

The article “Epidemiologic behavior of osteosarcoma in Mexican population from 2005 to 2014”, published in this issue of the Journal, is an epidemiologic study about the incidence of a hardly frequent tumor, the osteosarcoma, at a sole institution: the Orthopedics Hospital “Dr. Victorio de la Fuente Narváez”, Social Security Mexican Institute. Throughout 10 years, they have studied a series of 156 osteosarcomas—all their variants considered—which were diagnosed and treated at this unique institution.

The series is relevant, if we consider the low incidence of this tumor. In the whole population of the United States of America, in 2013 there were 1,660,290 new cases of cancer; if we analyze specifically bone primary sarcoma, we find 3010 cases in 2013, what makes 0.2% of all the cases of cancer in the United States. These figures are reported by the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology and Results (SEER), 2013.

Leaving bone primary tumors of lymphohematopoietic origin aside, among whom the most frequent is myeloma, osteosarcoma is the bone sarcoma most frequent, issue that this piece of research addresses in its epidemiological study in this population.

The authors have carried out a detailed, reliable and convincing study of this topic, analyzing all parameters with a reasonable statistical study. They included and differentiated all variants in osteosarcoma, addressing central and superficial ones, among others. On the other hand, the data collected overlaps—with small deviations which are not significant—the international institutions more experienced in the issue. Reference bibliography is appropriate and accurate.

Interestingly enough, the authors make reference to this national health issue where, due to drawbacks common to numerous Latin American developing countries, one of the main deficits is early diagnosis, what influences patients’ cancer staging and prognosis.

This work comes as extremely useful to compare series in both countries in a specific topic which is hardly frequent in the field of general oncology but, at the same time, so relevant to orthopedic oncologic conditions—osteosarcoma.

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