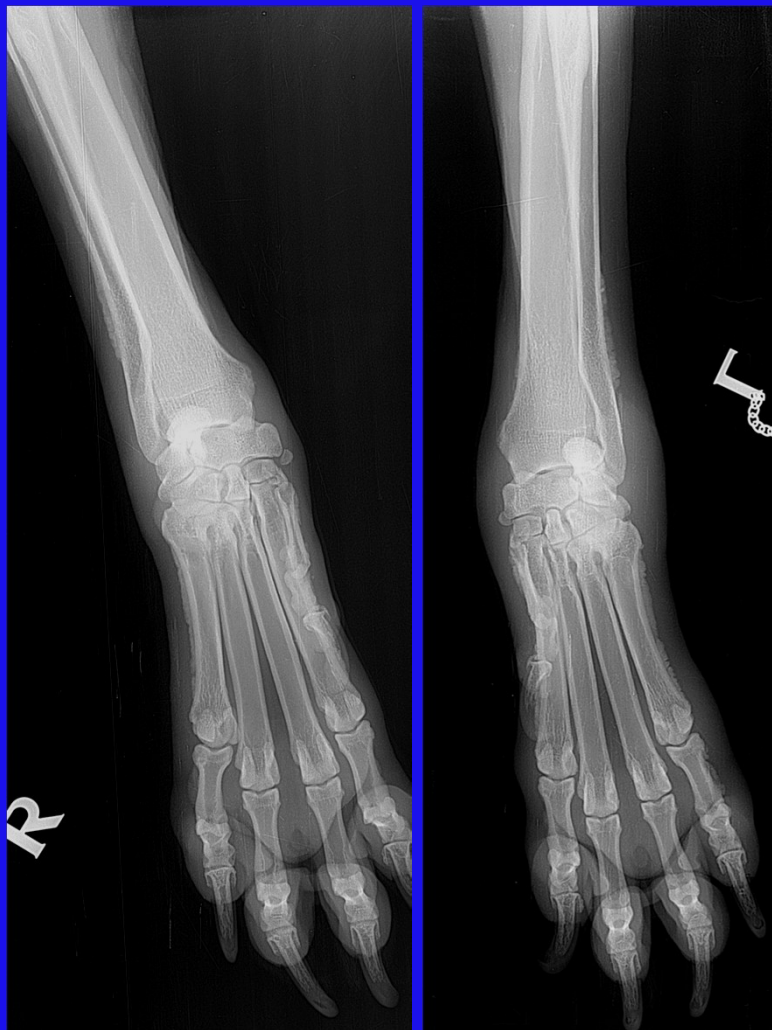


Sunburst DDx:
Tumore maligno
Infezione acuta attiva

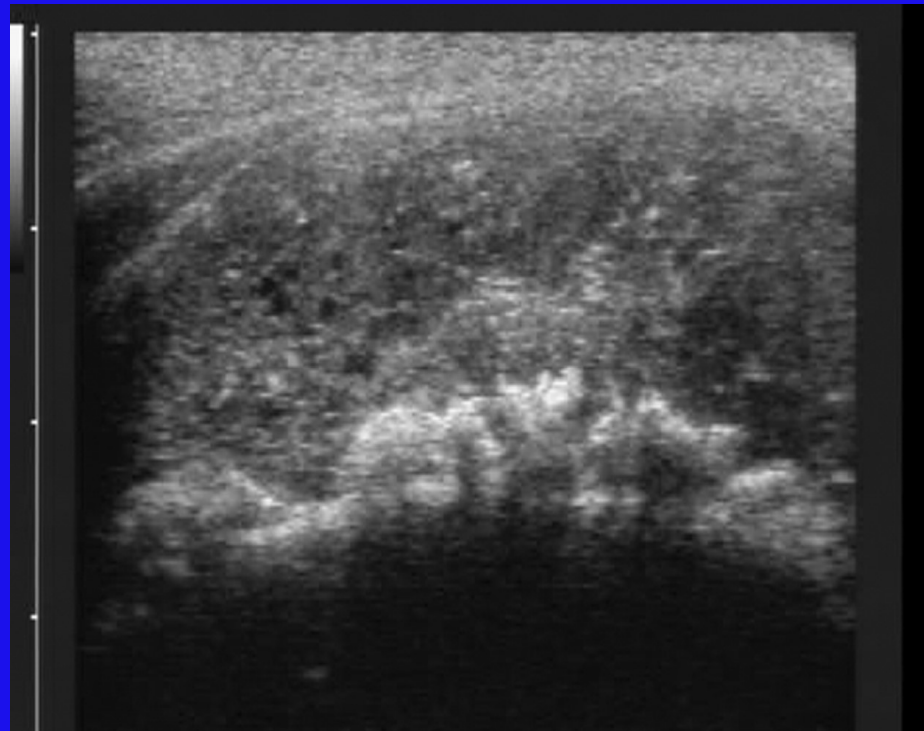
Reazione periostale attiva – lesione aggressiva



Reazione periostale attiva – a palizzata



Ecografia - Osteosarcoma



Reazione periostale liscia –
osteomielite cronica a basso grado



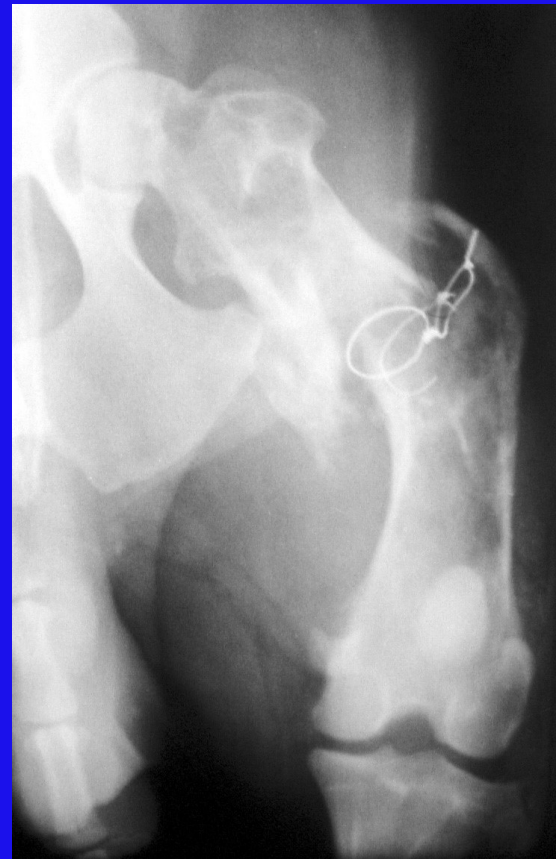
Reazione periostale liscia ????



