

What is the recurrence rate of benign ovarian tumors in childhood?

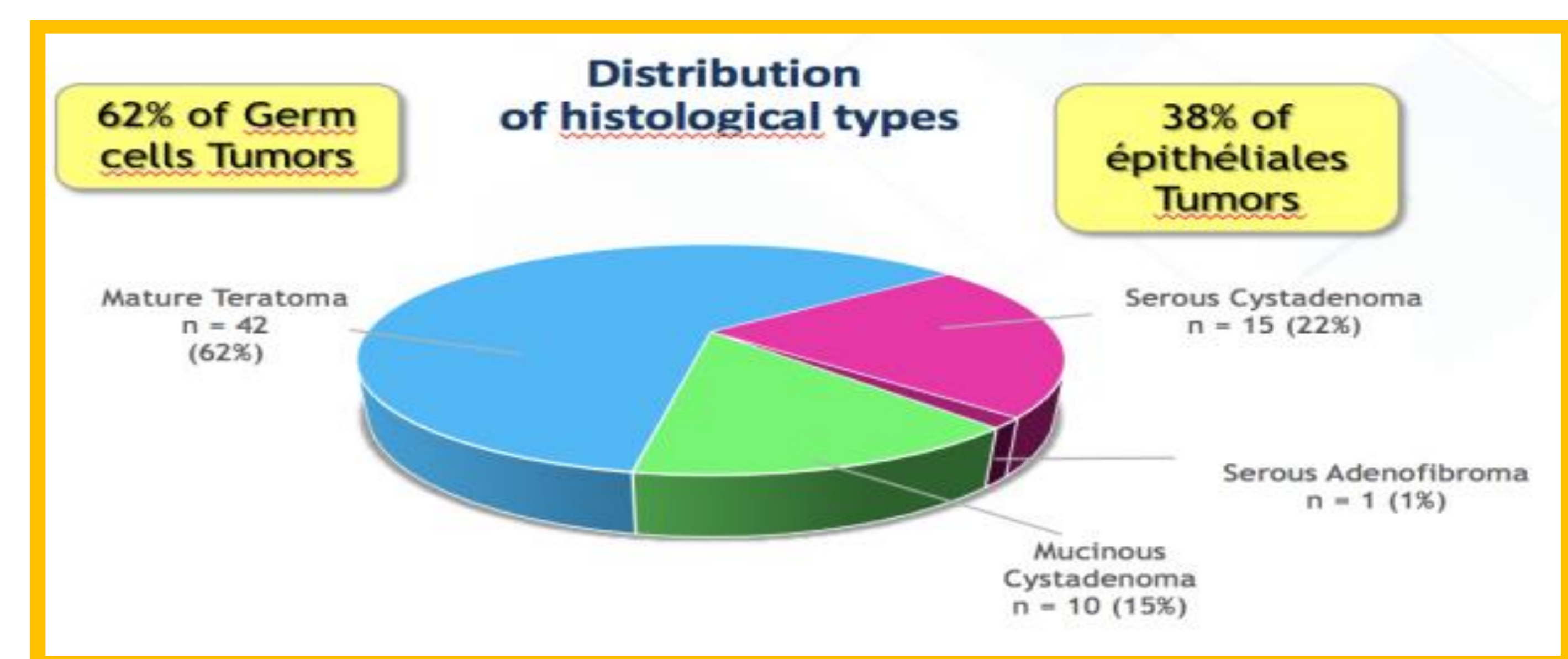
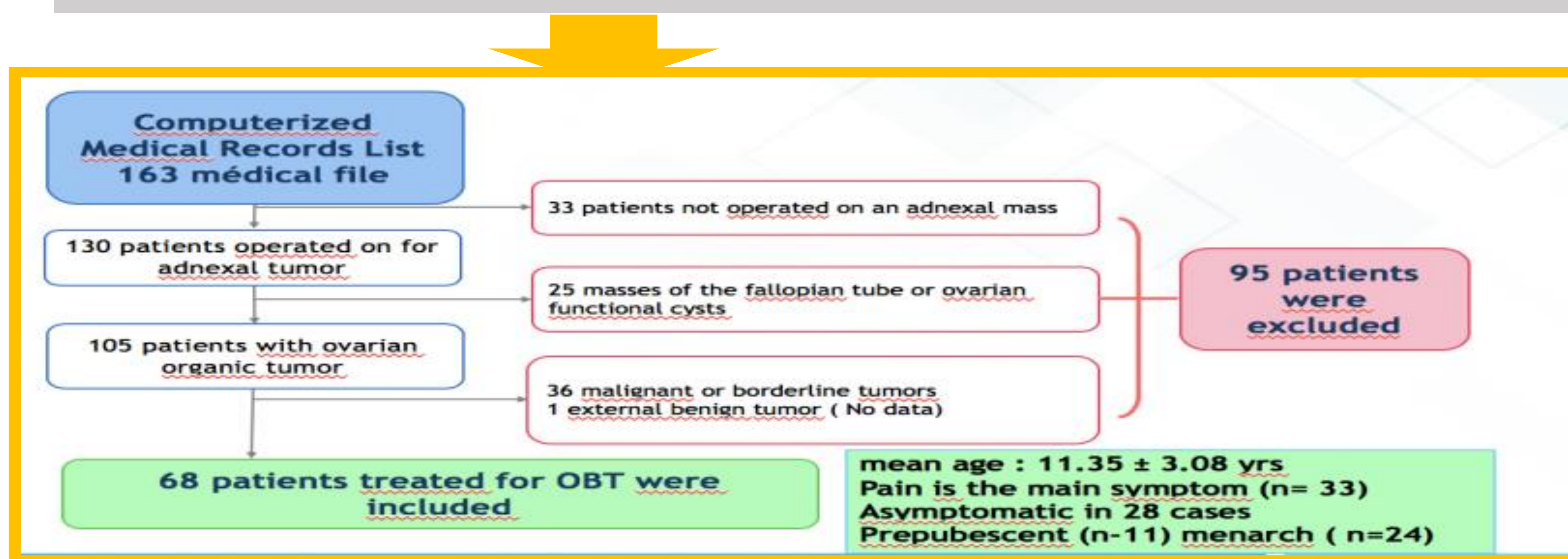
Ovarian Benign organic tumors (OBT) are a rare pathology in childhood who require conservative surgery whose risk of recurrence is unknown. P1-132

