

Le dimensioni del problema

Tumore in bambini e adolescenti

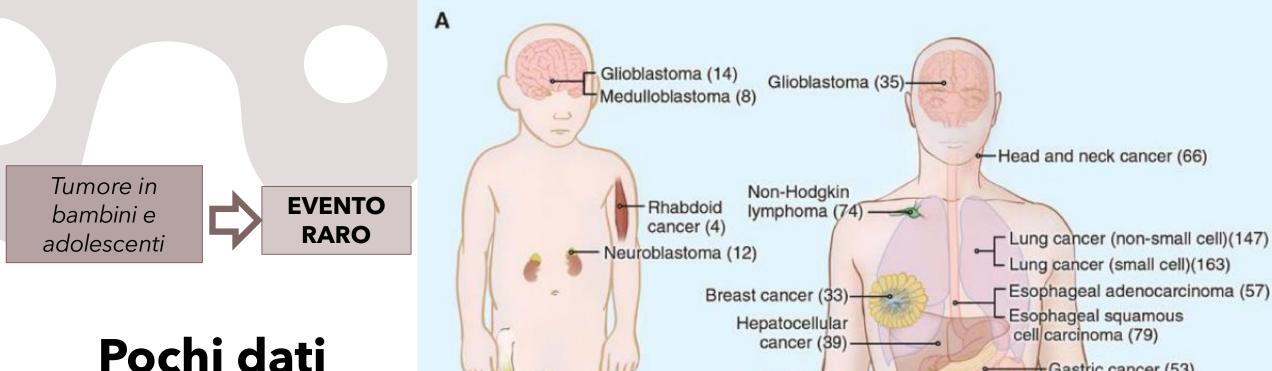


EVENTO RARO

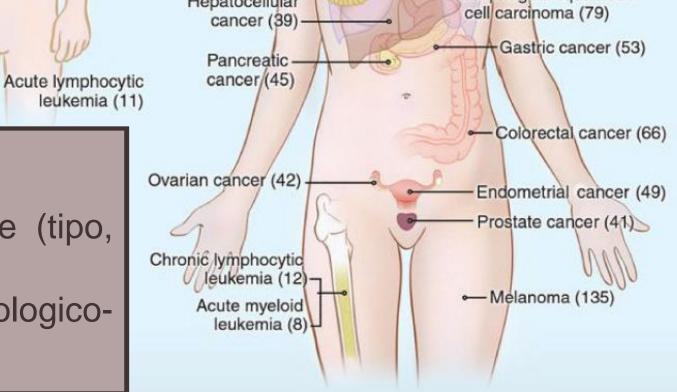
Incidenza stabile negli ultimi anni in Italia

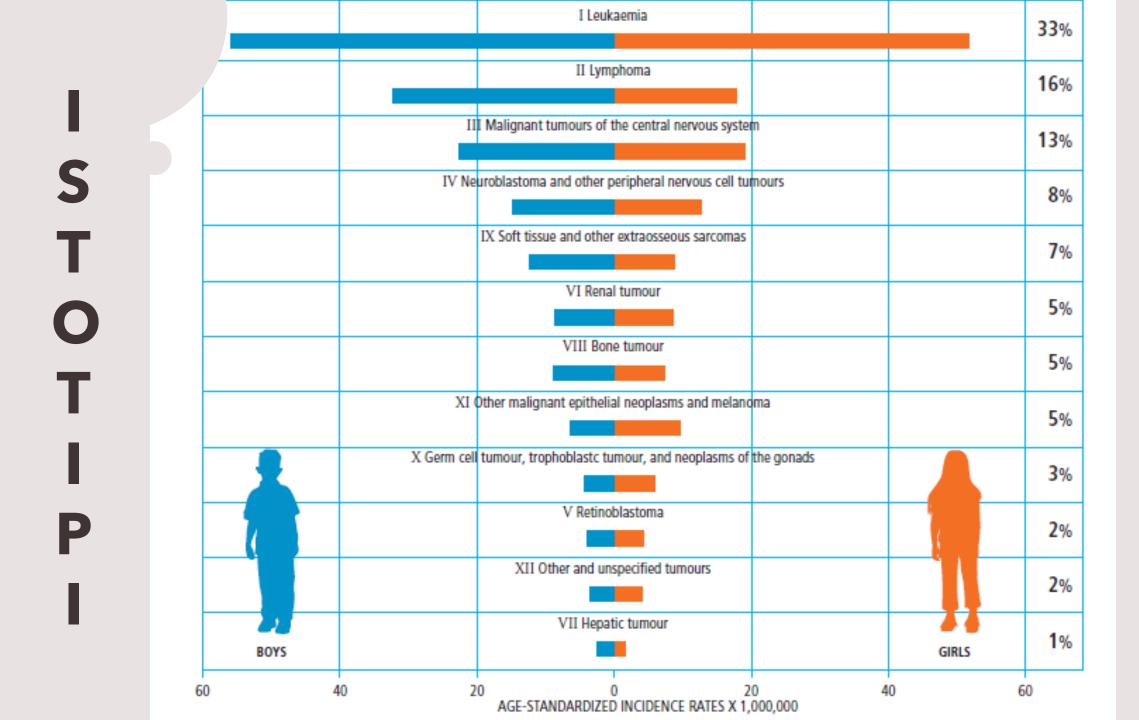
164 casi / milione di bambini (0-14 anni) 269 casi / milione di adolescenti (15-19 anni

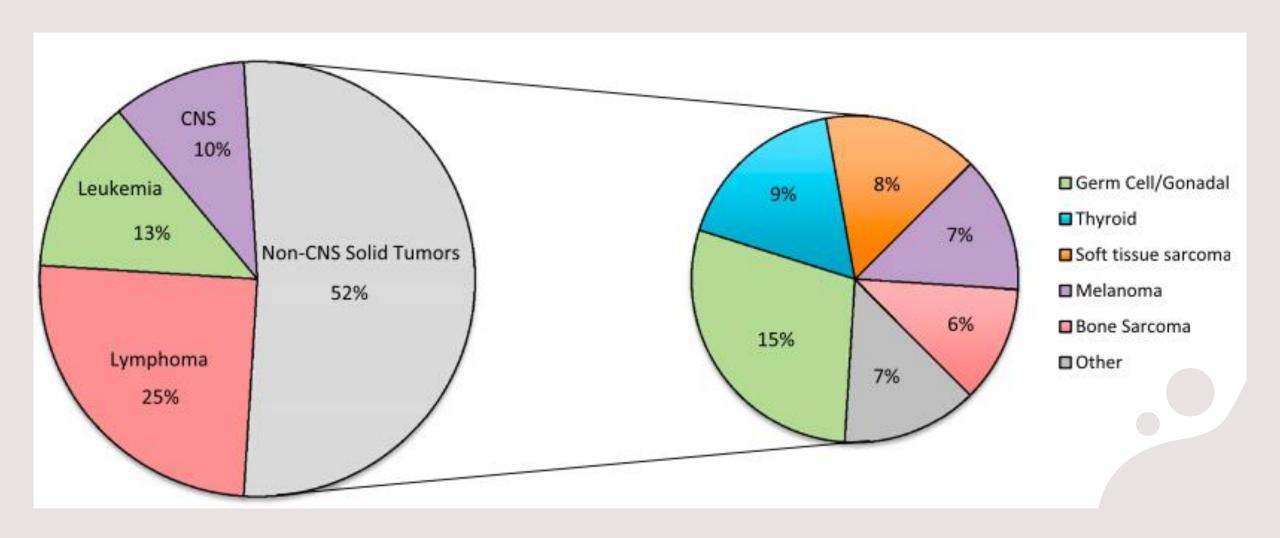




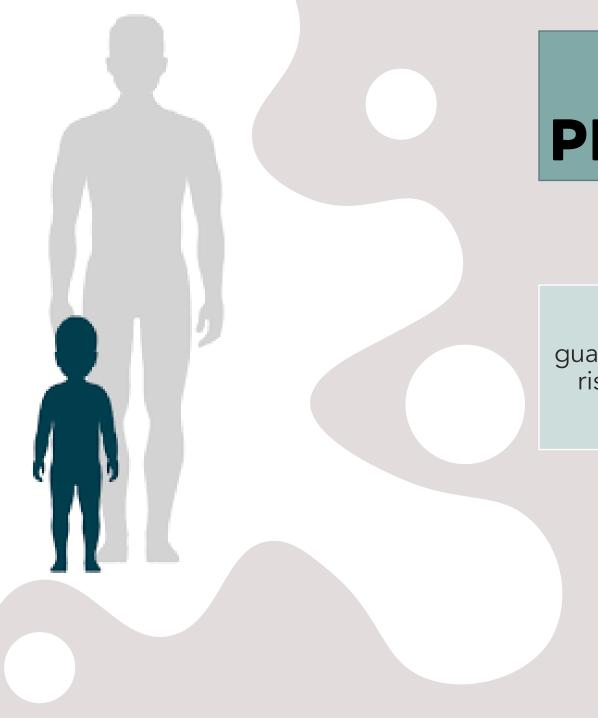
- Numero inferiore di casi
- Spettro di patologie differente (tipo, età)
- Diverse caratteristiche biologicomolecolari







