Hauptdiagnose

Osteosarkom high grade Fibulaköpfchen rechts

 St.n. Stanzbiopsie vom 14.03.2018 (KSSG B2018.19336/ B2018.19191), fecit Dr. Lenknick und Dr. Klima, Ostschweizer Kinderspital

Nebendiagnosen

keine erfasst

Anamnese

Präsentation am Tumorboard

ECOG Performance Status: 1

Für das Tumorboard relevante Befunde Patient des Ostschweizer Kinderpitals, Präsentation der Radiologie durch KSW

Histologie vom 14.03.2018 (KSSG B2018.19191):

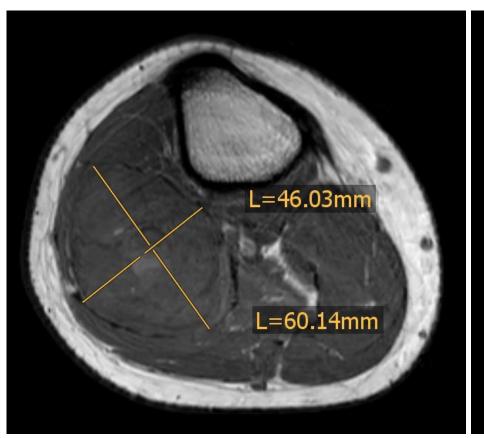
Zellreiche pleomorphe Neoplasie mit Osteoidbildung und immer wieder eingestreuten mehrkernigen Osteoklasten- artigen Zellelementen, Tumorzellen mit stärkergradiger Kernpleomorphie. Durchschnittlich ein bis zwei Mitosefiguren pro HPF/ Gesichtsfeld 0.6mm und fokal bis zu fünf Mitosen pro HPF. Kleinherdige Nekroseareale (10%).

