

Abdominal Inflammatory Pseudotumors In The Pediatric Population – A Single Institution’s Experience

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Introduction

Background and aim

Abdominal inflammatory pseudotumors are

- Rare
- Variable
- Unpredictable
- Related to ALK gene abnormalities in IMTs



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Introduction

Background and aim

- Aim : To describe our local experience and outcomes with pediatric abdominal inflammatory pseudotumors



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Material and Methods

- Retrospective
- Clinical charts of children treated for abdominal inflammatory pseudotumours between Jan 1 2003 - Sept 30 2010 reviewed



Study Factors

Demographics	Treatment Modalities
Age	
Sex	
Clinical Presentation	Tumor Pathology
	Location
Radiological Findings	ALK gene mutations
	Ganglion-like cells
	Outcome



Results

Demographics

No	Age at diagnosis (years)	Sex
1	6	F
2	0.4	M
3	14	F
4	0.5	M
5	11	F

Median age 6 years



Results

Clinical Presentation

No	Presentation
1	Intussusception
2	Incidental abdominal mass, upper chest wall mass
3	Intestinal obstruction
4	Incidental abdominal mass, fever
5	Incidental abdominal mass

Results

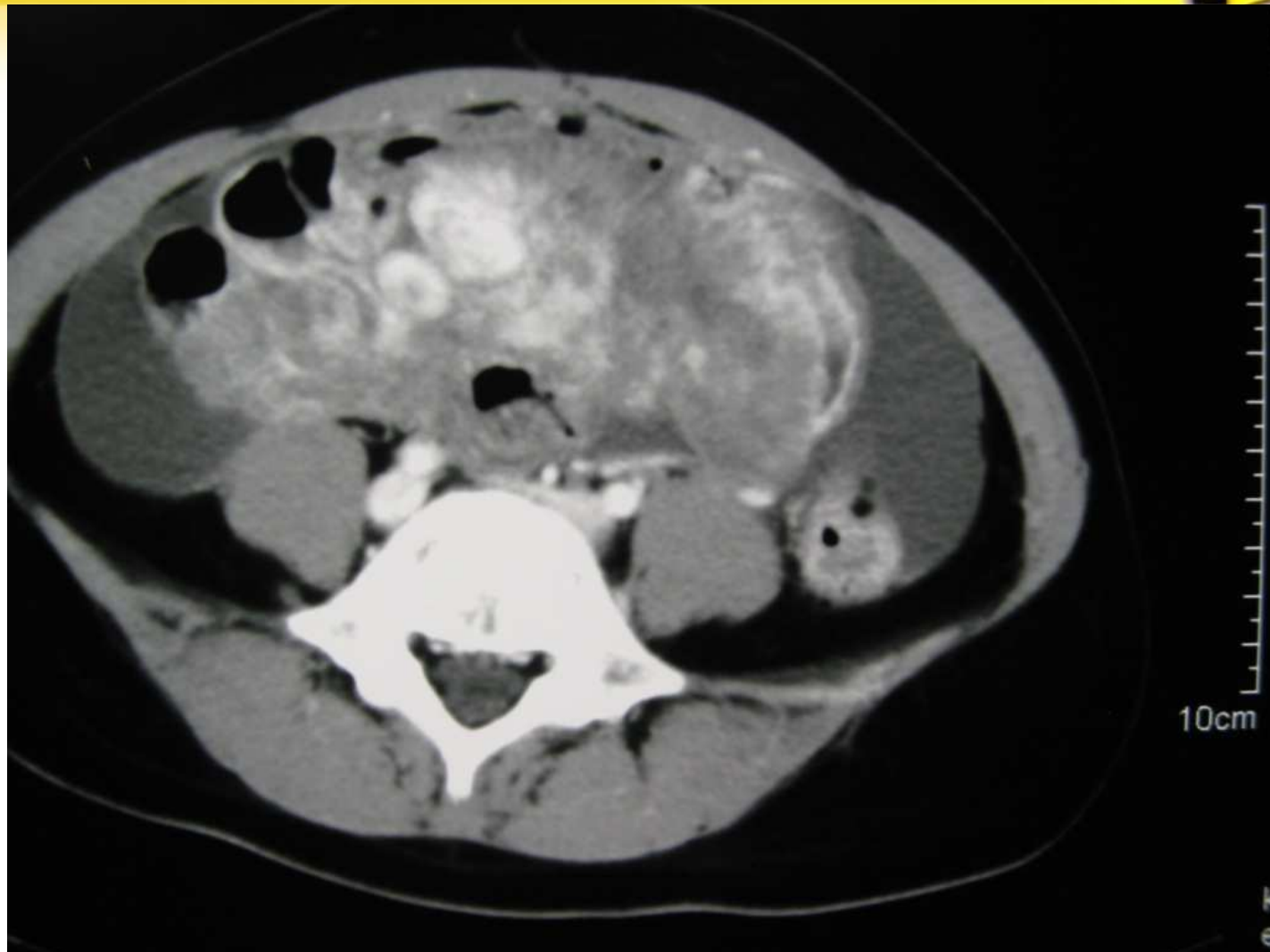
Radiological Findings

No	Location of tumor	Radiological findings
1	Jejunum	US: Target lesion in probably ileocolic region likely intussusception. Hyperechoic nodule likely pathological lead point
2	Mesentery	CT: Large heterogenous lesion 6.5 x 6.5 x 6.5 cm from inferior pole spleen with calcifications
3	Peritoneum, mesentery	CT: Ill defined mass 15cm within lower abdominal mesentery causing intestinal obstruction. Omental nodularity. Ascites
4	Mesentery of sigmoid colon and greater omentum	CT: Large mixed density intraperitoneal mass in right side abdomen 8.2 x 8.8 x 11.4 cm
5	Retroperitoneal and small bowel mesentery	CT: Encapsulated 7 cm retroperitoneal mass with calcifications



