

ONCODAILY MEDICAL JOURNAL

abstract

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DOI: 10.69690/ODMJ-018-0425-3700



POEM's 4th Scientific Meeting, 2025, Jordan

abstract



Renal Tumors in Older Children: Experience of the Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Department of Rabat

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Introduction: Data on renal tumors in children aged 7 years and older are less frequent compared to those in younger children. Older children more frequently present with variable signs and symptoms, less common histopathologies, although nephroblastoma remains the most frequent. The study aims to examine the epidemiological, clinical, and evolutionary profile of renal tumors in older children.

Methodology: This is a retrospective descriptive study conducted over 16 years, from January 1, 2006, to January 2022, followed in the Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Department of Rabat for renal tumors.

Results: During the study period, 350 cases of renal tumors, including 29 cases concerning children aged 7 years and older (8.8%). The median age was 8 years, with extremes ranging from 7 to 15 years. The sex ratio was 0.75. The main reasons for consultation were abdominal distension and pain. The renal tumor was metastatic at diagnosis in the lungs in 40% of cases. Therapeutic management consisted of preoperative chemotherapy (except for 4 patients who were operated on immediately), surgical treatment followed by postoperative chemotherapy in 25 patients, and radiotherapy in 19 patients.

Histology revealed 23 cases of nephroblastoma. Four cases of renal cell carcinoma and two cases of clear cell sarcoma of the kidney were recorded. During follow-up, we noted 19 cases of complete remission, 4 cases of tumor progression, 6 cases of relapse, 9 cases of death, and one patient was lost to follow-up.

Conclusion: Our study showed that among renal tumors in children aged 7 years and older, Wilms' tumor is the most common histological type. However, in this age group, it is important to consider other histological diagnoses. The prognosis depends on several factors, hence the importance of early diagnosis.