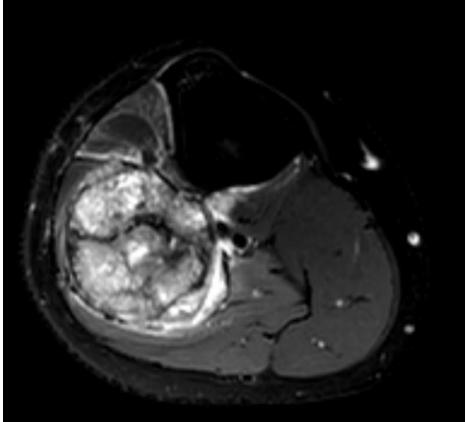


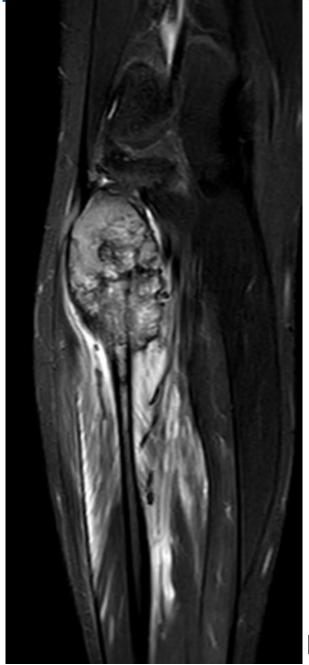




Sarc maSurgery



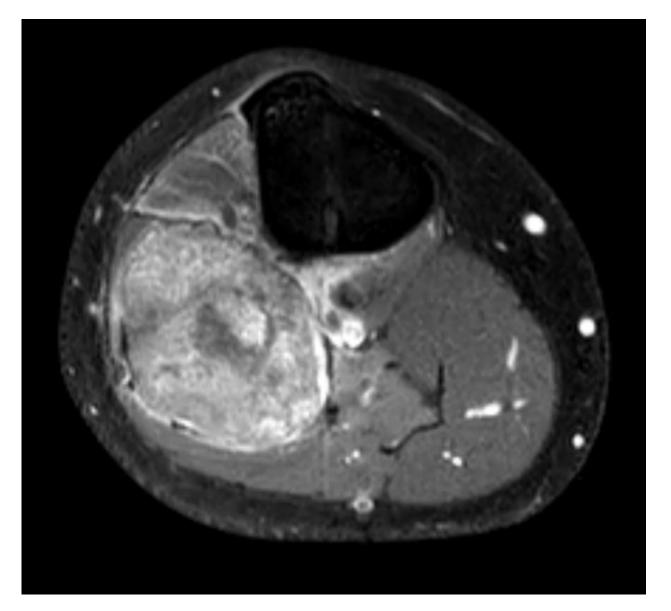




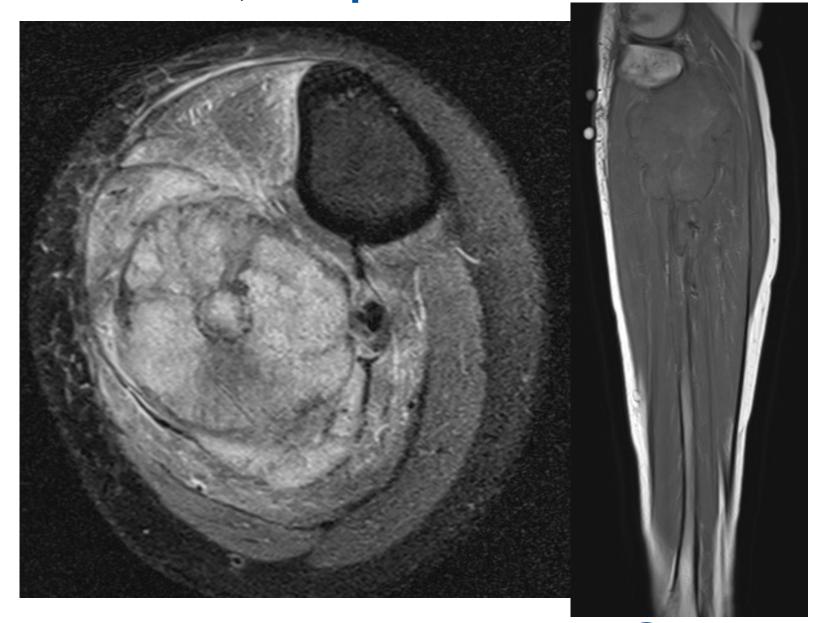


March 06, 2018

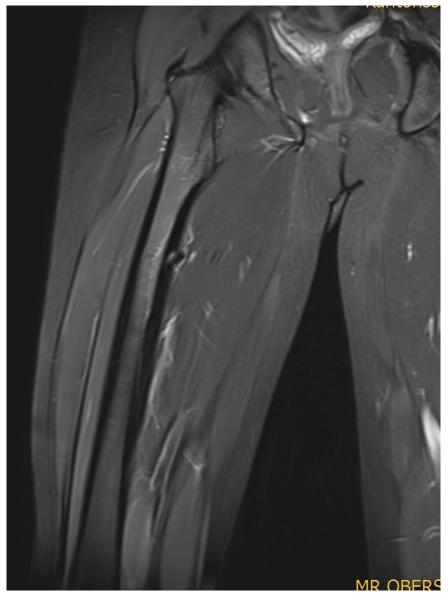
Sarc maSurgery







April 06, 2018



April 06, 2018





Sarc maSurgery

March 14, 2018



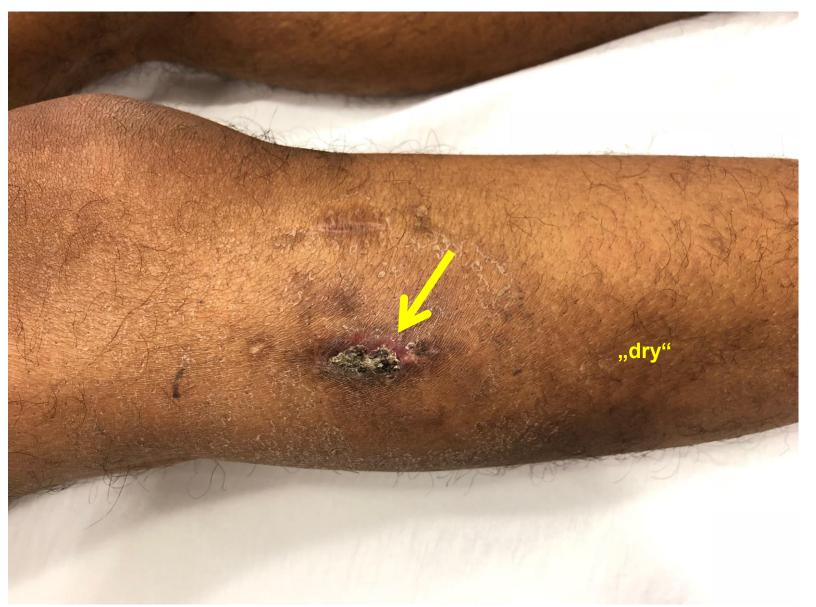


preop chemotherapy from April to May 2018 KOS-SG

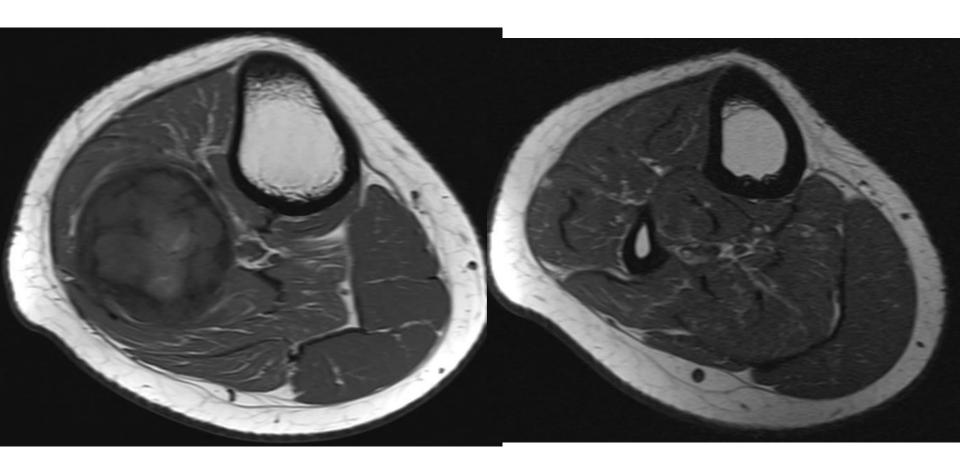


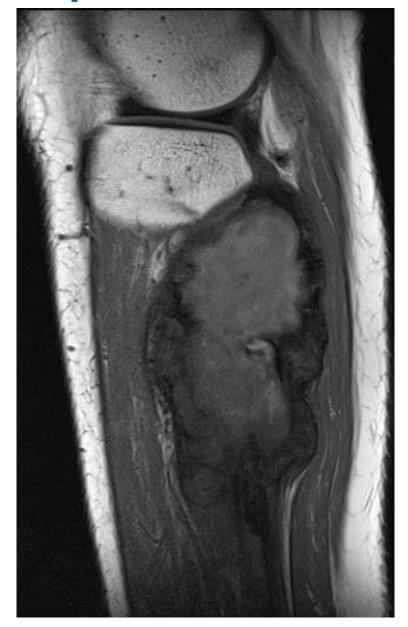
May 15, 2018





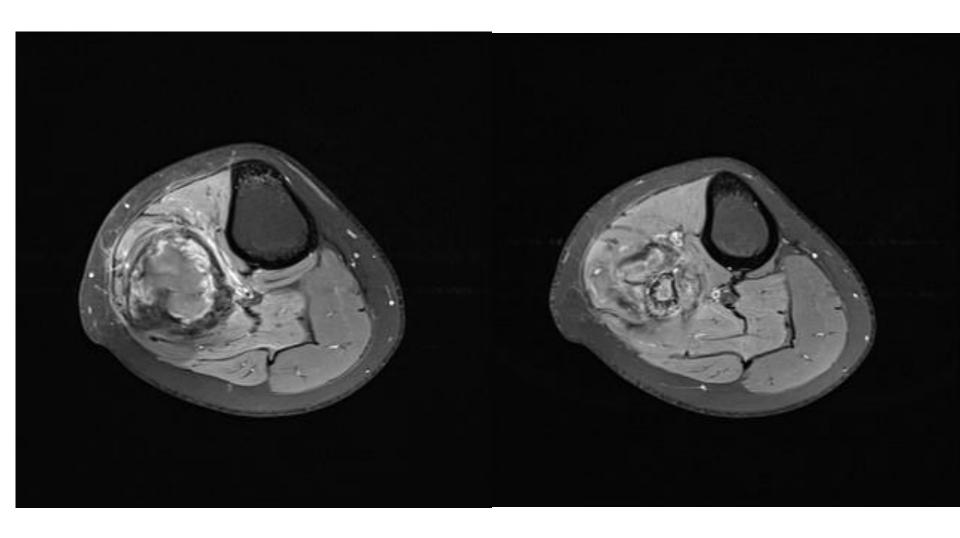










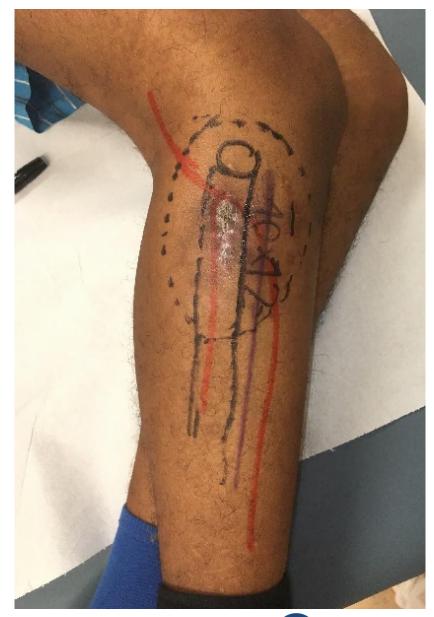




May 29, 2018

Sarc maSurgery





Sarc maSurgery

RECONSTRUCTIVE

Neuromusculotendinous Transfer: An Original Surgical Concept for the Treatment of Drop Foot with Long-Term Follow-Up

Milomir Ninković, M.D., Ph.D. Marina Ninković, M.D. Munich, Germany: and

Innsbruck, Austria

 ${\bf Background:}$ An original surgical technique for the correction of drop foot is demonstrated.

Methods: Eighteen patients with drop foot underwent transfer of the lateral, medial, or both heads of the gastrocnemius muscle to the tendons of the anterior and/or lateral muscle group of the lower leg. The transferred muscle was reinnervated by nerve coaptation between the undamaged proximal part of the deep peroneal nerve and the motor branch of the tibial nerve supplying the gastrocnemius muscle.

Results: In all patients, the transferred gastrocnemius muscle showed signs of reinnervation within an average of 6 months after operation. Ten patients achieved excellent results, having regained stable, fully automatic walking without foot inversion/eversion and active range of foot movement of at least 40 degrees. Four patients achieved good results with active range of movement of less than 40 degrees but very stable functional gait. Satisfactory results were presented in three cases with stable ankle motion. Two of three cases had dual transfer of the gastrocnemius muscle and had a very stable ankle joint. In one fair case, the treatment improved stability and the patient was able to walk.

Conclusions: To compensate for the loss of function of the anterior muscle compartment, neuromusculotendinous transfer of the gastrocnemius muscle has proved to be highly successful. Voluntary movement of the transferred muscle and fully automatic walking was achieved in the majority of patients treated. In contrast to the commonly used treatment of tibialis posterior muscle transfer, no reeducation of the transferred muscle was needed. (Plast. Reconstr. Surg. 132: 438e, 2013.)

CLINICAL QUESTION/LEVEL OF EVIDENCE: Therapeutic, IV.



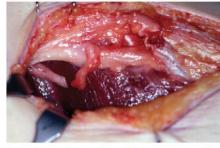


Fig. 1. (*Above*) Intraoperative view. Identification of a viabl proximal part of the deep peroneal nerve with neuroma formation and a dissected motor branch of the gastrocnemius muscl with presented tibial nerve and the dissected lateral gastrocnemius muscle head with neurovascular pedicle and prepare for transfer to the anterior compartment. (*Below*) Intraoperativ view. The deep peroneal nerve and motor branch of the gastrocnemius muscle are prepared for microsurgical suturing.

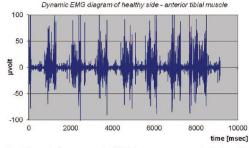


Fig. 2. Dynamic electromyography (*EMG*) during seven steps on the healthy side. Notice nearly the same diagram pattern between healthy anterior tibial muscle and transferred head of gastrocnemius muscle after reinnervation.

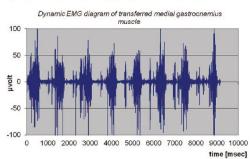


Fig. 3. Dynamic electromyography (EMG) during seven steps for the transferred head of the gastrocnemius muscle. Notice nearly the same diagram pattern between healthy anterior tibial muscle and transferred head of gastrocnemius muscle after reinnervation.