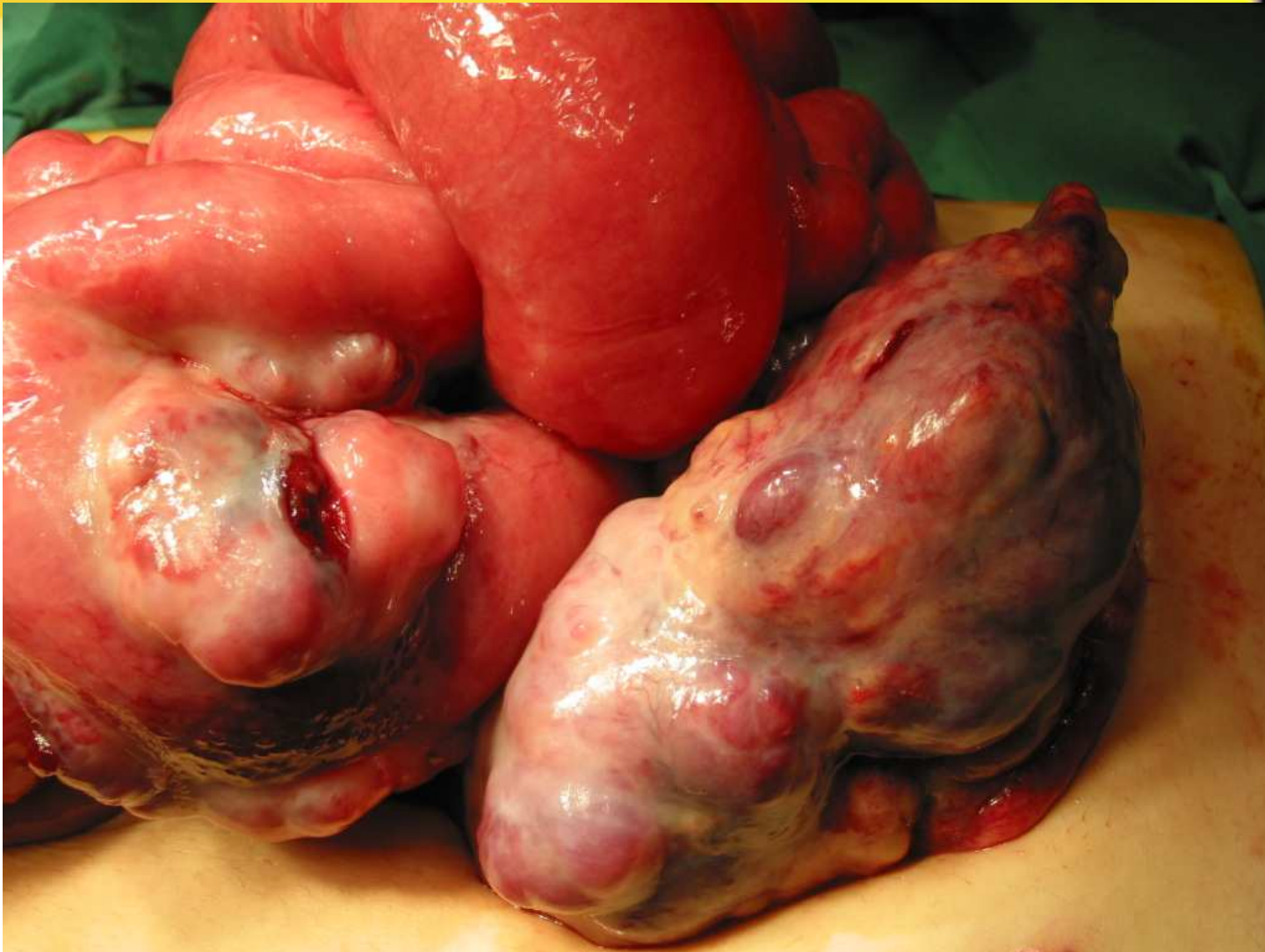
Results

Radiological Findings



Case 3

Results



Case 3

Results

Primary Treatment

No	Surgical Treatment	Histology	ALK gene mutation	Ganglion-like cells
1	Gross Total resection	IMT	Not done	Not Present
2	Debulking	IMT	Equivocal	Not present
3	Debulking	IMT	Present	Present
4	Gross Total resection	IMT	Present	Present
5	Gross Total resection	Calcifying fibrous tumor	Not present	Not present

