IS-012  Therapeutic Outcome of Abdominal Mass: a 10 Year study in Iran

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The abdominal mass is one of the most common clinical findings in children. The purpose of this study was to determine the therapeutic outcome of abdominal mass in children referred to Children’s Medical Center at Tehran from 1995 to 2005.

This was a retrospective case-series study. We reviewed records of 70 patients (Female: 39 (55.7%) and Male: 31 (44.3%) with age range: from 3 day to 12 year, Mean Age: 37.46 month) admitted to this center with diagnosis of abdominal mass.

In general, we found about 30 kinds of Abdominal Mass, The most common masses were: Neuroblastoma: 18.6%, Lymphoma: 15.7%, Wilm’s Tumor: 8.6%, Teratoma: 7.1%, Rhabdomyosarcoma: 5.7%

The outcome of abdominal masses was: Surgical: 59 cases (84.3%) and Nonsurgical: 11 cases (15.7%). In 33 patients, adjuvant therapy had been used, chemotherapy in 30 cases, Radiotherapy in 1 case and chemotherapy & Radiotherapy in 2 patients.

The commonest radiologic assessment was Ultrasonograph (used in 100% of patients).

So, according to outcome of patients in this study, the new surgical procedure should be used to let patients have better life in the rest of their life after childhood.

The age of presentation, symptoms & signs, radiologic studies are among important diagnostic keys.