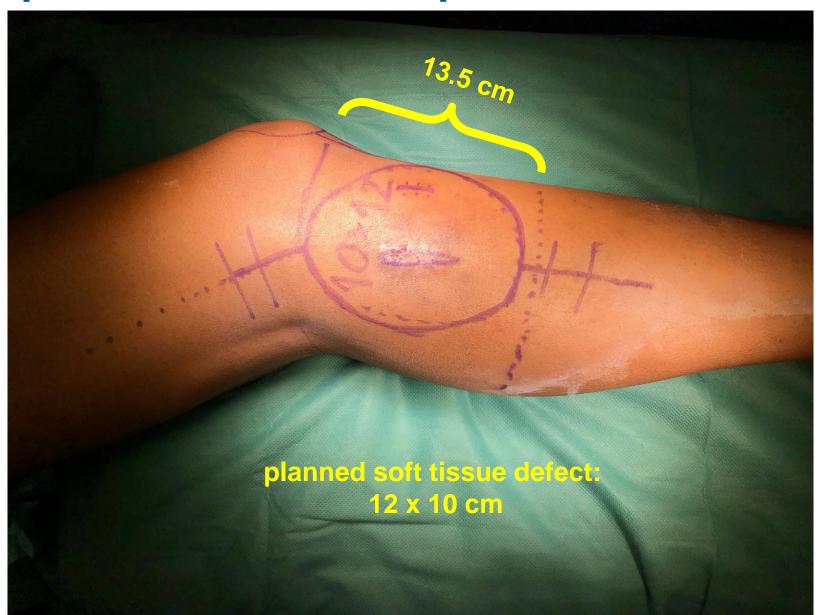
June 14, 2018



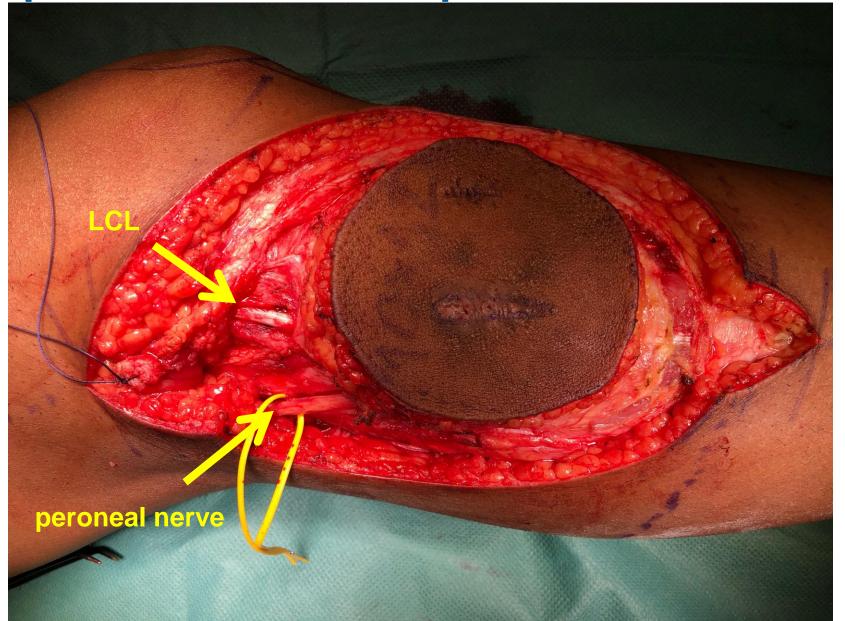


June 14, 2018

Sarc maSurgery

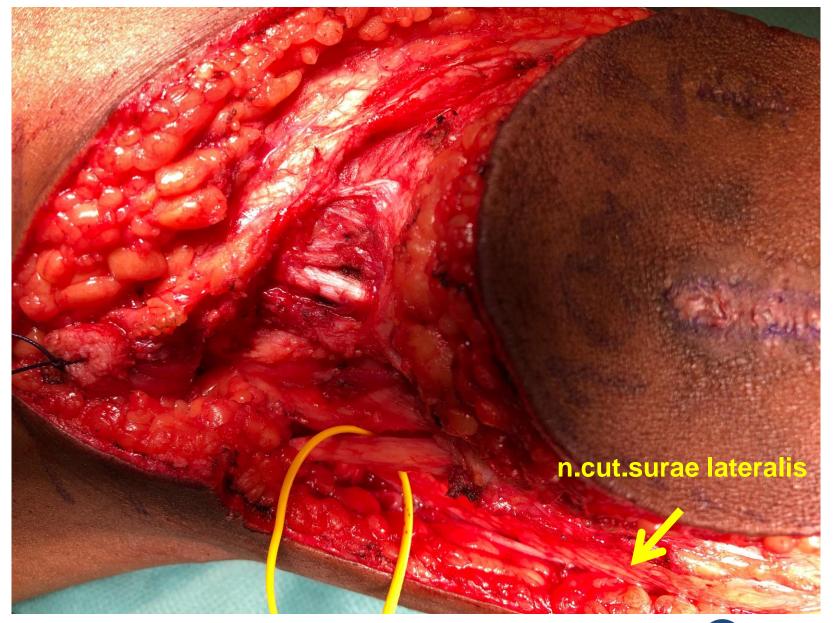


Sarc maSurgery

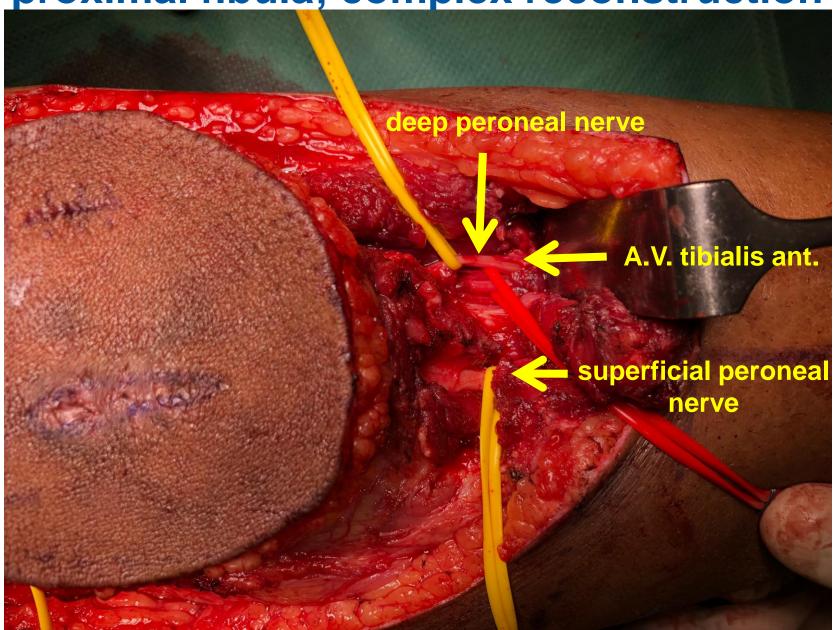


June 15, 2018

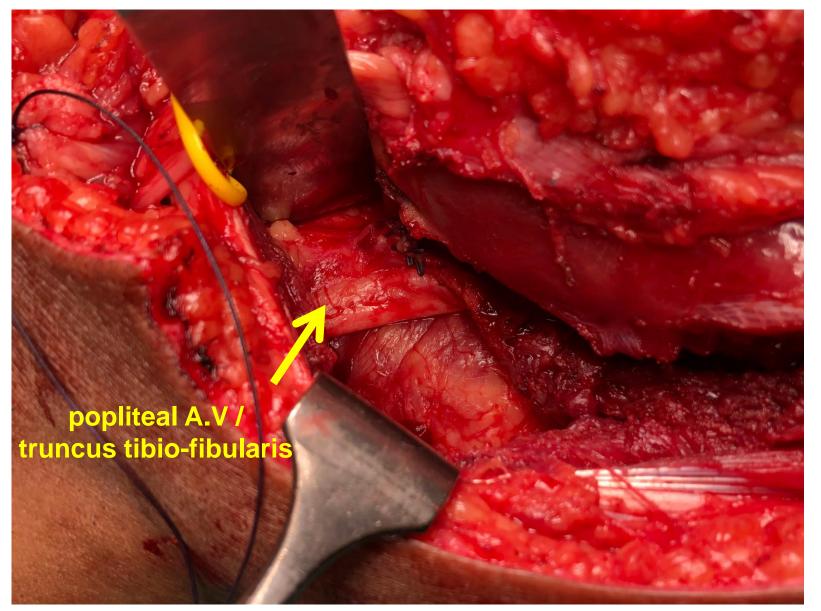
Sarc maSurgery