Distribuzione istotipi tumorali in ADOLESCENTI



PROGNOSI

Possibilità di guarigione superiore rispetto ai tumori dell'adulto Leucemie pediatriche >85%

Tumori solidi pediatrici 60-70%

Prognosi variabile a seconda di:

- ☐ Tipo di neoplasia
- ☐ Estensione di malattia (stadio)

DIAGNOSI

- Non facile

- Considerare il tumore come possibile diagnosi differenziale

dolore

tumefazione / gonfiore

febbre

stanchezza

dimagrimento

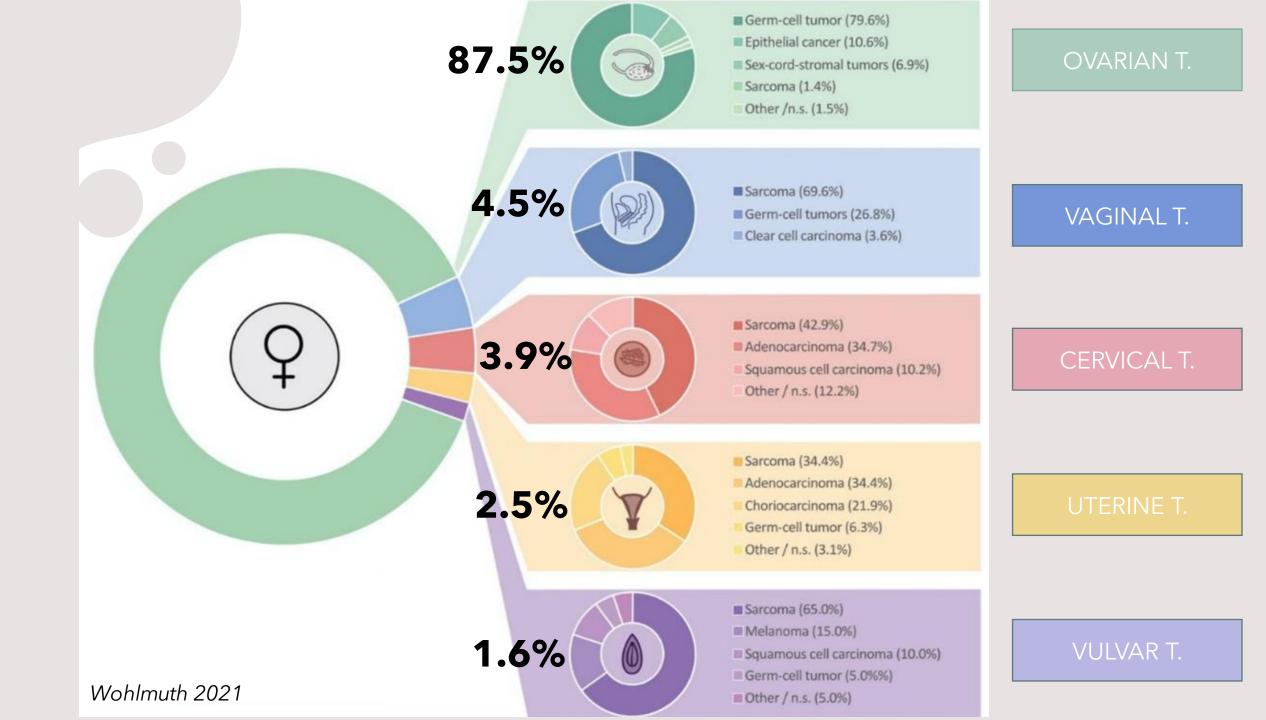
sintomi persistenti

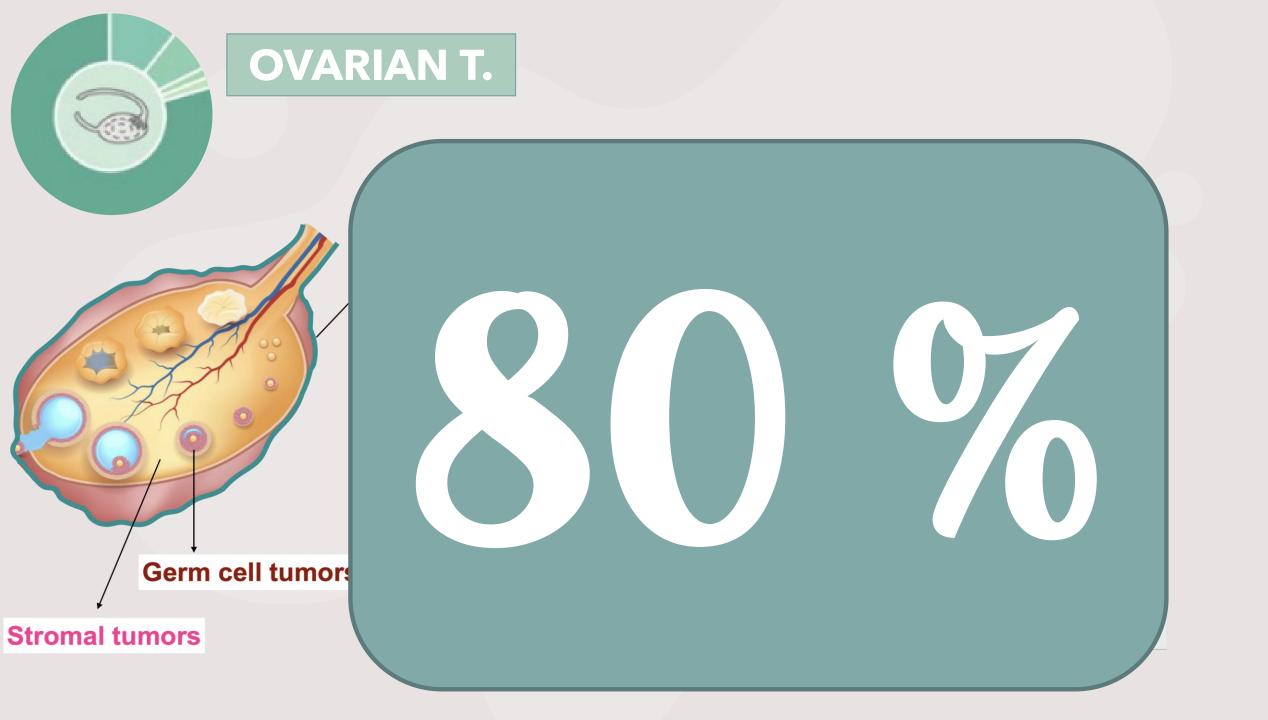


TUMORI GINECOLOGICI

4.2 % di tutti i tumori nelle femmine ≤ 18 anni







5 year survival 97.2%

OGCT

Germ cells

Neoplastic transformation

MATURE

BENIGN

- ✓ Mature cystic teratoma
- **√**Struma ovarii

MALIGNANT

- **√**Squamous carcinoma
- **✓**Carcinoid
- **√**Thyroid cancer

EMBRYONAL

UNDIFFERENTIATED

Disgerminoma

PRIMITIVE

Embryonal carcinoma

SOMATIC Immature teratoma

TROPHOBLASTIC

Choriocarcinoma

EXTRAEMBRYONAL

Yolk sac tumor



- 80% Monolaterale
- Spesso peduncolato
- Dimensioni variabili (da 1 a 30-40 cm)
- Growth rate 1.8 mm/anno

