

Background

- Periacetabular metastasis is associated with high incidence of immobilization and severe pain
- Traditionally these lesions have been treated with surgical reconstructive procedures

Study Aims

- To report symptom duration, period of protected weight bearing and Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) data following nonsurgical treatment of periacetabular metastasis

Patients and Methods

- Retrospective review of 115 patients with periacetabular metastasis treated non-operatively at a single institution
- Treatment included Radiation Therapy (XRT), Chemotherapy and Bisphosphonate treatment
- Acetabular lesions averaged 5.4 cm largest diameter
- 89 Percent received radiation therapy, mean 31 Gy radiation
- Harrington Class I in 25%, Class II in 17 % and Class III in 58%
- Most common metastatic disease: Breast 33%, Lung 15 %, Prostate 12%, Renal 10%

Results



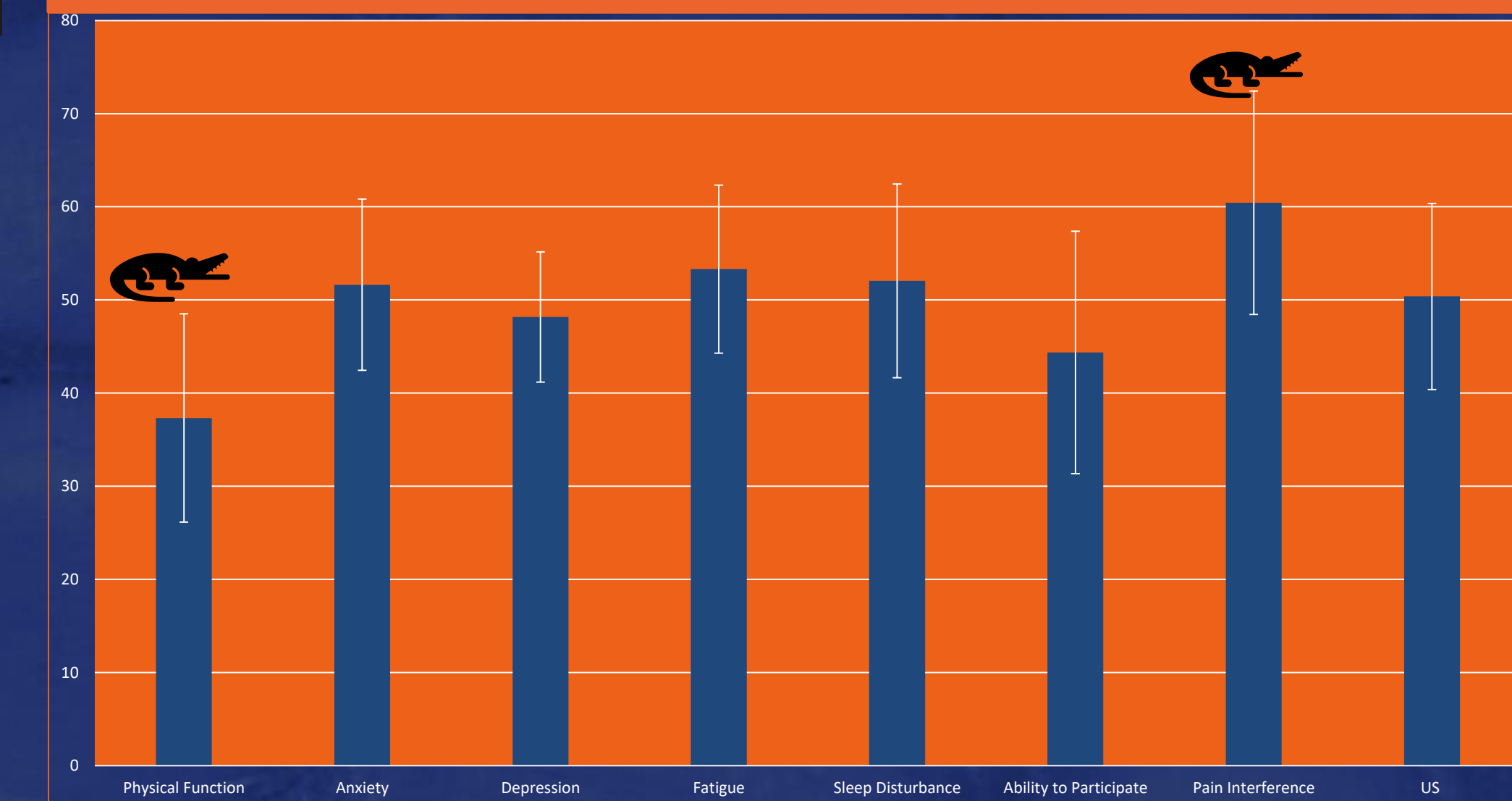
5 Months of Treatment
(Chemotherapy, Bisphosphonates, XRT)



Results

- Mean symptom duration 9 months
- Mean protected weight bearing 5.8 months
- NO DIFFERENCE from US population when comparing: anxiety, depression, fatigue, sleep disturbance, social participation, but worse function and more pain than general US population during treatment as expected

PROMIS T-Scores



Conclusions

- Non-operative treatment is a viable option with average protecting weight bearing period 5.8 months, mean radiation therapy dose of 31 Gy, chemotherapy and bisphosphonate therapy