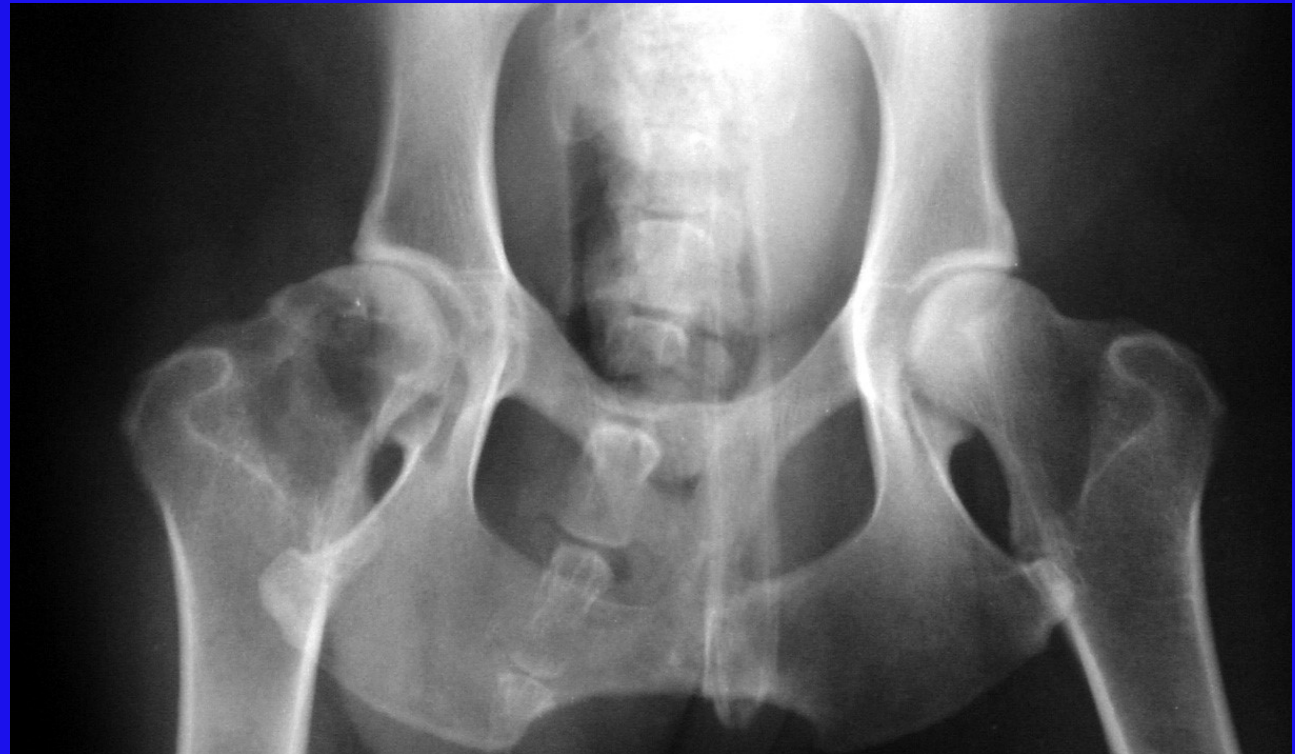
Condrosarcoma gatto



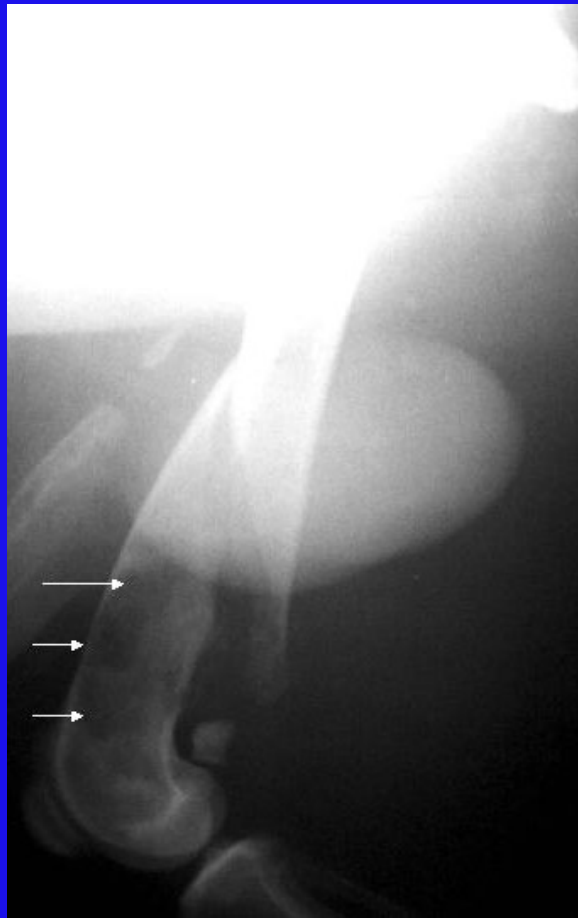
Osteosarcoma post chirurgia



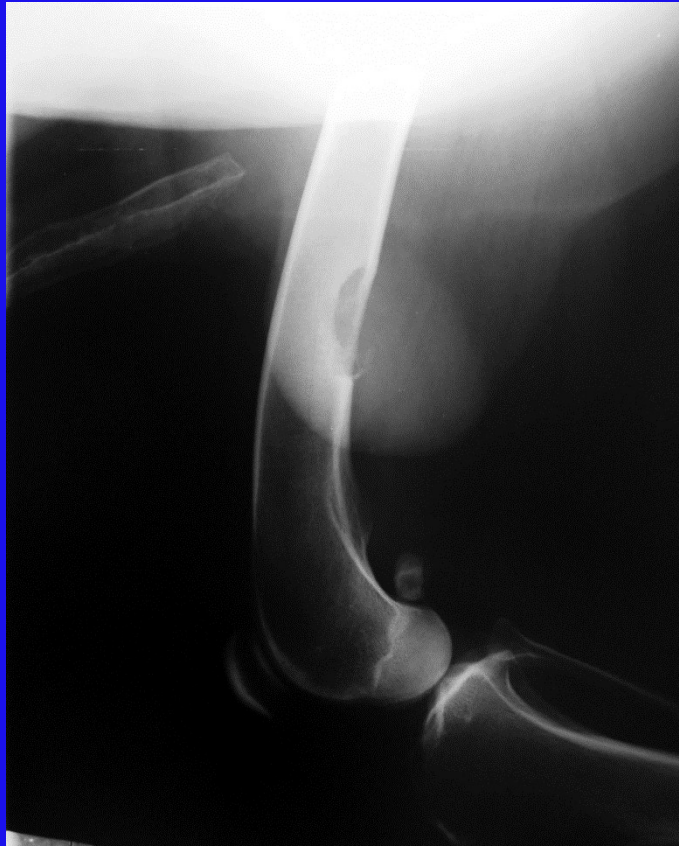
Metastasi da osteosarcoma



Metastasi da emangiosarcoma

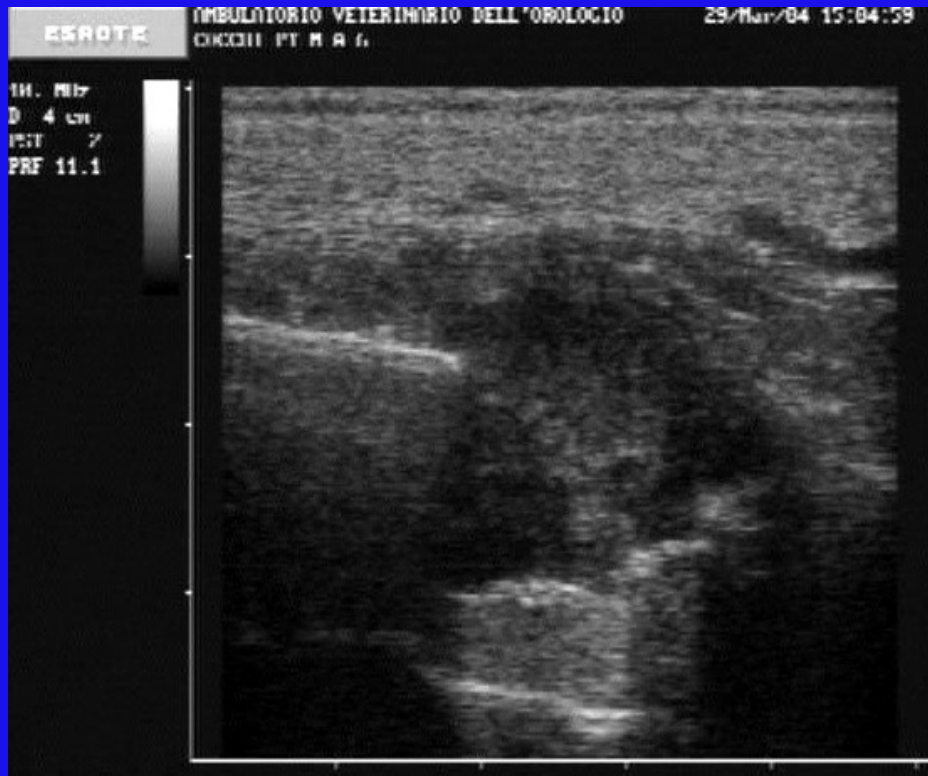


Schwannoma intraosseo



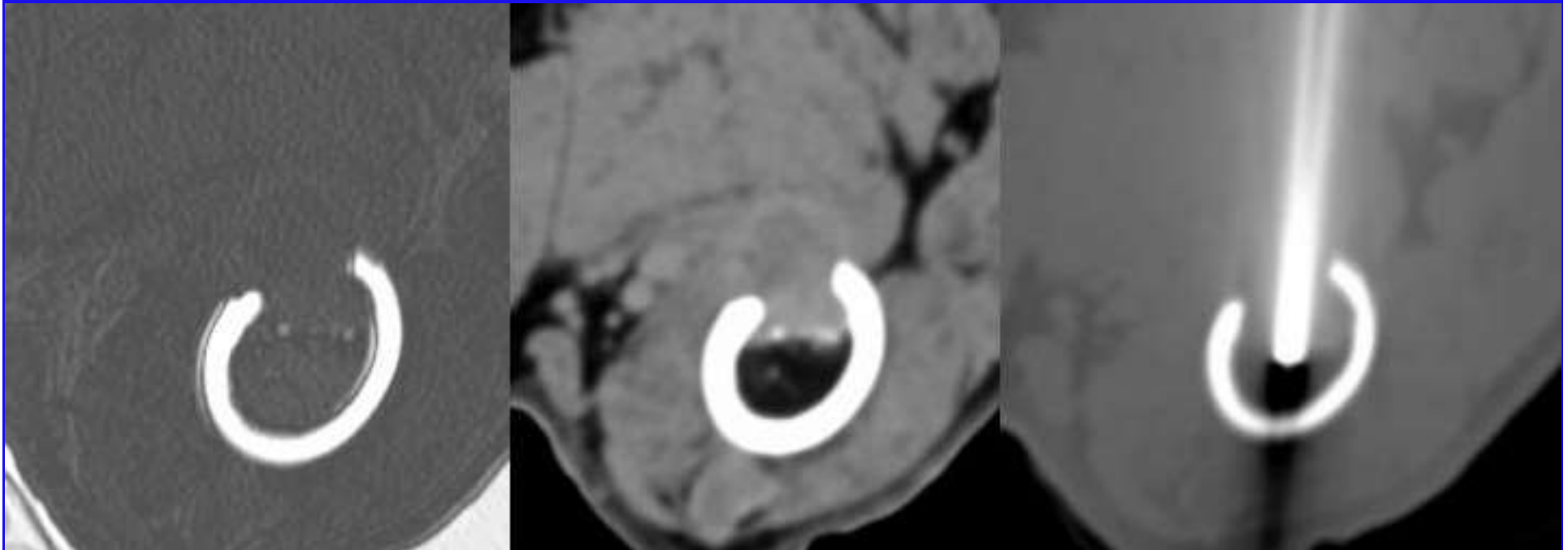
J. Buchholz, F. Rossi, M. Vignoli, R. Terragni,
EAVDI/ECVDI Annual Meeting, Napoli 2005