TERATOMA
MATURO CISTICO

50% delle formazioni annessiali <20 aa

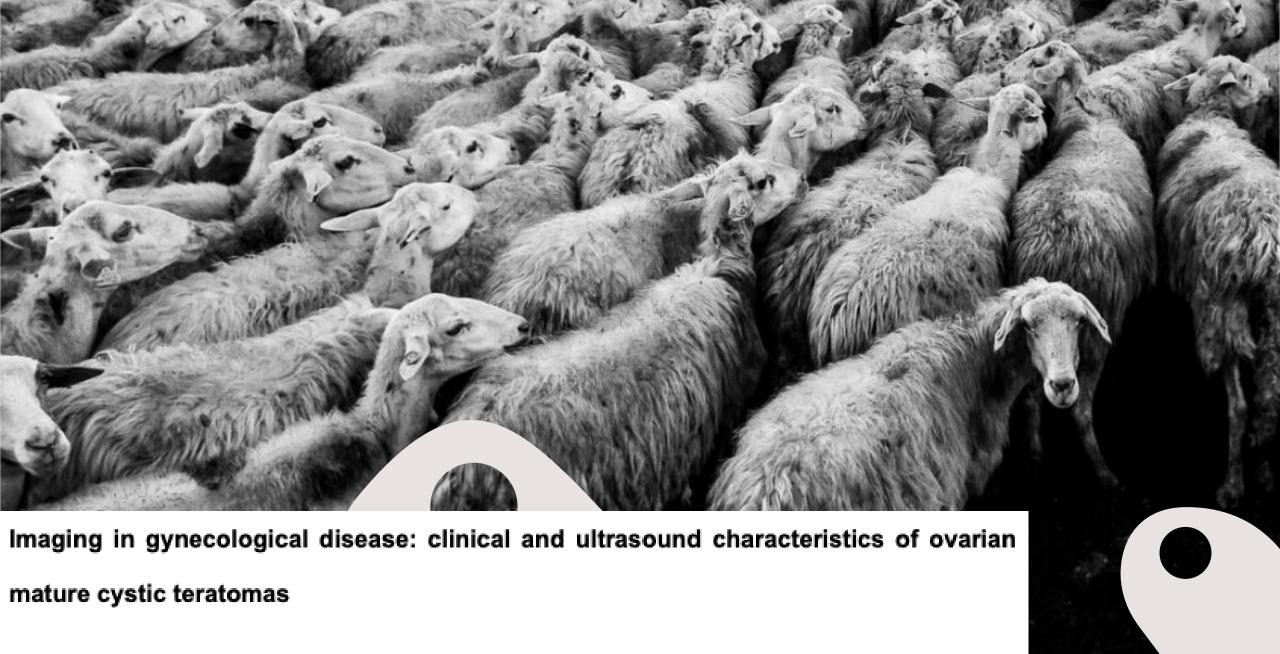


Easy descriptors

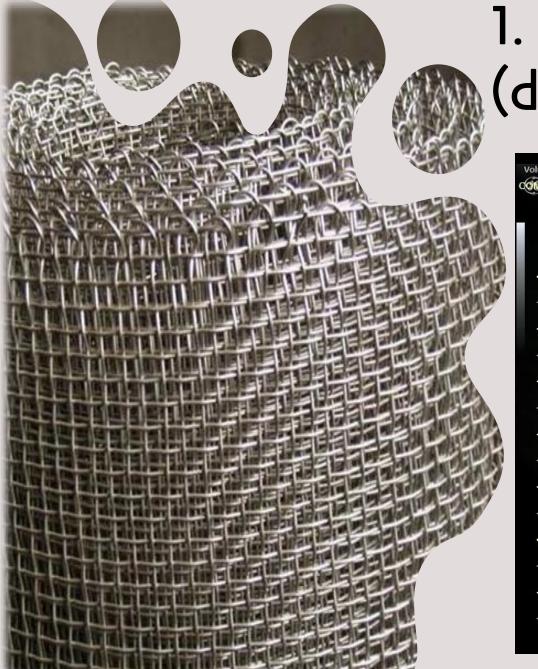
BD2



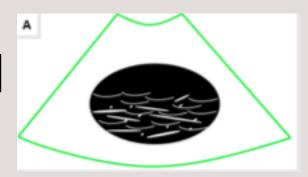
- Formazione uniloculare
 - Ecogenicità mista
 - Shadows
 - Premenopausa



R. Heremans^{1,2}, L. Valentin^{3,4}, P. Sladkevicius³, S. Timmerman^{1,2}, F. Moro⁵, C. Van Holsbeke^{1,6}, E. Epstein⁷, A. C. Testa⁵, D. Timmerman^{1,2} and W. Froyman^{1,2*}

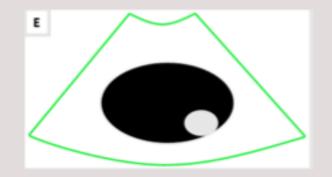


1. DERMOID MESH (dots & lines)

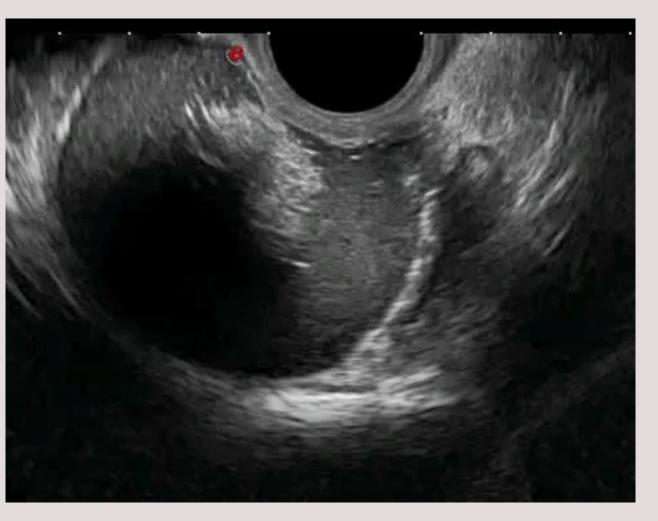




2. 'WHITE BALL'