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AIM:
 risk assessment of tumor recurrence in a Pediatric cohort

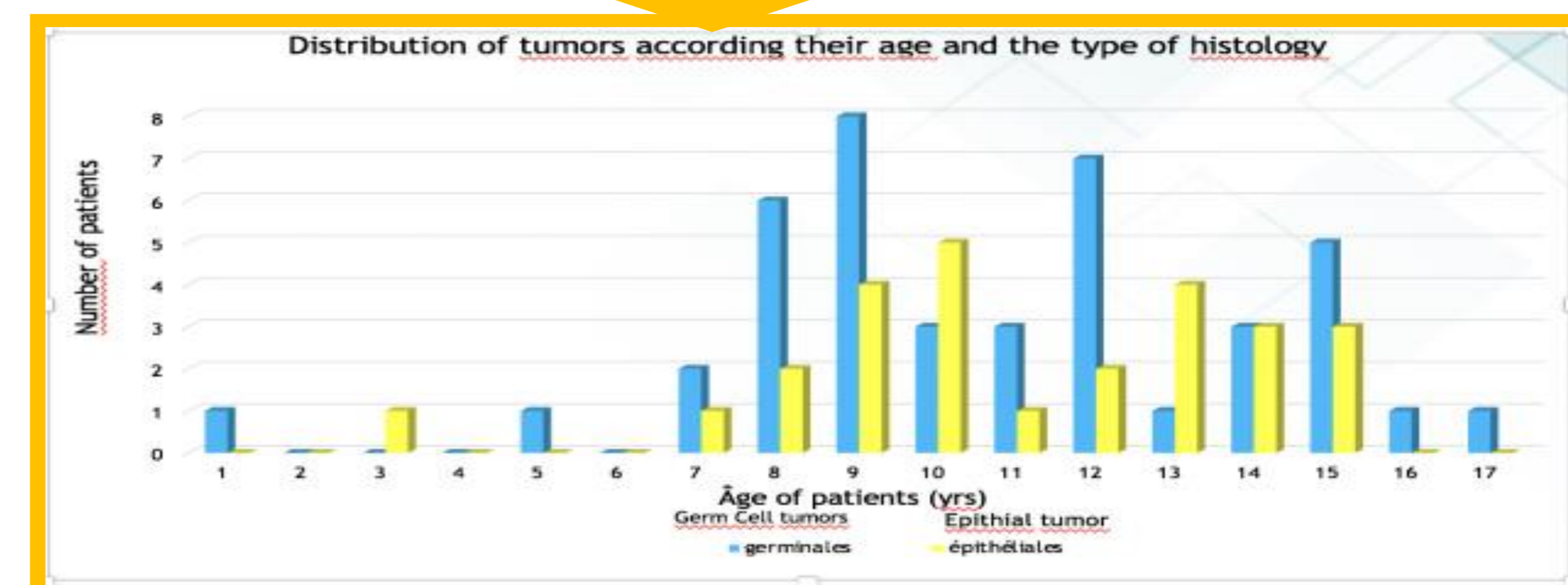
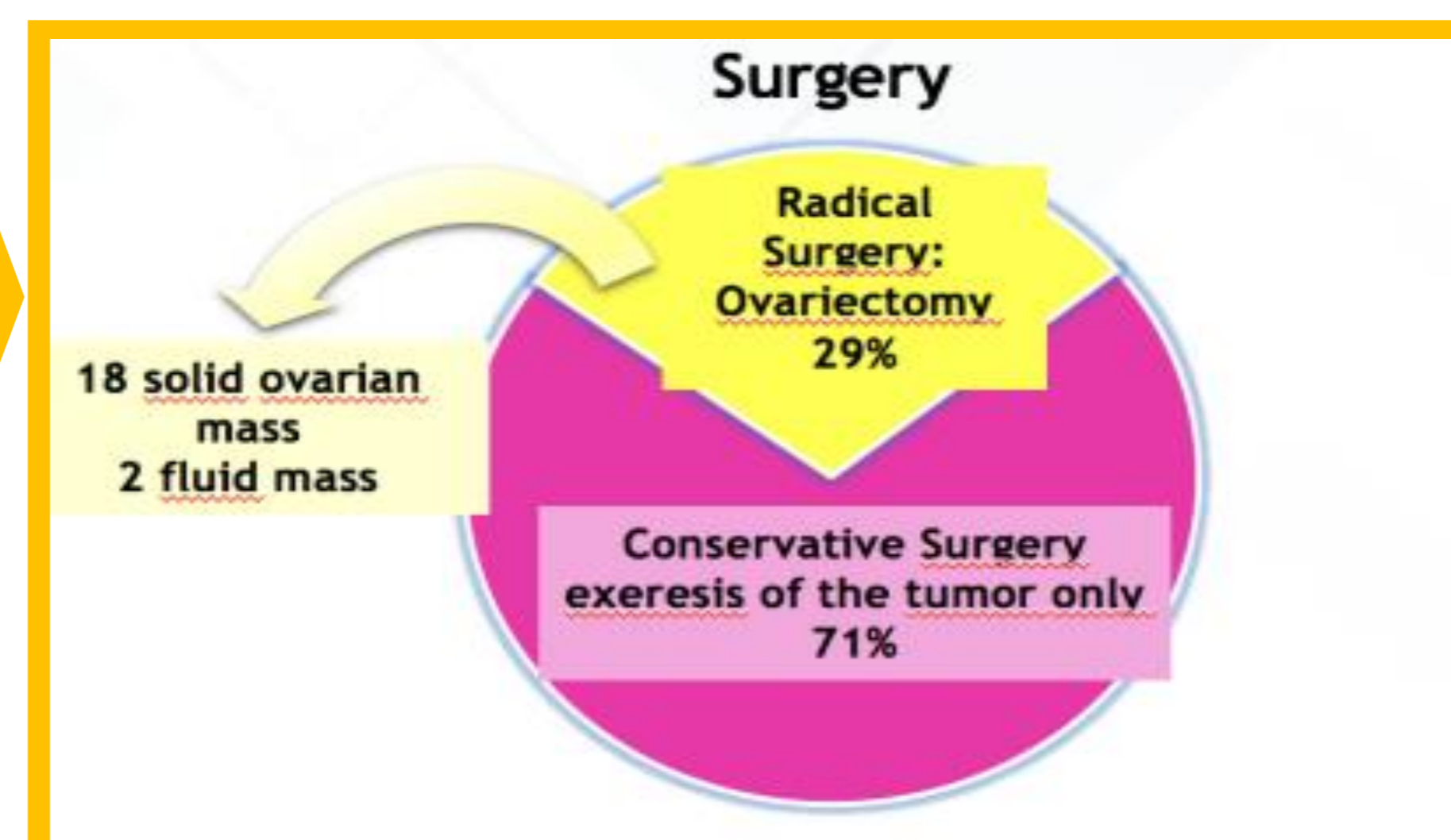
MATERIAL AND METHODS:
 Retrospective observational study (2001-2018)
 Management of OBT in girls aged 0 to 18 yrs in children's Hospital