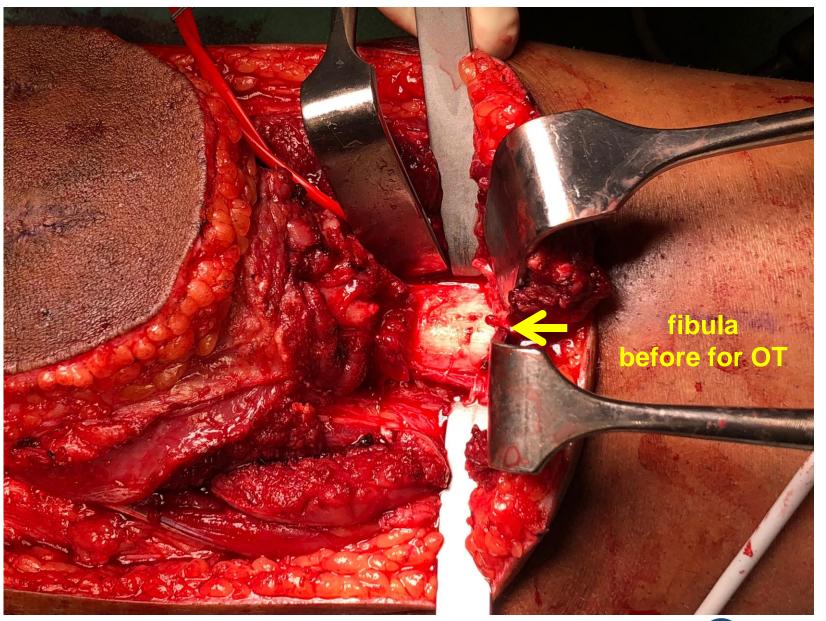
June 15, 2018 Sarc maSurgery



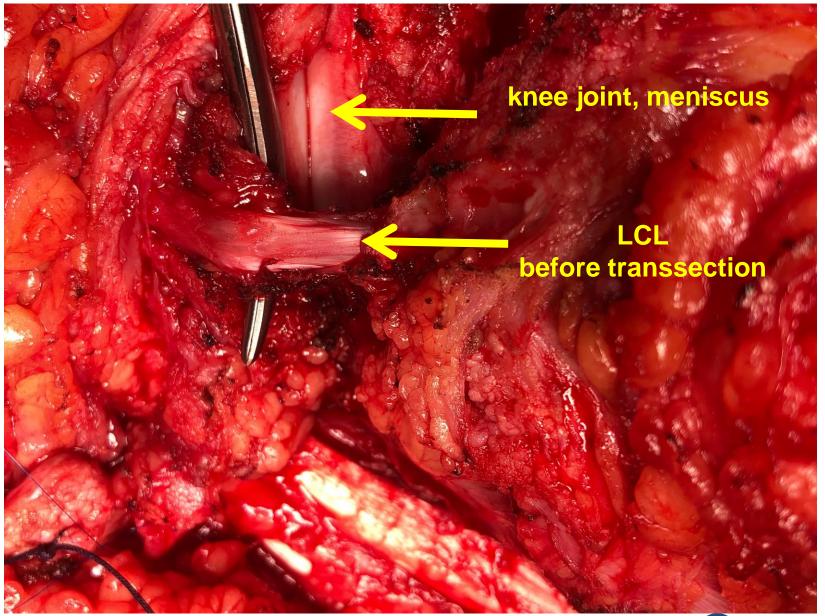
June 15, 2018

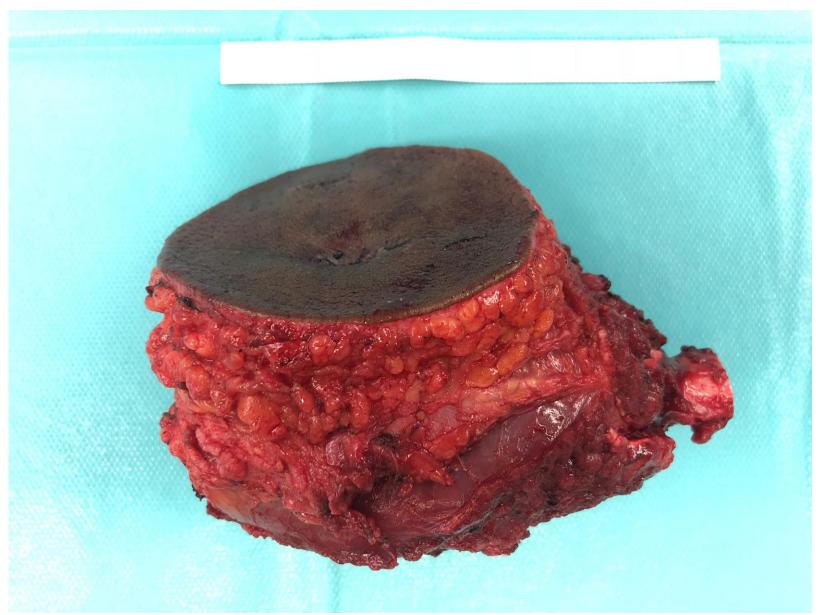






Sarc maSurgery

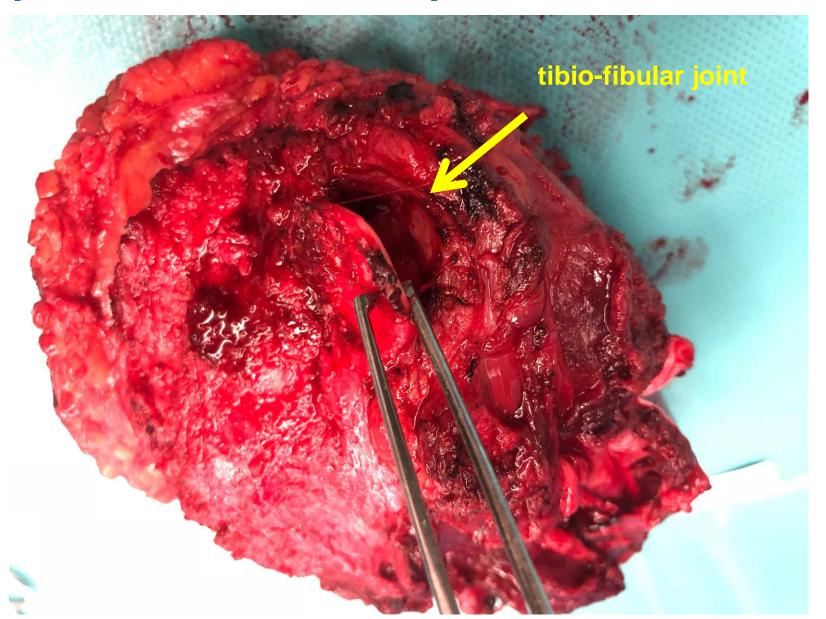




Sarc maSurgery

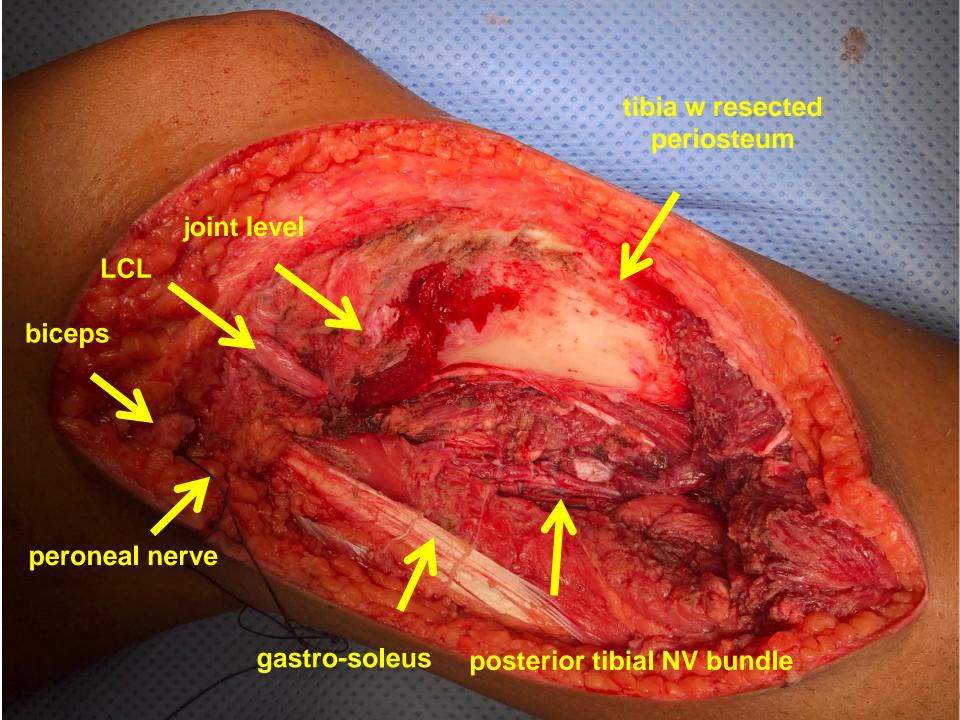


