

Teratoma

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Pathology department

of children hospital 2

Introduction

- Big tumor of the neck cause respiratory distress due to tracheal compression
- Many types: lymphangioma, lymphoma, neuroblastoma...

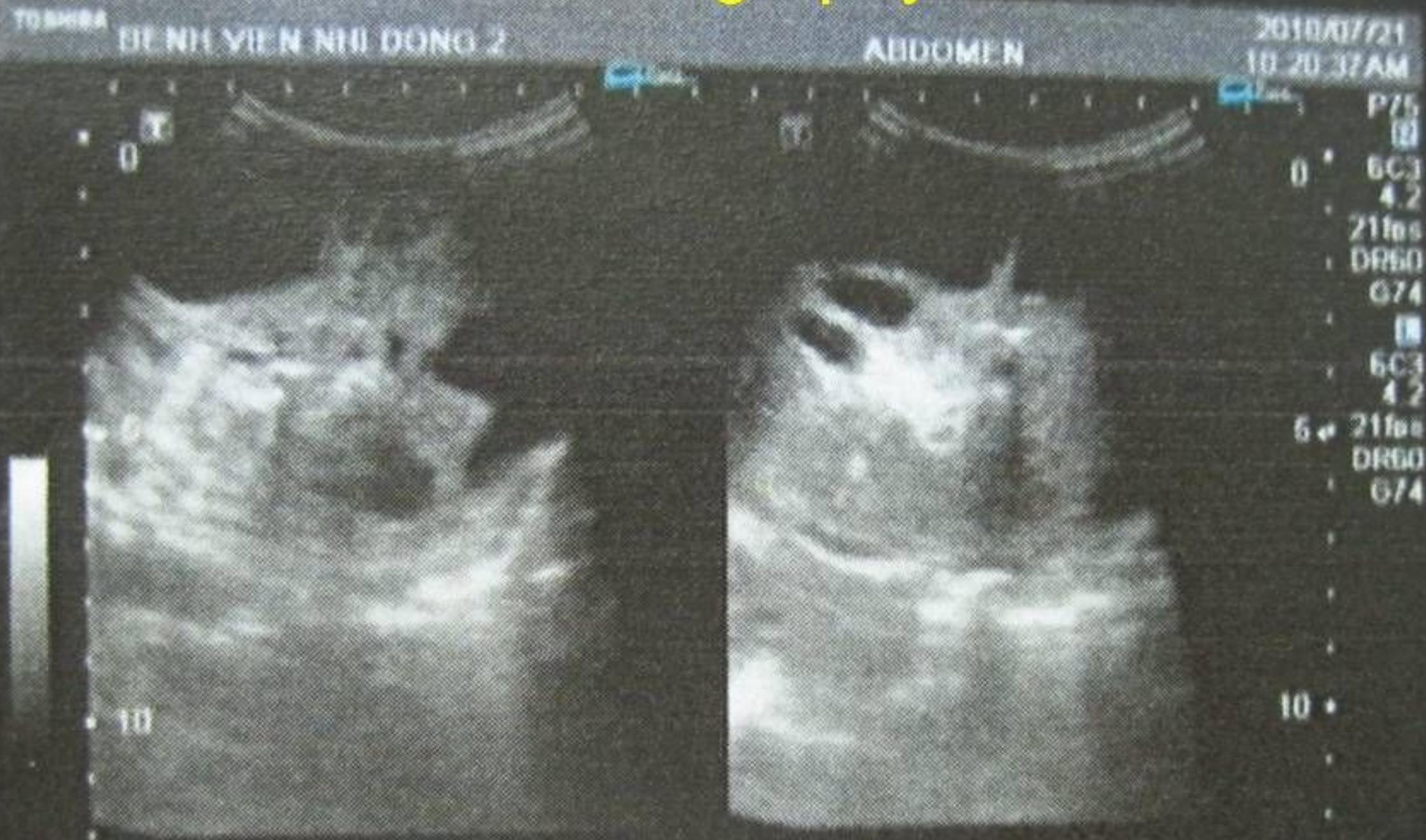
Case report

- Patient: Nguyễn Công D; 2j
- History:
 - Born at term, 2900g
 - Echography reveals this tumor at the 8th month of pregnancy at Cân Giuộc hospital
 - Born at Hùng Vương Hospital -> big neck tumor (R)
 - > Children hospital 2

Symtoma

- Big neck tumor (R)
- Pneumonia: difficulty *breathing*
- Chromosome gene map: 46XY

Echography



VÙNG CÔ BÊN PHẢI CÓ 1 KHÔI U RÂT LỚN , GIỚI HẠN KHÔNG
RÕ LÂM , PHÂN THÁY ĐƯỢC TRÊN S Â CÓ KT D= 81 X 95mm,
CẤU TRÚC ECHO HỘN HỢP

KL : NGHI THOÁT VỊ MÀNG NÃO TÙY QUA KHE CỘT SÓNG CÔ
PHẢI .

