Diagnosing Sarcoma: A toolkit for GPs

All patients with a suspected/diagnosed sarcoma should be referred to a **Sarcoma Specialist Centre**.

What is sarcoma?

Sarcomas are cancers that develop in the supporting or connective tissues of the body such as muscle, bone, nerves, cartilage, blood vessels and fat.

There are around 100 different subtypes of sarcoma, all of which can be grouped into two main types: soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.



Clinical presentations

of soft tissue sarcoma

- Lump more than 5cm in size
- Lump increasing in size
- Deep to fascia, fixed or immobile
- Lump that is rapidly changing



Clinical presentations

of bone sarcoma

Unexplained bone pain or tenderness, which is:

- persistent
- increasing
- non-mechanical
- nocturnal or at rest



Investigations

for soft tissue sarcoma

- Refer for urgent ultrasound
- Refer for urgent appointment to a sarcoma specialist centre if scan suggests soft tissue sarcoma, or if findings are uncertain



Investigations

for bone sarcoma

- Refer for urgent x-ray
- Refer for urgent appointment to a sarcoma specialist centre if an x-ray suggests bone sarcoma, or if findings are uncertain



Regional and age-related variations

- Timelines on referral pathways vary between adult and children
- Referral guidelines vary between England/Wales/Northern Ireland and Scotland

You can read more about these variations on the following page.









Diagnosing Sarcoma: Regional variations

England, Wales & Northern Ireland

Scotland

Clinical presentations

of soft tissue sarcoma

- Lump more than 5cm in size
- Lump increasing in size
- Deep to fascia, fixed or immobile
- Lump that is rapidly changing

Clinical presentations

of soft tissue sarcoma

- Lump more than 5cm in size
- Lump increasing in size
- Deep to fascia, fixed or immobile
- Recurrence after previous excision
- Regional lymph node enlargement
- Lump that is rapidly changing

Investigations

for soft tissue sarcoma

- Refer for urgent ultrasound (performed within 2 weeks for adults, or 48 hours for children)
- Refer via suspected sarcoma Two Week Rule (TWR)
 pathway (or within 48 hours for children) to a
 sarcoma specialist centre if scan suggests soft tissue
 sarcoma, or if findings are uncertain and clinical
 concern remains

Investigations

for soft tissue sarcoma

- Refer urgently to a sarcoma specialist centre for investigation
- Refer urgently to a sarcoma specialist centre for investigation

Clinical presentations

of bone sarcoma

- Unexplained bone pain or tenderness, which is:
- persistent
- increasing
- non-mechanical
- nocturnal or at rest

Clinical presentations

of bone sarcoma

- Unexplained bone pain or tenderness, which is:
- persistent
- increasing
- non-mechanical
- nocturnal or at rest

Investigations

for bone sarcoma

- Refer for urgent x-ray (performed within 2 weeks)
- Refer via suspected sarcoma Two Week Rule (TWR)
 pathway (or within 48 hours for children) to a bone
 sarcoma specialist centre if an x-ray suggests bone
 sarcoma, or if findings are uncertain and clinical
 concern remains

Investigations

for bone sarcoma

- Refer for urgent x-ray
- Refer for urgent appointment to a sarcoma specialist centre if an x-ray suggests bone sarcoma, or if findings are uncertain and clinical concern remains

Further reading

NICE recommendations for suspected sarcoma: https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng12/chapter/Recommendations-organised-by-site-of-cancer#sarcomas
British Sarcoma Group guidelines:

- For soft tissue sarcomas: https://clinicalsarcomaresearch.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13569-016-0060-4
- For bone sarcomas: https://clinicalsarcomaresearch.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13569-016-0047-1
- For GIST: https://clinicalsarcomaresearch.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13569-017-0072-8