Schwannoma



J. Buchholz, F. Rossi, M. Vignoli, R. Terragni,
EAVDI/ECVDI Annual Meeting, Napoli 2005

Schwannoma - biopsy



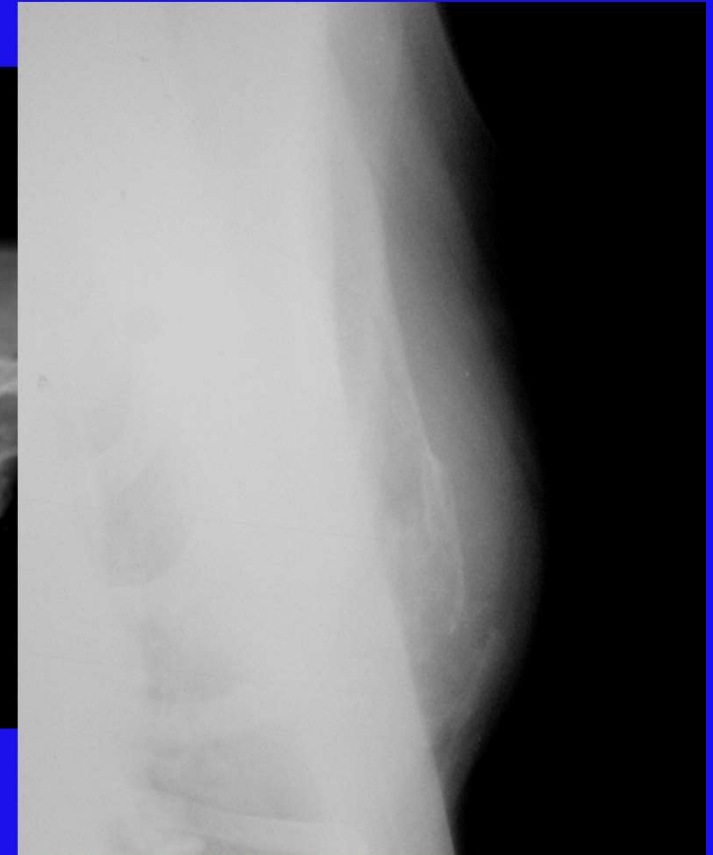
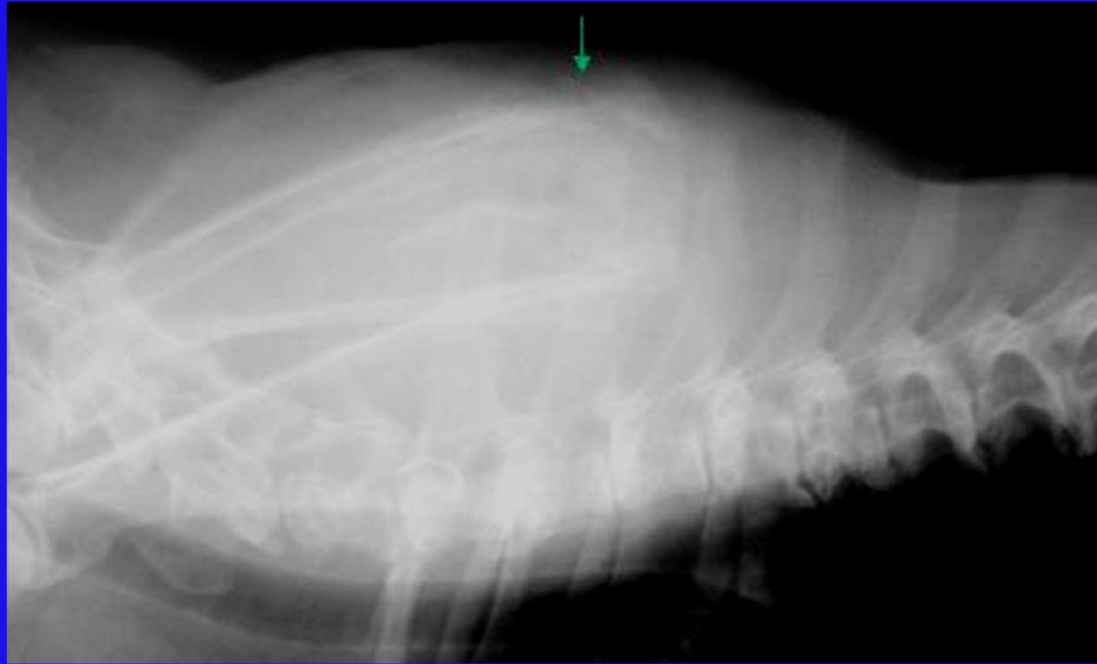
J. Buchholz, F. Rossi, M. Vignoli, R. Terragni,
EAVDI/ECVDI Annual Meeting, Napoli 2005