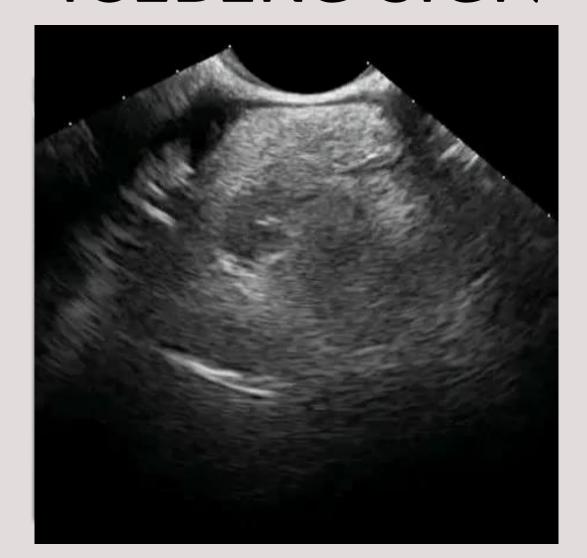








4. TIP OF THE ICEBERG SIGN

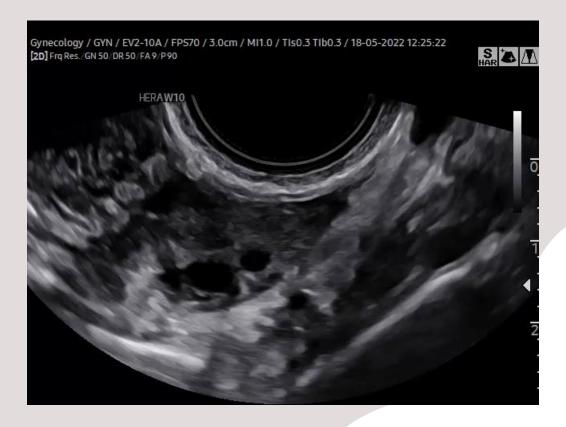




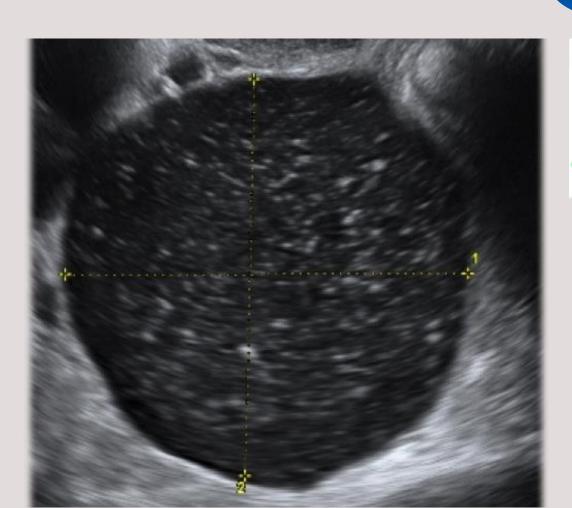


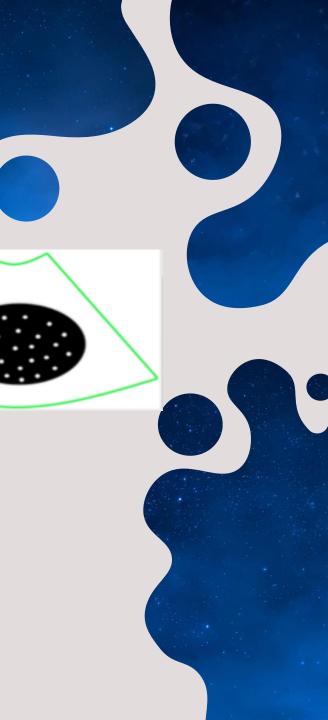
6. COMPLETELY ECHOGENIC LESION



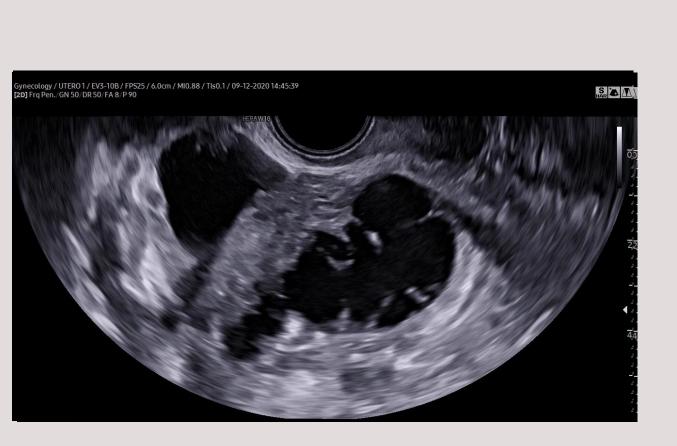


7. STARRY NIGHT SIGN

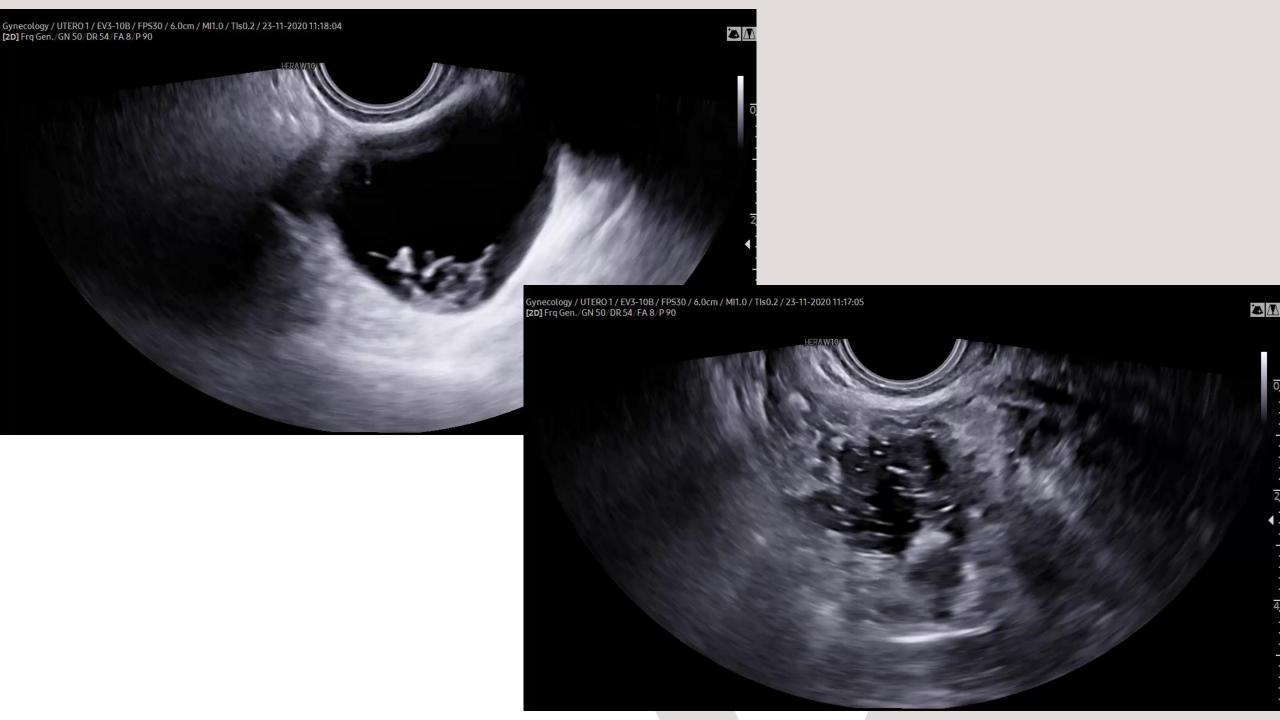


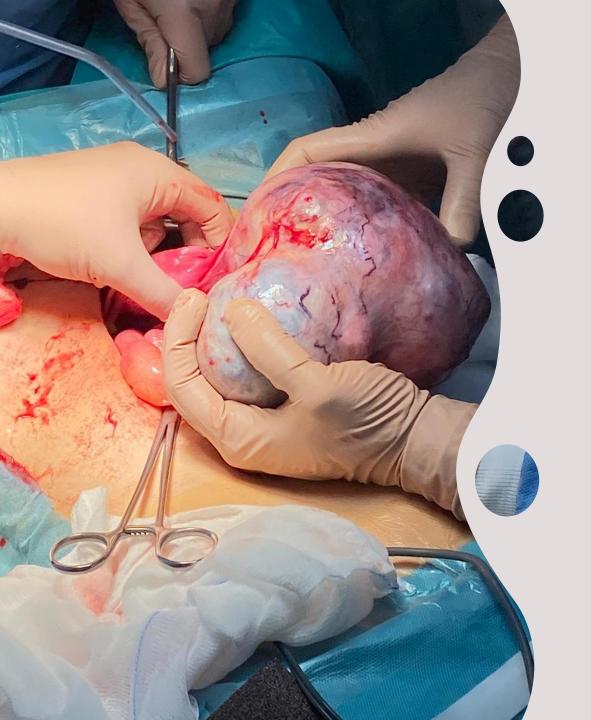


8. MUSHROOM CUP SIGN









TERATOMA IMMATURO

Teratoma contenente un quantitativo variabile di tessuto immaturo di tipo embrionale (neuroepitelio)



Neuroepiteliale:

Rosette circondate da cellule basofile con mitosi

Mesenchimale:

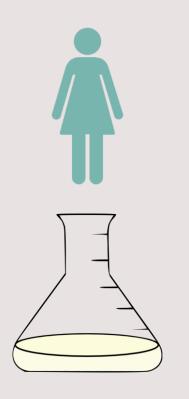
Cartilagine, grasso, osso, muscolo striato (immaturi)

Endoderma:

t. epatico, t. intestinale, t. renale (tipo tumore di Wilms)

Grading

GRADO I	Foci immaturi $<$ I per campo a basso ingrandimento (40 x) in ogni vetrino
GRADO 2	Foci immaturi I-3 per campo a basso ingrandimento (40 x) in ogni vetrino
GRADO 3	Foci immaturi > 3 per campo a basso ingrandimento (40 x) in ogni vetrino



Bambine Giovani donne (<20 aa)

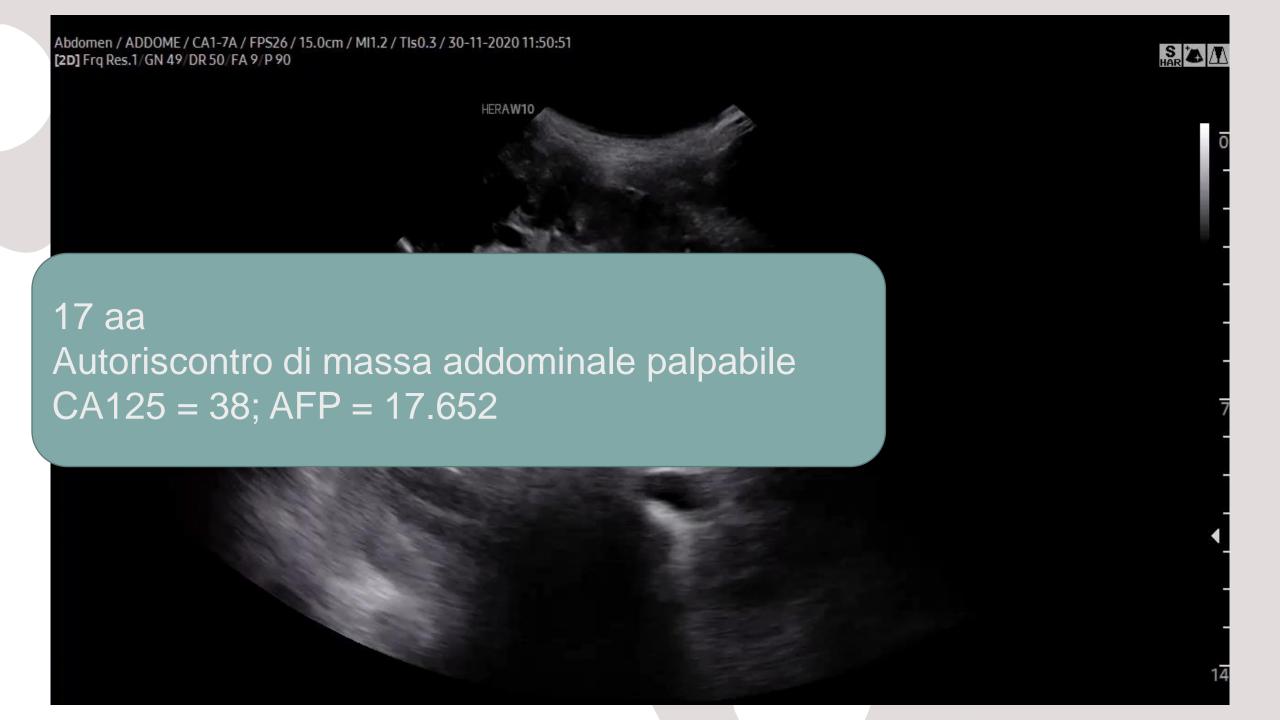
AFP CA125 (rialzo aspecifico)