Results

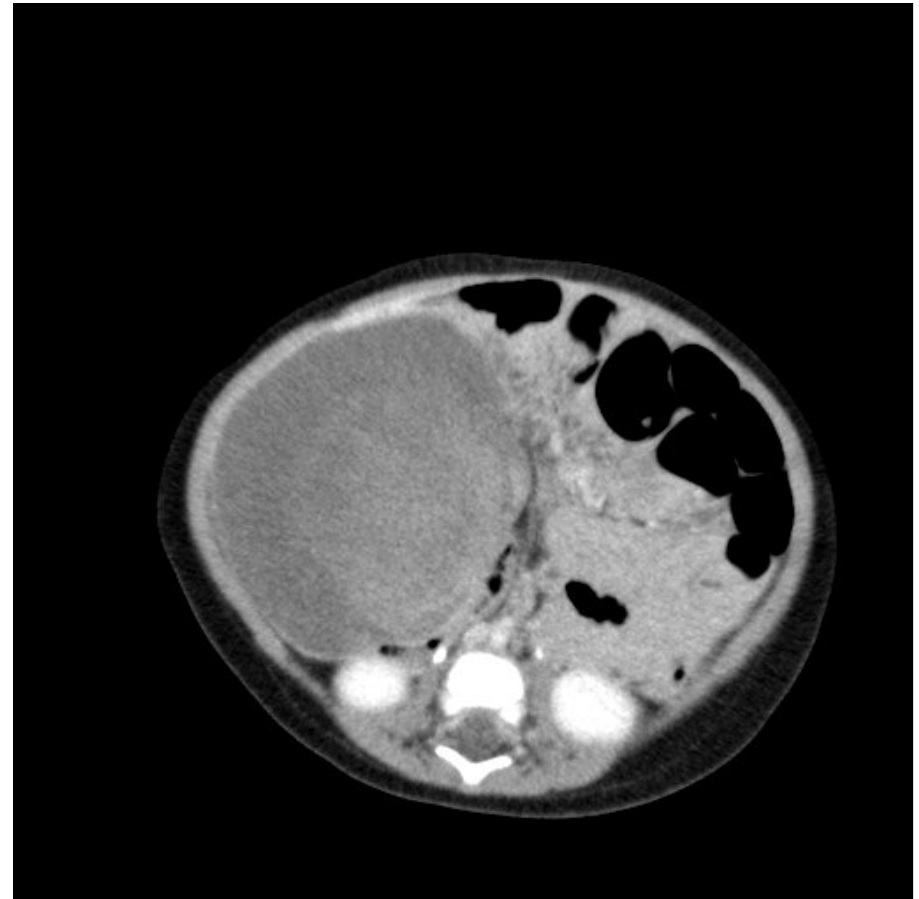
Adjuvant Treatment and Outcome

No	Surgical Treatment	Adjuvant	Follow-up period (months)	Outcome
1	Gross Total resection	-	14	Disease free
2	Debulking	Diclofenac	84	Multi-systemic disease
3	Debulking	Diclofenac, chemotherapy	7	Progression of disease → Deceased
4	Gross Total resection	Diclofenac	10	Recurrence in 4 months → resection → Disease free
5	Gross Total resection	-	10	Disease free

Discussion

Calcifying fibrous tumor
(Case5)