Ron, Dobermann, m, 7 y



osteosarcoma

Condrosarcoma scapola



SCC



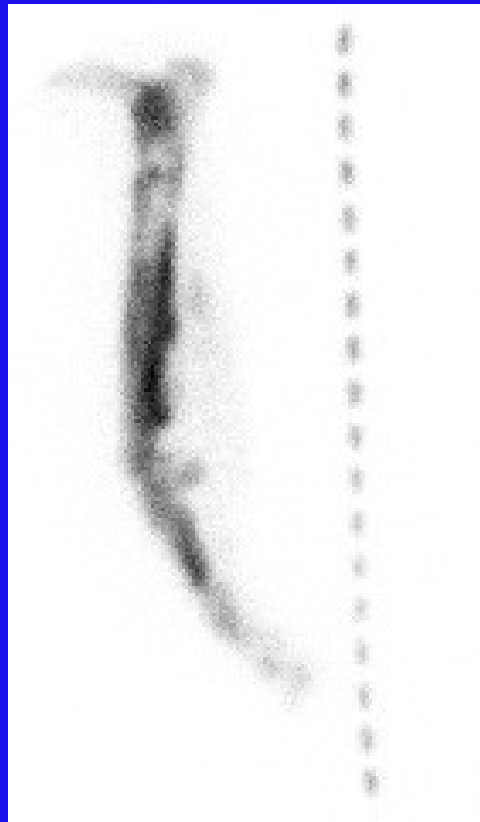
Dr. F. Leone

Scintigrafia – Osteosarcoma tibia



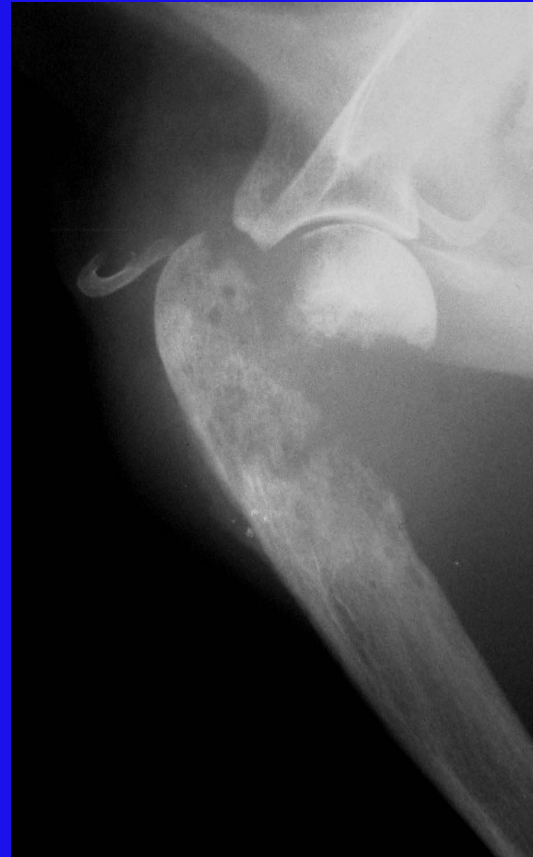
Dr.ssa Federica Morandi - Tennessee

Scintigrafia – osteosarcoma ulna

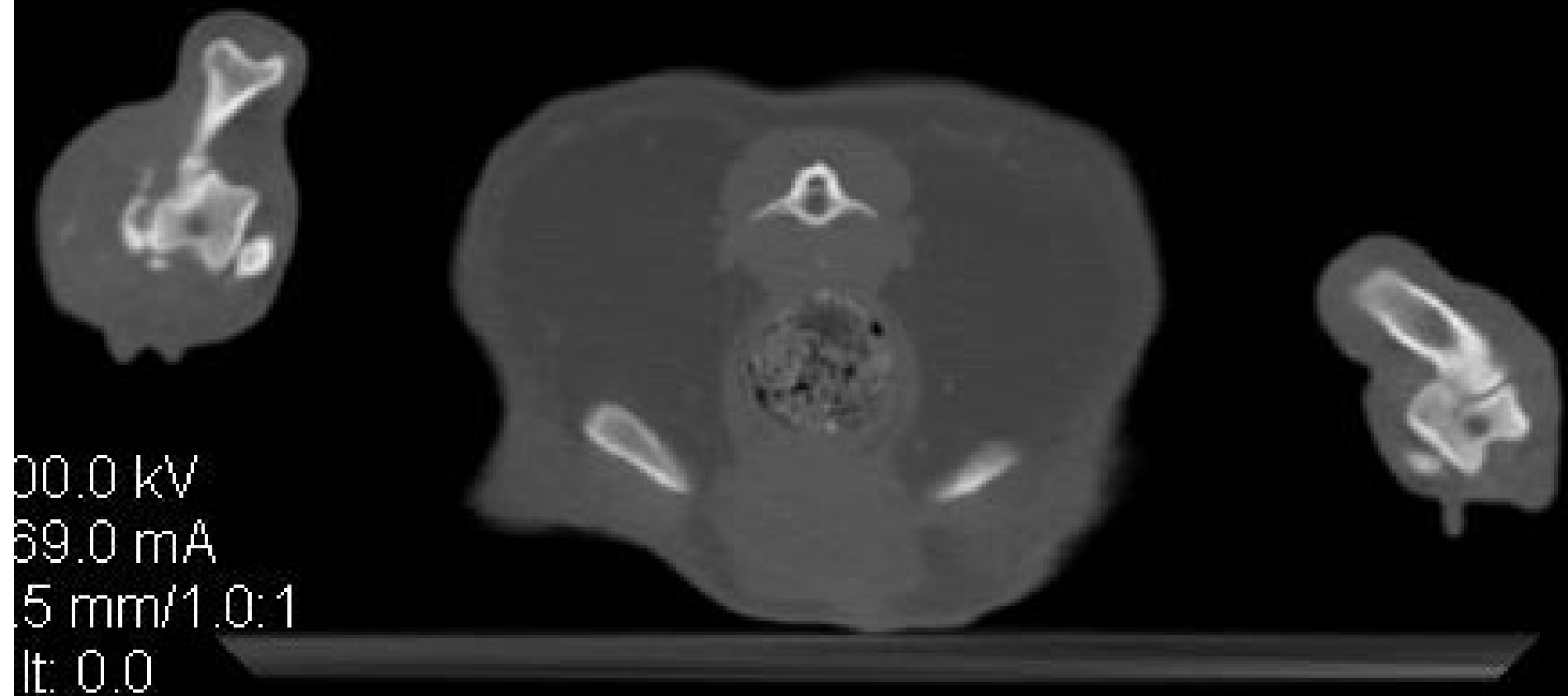


Dr.ssa Federica Morandi - Tennessee