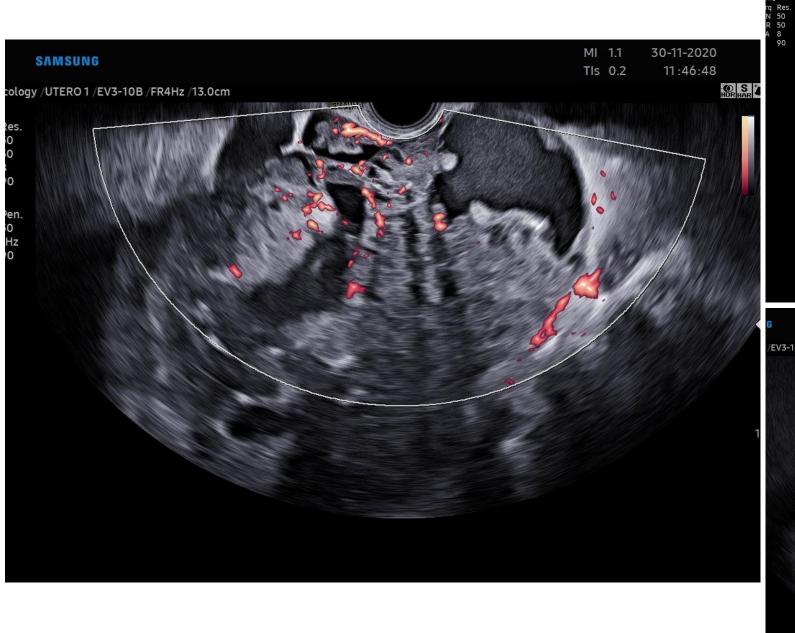


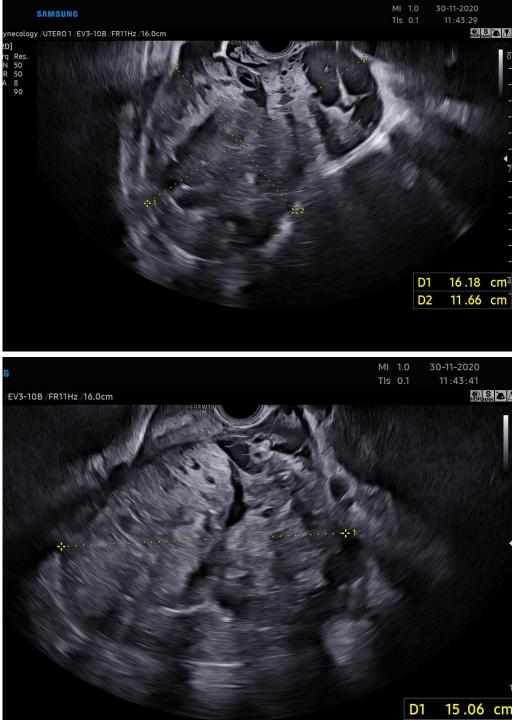
Monolaterale (12-15% bilaterale) Grandi dimensioni Rapida crescita Addome acuto

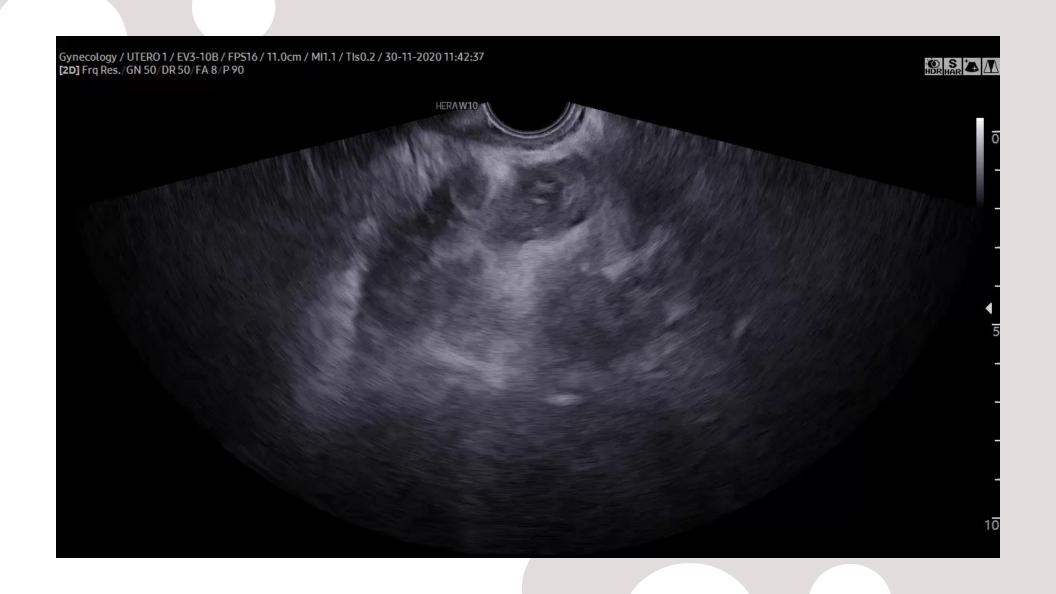


- Massa SOLIDA o MULTILOCULARE-SOLIDA
- Ecogenicità bizzarra della componente solida
- SHADOWS irregolari