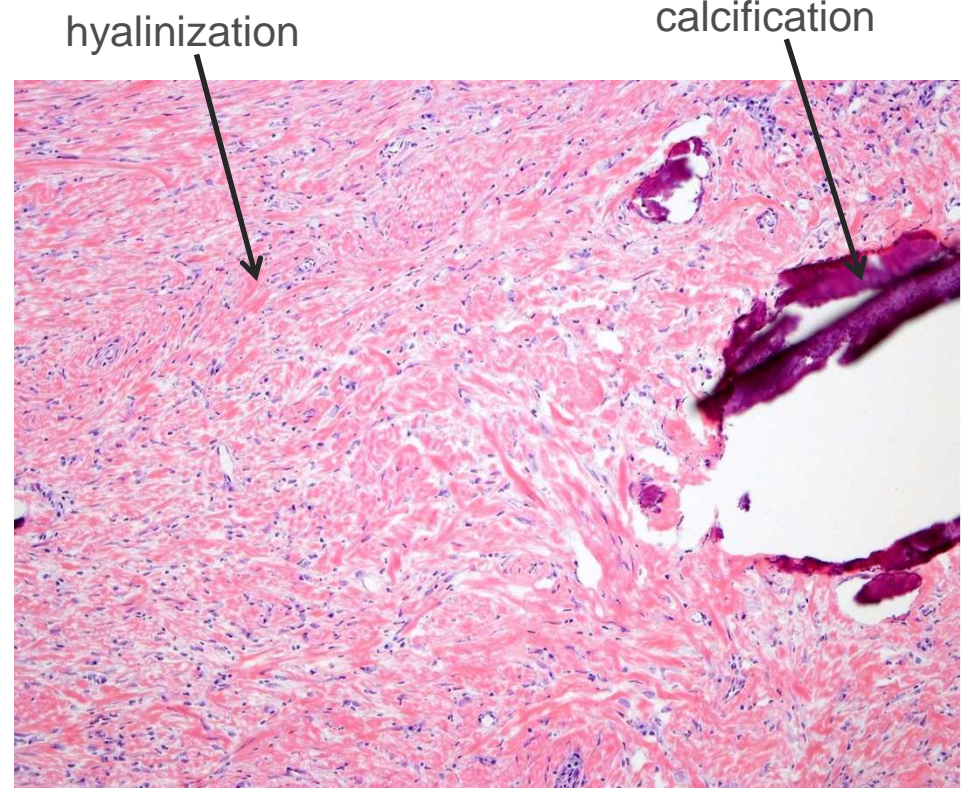
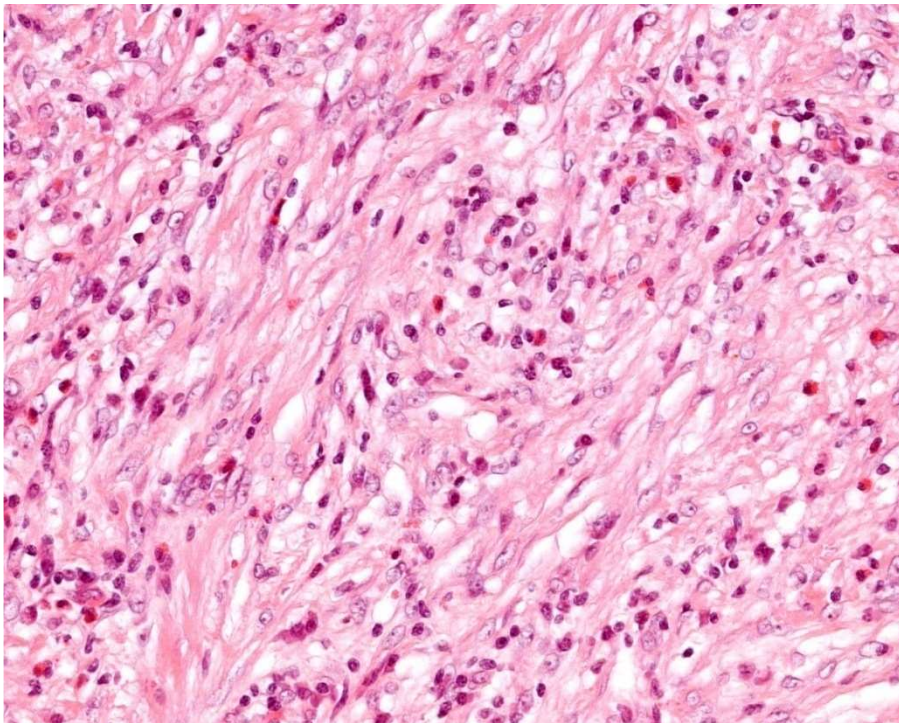
IMT (Case 4)