Osteosarcoma omero – gatto follow up

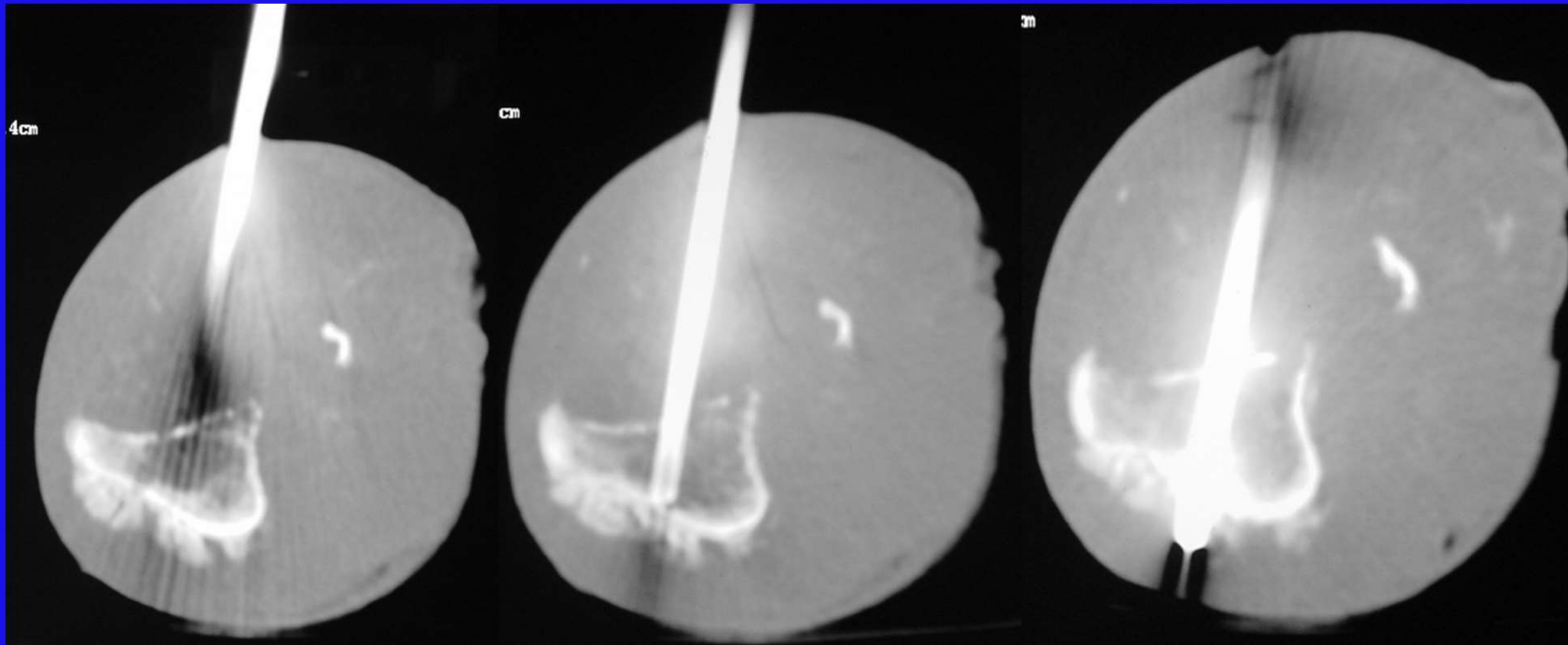






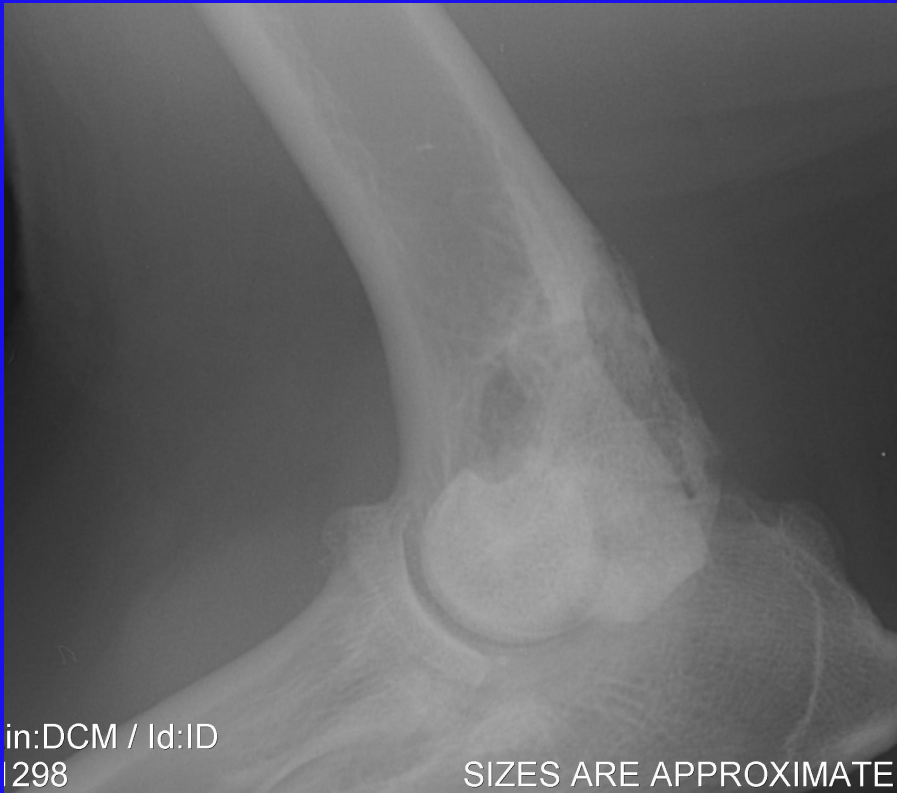
100.0 kV
69.0 mA
5 mm/1.0:1
It: 0.0

Biopsie



- **Al centro della lesione!**

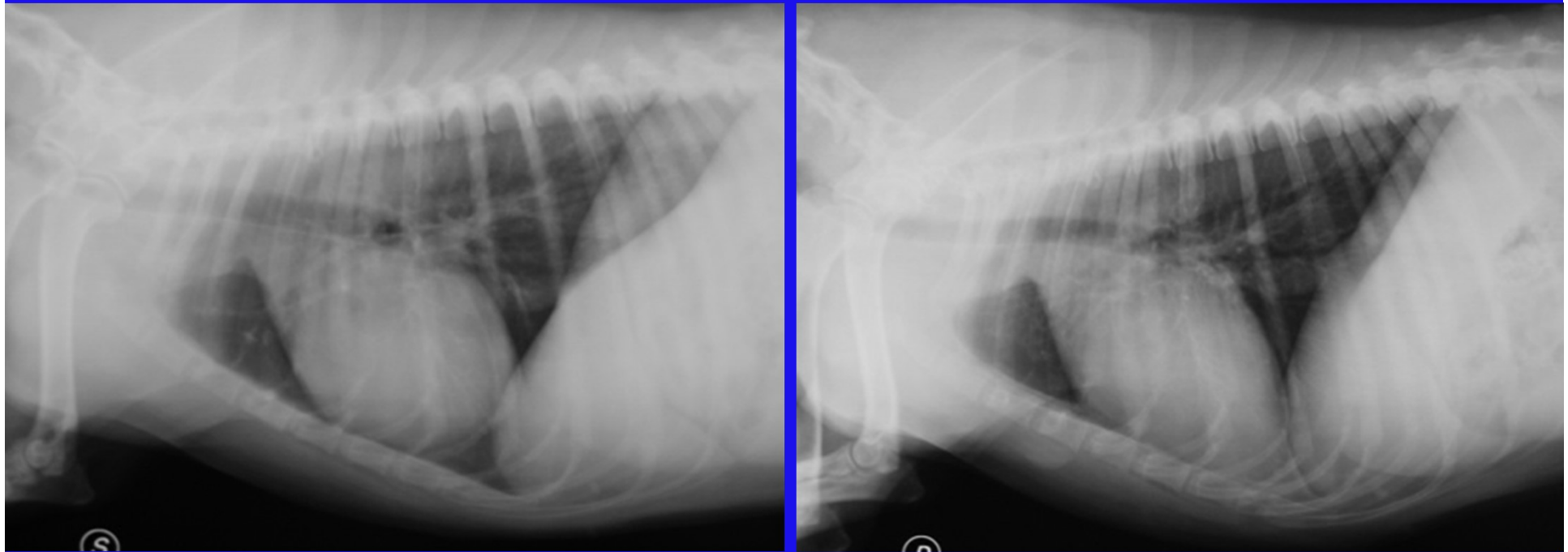
Cane f 12a



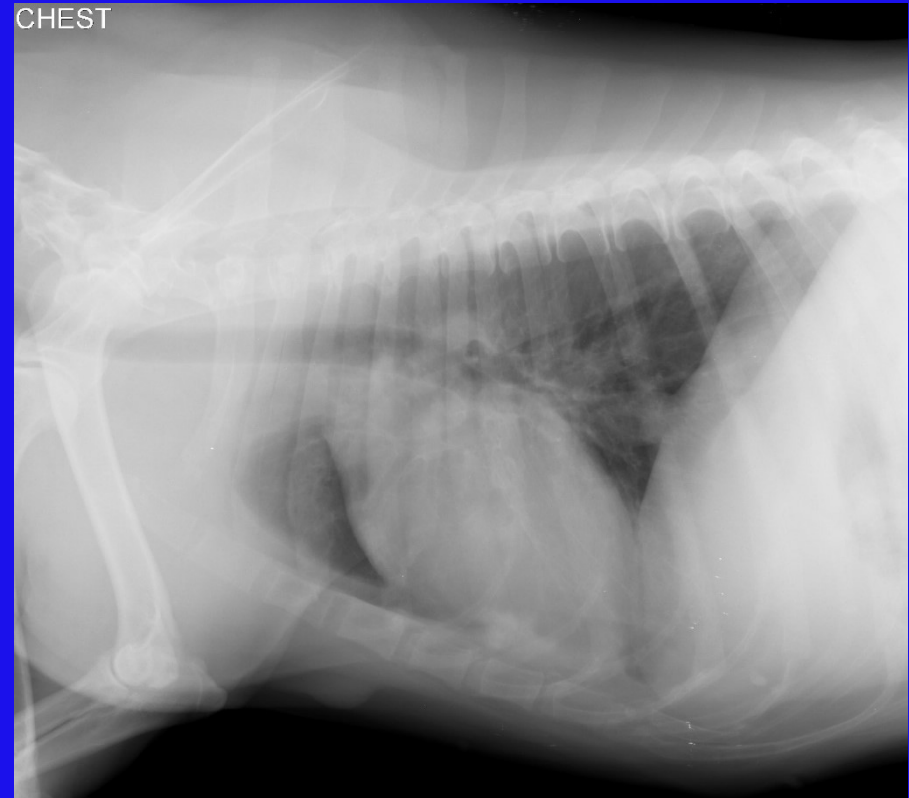
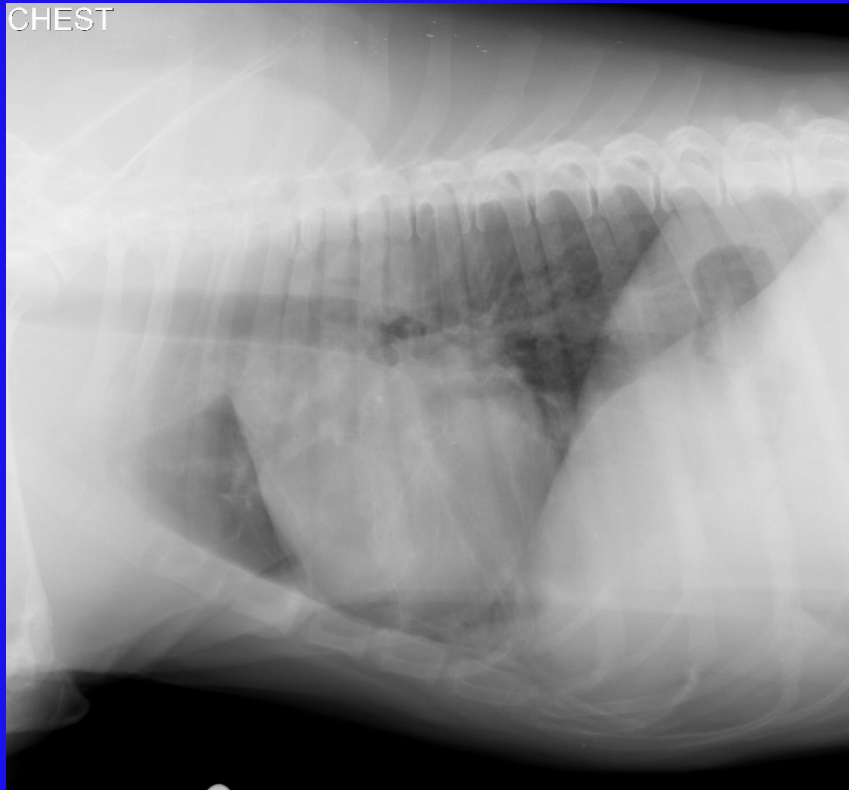
SIZES ARE APPROXIMATE

