CLINICAL CASE

We present a case of a 78 year-old woman who was operated for mass of the left posterior chest. Histologically, the excised tumor was consistent with extraskeletal osteosarcoma. She was referred to the nuclear medicine department for a bone scan. The $^{99m}$Tc-HDP scintigraphy exhibited multiple focal round areas of increased tracer uptake in soft tissue. This was proved to be multiple metastasis in muscles.

FIG. 1.—Whole body $^{99m}$Tc-HDP scintigraphy showed multiple intense focal uptake in muscle.

FIG. 2.—The A) anterior and A') posterior images of the pelvic revealed a focal, round area of increased activity which, in the lateral projection, showed no contact with the bone.
Extraskeletal osteosarcomas are rare malignancies that account for about 1% of all soft tissue sarcoma. Reported estimates suggest that fewer than 4% of osteogenic sarcomas are of this subtype and did not have an osseous or periosteal attachment.

Distant metastases from extraskeletal osteosarcoma have been reported by several authors, and the lung is the most common site of metastasis. In this case, the patient didn’t have lung metastases, the locations were only intramuscularly.

Extraskeletal osteosarcoma occurs primarily in the fifth and sixth decades, is high grade malignant tumor associated with a 5-years survival rate of 37%. About 75% of extraskeletal osteosarcomas develop in the lower extremity, particularly in the thigh.

**BIBLIOGRAFÍA**