Background
Bone tumor lesions in the pelvis are rare and may represent primary bone
tumors (sarcomas), secondary (metastatic bone disease) or soft tissues
tsarcoma that affect the bones of the pelvis by contiguity. Pelvic primary
sarcomas generally have a worse prognosis when compared with the same
tumor topography does not pelvic.
Regarding the most common type the localization of lesions in the pelvis
corresponds to the involvement of only one region, especially the iliac,
followed by the region of the ischium branches and iliopubic and acetabulum.

PURPOSE:
The objective of this study is realize an epidemiological analysis of patients
undergoing surgical hemipelvectomy. The secondary goal is evaluate the
main patients outcomes.

PATIENTS AND METHODS:
We reviwed the data from eletronic medical records of 69 consecutive
patients treated by hemipelvectomy techniques diagnosed with
musculoskeletal tumors were retrospectively analyzed. All patients have been
treated in basis of primary cancer diagnosis and received completed
oncological treatment for base disease.
After identify all pelvic patients we excluded patients with incomplet records.

RESULTS
About 69 patients evaluated, 47 were male (68%) and 22 females (32%). The
mean age of patients was 25 years (range, 4 to 98 years). The most frequent
etioligic diagnosis was Osteosarcoma (35%), followed by Ewing (24.5%) and
Chondrosarcoma (16%). Approximately 62.5 % of the lesions were most
prevalent in a pelvic area, and among these, in 29% of cases, it was not
possible to limb preservation. Local recurrence occurred in 28.5% of cases.
Serious postoperative complication were not common, the infection rate was
12%, with the formation of seroma and/or prolonged local drainage present in
nearly all cases.
CONCLUSION
The epidemiological profile of our patient has the same features found in the literature. The surgical and high morbidity and complication rates are similar to those observed elsewhere.