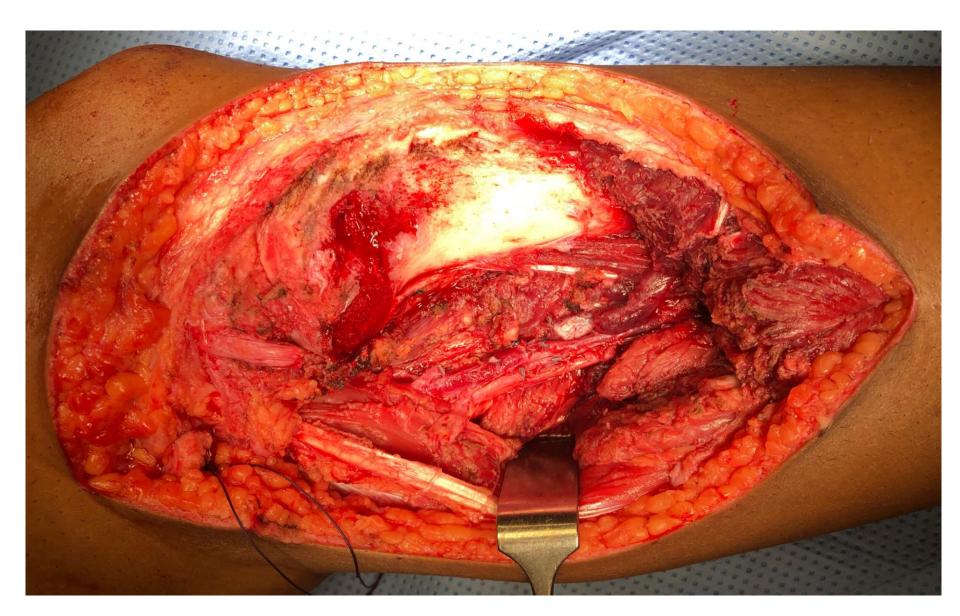
Sarc maSurgery



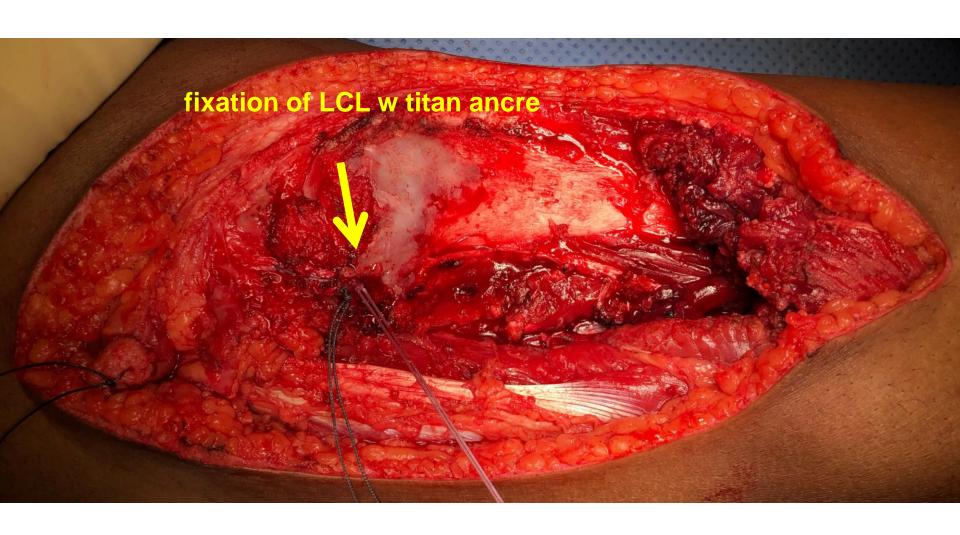
June 15, 2018





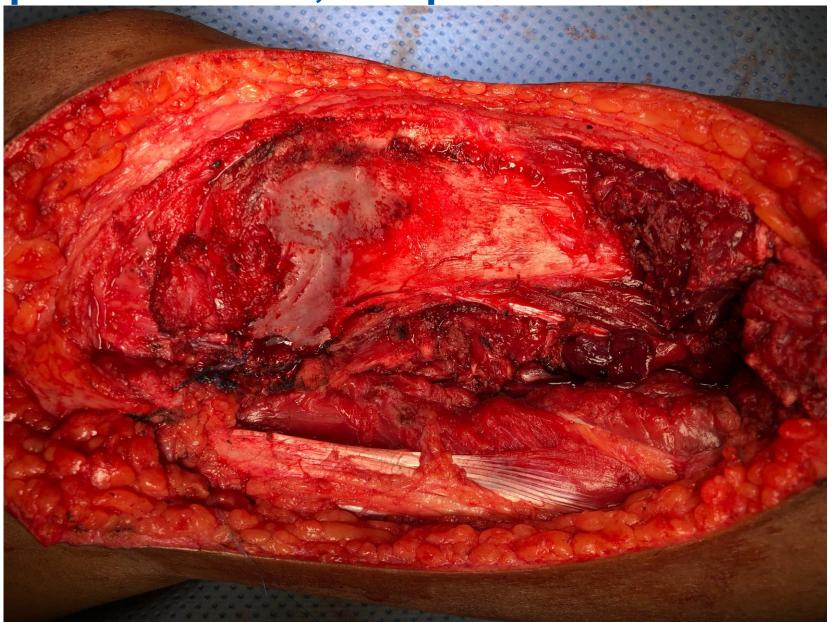


Sarc maSurgery

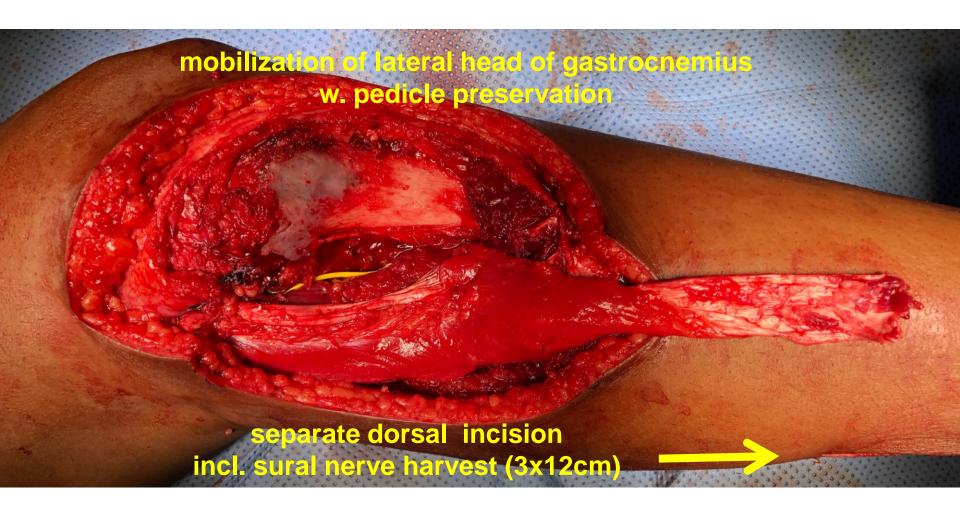


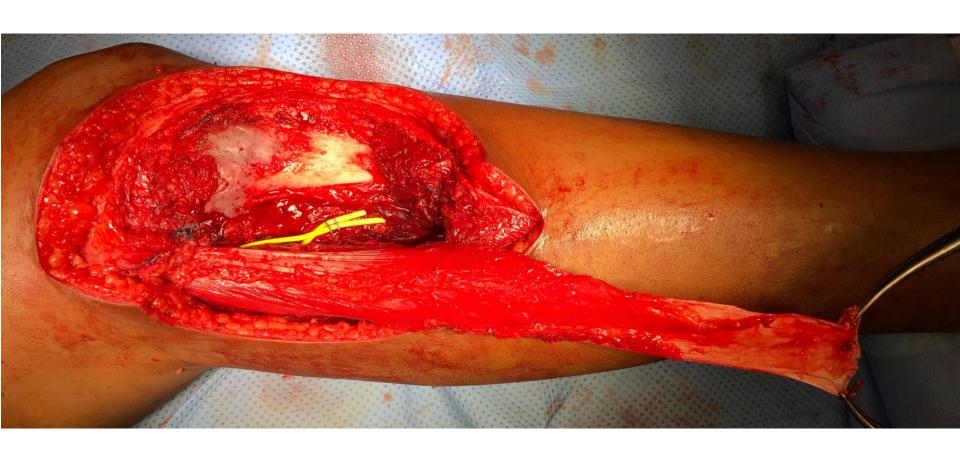


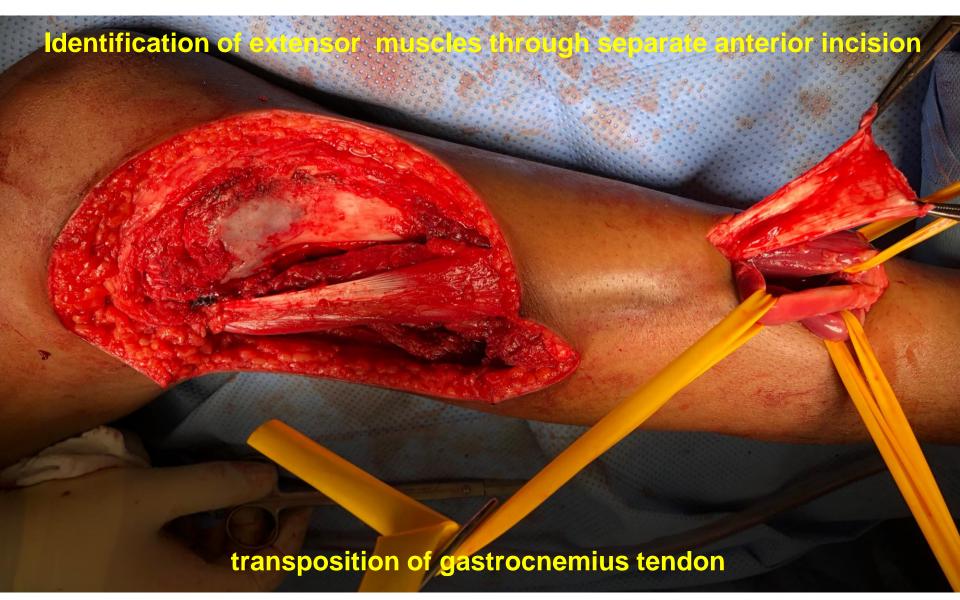
