INTRODUCTION

Soft tissue sarcoma (STS) comprise a heterogeneous group of relatively rare malignant tumors of mesenchymal origin ***(Martin et al., 1976).***

It is reported that the histological grade was found to be essential for choosing an appropriate treatment for (STS) and to be the most important single prognostic factor in predicting survival and disease free intervals ***(Albus et al., 1986)*** .

The grade of malignancy remained the most difficult to define and it could not be adequately assessed because of the relative rarity and complex histologic features of STS ***(Coinder et al., 1986).***

Also the grading system takes into account the histogenetic type and subtype of tumor . However many sarcomas are too poorly differentiated to exhibit morphologic features specific enough to define their histogenesis. So that accurate identification by morphological criteria alone is limited ***(Enterline, 1981 and Angervall et al., 1986).***

Using the immunoperoxidase technique, enable more accurate diagnosis to be made ***(Du – Bouly, 1985).***

Proliferative activity of STS were considered to be the most important factor for assessing histologic grade *(Crocker et al., 1989).*

Silver staining for nucleolar organizer region (AgNOR) which are segments of DNA with ribosomal genes – have made estimates of proliferative activity in soft tissue sarcomas more reproducible and objective *(Crocker et al., 1989)..*