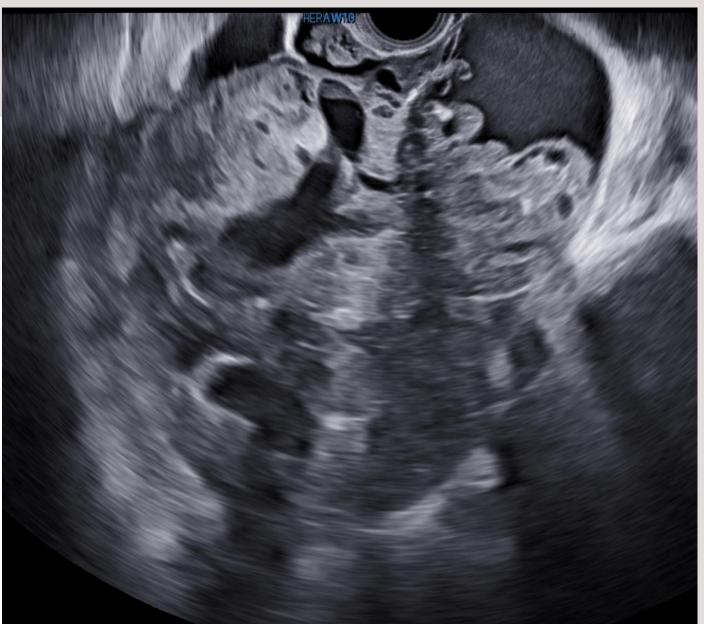


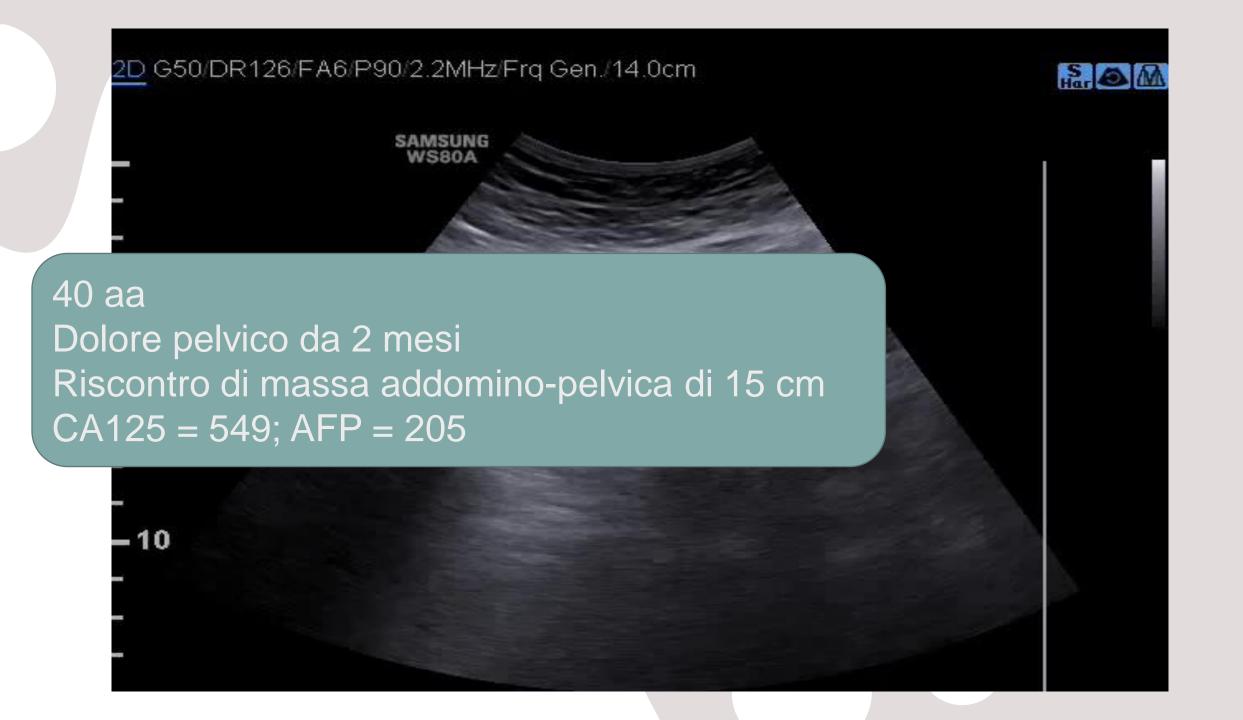




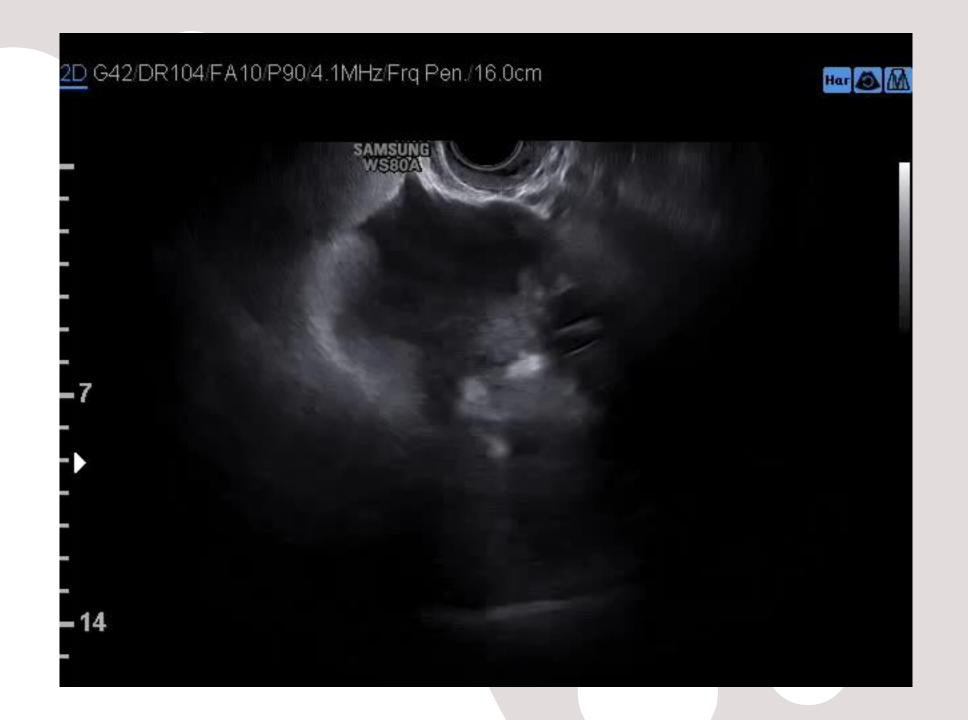




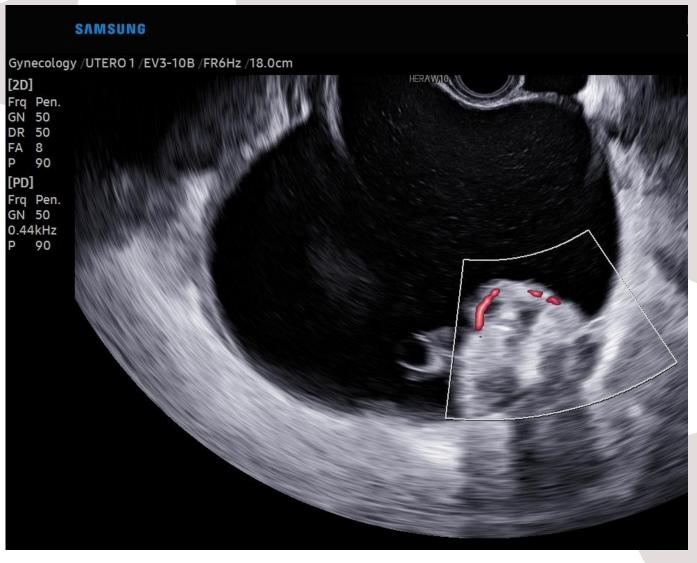


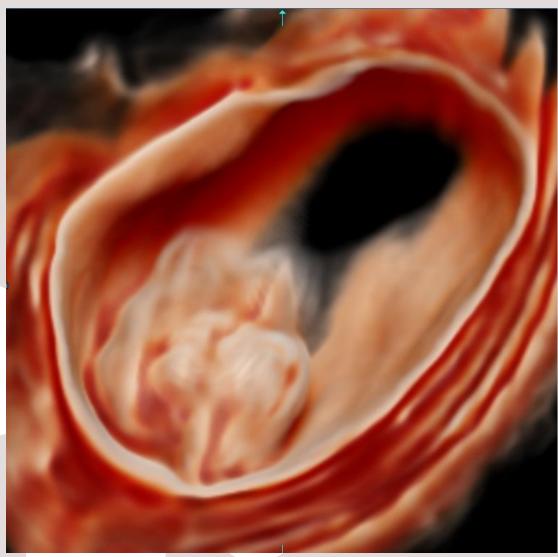




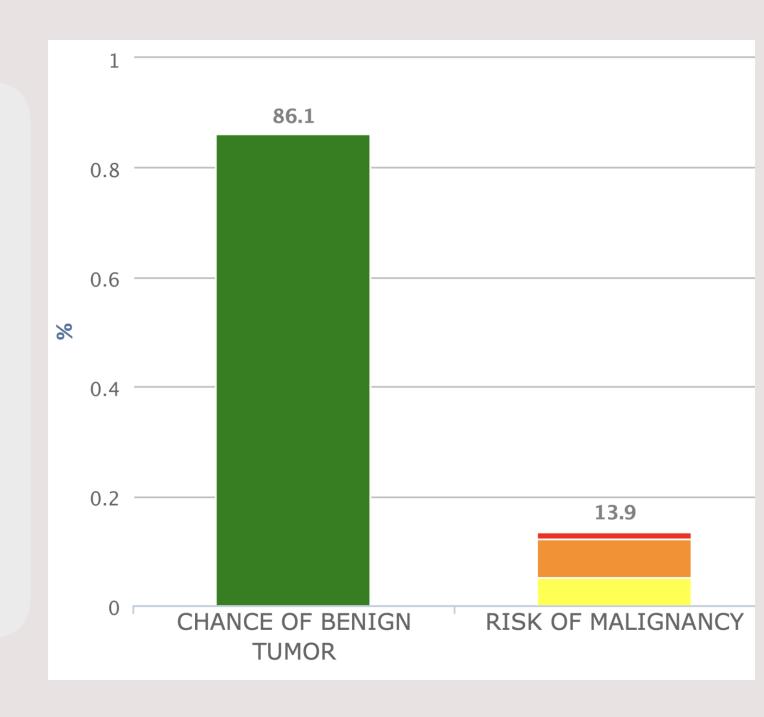


27 aa Dolore pelvico e cicli irregolari





- *Age: 27
- *Oncological referral centre: **YES**
- * Max diameter of the lesion: 171
- * Max diameter of the solid component: **64**
- *More than 10 locules: NO
- *Number of papillations: **ONE**
- *Acoustic shadows: YES
- *Ascites: **NO**
- *CA 125: **UNKNOWN**



GROWING TERATOMA SYNDROME

Growing Teratoma Syndrome and Gliomatosis Peritonei in a 15-Year-Old Girl With Immature Ovarian Teratoma: Case Report and Review of the Literature

Sawicka-Żukowska Małgorzata, MD PhD^{1,*}, Krętowska-Grunwald Anna, MD¹, Joanna Reszeć, MD², Maryna Krawczuk-Rybak, MD¹

What?

