





## SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHEST-WALL SARCOMAS

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Surgical resection is the cornerstone of treatment for chest wall sarcomas, a rare and heterogeneous group of malignant tumors. Recent advances in surgical techniques, multimodal therapies, and reconstructive strategies have significantly improved outcomes for patients with these aggressive tumors. Preoperative tissue diagnosis is mandatory to ensure the appropriate treatment approach and identify patients who benefit from neoadjuvant treatment. Complete surgical resection with wide margins is the primary goal. The extent of resection however has to be balanced with postoperative functional status. Advances in chest wall reconstruction, using synthetic materials and biological meshes as well as autologous flaps, have enabled greater preservation of form and function, improving postoperative quality of life.

Recent literature highlights the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in a dedicated sarcoma centre. Prognostic factors including tumor size, histological subtype, and resection margins, continue to inform patient selection and surgical planning. Despite improvements, challenges remain, particularly in cases of large, recurrent, or radiation-induced sarcomas. Ongoing clinical trials exploring novel systemic therapies might further enhance outcomes in chest wall sarcoma treatment with surgery being the current mainstay of chest wall sarcoma treatment.

## References

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