Ewing's sarcoma is third most common primary tumour of bone but second most common malignant bone tumor. It is most commonly seen in the diaphysis of long bones and at bones of pelvic girdle in patients mostly in their first and second decade. This is a small round cell tumor believed to be derived from primitive neural tissue cells that are modulated by EWS/FLI1 fusion gene. Cytogenetically, the cells have reciprocal translocation t(11;22)(q24;q12).

The peak incidence of Ewing's sarcoma is in the second decade of life, with a male preponderance. It is a highly anaplastic, round cell tumor primary arising from the intramedullary portion of bone which demonstrates the predilection for long bones most common site being femur. Multiple metastasis may be present at time of diagnosis.

The management of ewings sarcoma requires multidisciplinary approach amongst surgeon, radiologist, pathologist, medical and surgical oncologist. Treatment includes multi-agent neo-adjuvant chemotherapy, followed by en-block excision of tumor mass.

Ewing's sarcoma rarely occurs in small bones of foot and the ones presenting with distant metastasis have a poor prognosis. We wish to report a case of Ewing's sarcoma of calcaneum without distant metastasis which was detected with the help of various modalities like MRI, CT, histopathology, Immunohistochemistry. Of the investigations mentioned above, there is no isolated single investigation which can confirm the diagnosis of Ewing's Sarcoma.

**ABSTRACT**

Ewing's sarcoma is a malignant, non-osteogenic primary tumor of bone which is commonly seen in the diaphysis of long bones and flat bones of pelvic girdle in patients mostly in their first and second decade. Ewing's sarcoma of calcaneum has been infrequently reported in literature and usually presents with distant metastasis and has poor prognosis. We wish to report the case of primary ewing's sarcoma of calcaneum without distant metastasis which was detected with the help of various modalities like MRI, CT, histopathology, Immunohistochemistry. Of the investigations mentioned above, there is no isolated single investigation which can confirm the diagnosis of Ewing’s Sarcoma.
The rest of skeleton examination was normal. All blood parameters were within normal limits.

To aid in diagnosis and to assess the local extent of disease the patient underwent MRI of foot which showed tumor confined to calcaneum without extraosseous extension.

To confirm the diagnosis open biopsy was done by posterior-lateral approach to subtalar joint and histopathological examination showed malignant round cell tumor.

On immunohistochemistry, the cells were found to be positive for MIC-2 while they were negative for synaptophysin, desmin. LCA and tdt and FLI-1 was non-contributory.

HRCT of chest and bone scan were done to rule out lungs and bone metastasis.

Patient was treated with primary chemotherapy with vincristine, ifosfamide, methotrexate and cyclo-phosphamide.

**Discussion**

Ewing’s sarcoma was first described in 1921. Ewing’s sarcoma is primary malignant tumor of diaphysis of long bones more commonly seen in patients between 5-20 years. Usually distant metastasis to lungs or long bone is present at time of presentation. Diaphysis of long bone shows periosteal reaction with onion-skin appearance. The lack of lamellated and speculated periosteal reaction and absent of cortical thickening is most commonly seen in the Ewing’s sarcoma of small bones of hand and feet.

Shirley et al. reviewed 10 cases with Ewing’s sarcoma of foot in calcaneum, 1 in talus, 2 in metatarsal and 2 in the phalanges. With the exception of those patients with lesion in calcaneum, the prognosis for disease free survival was excellent.

Reported cases in literature and in IESS series associate lesion in the calcaneum with poor prognosis.

**Conclusion**

Ewing’s sarcoma is malignant tumor of the bone with poor prognosis. Occurrence is rare in calcaneum and usually it presents with local and distant metastasis. We want to convey that early detection of ewings sarcoma is very important to prevent the metastasis. As ewings of calcaneum are usually atypical, multiple investigations like MRI, CT scan and histopathological as well as immunohistochemistry report are essential to confirm its diagnosis.

**References**