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Thirteen Years' Experience of Pediatric Abdominal Mass and Analysis of Associated Factors Affecting Repeated Operation

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Background/Aims

Malignancies in pediatric population were quite different from those in adults. Advanced disease requiring neoadjuvant chemotherapy is frequent in pediatrics. This study was aimed to investigate the clinical characteristics of abdominal tumor and to analyze the associated factors affecting repeated operation for abdominal malignancies in pediatric population.

Methods

Retrospective chart review was performed from January 2005 to December 2017 for patients who underwent surgery for abdominal tumor in Seoul National University Children's Hospital. Patients were screened through operation name and diagnosis, and selected with pathologic results and operation note. Patients' characteristics, tumor location, tumor size, method of operation, intent of operation, total number of operation, pathologic result, secondary tumor, and follow-up data were investigated. P-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. This study was approved by the institutional review board.

Results

All operations, 16,719 operations during study period were included. Total 15,648 operations irrelevant to abdominal tumor were excluded. After detailed review of pathologic results and operation note, 792 operations in 662 patients were identified for abdominal tumor. Median age was 4 years old. The number of male was 252 (38.1%). The number of malignancy was 340 (51.4%). Operation for primary biopsy accounted for 63 (9.5%). The number of open surgery was 443 (67.0%). The number of patients who underwent surgery at least 2 times was 119 (18.0%). Mature teratoma and ovarian cyst were common benign tumor. Neuroblastoma and hepatoblastoma were common malignant tumor. Total 59 diseases for benign tumor, and 38 diseases for malignant tumor were identified. The number of patients who occurred second primary tumor irrelevant to primary malignancies was 23. Focal nodular hyperplasia in liver and renal cell carcinoma were common secondary tumor. Patients who underwent repeated operations were more aged (5 year vs 3.2 year, p=0.007). Tumor location was significantly different, more in ovary and pancreas for non-repeated group and more in retroperitoneum in repeated group (p=0.014). Diagnosis was not different significantly (p=0.183). Secondary tumors were more in repeated group than in non-repeated group (15.6% vs 3.3%, p<0.001).

Conclusions

Various tumors were occurred in pediatric population. Common tumor were mature teratoma and neuroblastoma. Pediatric tumor is common in female due to high incidence of ovarian tumor. Repeated operation for abdominal malignancies in pediatric population was associated with tumor location, not diagnosis, and development of secondary tumor. Long term surveillance for detecting secondary tumor is needed in patients who underwent repeated operation for abdominal malignancies.