



# objectives


- Differentiate between wt and neuroblastoma
- What are the differential diagnosis for a malignant abdominal mass in a child .
- The diagnosis of sacrococcygeal teratoma

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- The most common abdominal tumor in infants and children
  - 1-Neuroblastoma.
  - 2-Renal tumors

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- The differential diagnosis for a malignant abdominal mass in a child
  - Neuroblastoma
  - WT.
  - Hepatoblastoma.
  - Rhabdomyosarcoma.
  - Lymphoma.


# WILMS TUMOR

- Also referred to as nephroblastoma or renal embryoma
- WT is the most frequent tumor of the kidney in infants and children.

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- One case per 10,000 infants.
  - Most children presenting between the ages of 1 and 4 years.
  - Pathology:- WTs are currently divided into those with 'favorable' histology(90%) and those with 'unfavorable' histology.


# Clinical Presentation and Diagnosis

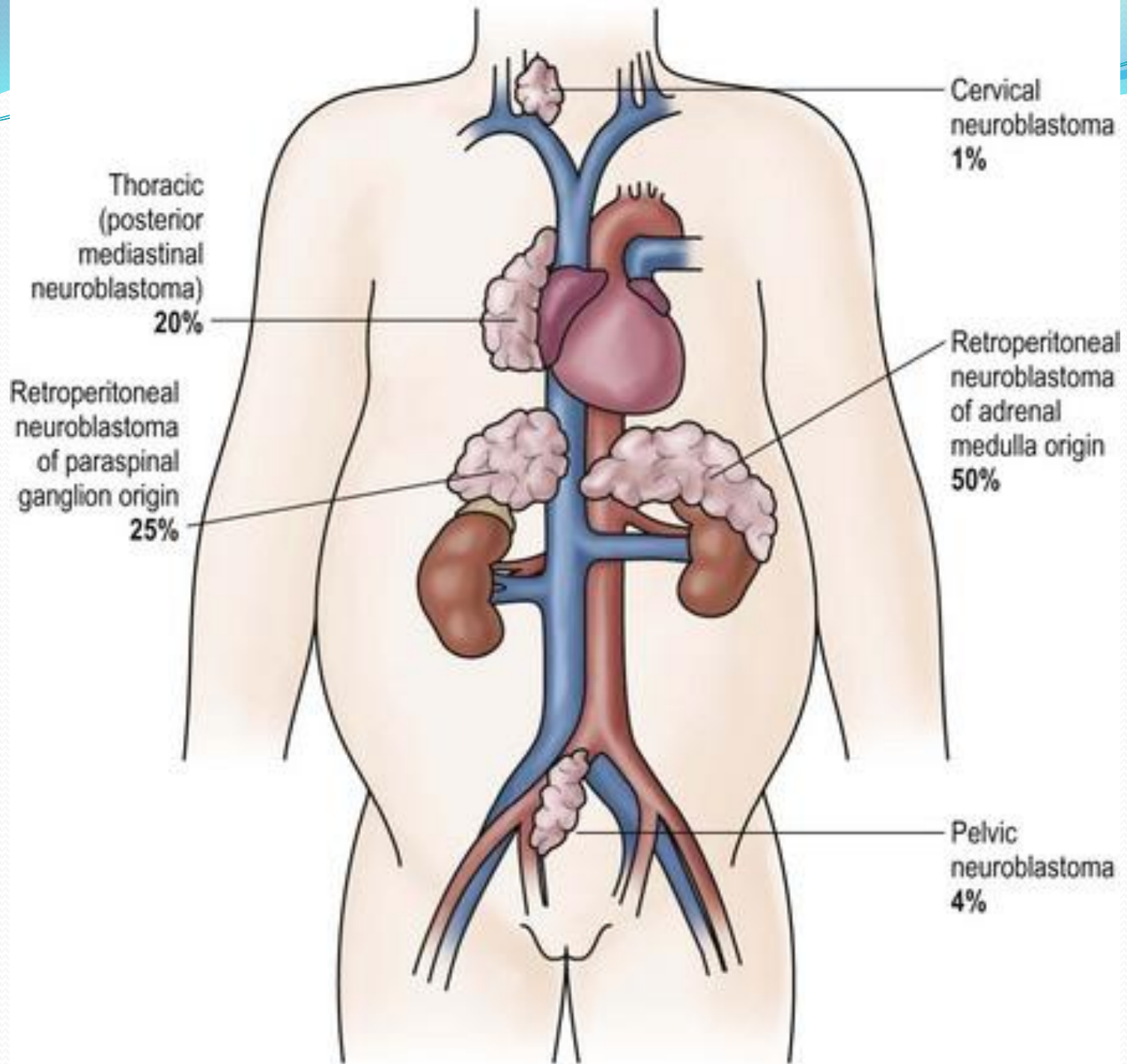
- WT is often noted during a bath or by the pediatrician at a routine visit as painless abdominal mass.
- Examination:- the mass mostly not cross the midline
- This is in marked contrast to neuroblastoma, which is frequently presents with painful abdominal mass.


