

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTS OF PEDIATRIC SOLID TUMORS WITH BRAIN METASTASES: EXPERIENCE FROM A SINGLE REFERRAL CANCER CENTER



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BACKGROUND

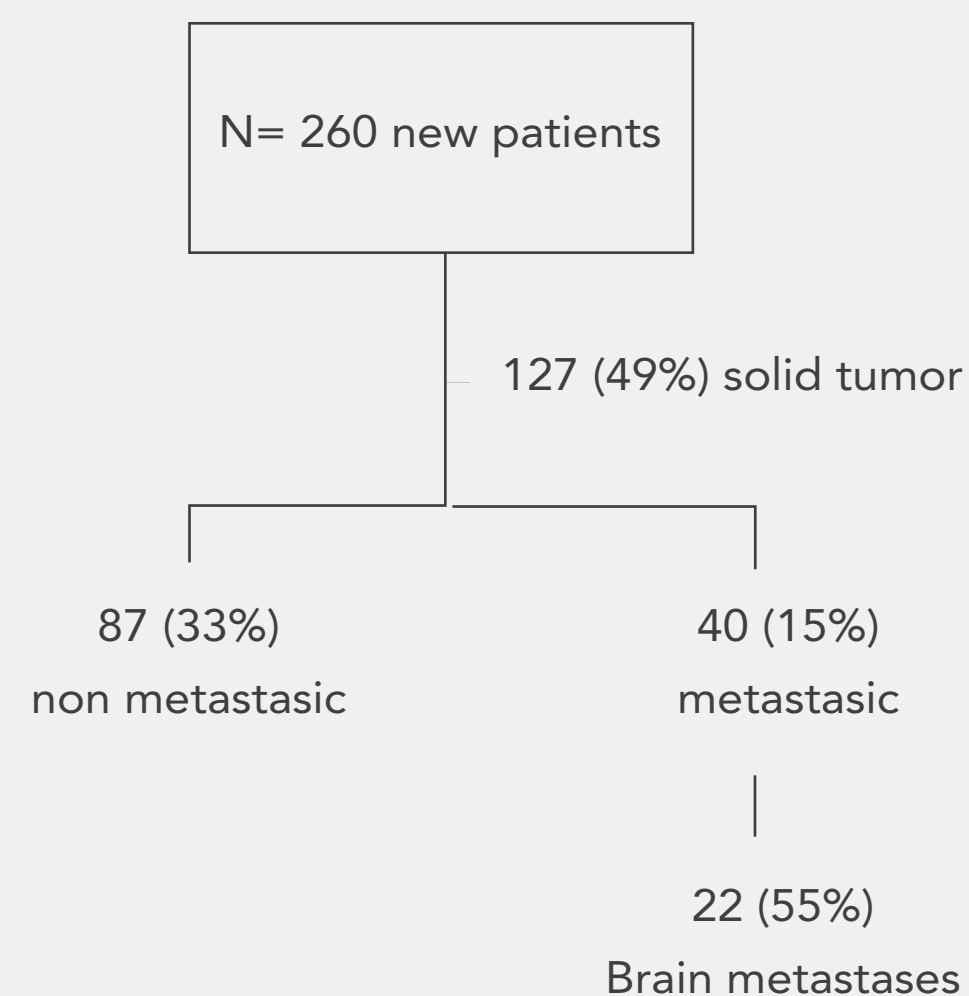
The prevalence rate of childhood cancer is increasingly high in low-middle income (LMIC), it has been estimated that they may represent up to 80% of the total cases detected worldwide. The most common form of presentation is disseminated or metastatic disease. In terms of survival rates, there are disparities when comparing LMIC and developed countries, since in these countries only 1 of 5 children are cured.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the sociodemographic, clinical and histopathological features of patients with metastatic pediatric solid tumors, in a single referral cancer center in Honduras.

METHODS

We conducted a retrospective review of charts from January 2010 to April 2020.



RESULTS:

Table N.1 Baseline Characteristics of the patients.

Characteristics	N(%)	Range (min-max)
Age (years)	-	(1-18)
GENDER		
Female	48(38)	-
Male	79(62)	-
STAGE OF THE DISEASES AT TIME OF THE DIAGNOSIS		
III and IV	40(31)	
Brain Metastases		
Yes	22/40(55)	
No	18/40(45)	
PRIMARY CANCER		
Central Nervous System	13/22(59)	
Extracranial tumor		
Neuroblastoma	4/22(18)	
Rhabdomyosarcoma	3/22(14)	
Retinoblastoma	2/22(9)	
OUTCOMES		
Non-survived	18/22(82)	
Palliative care	4/22(18)	

CONCLUSION

Brain metastases is a poorly characterized condition. This was the first attempt to provide epidemiological data for this entity, in line with other studies, we found an elevated mortality rate. Despite the efforts, multimodal therapy and multidisciplinary management, in the absence of other options like bone marrow transplantation, and reliable access to high-quality drugs. For our countries, timely diagnosis is still the main feature for cure and further studies are required to determine the specific factors associated with mortality in Honduras.