Discussion

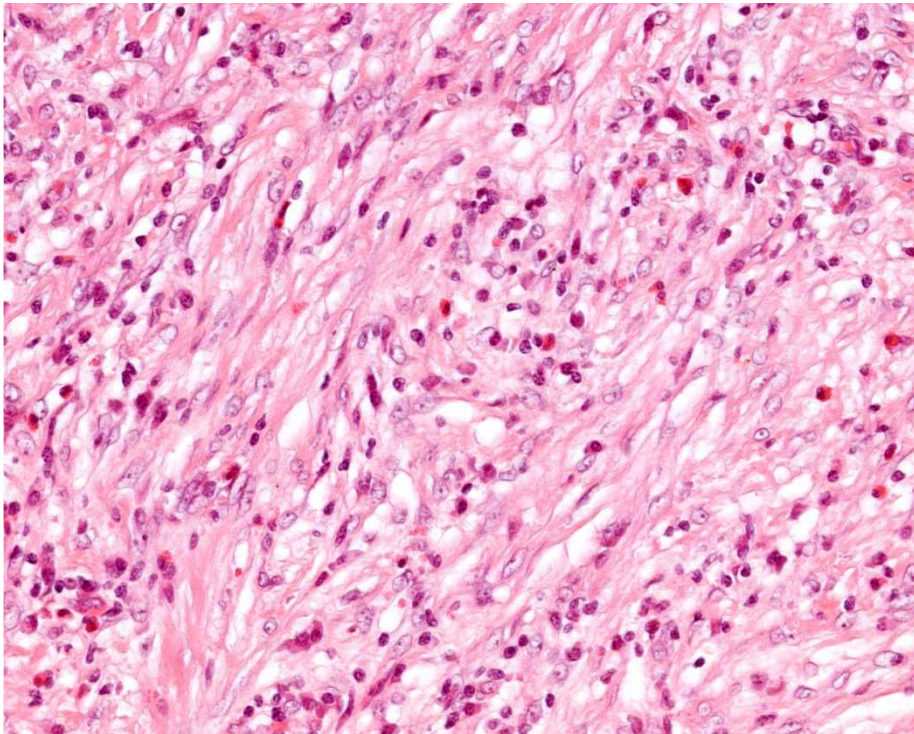
Inflammatory
myofibroblastic
tumor

Calcifying
fibrous
tumor
(Case 5)



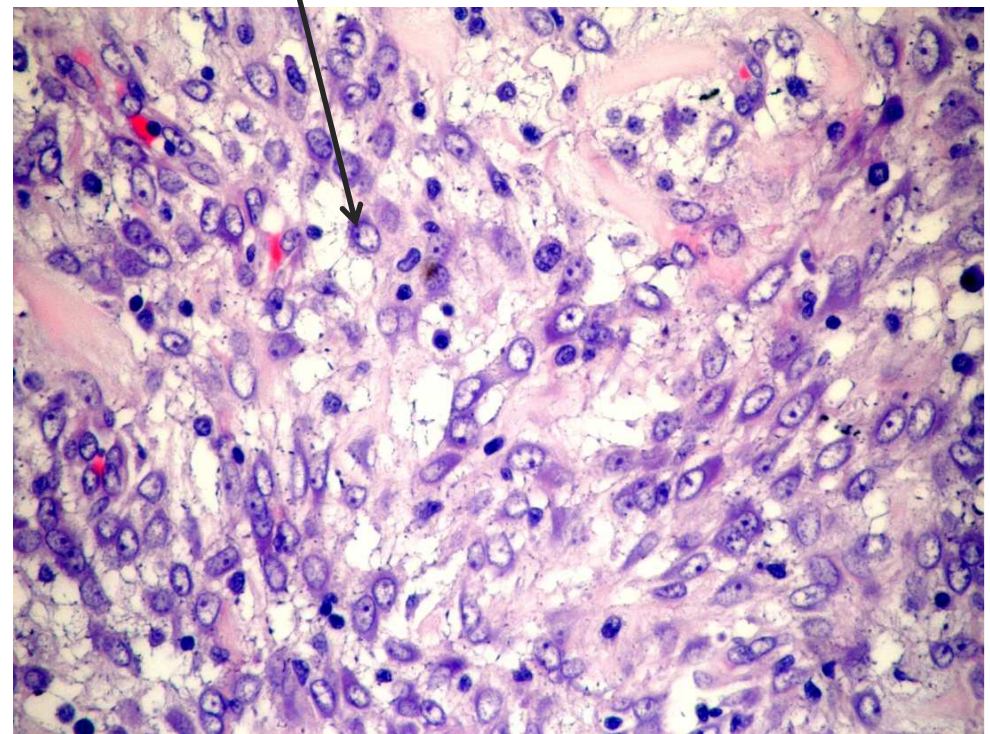
Discussion

Inflammatory
myofibroblastic
tumor



Inflammatory
myofibroblastic
tumor with
ganglion-like cells
(case 4)

Ganglion-like cell





Conclusion

- Diagnostic difficulties
- Surgical resection as upfront management
- ALK gene mutations and ganglion-like cells: less favorable prognosis
- Calcifying pseudotumors do better
- Treatment difficulties in unresectable tumors



Thank You!



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