1471  PROTOCOL BFM-95 IN TREATMENT OF CHILDBIRTH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA (ALL) AND LYMPHOBLASTIC LYMPHOMA (LL)

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1471

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Introduction ALL and LL as the most common malignant diseases in childhood are two related malignancies that are treated by the same protocols.

Aim The aim of the study is to see the outcome of the application of protocol BFM-95 in the treatment of ALL and LL in childhood in Macedonia in the period 2000–2007.

Method We analyzed the medical records of 88 pediatric patients treated at Department of Hematology and Oncology at the University Pediatric Clinic in Skopje, 69 of which with ALL and 19 with LL.

Results The annual average registered patients with ALL was 8.6 and 2.4 patients with LL. At the end of the study 85.5% patients with ALL and 42.1% patients with LL were alive. Regarding the outcome of the examined patients there were statistically significant differences between the two groups (p = 0.0075). There is a strong correlation between the type of disease and the outcome of the disease in patients (p = 0.0001). Relaps was registered in 7.3% patients with ALL and in 31.6% patients with LL, where the analysis showed that between the two studied groups there is statistically significant difference (p = 0.0079). There is a correlation between the type of disease and the occurrence of relapse (p = 0.0149). According to Kaplan-Meier-survival curve, a 5-year overall survival is 92.3% in the group with ALL and 43% in group with LL.

Conclusion Although these two related cancers are treated with the same protocols, with current therapeutic approaches the outcome is better for patients with ALL compared to patients with LL.

1472  ULTRASOUND IMAGING OF ABDOMINAL MALIGNANCIES IN NEONATES AND FETUSES

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1472

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Purpose To study cases of the diagnosis of main abdominal malignancies in infants in the neonatal period and to review the effectiveness of ultrasound for these pathology from the fetus.

Patients and Methods A retrospective analysis of clinical and anamnestic data of the first month of life of children with retroperitoneal neuroblastoma, hepatoblastoma, renal tumors, who were treated in a two Belarusian cancer centers for the period from 1995 to 2011 were made. In the study group were included 16 neonates: 9 - with neuroblastoma, 3 - with hepatoblastoma, 4 - with mesoblastic nephroma.

Results It is established that the primary method of prenatal and postnatal diagnosis of the main forms of malignant abdominal tumors in all cases were the ultrasound diagnostic study. No there were neonates with nephroblastoma in this study. The highest diagnostic efficacy of ultrasound in the perinatal period has been observed in cases of mesoblastic nephroma. Half of them were diagnosed prenally. Value for prenatal and postnatal diagnosis for neuroblastoma was 1.8. Prenatal detection of hepatoblastoma in the observed cohort of infants was ineffective. Postnatal volume this tumor was 150–282 ml. This are were definitely a congenital tumor.

Conclusions Ultrasoundography is a method of choice for initial imaging of the tumors in the neonatal period. Obviously, there are diagnostic reserves for improved efficiency of prenatal detection of malignant and potentially malignant abdominal tumors. The results can be useful when planning screening programs for children in the first year of life.