



Epidemiology of Osteosarcoma : Single Center Study in Indonesia

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Abstract : Objective- To assess osteosarcoma epidemiology in Haji Adam Malik General Hospital. **Material and Methods-** This study is a retrospective descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. Patient with musculoskeletal tumour (especially osteosarcoma) in Haji Adam Malik Hospital from January 2012 to Desember 2017 period, got their age, gender, musculoskeletal tumour type, biopsy result, tumour sites, treatment completion, metastasis and amputation status recorded from their medical record. **Result-**Primary bone tumors is the most cases and found in 50% of musculoskeletal tumors followed by soft tissue tumors and metastatic bone disease. Male (60%) have slightly higher prevalence than female in (40%). The incidence of primary bone tumors shows osteosarcoma, GCT, and osteochondroma are in the top three with 63%, 13%, and 6% respectively. Specifically for osteosarcoma, male and female have 1.9 : 1 prevalence ratio. The most common sites for osteosarcoma is distal the femur (45%) and proximal tibia (29%). About 63% of patients undergo complete treatment and with 55% recorded with metastasis in the first diagnosis and amputation was performed in 89% of patients. **Conclusion-** Primary bone tumors dominate the data with 50% for musculoskeletal tumors followed by 31% soft tissue tumors and 19% metastatic bone disease. The incidence of musculoskeletal tumors shows that men are slightly higher than women in 60% and 40%. The incidence of primary bone tumors shows osteosarcoma, giant cell tumor, and osteochondroma are in the top three with 63%, 13%, and 6% respectively.

Keywords : Osteosarcoma, Bone Tumour, Musculoskeletal Tumour.

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