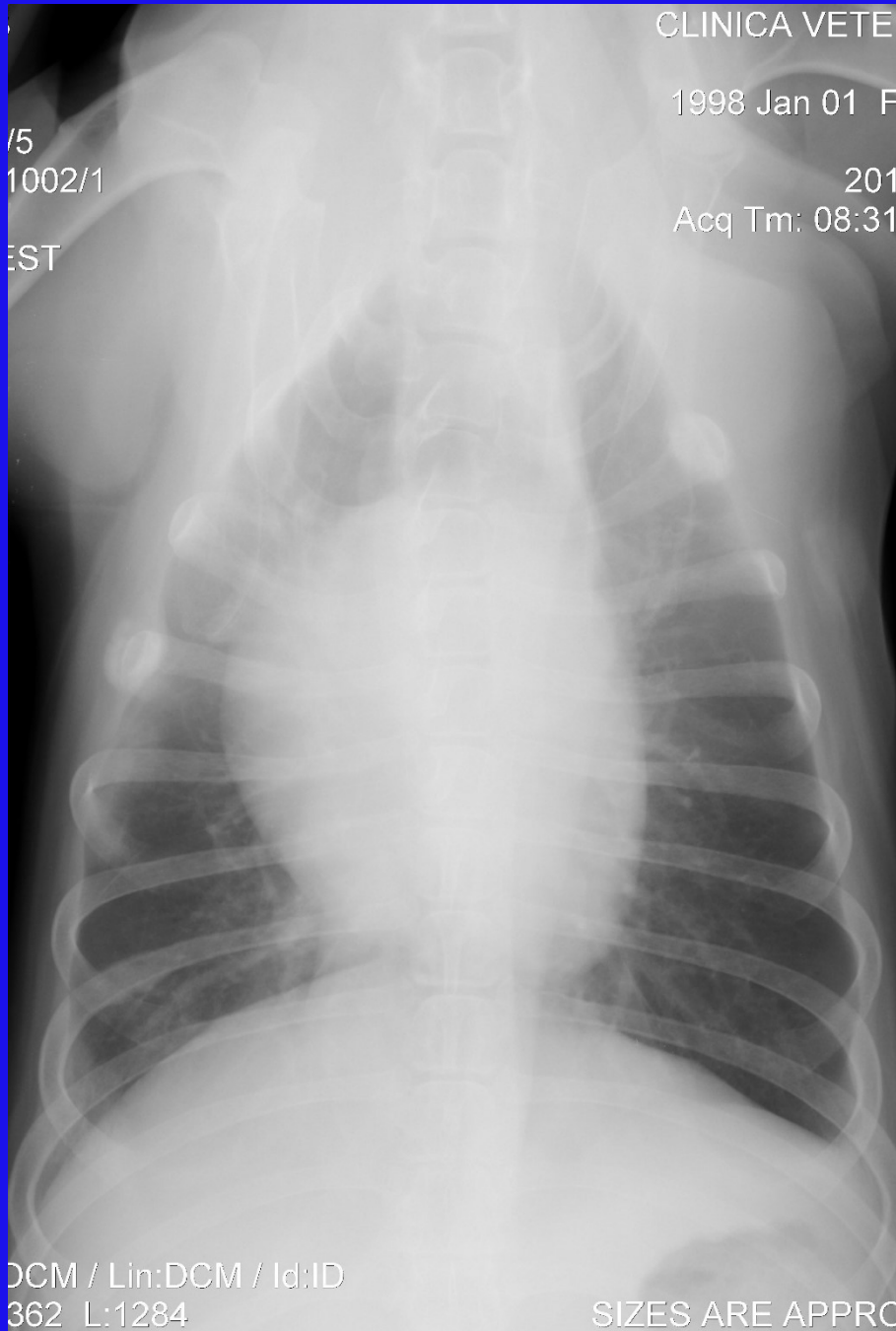


Stadiazione



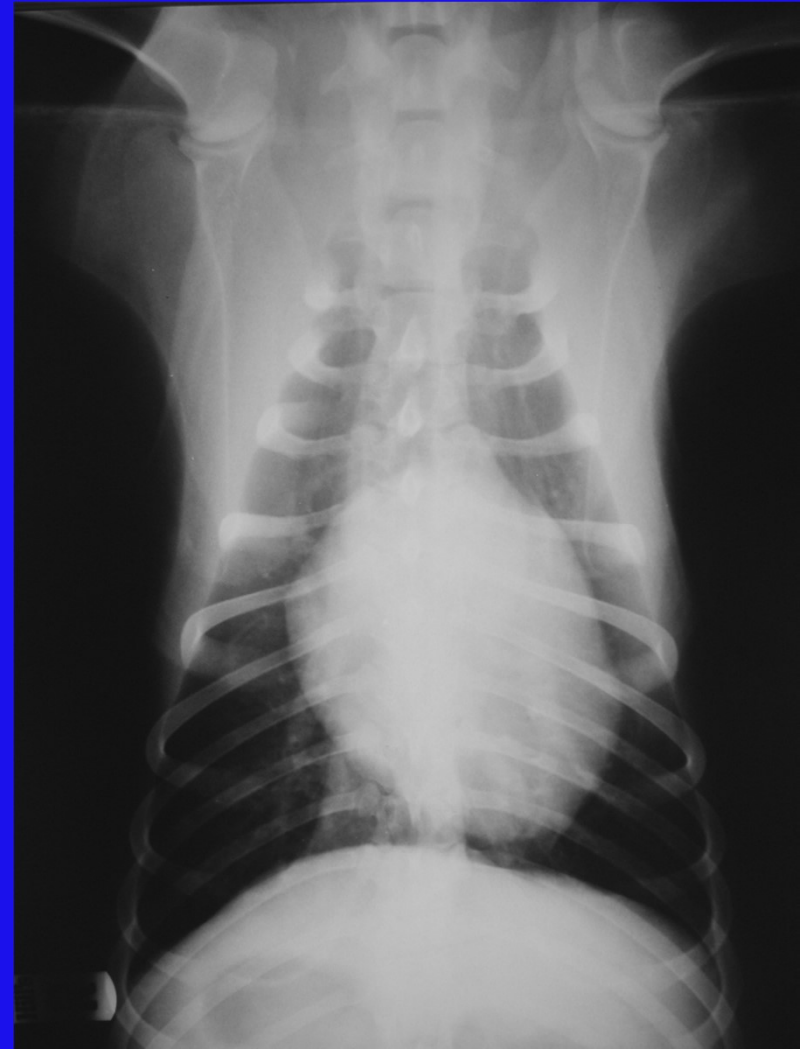
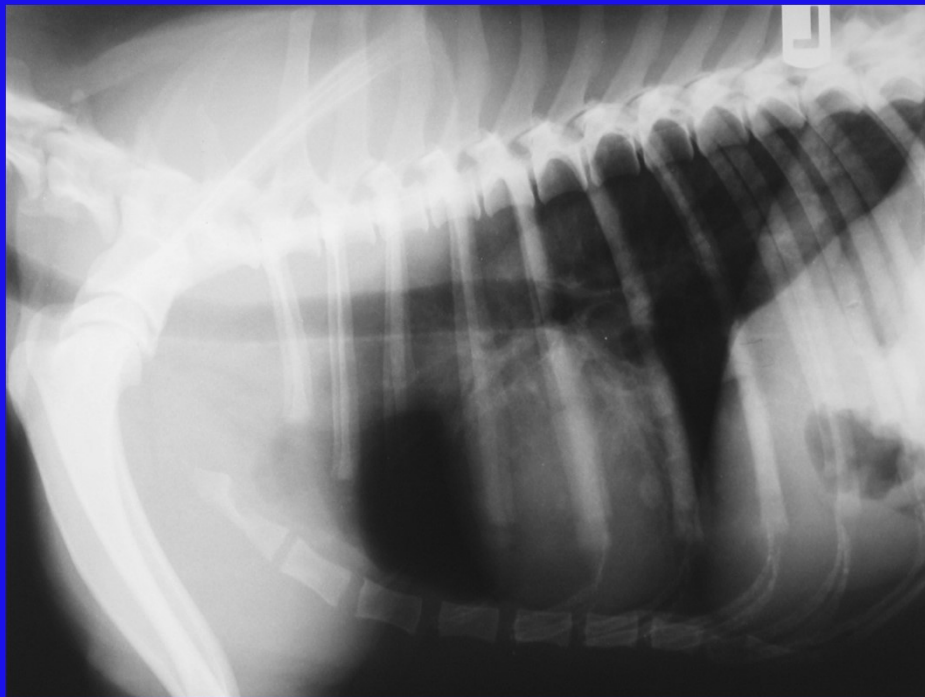
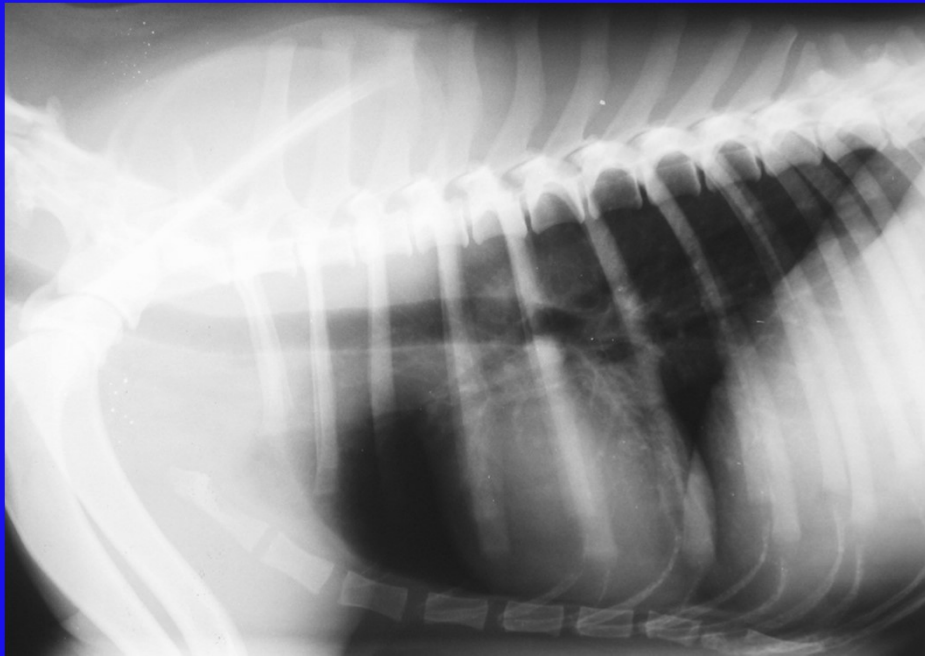
Follow up





Attenzione.....!
Tuttavia.....