Sarc maSurgery

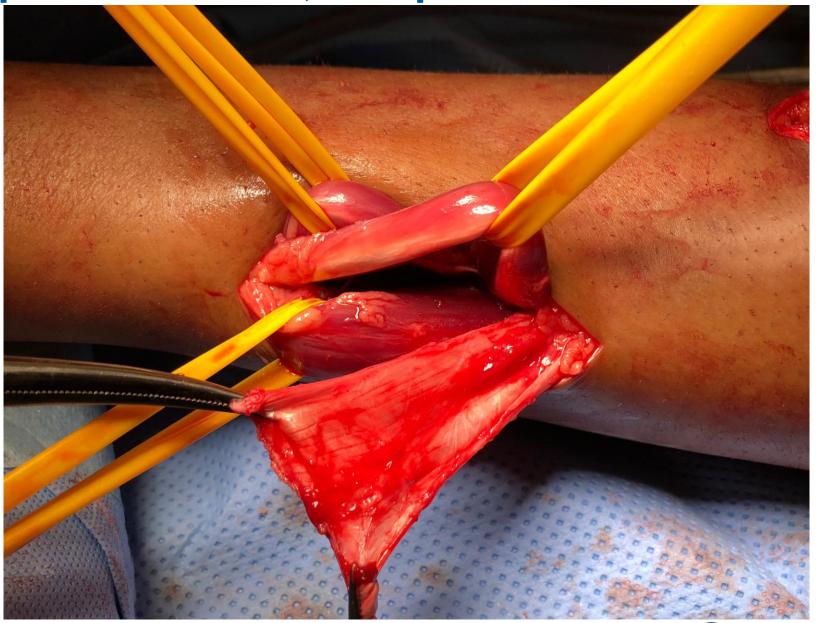


Sarc maSurgery

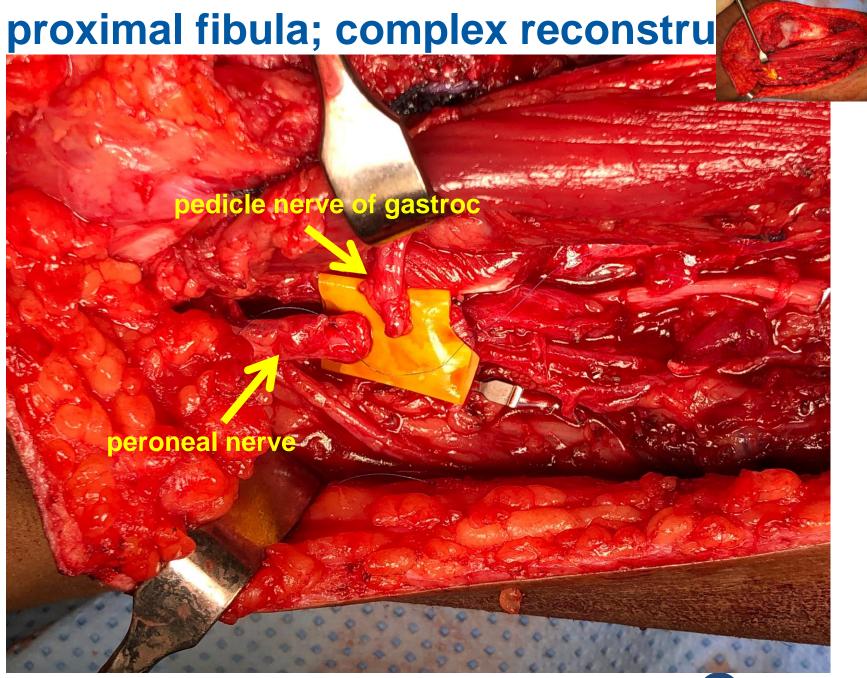








June 15, 2018

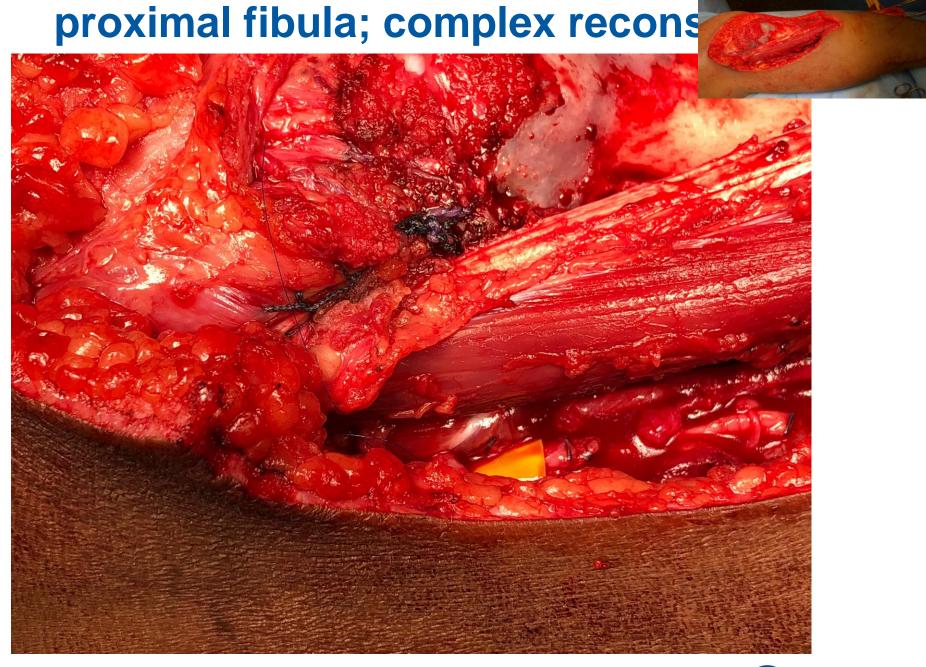


Sarc maSurgery

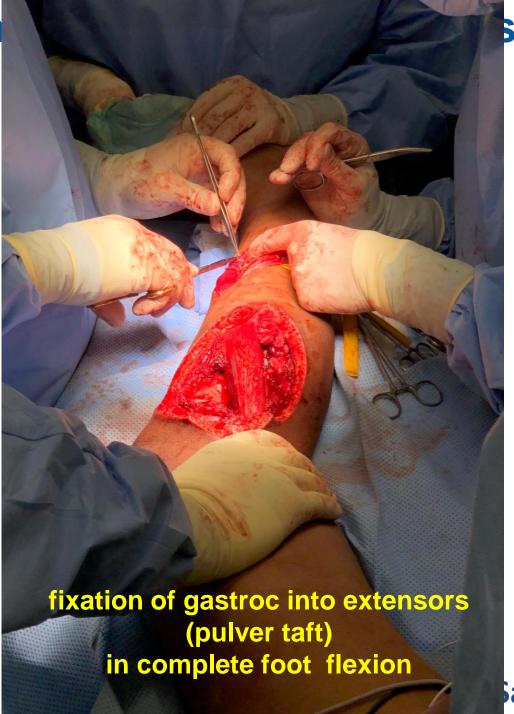
proximal fibula; complex reconstruc completed and stomos