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- Radiographic imaging is confirm a renal origin to the mass.
  - WTs arise from within the kidney and distort its internal configuration.
  - The treatment for WT includes operation, chemotherapy, and in some cases, radiation therapy (RT).




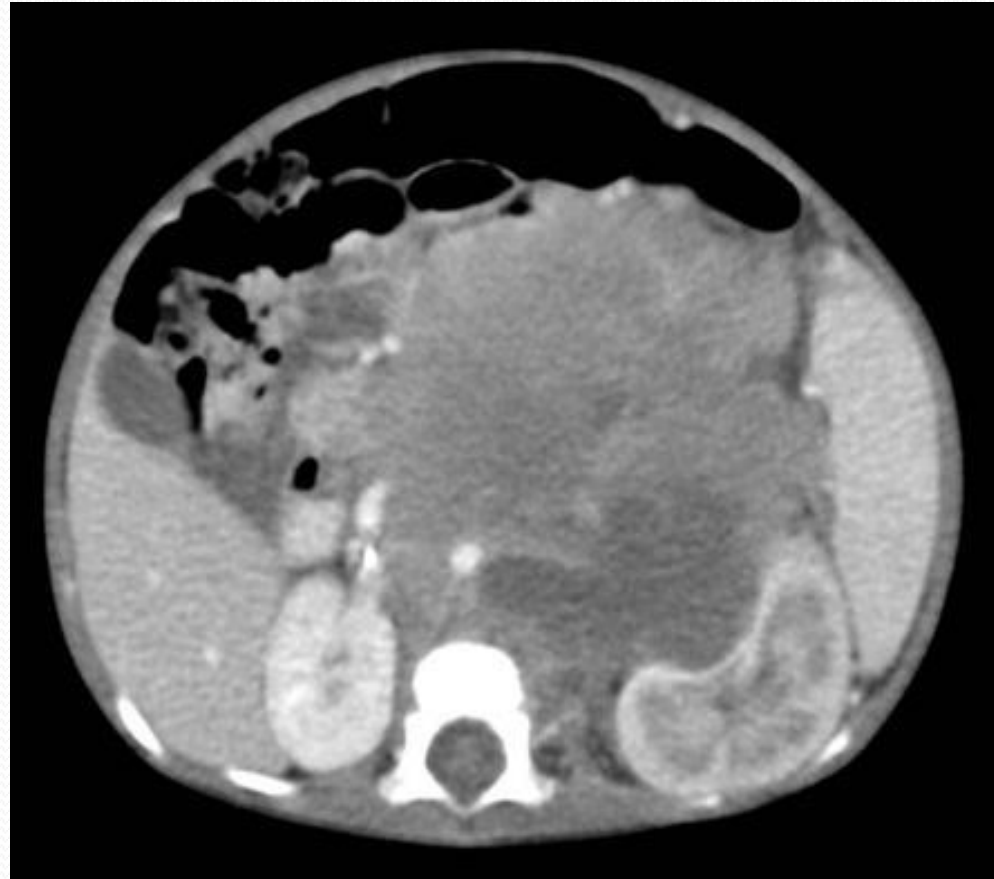
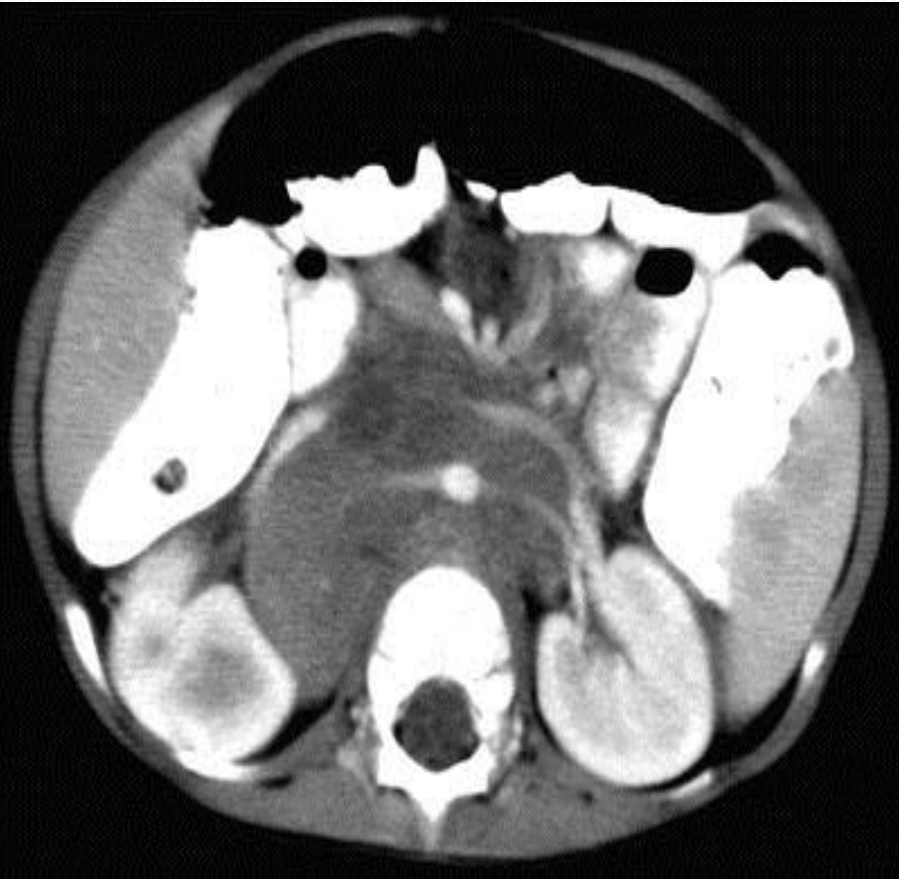


