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Inroduction

Chondrosarcomas represent a wide spectrum of tumors that are characterized by cartilage generation and growth potential. These tumors can be classified as low-grade, intermediate grade, high-grade, and dedifferentiated. Dedifferentiated chondrosarcoma (DCS) is amongst the most aggressive and rare bone tumors [1]. It constitutes approximately 10% of all chondrosarcomas, and is defined by its bimorphichistological components: a low-grade cartilage component adjacent to a lytic, high-grade component. The high-grade component has been found to dedifferentiate into other bone tumors such as

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Conclusion

The oncologic objective of limb-sparing resections of the shoulder girdle is to achieve local tumor control. Distant metastasis is always possible and cannot be ruled out. The technique we present optimizes both tumor and functional control, without requiring a prosthesis. It is a valuable approach to scapular resection that maintains adequate elbow and hand function as well as aesthetic appearance. For aggressive tumors of the shoulder girdle, a variety of approaches and options must be considered. The utilitarian shoulder approach allows for extensive exposure and access to the shoulder girdle. Due to the variance in location of tumor and availability of soft tissues, it is essential to be familiar with various techniques/modifications such as scapular resection with humeral suspension.

References

1. Roma L (2024) Preserving Function and Oncological Safety: Modified Tikhof-Linberg Procedure for Scapular Chondrosarcoma. J Orthop Oncol 10: 296.