

An Over-view on Liposarcoma: Characteristics and Complications

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Description

Liposarcoma is a kind of soft tissue that begins in fat cells. It can start anywhere else on the body part, even though it is commonly develops in the abdomen, legs, or arms. Liposarcoma is most commonly found in the fat layer directly under the skin or in the soft tissues (muscles, fat, tendons and nerves). Lipomatous tumors are also another term for Liposarcomas. They often develop slowly and without causing discomfort. They can develop quite fast in some circumstances, putting strain on surrounding tissue or organs. Lipomatous tumors are related to lipomas, which are frequent types of skin lumps. Lipomas are not malignant (not cancerous). Differentiating between a lipoma and a liposarcoma (cancer) should be done by a sarcoma expert. In the age of 50-65 the mostly liposarcoma will occurs more frequently in men and women.

Types of liposarcoma

Well-differentiated liposarcoma: It is the most common type, and it doesn't spread to any other parts of body, and which tends to grow very slowly.

Myxoid liposarcoma: It is the Second common type, which can grow faster well-differentiated tumors. Myxoid liposarcoma cells can form a unique shape.

Round cell: This form of tumor can also develop more quickly than well-differentiated tumors and is commonly detected in the arms or legs.

Symptoms of liposarcoma

Some persons with liposarcoma have no symptoms other than a painless lump in their throat. People frequently detect these lumps following an injury, although trauma is not known to be a main cause. As a lipomatous tumor develops and pushes on nervous tissue, muscles, or organs, you may get symptoms. The signs and symptoms of liposarcoma vary depending on where the tumor is located.

They can include:

- Diarrhea
- Fatigue (severe weariness)

- Pain
- Breathing difficulties
- Unexplained swelling
- Depression

Diagnosis of liposarcoma

A biopsy is a procedure in which a doctor takes a sample of tissue from a tumor using a needle. Liposarcoma characteristics can be identified by examining the cell sample under a microscope. Imaging procedures, such as CT scans and MRIs, assist doctors in locating tumors and determining whether they are malignant or benign.

Treatments for liposarcoma

Treatment for liposarcoma is determined on the type of cancer, whether it has spread, and, if so, where it has spread. You may receive more than one sort of therapy for the condition. Treatment options and duration vary based on the kind of cancer and whether it has spread. Among your therapeutic choices might be:

Surgery: To ensure that no cancer cells remain, a doctor removes the tumor and part of the surrounding healthy tissue.

Radiation therapy: Radiation oncologists (a sort of cancer expert) utilize high doses of X-rays to assist reduces the risk of the tumor returning after surgery. People are frequently given radiation before surgery so that the physician can take less tissue.

Chemotherapy: Anti-cancer medications are used to destroy cancer cells all throughout the body. The majority of chemotherapy is administered either infusion (injection into a vein) or tablet form. Following surgery, doctors may advise chemotherapy to eradicate any cancer cells that remain.

Complications of liposarcoma

To treat liposarcoma, surgeons may have to amputate (remove) a whole limb in certain situations. In some instances, people may require the use of prosthesis (artificial limb) after surgery. Liposarcoma therapies may create issues on their own. Radiation and chemotherapy might have unfavorable side effects. These side effects frequently disappear once therapy is completed.

They are as follows:

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- Tiredness
- Fever
- Hair loss

- Nausea
- Neuropathy (nerve damage)

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