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- Neuroblastoma is the most common solid extracranial malignancy of childhood and the most common malignant tumor in infants.
  - Neuroblastoma is an embryonal tumor of the sympathetic nervous system.



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- Patients with neuroblastoma usually present with signs and symptoms that reflect the primary site and extent of disease

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- As 75% of neuroblastoma occurs in the abdominal cavity, an abdominal mass detected on physical examination is a common clinical feature, as is the complaint of abdominal pain.
  - The mass cross the midline.
  - Neuroblastoma is characterized by secretion of catecholamine products, which can be detected in the urine of more than 90% of patients with neuroblastoma.



# Hepatic tumors

- The most common malignant hepatic neoplasms are metastatic lesions.
- Infantile hepatic hemangioma (IHH) is the most common benign solid hepatic tumor in children.
- The most common primary liver tumors occurring in the first two years of life:-
  - 1-Hepatoblastoma.
  - 2-Infantile hepatic hemangioma.

# BENIGN HEPATIC TUMORS

- Infantile Hepatic Hemangiomas.
- Mesenchymal Hamartoma.
- Focal Nodular Hyperplasia.
- Hepatocellular Adenoma.

# MALIGNANT HEPATIC TUMORS

- Hepatoblastoma.
- Undifferentiated Embryonal Sarcoma.
- Hepatocellular Carcinoma.




# TERATOMAS


- Teratomas are generally divided into gonadal and extragonadal types.
- The extragonadal locations, the most common being sacrococcygeal teratomas (SCT).

- Teratomas are having three embryonic layers (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm).
- Sacrococcygeal Teratoma (SCTs) account for 35–60% of teratomas.
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- The main differential diagnosis is meningocele. Typically, meningoceles occur cephalad to the sacrum and are covered by dura, but sometimes they are covered by skin.

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- Examination of the child reveals bulging of the fontanelle with gentle pressure on a sacral meningocele, helping to establish the diagnosis before ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) confirms it

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- En bloc excision, including the coccyx, is preferable.



THANK YOU