

Descriptive study of pediatric solid tumors presented to a single unit in Lady Ridgeway Hospital

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Introduction

Pediatric tumors are special entity as they differ markedly in clinical behavior, tissue of origin and histology. Childhood deaths from infections and congenital defects have been reduced significantly and the cancers are the second cause of death.

Methods

Retrospective analysis was done in all the patients treated for a solid tumor in the period of April 2015 to April 2016 from the clinical records.

Results

Total of 18 patients were treated for childhood cancers. Age at presentation ranged from day 2 to 10 years. There were 10 female patients. Abdominal pain and distension were the commonest presentation and accounted for 27.8% each. Among these nephroblastoma and teratoma accounted for 7(38.9%) and 4(22.2%) each. Pancreatoblastoma, hepatoblastoma, embryonal prostatic rhabdomyosarcoma and neuroblastoma accounted for 1(5.6%) each. Neoadjuvant treatment was given to 8(44.4%) patients. All the patients underwent surgery for excision of tumor. RO resection was performed in 17(94.4%) and R2 resection was done only in 1.

Discussion and conclusion

Nephroblastoma was the commonest childhood cancer as previous studies revealed excluding retinoblastoma and brain tumors. Surgery has been the mainstay of treatment in our study, especially because of the nature of the tumor and as our unit is a surgical unit most of the patients are referred for surgery.