Sarc maSurgery



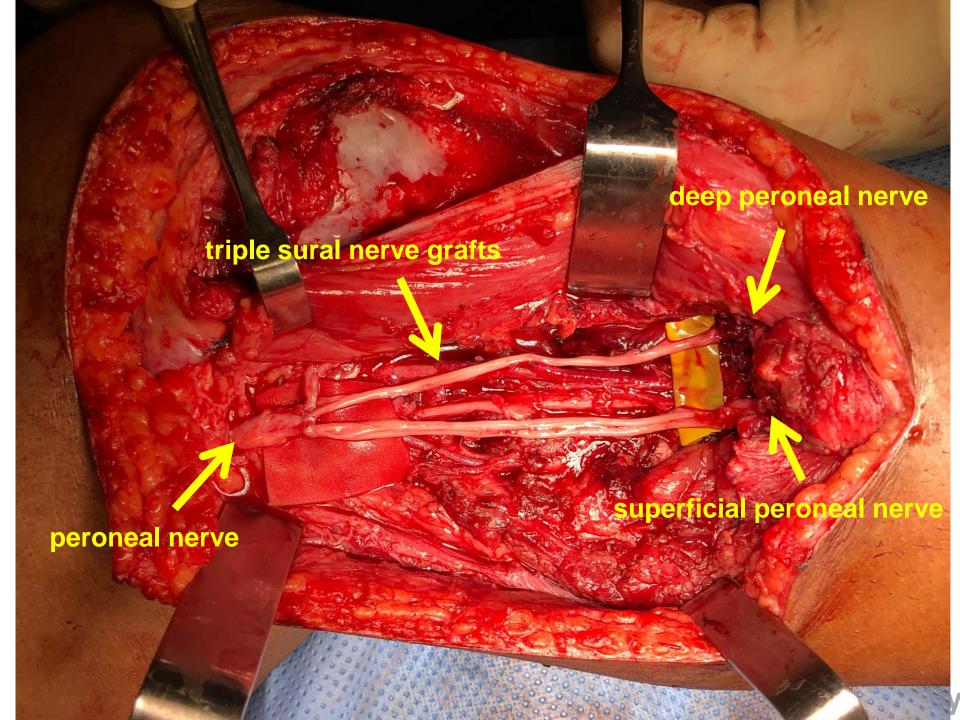


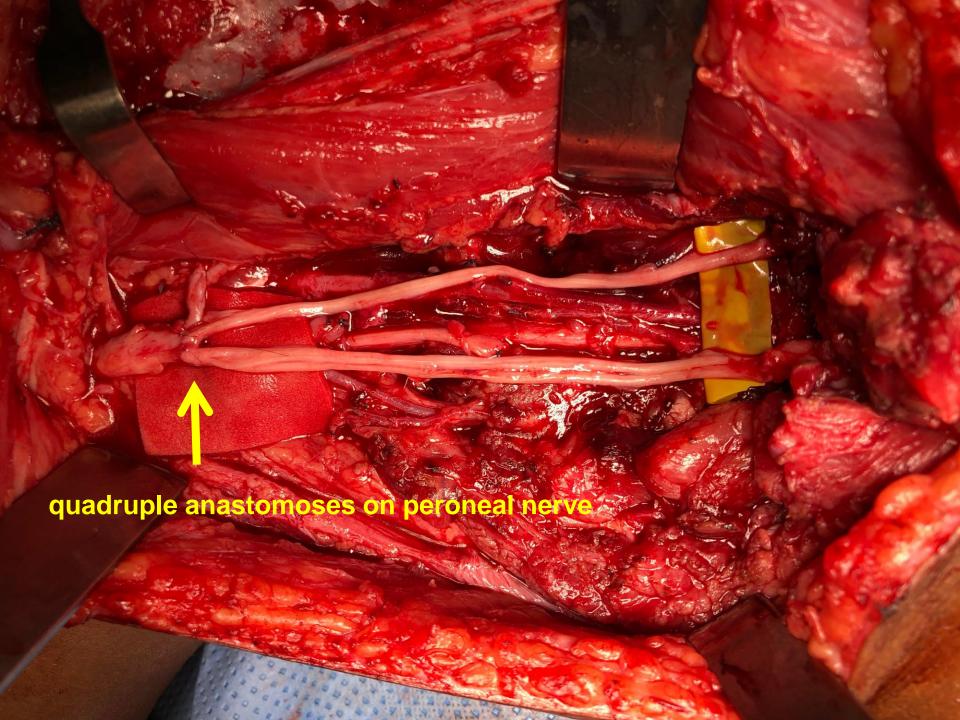
proxim

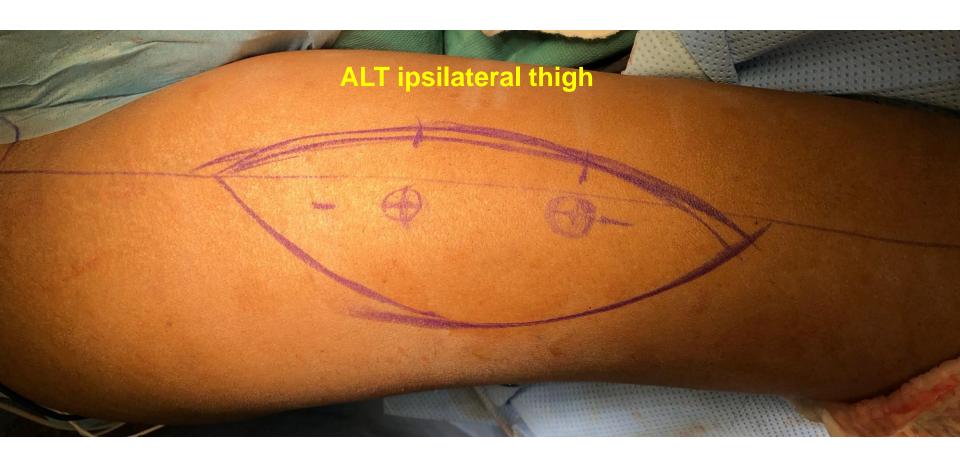


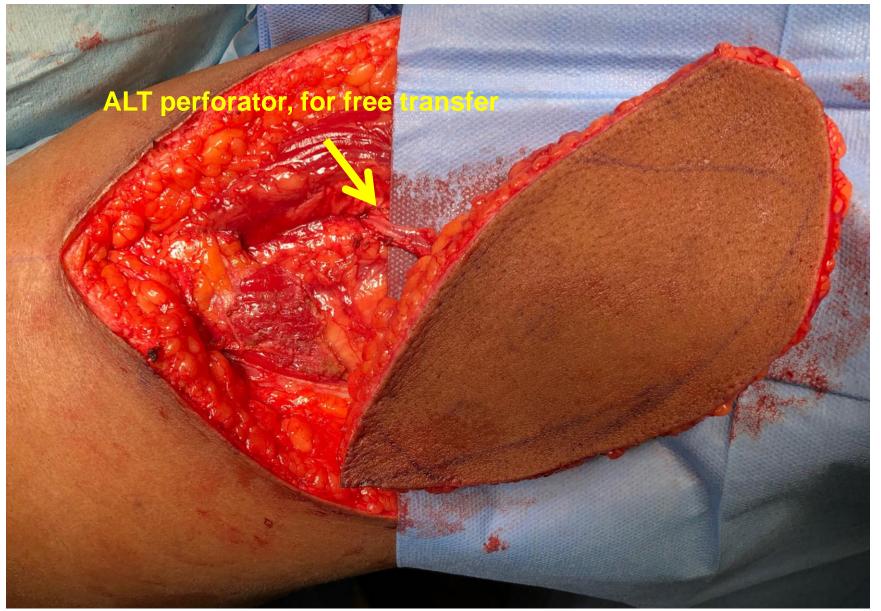
struction

arc maSurgery









Sarc maSurgery

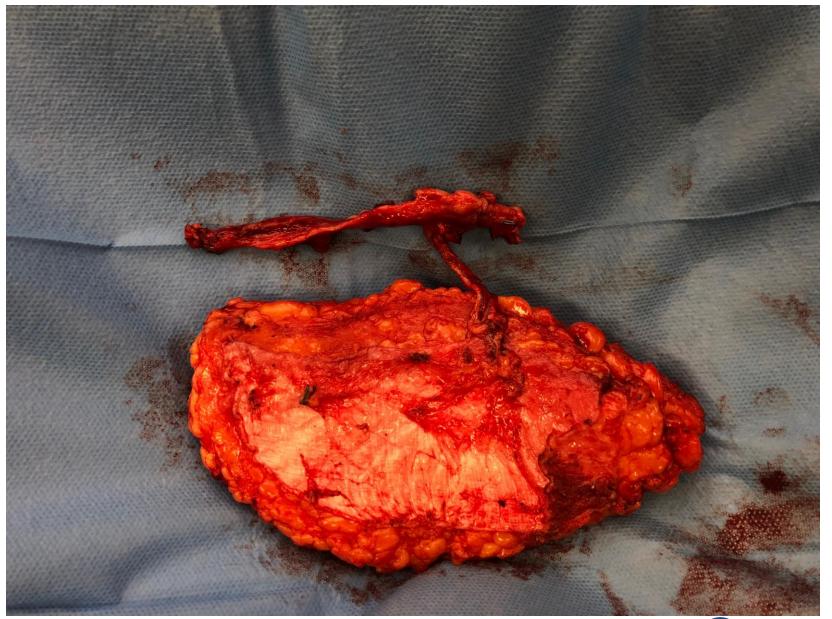






