

extremely rare before 5 years of age, there is a striking increase in children 15 to 19 years old, when it occurs with almost the same frequency as leukemia.

Hodgkin Disease

Hodgkin disease affects about 29 in 1 million children, mostly adolescents ([National Cancer Institute, 2015a](#)). The malignancy originates in the lymphoid system and primarily involves the lymph nodes. It predictably metastasizes to non-nodal or extra lymphatic sites, especially the spleen, liver, bone marrow, lungs, and mediastinum (i.e., mass of tissues and organs separating the lungs, including the heart and its vessels, trachea, esophagus, thymus, and lymph nodes), although no tissue is exempt from involvement ([Fig. 25-4](#)). It is classified according to four histologic types: (1) lymphocytic predominance, (2) nodular sclerosis, (3) mixed cellularity, and (4) lymphocytic depletion. With present treatment protocols, the histologic stage of the disease has less prognostic significance.

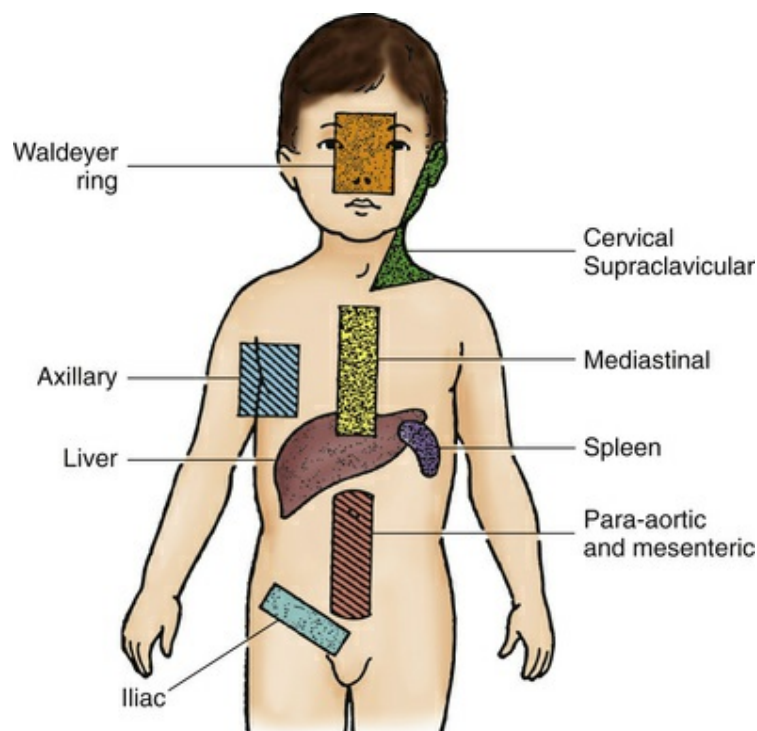


FIG 25-4 Main areas of lymphadenopathy and organ involvement in Hodgkin disease.