

# Bone/cartilage invasion (Core)

## Reason/Evidentiary Support

Bone and/or cartilage invasion may be a macroscopic feature, sometimes not seen on histology sections due to the nature of the clinical sampling performed. However, it is recommended that a histologic section through the involved bone should be performed to obtain histologic evidence of the extent of bone and/or cartilage involvement. In general, stage correlates with bone and/or cartilage invasion, with high stage patients more frequently showing bone invasion than low stage patients. Further, patients with bone and/or cartilage invasion will usually have a worse prognosis and require more extensive treatment than patients without bone invasion.<sup>1,2</sup>

## References

- 1 Hashi N, Shirato H, Omatsu T, Kagei K, Nishioka T, Hashimoto S, Aoyama H, Fukuda S, Inuyama Y and Miyasaka K (2000). The role of radiotherapy in treating squamous cell carcinoma of the external auditory canal, especially in early stages of disease. *Radiother Oncol* 56(2):221-225.
- 2 Ito M, Hatano M and Yoshizaki T (2009). Prognostic factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the temporal bone: extensive bone involvement or extensive soft tissue involvement? *Acta Otolaryngol* 129(11):1313-1319.