- (1) Ingrandimento o comparsa di masse retroperitoneali o in altre sedi durante o dopo la CHT
- (2) Normalizzazione markers
- (3) Presenza di cellule teratomatose mature nelle masse rimosse; un'ulteriore prosecuzione della CHT non ha effetto sulle masse



Teratoma immaturo

Teratoma immaturo

Distrugge cellule maligne (benigne resistenti)

GLIOMATOSI PERITONEALE

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What?

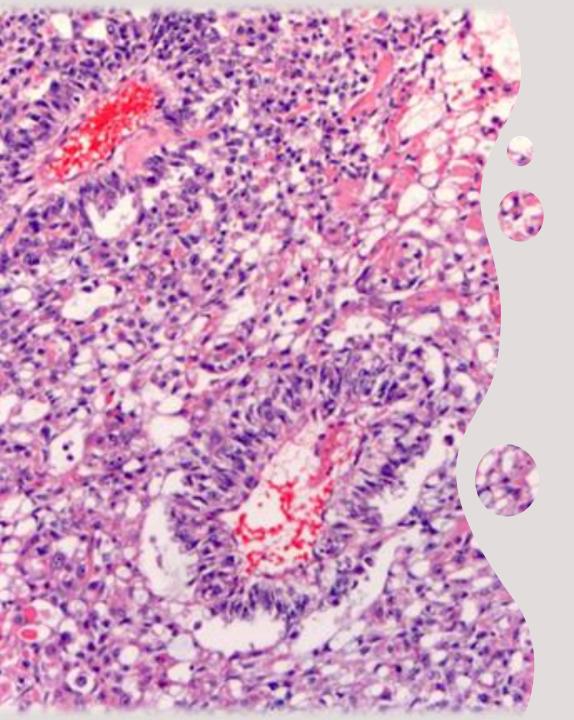
Presenza di impianti addominali di glia matura Considerata come Teratoma grado 0

Why?

Rottura durante la prima chirurgia

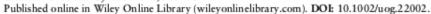
Metastatizzazione per via linfatica o ematogena

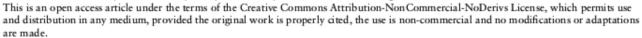
Differenziazione di cellule peritoneali totipotenti in gliali indotta da secrezioni del teratoma



YOLK SAC TUMOR

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2020; 56: 276-284





Imaging in gynecological disease (17): ultrasound features of malignant ovarian yolk sac tumors (endodermal sinus tumors)

P. ANFELTER^{1,2}, A. TESTA³, V. CHIAPPA⁴, W. FROYMAN⁵, R. FRUSCIO⁶, S. GUERRIERO⁷, J. L. ALCAZAR⁸, F. MASCILLINI³, M. A. PASCUAL⁹, M. SIBAL¹⁰, L. SAVELLI¹¹, G. F. ZANNONI¹², D. TIMMERMAN⁵ and E. EPSTEIN^{1,2}



Giovani (18-25 aa) 25% età prepuberale





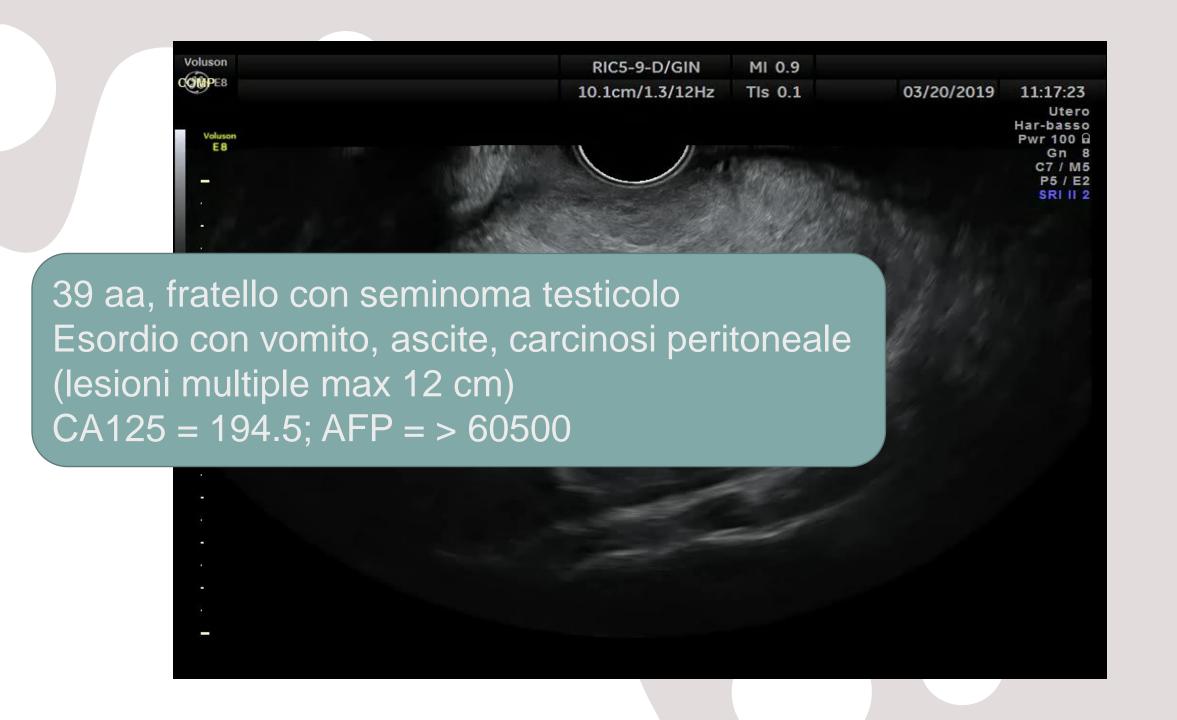
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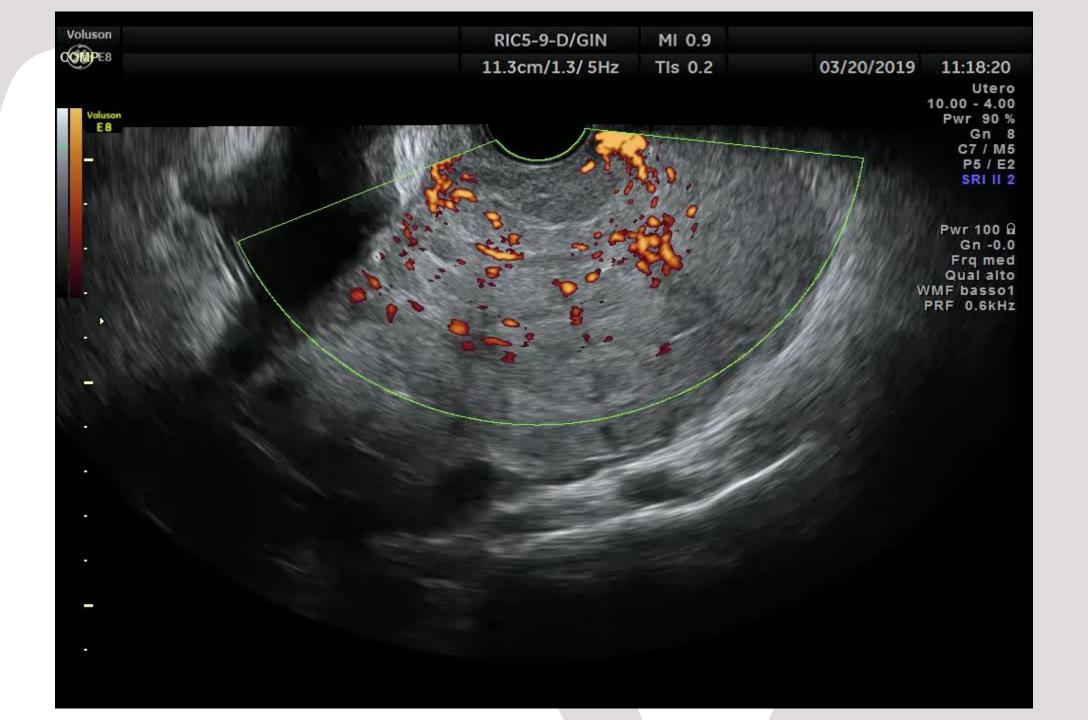