...altro caso.....!



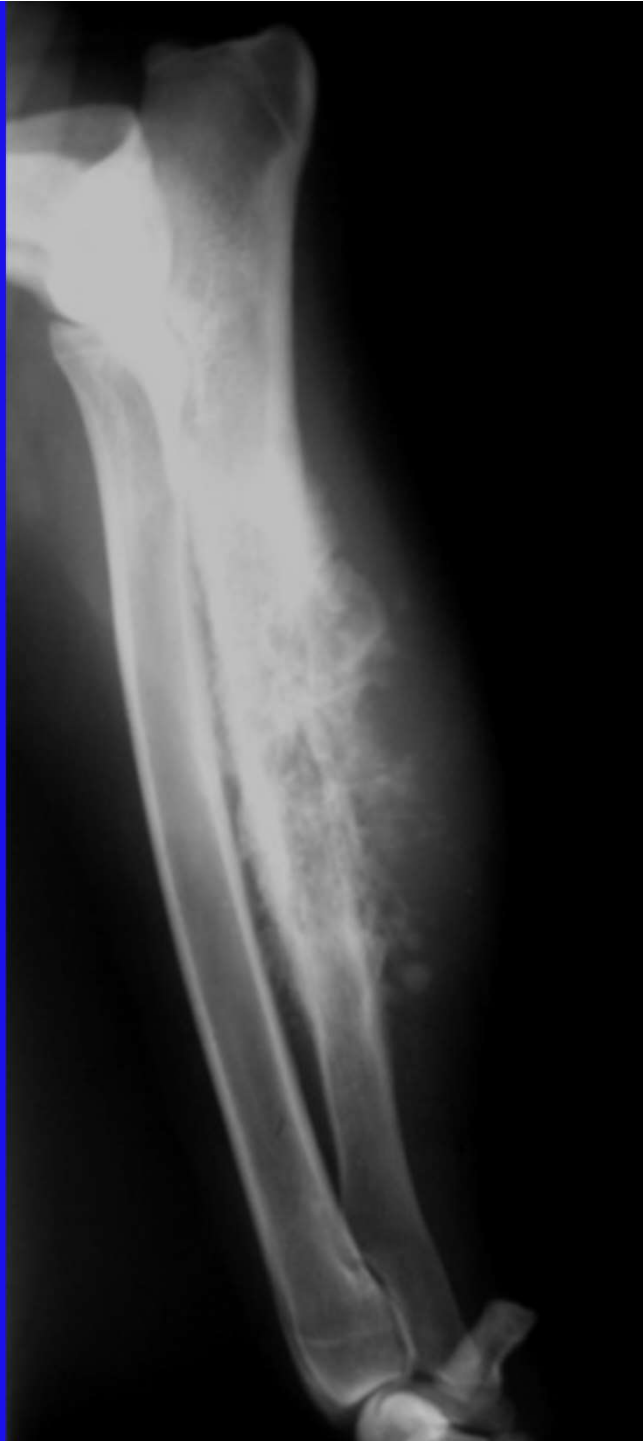
Terapia OSA

- Amputazione + chemioterapia adiuvante con sali di platino
- Salvataggio dell'arto + chemioterapia
- Osso autologo
- Osso dalla banca
- Utilizzo di materiale sintetico
- Amputazione parziale + firocoxib + chemioterapia (?)
- Cementoplastica + RT + firocoxib

Amputazione



Amputazione parziale



OSA ulna
Terranova, f, 6 a

Estensione/
Invasione locale

BrightSpeed S
Ex: 180
Immagini elaborate
Se: 104/6
Im: 4/5
Sag: L94.2 (COI)

S Clinica Veterinaria dell'Orologio
RAMPINI
2004 Jan 01 F ulna
Acc:
2010 Mar 11
Acq Tm: 15:05:51.108788

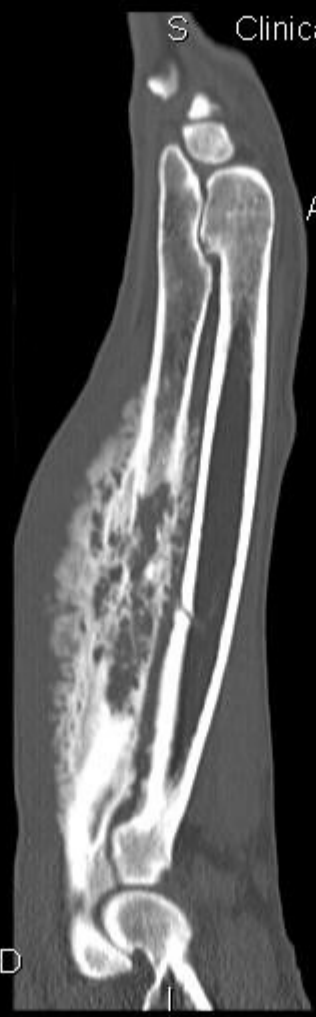
512 x 512
BONEPLUS

A_L

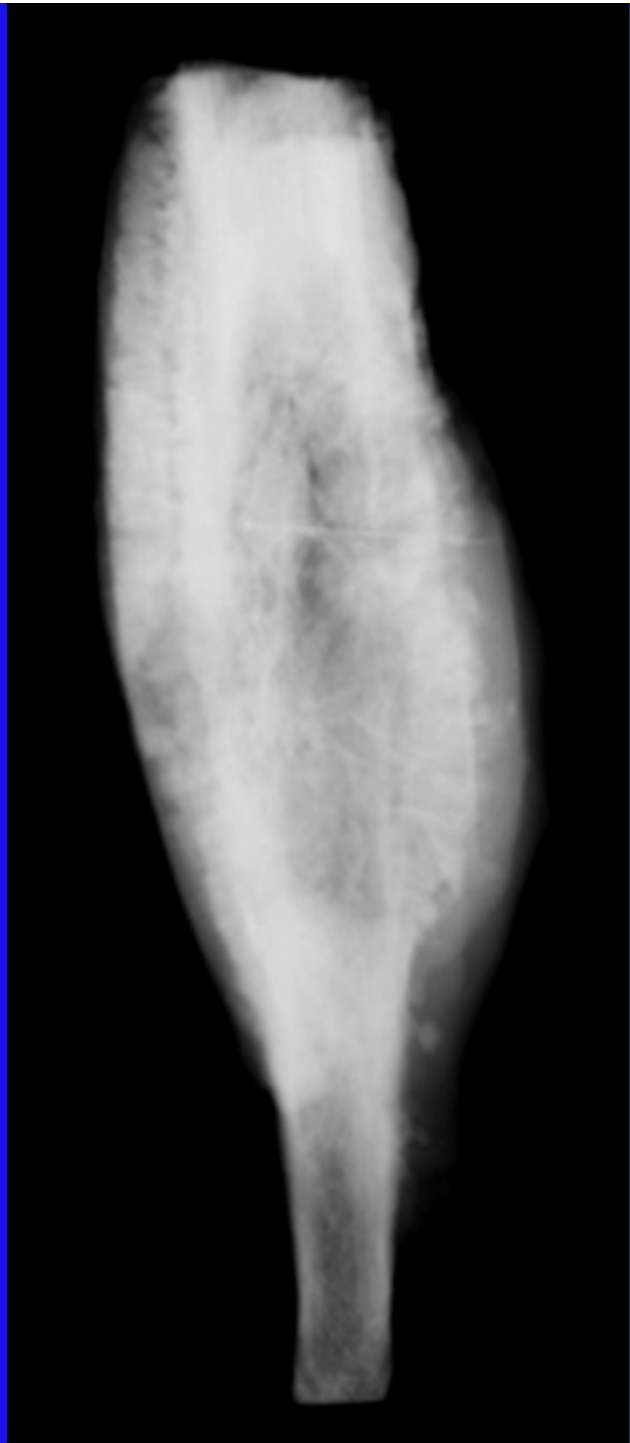
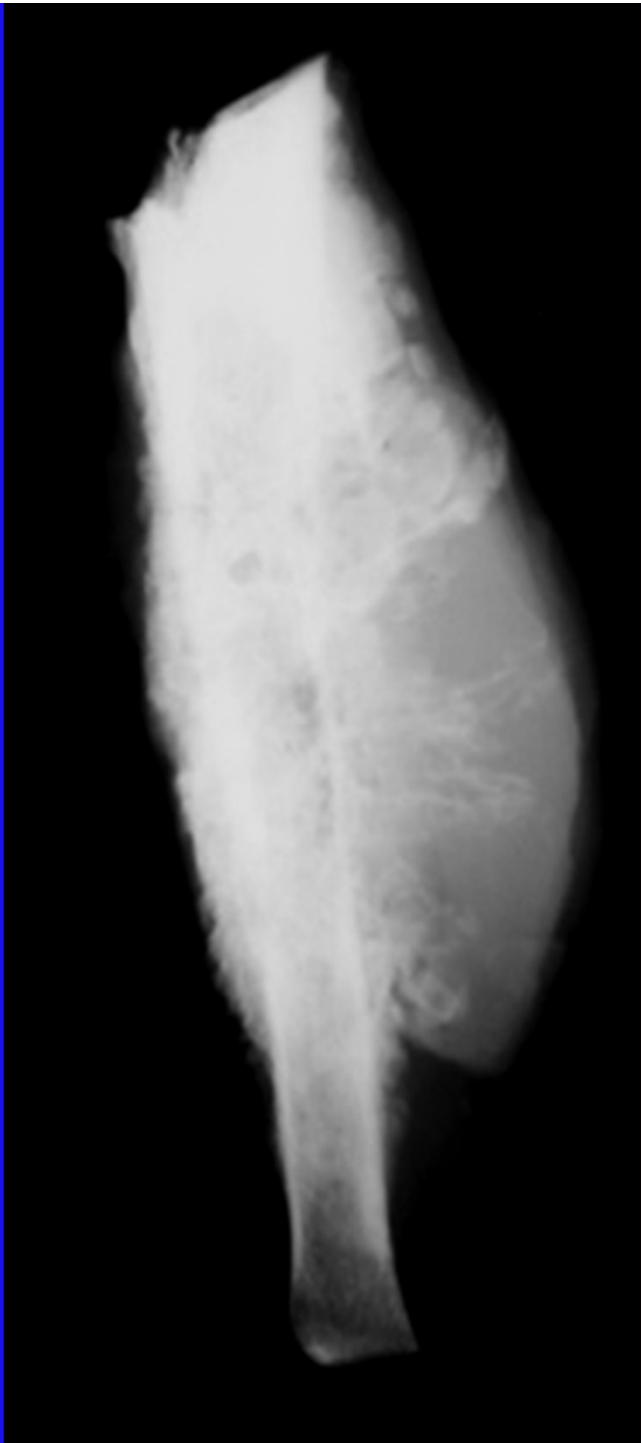
P_R

