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PERSPECTIVE

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Treatments of Synovial Sarcoma

Binitha Reddy*
Department of Immunology, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry, India

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Description

A cancer called synovial sarcoma can develop from a variety of soft tissues, including muscles and ligaments. It frequently develops in the arm, leg, or foot, as well as close to joints like the wrist or ankle. It can also develop in the abdomen's or the lung's soft tissues. Malignant synovioma is another name for synovial sarcoma.

An uncommon type of cancer that affects the tissue surrounding your joints is called synovial sarcoma. Usually, your hips, knees, ankles, or shoulder will be affected. It is a cancer that spreads slowly and exhibits signs over time. People are living longer and with hope for a cure because to early diagnosis and cutting-edge therapy. The malignancy synovial sarcoma is uncommon, like other malignant soft tissue tumours. Each year, it has an impact on around 1000 people. Males are more likely to experience it than females and those under the age of 30.

Depending on where the tumour develops, synovial sarcoma can produce various symptoms. A bump with no pain is frequently the initial symptom of synovial sarcoma. As it grows, it may cause pain or numbness if it is close to a nerve.

Imaging

Your doctor will utilise scans including X-rays, ultrasounds, CT scans, and MRIs to create images of the tumour if you exhibit signs of synovial sarcoma.

Biopsy

Using a needle and a small sample of the tumour, your doctor will conduct a biopsy. To determine the type of tumour a pathologist will examine cells from the sample under a microscope.

Following imaging tests, a biopsy is performed to remove a sample of the tumour for additional examination. Open biopsy or core needle biopsy, both of which involve taking a sample with a big needle through a surgical incision, are preferred among the various forms of biopsies. A thin needle can be used to extract cells to detect the presence of cancer, however frequently those cells don't yield enough tissue to accurately describe synovial sarcoma.

An expert surgeon or radiologist should carefully plan the initial biopsy. When performing the mass-removal operation, the surgeon will take precautions to make sure that any tumour cells that were disturbed during the biopsy procedure are entirely eliminated. The biopsy sample tissue is typically sent directly from the surgery room to a pathology lab where it is cut into thin slices and fixed on tiny glass plates (slides). Immunohistochemistry is a method that the pathologist frequently uses to understand more about the tumour cells. In this method, several dyes are used to stain the sample tissue. Additional details about the tumour are revealed by the way the dyes affect the tumour cells. The chromosomal rearrangement unique to synovial sarcoma is frequently found using a method called cytogenetic, which aids in diagnosis.

A PET scan of the entire body and/or a CT scan of the chest, abdomen, or pelvis may be utilised after a tumour has been determined to be malignant to check for potential metastases.

Whether or not synovial sarcoma has spread determines how it should be treated. There is a higher possibility that synovial sarcoma will spread to other areas of the body because it can develop for some time before it is discovered.

Surgery

The primary line of treatment for synovial sarcomas is surgery. A better likelihood of survival exists when the entire tumour is removed and there are no further indications of cancer in the body. The size of the tumour and where it is located in the body both affect how well the surgery goes.

Contact: Binitha Reddy, E-mail: binitha123@hotmail.com

Radiation therapy

To eliminate cancer cells, radiation therapy may occasionally be applied before to or following surgery.

Chemotherapy

When synovial sarcoma cannot be entirely eliminated by surgery or when it has spread, chemotherapy may be given. With your doctors, you should go over the advantages and disadvantages of chemotherapy.