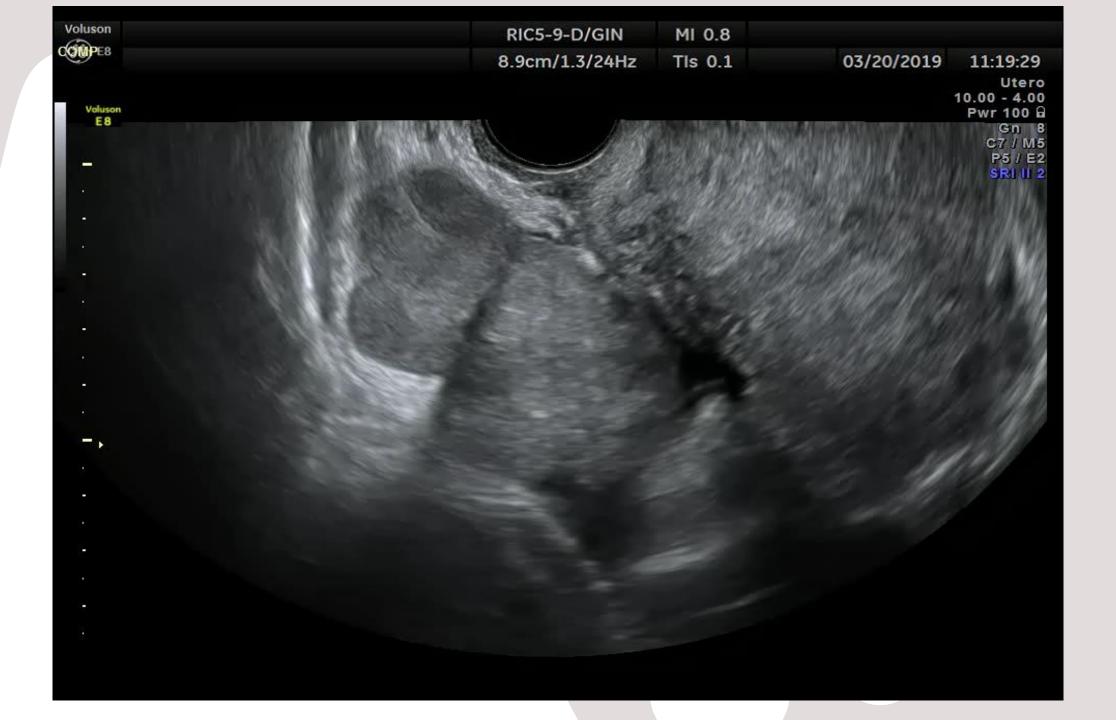


Monolaterale Grandi dimensioni Dolore Sanguinamento vaginale Color score 3-4









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<u>.11</u>

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Characteristic	Value
Age (years)	25.0 (19.5–30.5)
Nulliparous	16 (76)
Personal history of ovarian cancer	1 (5)
FIGO Stage	
I	14 (67)
II	2 (10)
III	4 (19)
IV	1 (5)
Serum CA 125* (normal < 35 kU/L)	126 (35-227)
Serum AFP† (normal < 8 µg/L)	4755 (1071-25303)



US features

Largest tumor diameter	157 mm
Max diameter solid component	110 mm
Tumor type: Solid Multilocular-solid	52% 48%
Irregular lesion	90%
Color score: 3 4	48% 48%
Shadowing	0
Hyperechoic solid tissue	89%



DISGERMINOMA

Spesso riscontro incidentale in corso di accertamenti per infertilità (associazione con disgenesia gonadica)



20-30 aa nel 75% dei casi





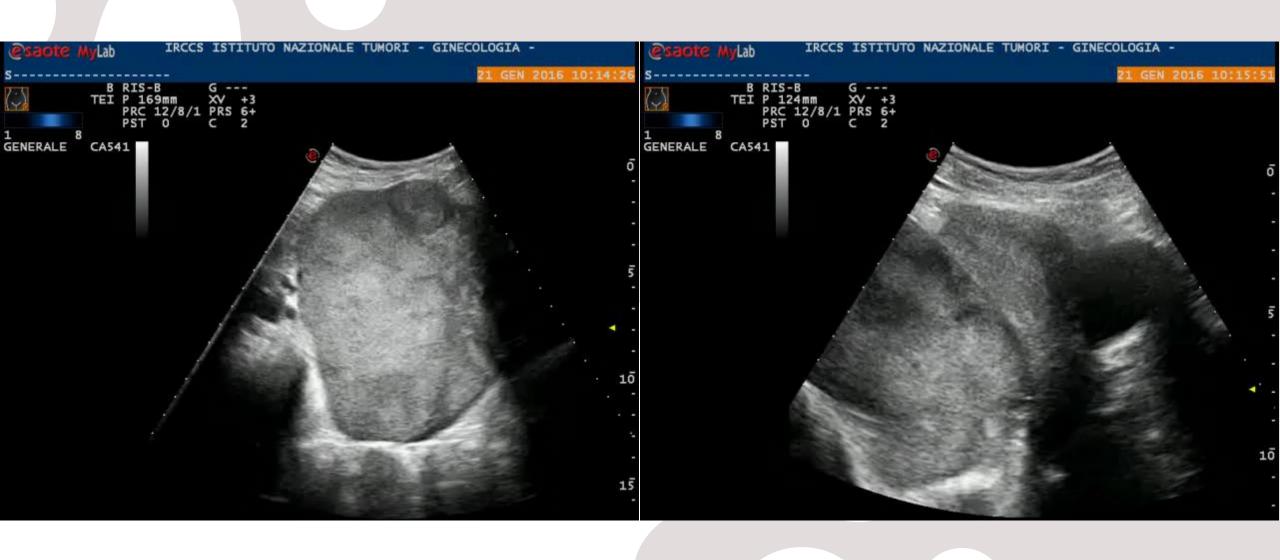
- Superficie liscia
- Color score 3-4

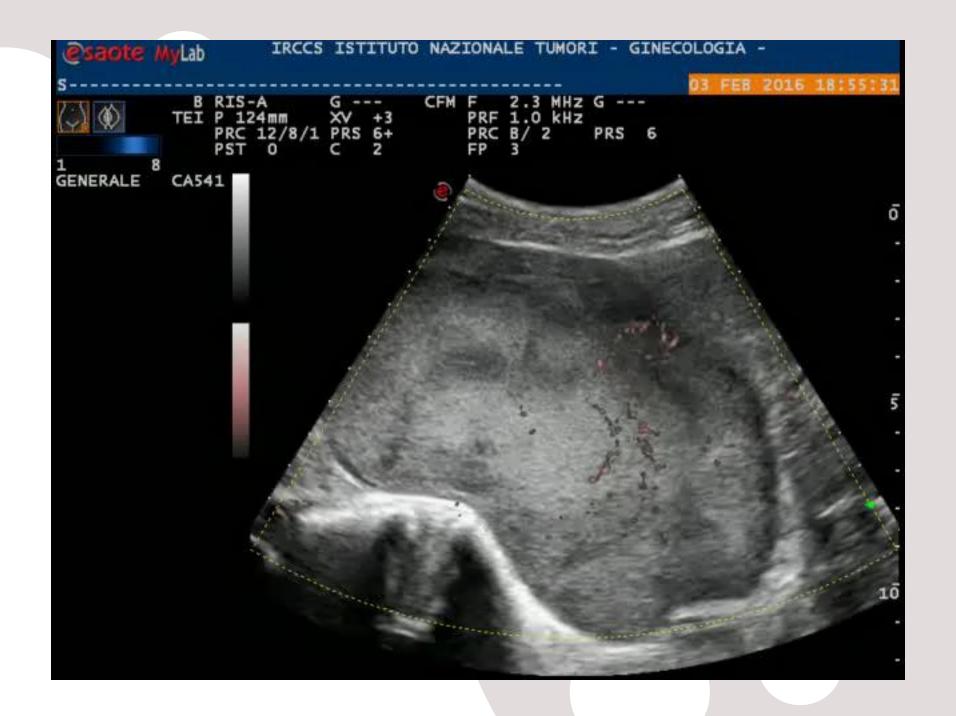


LDH CA125, PLAP, HCG











VAGINAL T.

- ✓ 84% 0-4 anni
- ✓ Rabdomiosarcom a embrionale
- ✓ 10-year survival 86%



CERVICAL T.

 ✓ Istotipo più frequente rabdomiosarcom a embrionale seguito da adenocarcinoma



UTERINE T.

- ✓ Raro
- ✓ Gruppo
 eterogeneo di
 sarcomi,
 adenocarcinomi,
 choriocarcinomi