120.0 kV
200.0 mA
Tilt: 0.0
2.3 s
Lin:DCM / Lin:DCM / Id:ID
W:2000 L:350

DFOV: 27.2 x 27.2cm

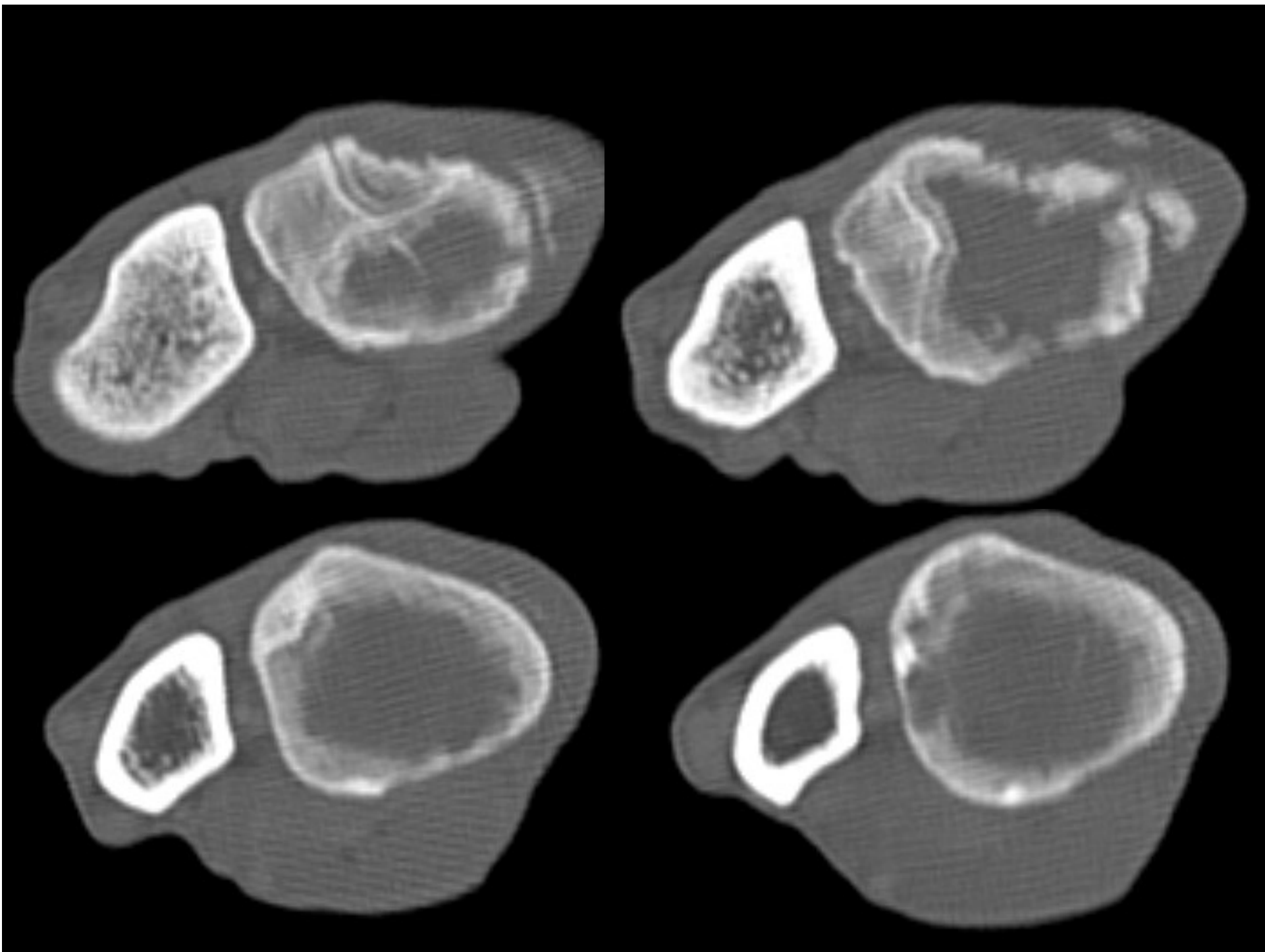


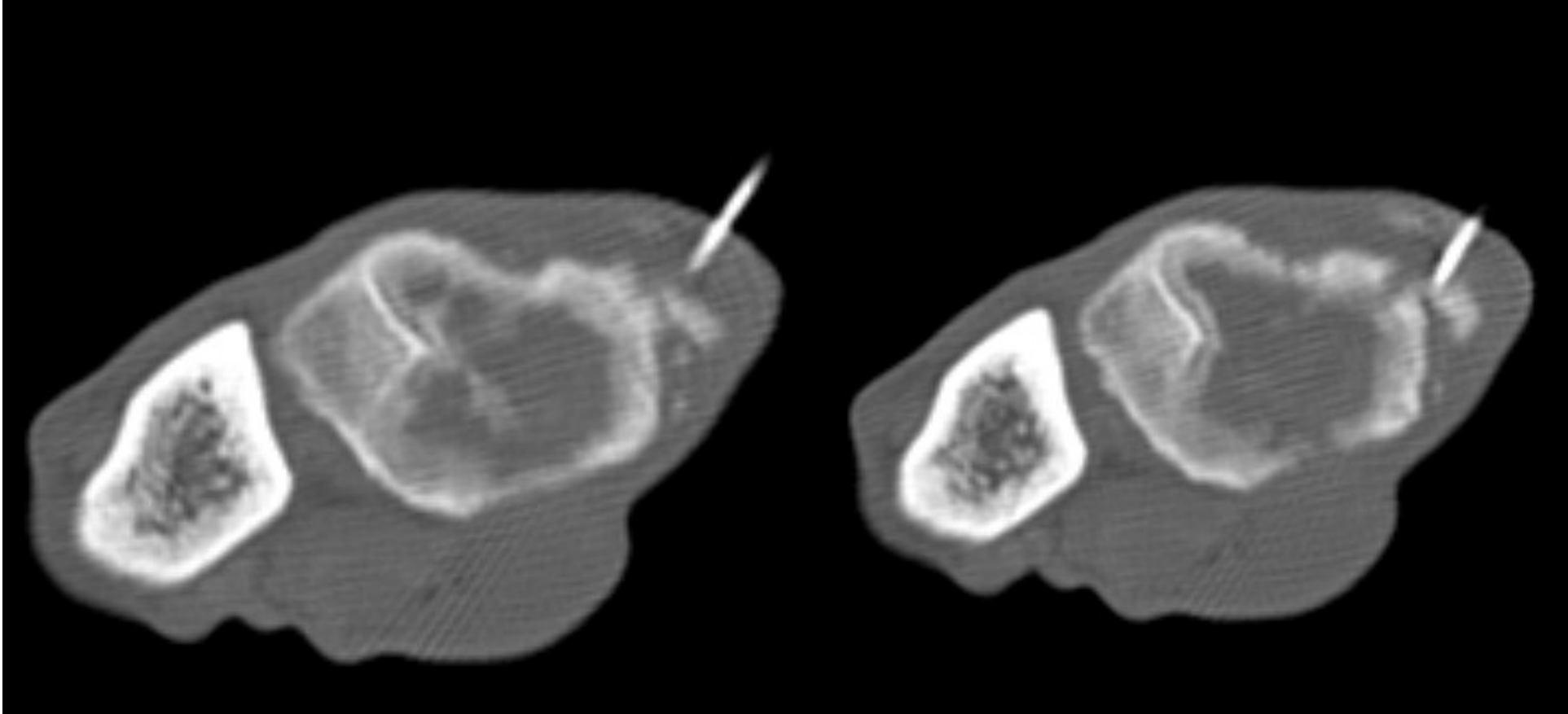


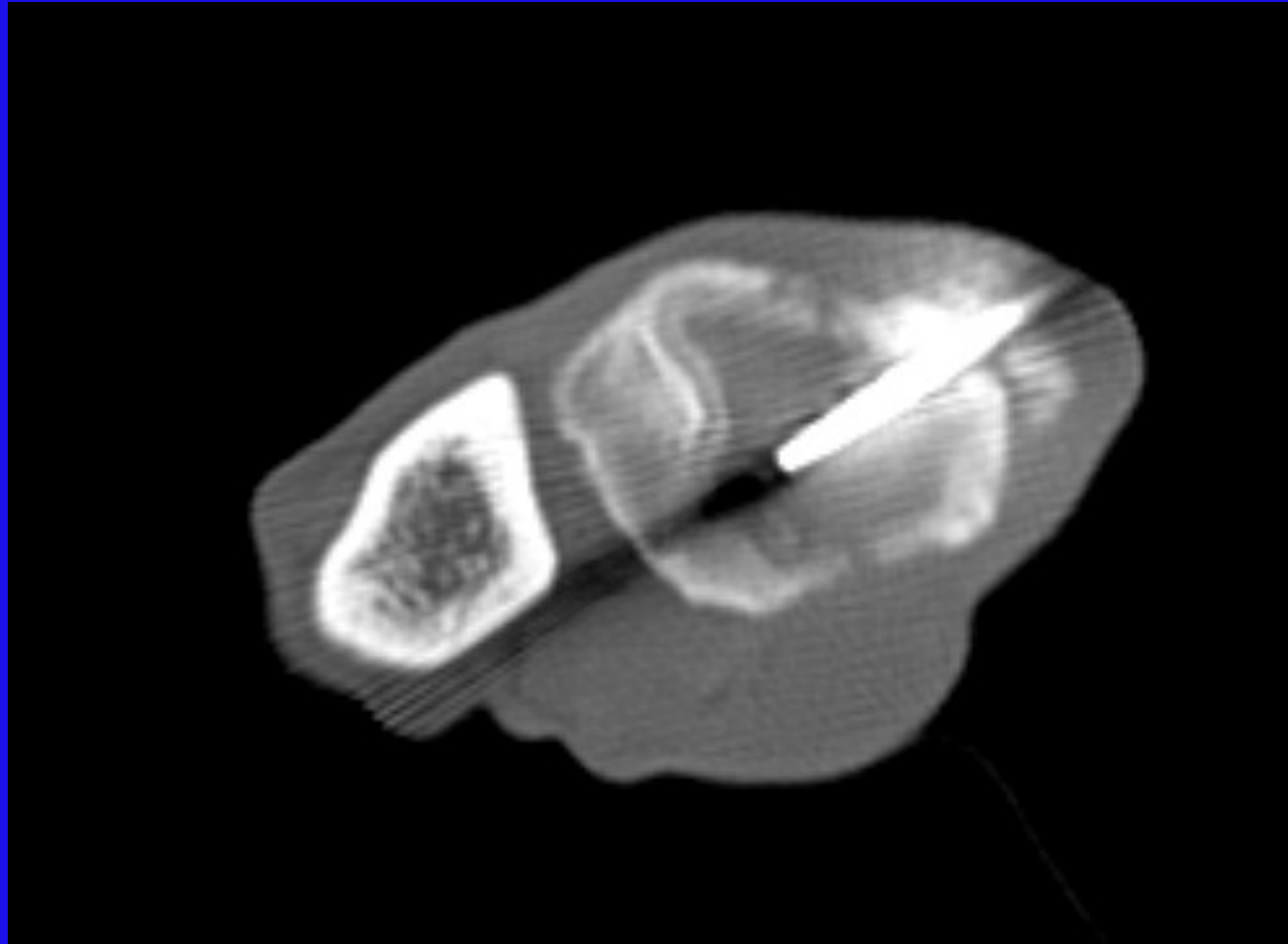


Cementoplastica + RT + firocoxib

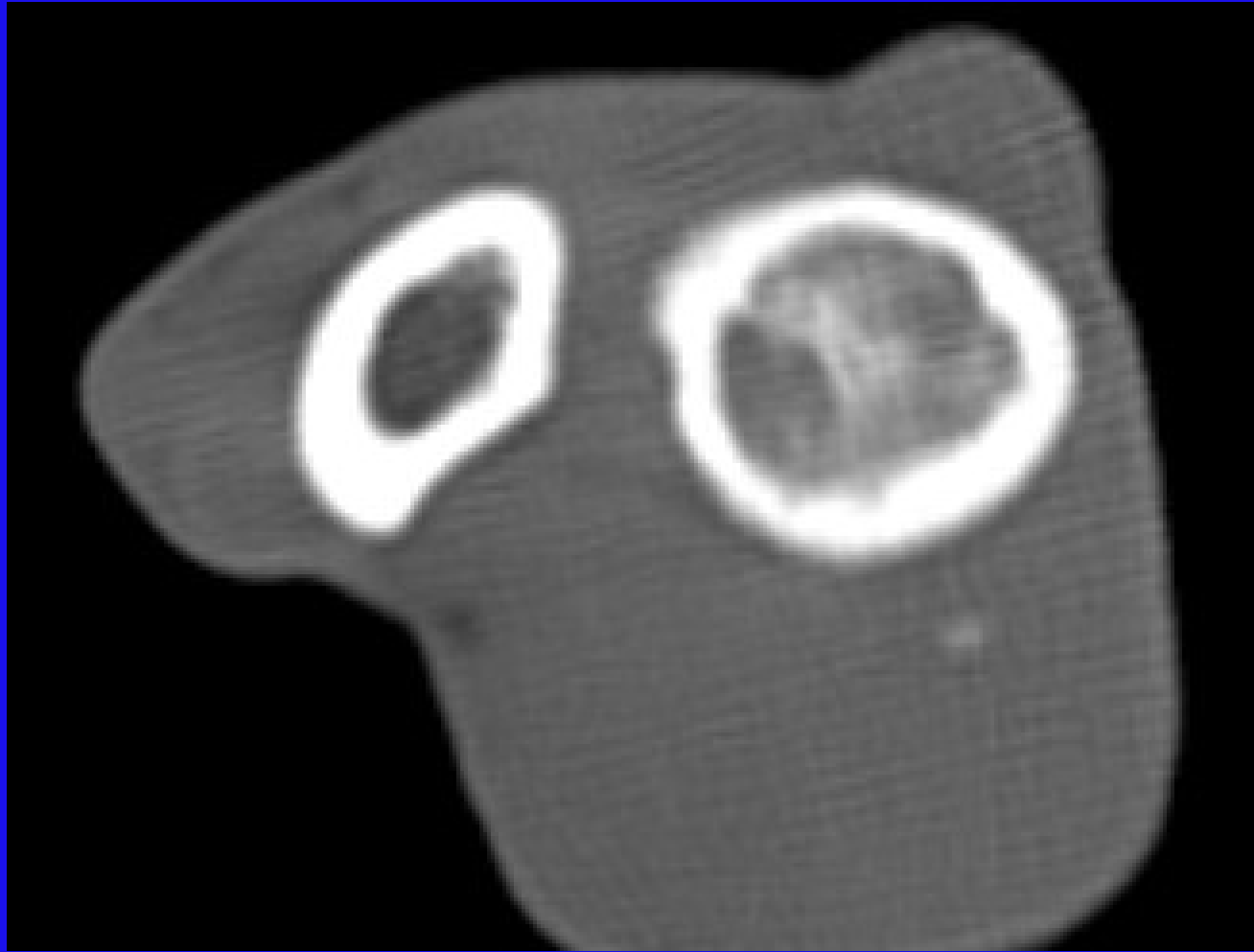






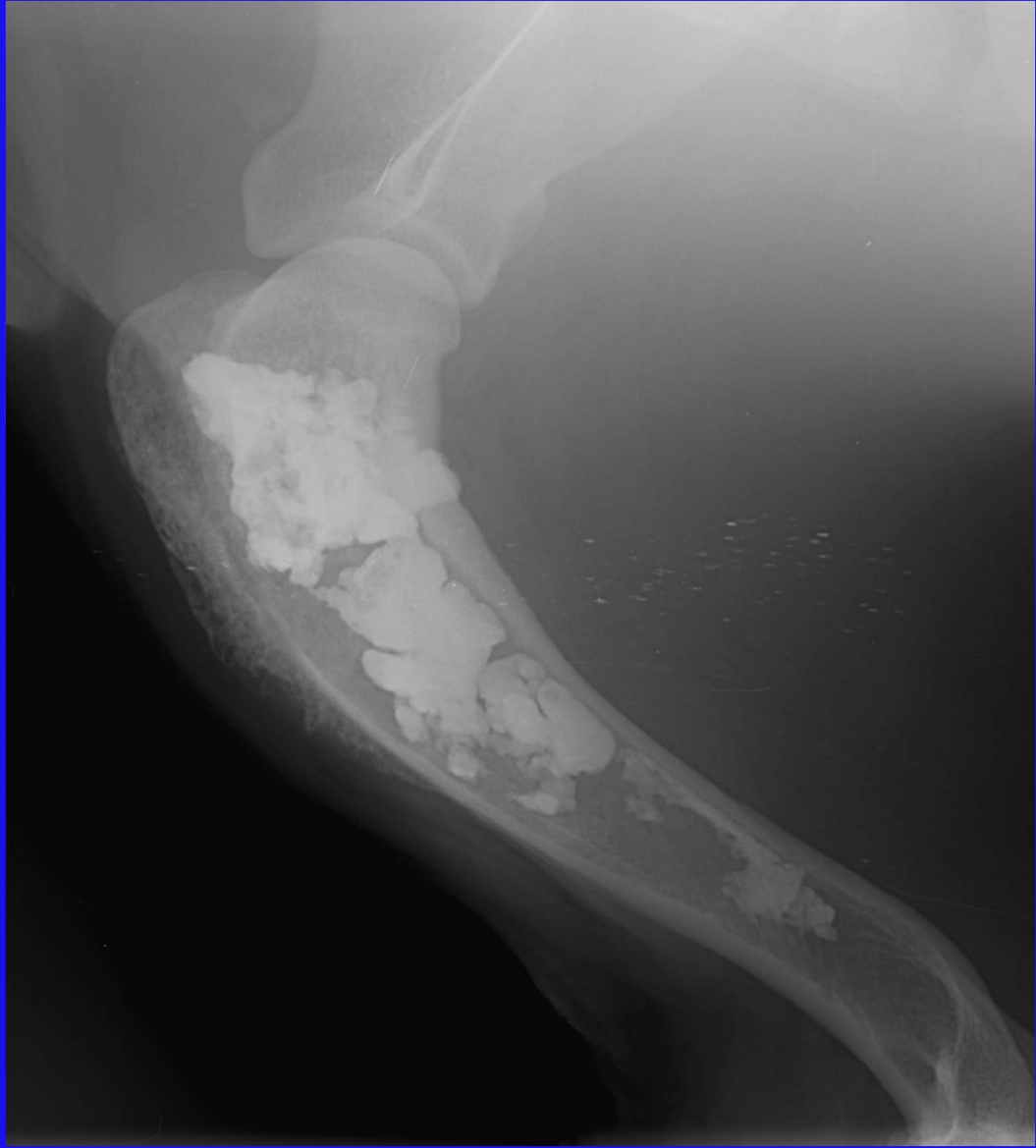






EXM





Perché firocoxib?

J. Comp. Path. 2012, Vol. 147, 158–169

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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NEOPLASTIC DISEASE

Immunohistochemical Expression of COX-2, mPGES and EP2 Receptor in Normal and Reactive Canine Bone and in Canine Osteosarcoma

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^{} Dipartimento di Patologia Animale, Profilassi ed Igiene degli Alimenti, Facoltà di Medicina Veterinaria, University of Pisa, Pisa I-56124, [†] Centro Oncologico Veterinario, [‡] Clinica Veterinaria, dell'Orologio, Bologna and [§] DVL, Diagnostica Veterinaria di Laboratorio, Sasso Marconi, Bologna, Italy*