

# Results of treatment rhabdomyosarcoma orbit in children.

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Frequency of

the body in

Localisation

Head and

Extremity

Genito-

urinary

system

Body

Others

Neck

rhabdomyosarcoma

in various parts of

children (our data)

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35(8% -

orbit)

25

20

10

10

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# Malignant tumors of the orbit:

- Cancer of the lacrimal gland
- Primary cancer orbit
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Liposarcoma
- Leiomyosarcoma
- PNET
- Chondrosarcoma
- Esthesioneuroblasto ma
- Osteosarcoma
- Ewing's sarcoma
- Metastatic lesions of the orbit

# Our protocol\* Carboplatin 360 mg/m² 1 day

12 mg/kg 1 day Cyclophosphamide 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 1,8 days

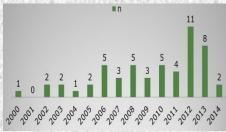
15 mg/kg 1,8 days Vincristine 1 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 1,8 days 0.05 mg/kg 1,8 days Doxorubicine 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 2,4 days

1 mg/kg 2.4 days

We use doses mg/m<sup>2</sup> for children more then 10 kg body mass. For children less, then 10 kg we use doses for their body mass.

# Most patients were from Moscow and the Moscow region, but

rhabdomyosarcoma met in every region of the Russian Federation



# **Instrumental methods of examination** of patients with tumors of the orbit:

- History of disease
- Consulting of an ophthalmologist, oncologist (if necessary, specialists in related disciplines)
- US orbit and soft tissues of the neck
- CT and/or MRI of the brain and orbits
- Chest X-ray
  - US of the abdominal cavity, retroperitoneal space Scanning of soft tissue and skelet

# Differential diagnosis





Lymphoma

Orbital MTS of Neuroblastoma

## **Orbital RMS**





Methods of identification of biopsy material

Cytology

SIOP6

0628

- 2. Histological examination
- 3. Immunohistochemistry
- 4. FISH -diagnostics chromosomal rearrangements

Background/Objectives

Among all soft tissue sarcomas the most common is rhabdomyosarcoma (4%). The most frequent localization - head and neck, the orbit is 7%.

Design/Methods

70 children with tumors of the orbit appealed to the Russian Cancer Research Center N.N. Blokhin (RCRC) from January 2000 to December 2014. Diagnosis of RMS is exposed for the first time in 49 cases (92.5%), local recurrence 4 (7.5%) cases. The average age of patients 79.8  $\pm$  47.9 months. Local recurrence had 4 patients. The fate of 3 patients after treatment is unknown, 1 patient with multiple malformations died at a hospice after chemotherapy. 1 of 45 patients came out from the study due to the refusal of parents of treatment. Surgery was performed on 44 patients: Only a biopsy-18, organ-saving surgery - 15, exenteration 11.

### Result

Relapse-free survival in primary embrional RMS group, depending on the program chemotherapy with an average follow-up of  $106.8 \pm 12.4$  months. Using VA  $-50.9 \pm 1.33\%$  (n=18). Local protocol (Carb/VCR/Cpm/Doxo)  $81.3 \pm 9.8\%$  (n=18). Overall survival in the group of primary patients (n = 44) was  $97.7 \pm 2.3\%$ , with an average follow-up of  $1535 \pm 3.4$  months. Of the four patients with recurrent rhabdomyosarcoma 2 recovered, 2 died from generalization.

## Conclusion

The preferred method of organ-saving treatment at the present stage is chemoradiotherapy with a rational approach to the selection of the mode of chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The main factors influencing the disease-free survival: are the ability to remove the primary tumor and adequate choice of chemotherapy program. Organ-operation in orbit is preferably carried out initially, if this is feasible, otherwise - just at the height of the chemotherapy effect and are designed to ensure: a radical removal of the tumor within the healthy tissue, maximum safety of orbital structures.

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