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This information is current as of July 21, 2023.
MR of Primary Extraosseous Ewing Sarcoma

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Summary: We present MR imaging findings of a 15-year-old girl with a history of chronic back pain, proved by biopsy to be caused by primary extraosseous Ewing sarcoma, extending into the spinal epidural space. We also demonstrate the involvement of the adjacent structures and encroachment on the intervertebral foramina.

Index terms: Sarcoma; Spine, magnetic resonance; Spine, neoplasms; Pediatric neuroradiology

Ewing sarcoma, first described in 1921 (1), is primarily a childhood malignancy. It is the second most common primary malignant neoplasm of bone after osteosarcoma in the second decade of life (2). Histologically, Ewing sarcoma is characterized by a distinctive small round-cell infiltration. The tumor is seen frequently in the long bones (50%) and the flat bones (40%). The femur is most commonly affected (3).

Clinical Information

A 15-year-old girl with a history of chronic back pain presented with severe back pain radiating to the legs. There was no history of trauma and no history of numbness, weakness, or bladder or bowel changes. The patient did note a 7-pound weight loss over the previous few months. At physical examination a large tender mass was found in her back.

A bone scan showed foci of increased activity in the region of the right pedicle of L-1 of uncertain cause. Computed tomography revealed a large, heterogeneous, and only minimally enhancing paraspinal mass on the right with extension into the spinal canal as well as focal erosions of the posterior body of the L-1 vertebra. The epicenter appeared to lie in the right psoas muscle and posterior spinal muscles.

Magnetic resonance (MR) of the lower thoracic and lumbar spine (Fig 1) demonstrated a mass centered in the right psoas muscle extending from T-12 to approximately L-3. The mass extended to the erector spinae muscles and entered the neural foramina at T-12–L-1, L1–2, and L2–3, invading the epidural space and causing mild cord compression. The right paraspinal portion seemed heterogeneous and enhanced, as did the erector spinae portion. Approximate tumor dimensions were 8.0 cm (superior-inferior) by 5.0 cm (transverse) by 9.0 cm (anterior-posterior).

Percutaneous biopsy disclosed primary extraosseous Ewing sarcoma. Sheets of oval-shaped tumor cells with high nuclear-to-cytoplasmic ratios and large areas of necrosis and small vessels were seen throughout the tumor.

Discussion

Extraskeletal Ewing sarcoma is a rare soft-tissue tumor that is histologically and ultrastructurally indistinguishable from the osseous form. Genetic predisposition is also similar, including the same translocations involving band q 12 of chromosome 22 (4).

Electron microscopic studies have failed to identify convincingly the cell of origin of this neoplasm, which is a primitive small round-cell tumor. Its morphologic appearance is strongly reminiscent of Ewing sarcoma. The site of origin is the main difference between these tumors and typical Ewing sarcoma, which is a tumor of bone; these variants (some authors have called them special undifferentiated types 1 and 2 rhabdomyosarcoma) (5) arise in extraskeletal soft tissue at various anatomic sites, particularly the paravertebral area and the lower extremity. The histologic similarity between these tumors is probably a reflection of the fact that they are all primitive mesenchymal neoplasms (5).

Extraosseous Ewing sarcoma has been noted to arise in different sites, including the scalp, the larynx, the nasal fossa, the neck, the chest wall, the lung, paravertebrally, the pelvis, the perineum, the arm, the finger, the leg, and the toe.
Sixteen well-documented cases of extraskeletal Ewing sarcoma arising primarily in the spinal epidural space have been reported. The male-to-female ratio is about 1.5:1. Age incidence ranges from 4 to 47 years (6). Symptoms include back pain and/or radicular pain, paresis of one or both legs, sensory disturbances, and bladder and bowel dysfunction. Compression of the spinal cord and/or nerve roots may occur. The differential diagnosis includes intervertebral disk herniation, benign extradural and intradural tumors such as neurerentary cysts, lipoma, angioma, meningioma, fibroma, neurofibroma, dermoid cyst, abscess, and even extramedullary hematopolesis. Malignancies other than extraskeletal Ewing sarcoma do occur in the spinal epidural space, either as primary or metastatic tumors. Leukemia, lymphoma, and other sarcomas are relatively frequent in children. Spinal metastases from other primary tumors, such as Ewing sarcoma of bone, embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, synovial sarcoma neuroblastoma, and osteogenic sarcoma, have been reported (6). MR of skeletal Ewing sarcoma is able to show the extent of disease within the marrow cavity. Decreased signal intensity on T1-weighted images and increased signal intensity on T2-weighted images can differentiate tumor from surrounding normal marrow. The tumor can be inhomogeneous secondary to hemorrhage, calcification, or necrosis. Gadolinium enhancement has been observed (7).

In conclusion, we have presented an unusual case of extraskeletal Ewing sarcoma. Although the MR findings were nonspecific MR was valuable in defining the soft-tissue extent of the tumor.
and involvement of the adjacent muscles, neurovascular bundle, and bony structures.

References