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Spontaneous differentiation (maturation) of neuroblastoma

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Objectives

We analyzed the results of monitoring 9 cases in the intermediate risk group, who persisted MIBG accumulation of residual tumor after the treatment program.

Methods

2 patients with stage 2A, 1 patient - stage 2B, 3 - Stage 3, 1 - 4 Stage 2 - Stage 4S.

Results

In 4 patients with relapsed disease, all of them were older than 18 months at the time of diagnosis in this group was not received chemotherapy complete response.
Currently, 5 patients were alive with no evidence of progression and disease recurrence (mean follow-up 89.3 months). During the first year after treatment accumulation of MIBG gradually disappeared completely. Mean age of this group was 4.5 (1.5-6 months). In 2 patients - Stage 2A, at 1 patsienta- Stage 3 and 2 patients - 4S stage). Patients with stage 2A, 3 (n = 3) were removed> 90% of the tumor mass. Patients with stage 4S produced in both cases complete resection of the primary tumor. In all cases, biologically treated tumors with a good prognosis group with a favorable option by Y. Shimada. Nmyc-amplification and chromosome 1p36 and 11q23 aberrations were not found.

Conclusion

In some cases in patients under the age of 12 (sometimes 18) months with no molecular biological risk factors (amplification of the gene N-myc, aberrations chromosomes 1 and 11), there may be spontaneous regression of the tumor. To determine the tactics of treatment of patients with neuroblastoma at the first stage is important complex diagnostics, including the molecular genetic studies to determine amplification of N-myc gene and chromosomal aberrations.