

abstract

Incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma in children of the Kaliningrad region

Zhanna Malakhova

doi.org/10.69690/ODMJ-018-0425-1701



**SIOP ASIA 2025
SAUDI ARABIA**

ONCODAILY MEDICAL JOURNAL

SIOP ASIA 2025 SAUDI ARABIA

Incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma in children of the Kaliningrad region

Author: Zhanna Malakhova ¹

Affiliation: ¹ Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.69690/ODMJ-018-0425-1701>

Introduction: Hodgkin's lymphoma is a relatively rare oncological disease among children, with incidence rates of 0.7 – 0.9 per 100,000 children (according to International Registries). The purpose of the study: to analyze the incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma in the children's population of the Kaliningrad region.

Methodology: the work used data from the children's cancer registry of the Kaliningrad region.

Results: For 30 years (from 1992 to 2022) in the Baltic region, the average annual primary diagnosis of malignant neoplasms in children aged 0 to 17 years was 18.2 cases per year (the maximum number of newly diagnosed cases was in 1993 – 31, 1996 – 27, 1998 – 29, 2002 – 27, 2018 – 30). Hodgkin's lymphoma was registered in 658 children from 1992 to 2022, of which 104 (15.8%) were children under the age of 19. From 1992 to 2006, 5 cases of Hodgkin's lymphoma were reported in children under 4 years of age, all boys, and since 2006 they have been documented only in children over 5 years of age. During the specified period, 7 cases were detected in the age group: 5-9 years, girls – 2 (28.6%), boys – 5 (71.4%); 10-14 years – 28, girls – 15 (53.5%), boys – 13 (46.5%); 15-19 years – 65 cases, girls – 38 (58.5%), boys – 27 (41.5%). The average long-term morbidity was 1.5 per 100,000 children.

Conclusion: The average long-term incidence of Hodgkin's lymphoma was 1.5 per 100,000 children. The maximum incidence was documented in 2014 (3.3 per 100,000 children) and in 2020 (3.5 per 100,000 children).