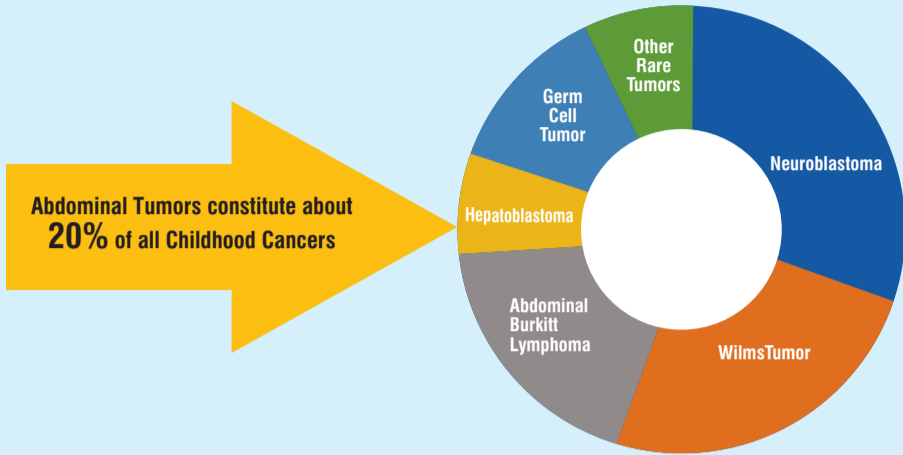


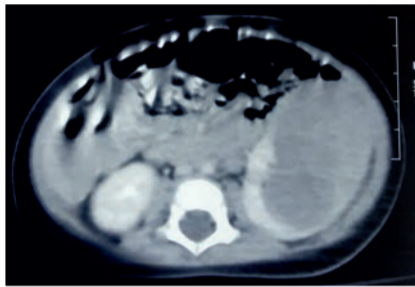
### Mother Feels the Unknown: Discovering Unseen Tumor in Child's Tummy



#### Differential diagnosis depending on age of presentation

Newborn	Infants & Toddlers	Young children (<10 y)	Older Children & Teenagers
Hemangioma	Neuroblastoma	Neuroblastoma	Germ Cell Tumors
Adrenal Hemorrhage	Wilms Tumour	Wilms Tumour	Hematolymphoid
Neuroblastoma	Rhabdoid Tumor	Hepatoblastoma	Hepatocellular Carcinomas
Teratomas	Hepatoblastoma	Rhabdomyosarcoma	Renal Cell Carcinoma
Mesoblastic Nephroma	Hemangio-endothelioma	Hematolymphoid	Adreno-cortical Carcinomas

#### Wilms Tumor: Most Common Kidney Tumor



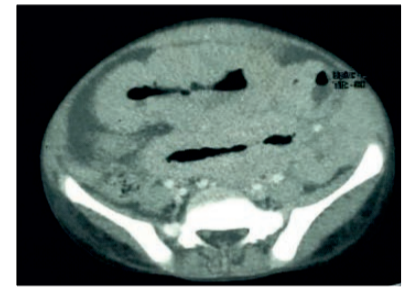
- Asymptomatic, incidentally detected flank mass
- Never miss to palpate abdomen in infants and toddlers during regular visits

#### Neuroblastoma: A “whimsical” enemy



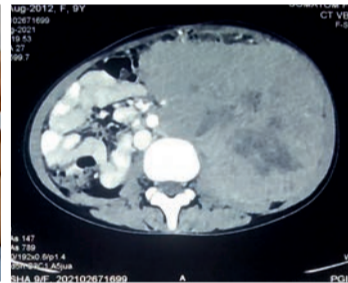
- Myriad presentations: abdominal mass, raccoon's eye, bone pain or swelling, opsoclonus-myoclonus (dancing eye, dancing feet)
- CT abdomen: Intra tumoral calcifications, and vessel encasement

#### Burkitt lymphoma: A terror in the tummy



- A rapidly growing tumor, generally in older kids/teenagers
- Oncological emergency: High propensity for catastrophic tumor lysis syndrome & intestinal obstruction

#### Germ Cell Tumor: A midline monster



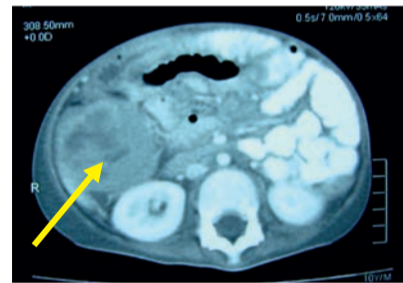
- Dealing with a midline abdominal/ pelvic/ sacral area tumor ovarian mass in teenagers - Don't forget GCT
- Perform serum  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein(AFP),  $\beta$ -HCG

#### Hepatoblastoma: Massive liver mass



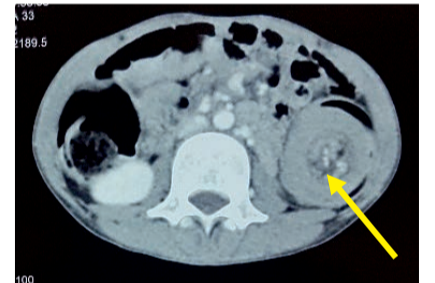
- Markedly  $\uparrow$  serum AFP with typical imaging is generally diagnostic

#### Ileocecal mass: Not always tuberculosis!



- We may be dealing with high grade Lymphoma

#### Intussusception: Premonition of NHL



- Resected segment of the gut in a case of intussusception must be subjected to histopathological examination.

#### Tumor in tummy- Examine head to toe



- Genital ambiguity and aniridia: Syndromic Wilms tumor



- Multiple skin nodules: stage MS neuroblastoma



- Hypertension: Wilms tumor, Neuroblastoma, Adrenocortical carcinoma



- Left-sided varicocele: Wilms tumor with renal vein thrombus

#### Initial investigations for a child with tummy mass: An outline

Investigation	Purpose / Rationale
Ultrasonography of abdomen ( $\pm$ Doppler study)	Assess the organ of origin, vascularity, tumor thrombus
Computed Tomography of abdomen	Precise 3D assessment of the extent of tumor, relationship with the great vessels, intratumoral bleed or calcification
Computed Tomography of chest	Screening for lung metastasis
Spot urine VMA	Aid in diagnosing neuroblastoma in appropriate clinical setting
Serum biochemistry: serum electrolytes, uric acid, renal function	Screening for tumor lysis syndrome, especially if Burkitt lymphoma is in consideration
Serum $\alpha$ -fetoprotein & $\beta$ -HCG	Diagnostic tumor markers for malignant GCT, hepatoblastoma

#### Treatment of abdominal malignancies : In a nutshell

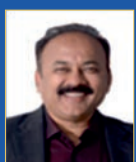
- Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery is often a standard approach for many types of abdominal tumors, including Wilms tumor, neuroblastoma, malignant germ cell tumors and hepatoblastoma.
- In cases of high-risk disease, in terms of advanced stage or aggressive histology, some patients may require additional treatments such as radiotherapy, autologous stem cell transplant and immunotherapy in Neuroblastoma, liver transplantation in Hepatoblastoma
- High-grade lymphomas often respond well to chemotherapy, and chemotherapy is a primary treatment modality

#### Key messages

- Most abdominal malignancies in children are highly curable
- Early diagnosis and timely referral to a Pediatric Oncology centre is critical



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