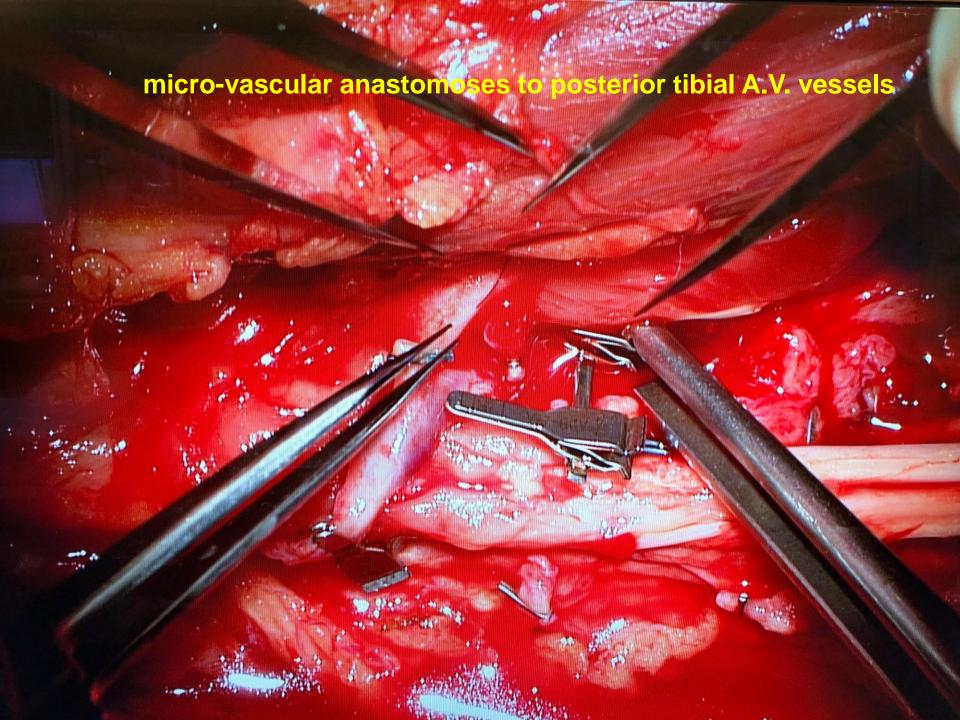
June 15, 2018

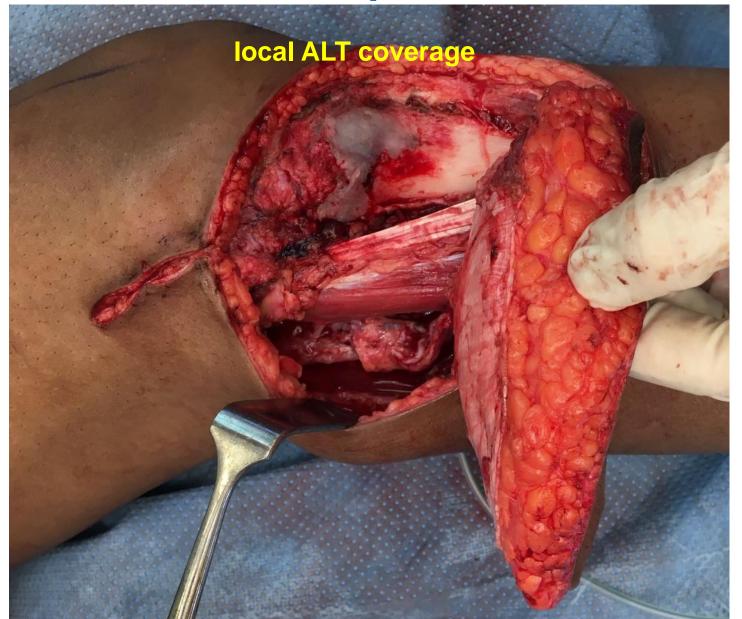




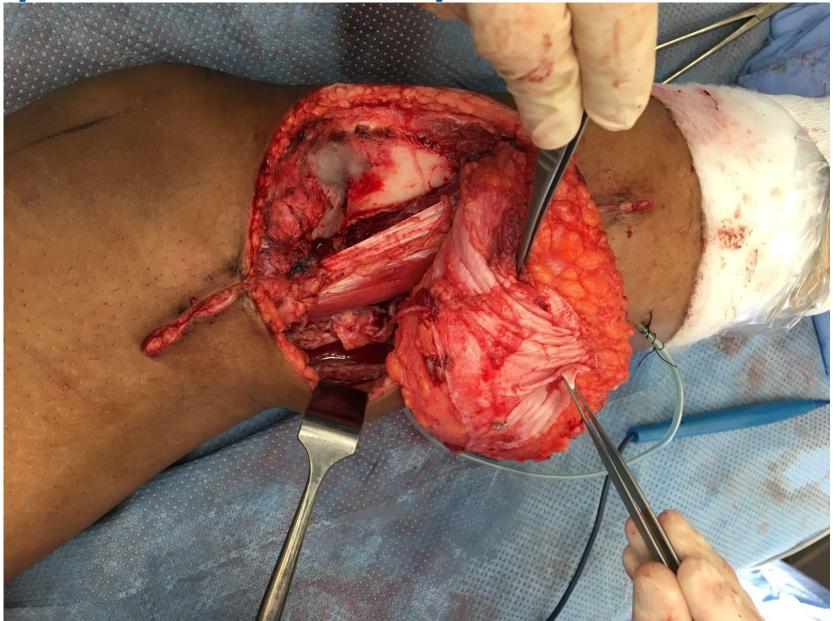
June 15, 2018





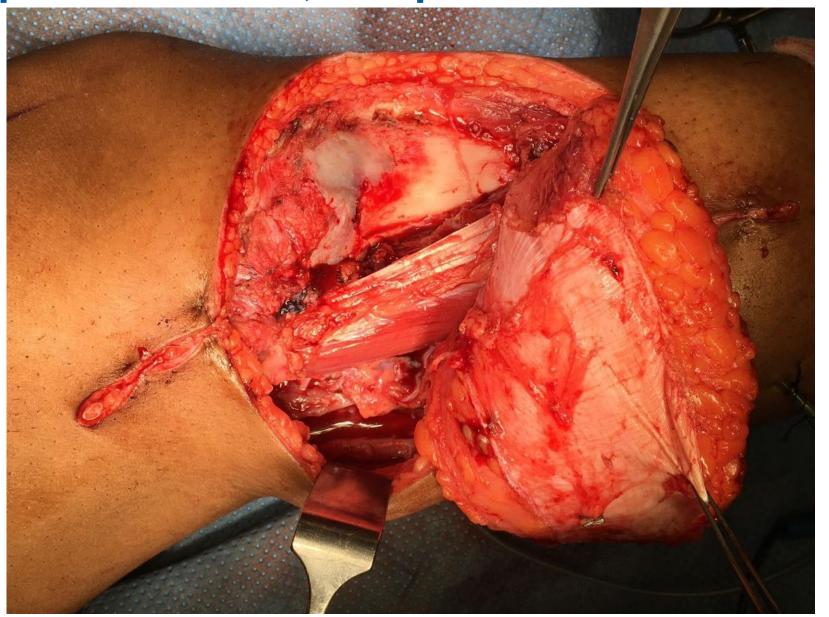


June 15, 2018



June 15, 2018

Sarc maSurgery



June 15, 2018







June 15, 2018