RESULTS: 68 patients including 16% prepubertal-10 ovarian twists- 4 bilateral tumors
 10.3% of patients (n = 7) recurred on average 17 months (range 3 to 43 months)



Confirmation of Diagnosis

- PELVIC US :
 Tumor diameter: 5,9cm
 - Fluid aspect : 95% Epithelial Tumors
 - Solid aspect : 85% Germ cell Tumors
 p<0.0001
- Negative TUMOR MARKER
 -Alfa foeto protein and Beta HCG



3,7 yrs Of monitoring

10% of patients
 Mean age 14.2 ± 2.3 yrs
 Mean 1st menarch : 12.6 ± 1.3

7 recurrences

17 months Post surgery

0 Symptom
 Initial Diameter: 62.5 ± 25.5

No predictive factors of recurrence according to:
 Age, corpulence, Initial tumor size, Duration of follow-up, Pubertal status, Diagnosis mode, Ovarian torsion, Surgical method, Conservative or radical surgery, Initial tumor rupture, Histology of the initial tumor

Germ Cells (4) vs **Epithelial Tumor** (3)
 Epithelial Tumor: 2 Mucinous, 1 serous

But

- Bilateral tumor (p = 0.05) NS
 50% of bilateral tumors recurred
 Versus 7.8% of unilateral tumors
- Solid appearance of the initial tumor on US (p = 0.069) NS
 15% of solid tumors recurred
 Versus 0% of fluid tumors

CONCLUSION: In our series, the recurrence rate after OBT is evaluated at 10%. The monitoring for at least 3 yrs is therefore essential with a pelvic US every 6 months. Special attention is required in the case of bilateral and solid tumors. New prospective and multicenter studies, as well as the creation of a register of rare benign ovarian tumors, could suggest recommendations for the follow-up of these patients