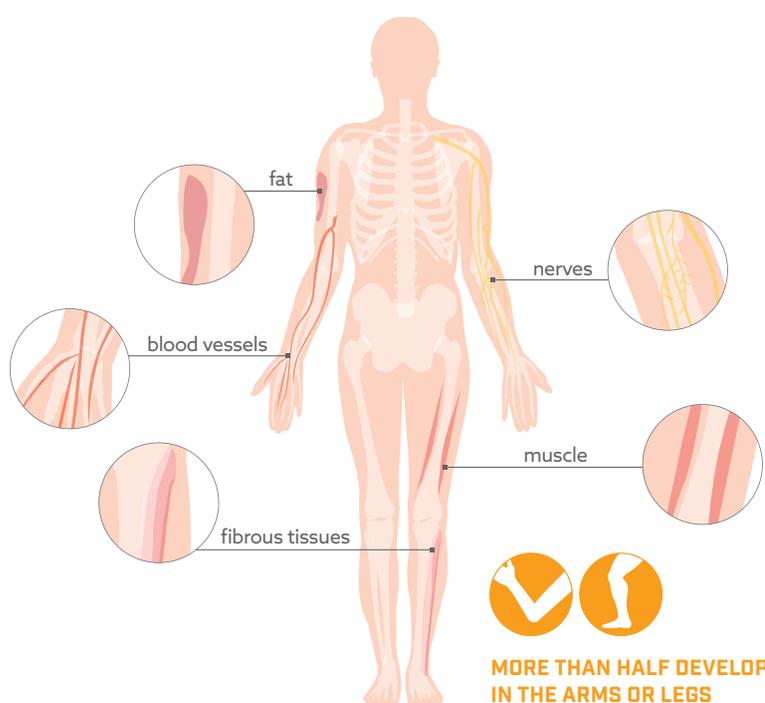


advanced SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA

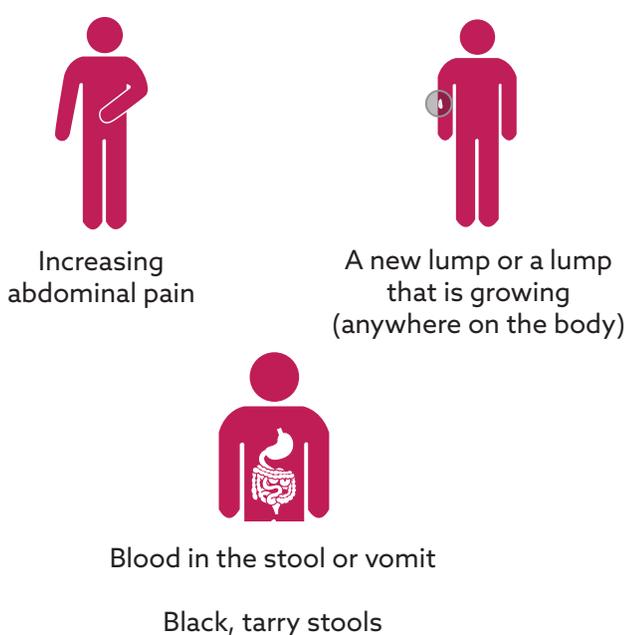
Soft tissue sarcoma (STS) is a malignant tumor of connective tissue, accounting for about **1% OF ALL HUMAN CANCERS.**



STS can develop from soft tissues like fat, muscle, nerves, fibrous tissues, blood vessels or deep skin tissues



SOME SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF aSTS MAY INCLUDE:



MOST COMMON PRIMARY SITES OF STS



EXTREMITIES
43%

THE LUNGS ARE THE MOST COMMON SITE OF METASTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH STS OF THE EXTREMITIES



INTERNAL ORGANS
19%



RETROPERITONEUM
15%

[CONTAINS THE KIDNEYS, PANCREAS AND PART OF THE HEART]



THE TRUNK
10%



HEAD AND NECK
9%



approximately **50% OF PATIENTS** are diagnosed with or expected to progress to advanced or metastatic disease (aSTS)

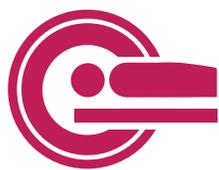
The 5-year **SURVIVAL RATE** for aSTS is **16%**

Patients with aSTS have a poor prognosis, with a median overall survival (OS) of **8 TO 12 MONTHS** from time of advanced diagnosis

DIAGNOSIS



ULTRASOUND may be the first exam, but it should be followed by a **CT** or **MRI**



Following appropriate imaging assessment, the standard approach to diagnosis consists of multiple core needle biopsies



MANAGEMENT OF aSTS



A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH is recommended, which can include support from pathologists, radiologists, surgeons, radiation therapists, medical oncologists as well as nuclear medicine specialists and organ specialists.



SURGERY

- surgery is the most common first treatment for sarcomas that are small and in specific locations



RADIATION THERAPY

- chemotherapy and radiation treatment options may be combined



SYSTEMIC THERAPY

- conventional cytotoxic chemotherapy is the standard treatment option for aSTS patients



TARGETED THERAPIES

- these therapies aim to disrupt the cancer's cell growth and survival