Scanner

LightSpeed Ultra 5400ECS
Box: 10027
Seq: 4
WV 524.50
Enc: 17
FOV: 16.400
SOFT/v7

R 100

RF 100
RT 100

Range

2.50000/4.25 0.00000

FUTS 0.0

0.00 /16 00:00:29/00:00:00

W-SIM 1.35

GENE 100% INC DING &

CD READING TIME THICK TILES

IS CD HUNG

IS 3D AND

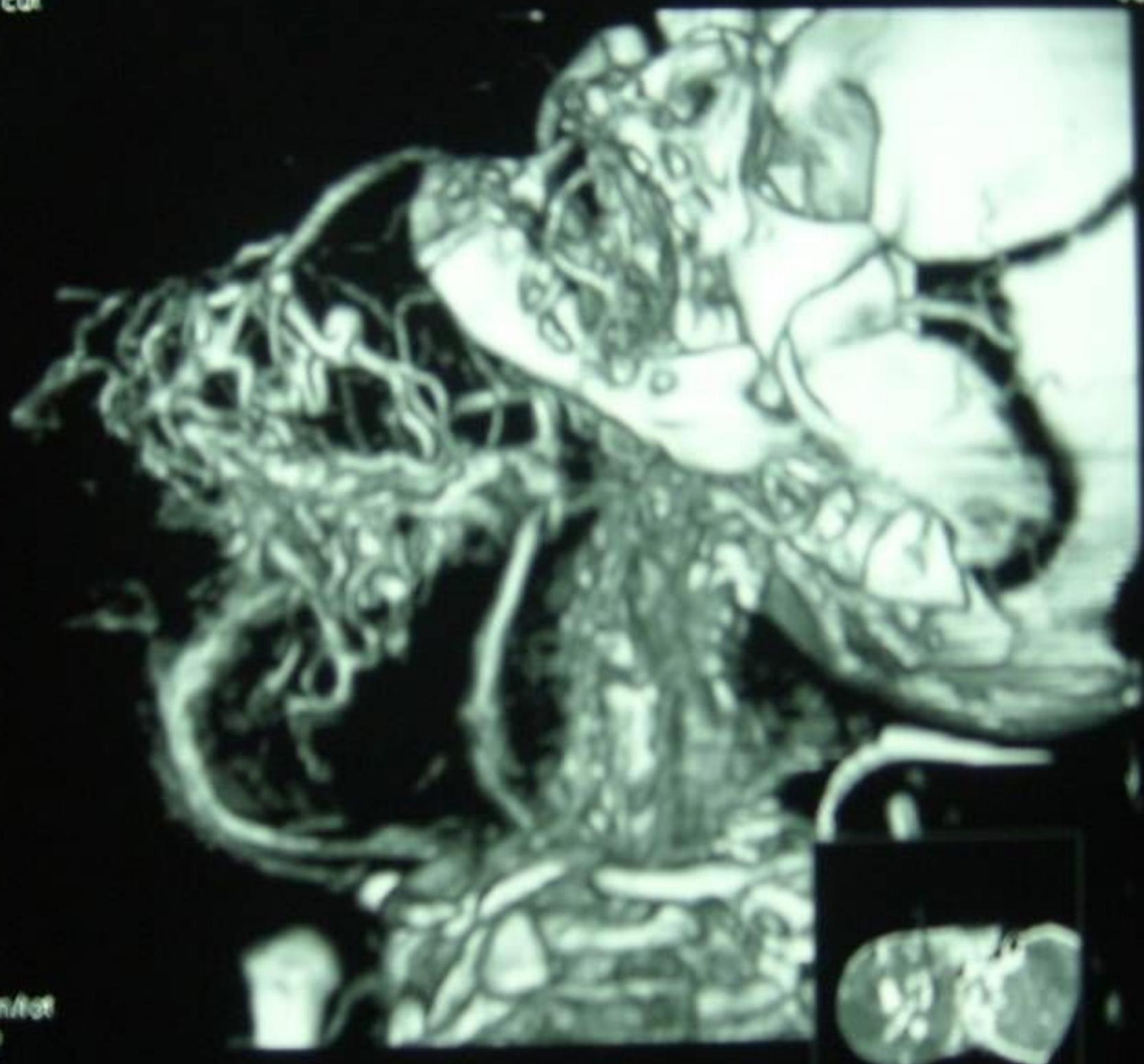
IS

3D2
Ex: 10027
Se: 103
Volume Rendering No cut

DFOV 16.4cm
SOFT/+

Scanner

BENH VIEN NHI DONG
CB NGUYEN THI THUY TIEN
M 6 D 10027
Jul 23 2010



No VOI
kV 120
mA 160
Rot 0 60s/HE+ 8.8mm/rot
1.2mm 0.875 1/1.2sp
TIR 0.0
09 08 04 AM
W= 4095 L= 2048

KẾT QUẢ CT SCANNER

— // —

ID Phim: 10027

Tên bệnh nhân: CB NGUYỄN THỊ THỦY TIÊN Tuổi: 17/7/2010 Giới: NAM

Địa chỉ:

Khoa: SƠ SINH BS yêu cầu: BS

Chẩn đoán LS: U TÂN DỊCH VÙNG CỔ

Tên KTV: PHẠM VĂN TÀI

Tên kỹ thuật: CT NGỰC CÓ TIÊM THUỐC CÀN QUANG

MÔ TẢ

* KỸ THUẬT KHẢO SÁT:

Bệnh nhân được khảo sát với kỹ thuật HELICAL CT với các lát cắt dày 1.2 5 mm từ nền sọ đến hạ đòn thấy:

* MÔ TẢ HÌNH ẢNH:

-Vùng cổ bên phải (Từ nền sọ đến hạ đòn) ghi nhận khối chóan chõ đậm độ không đồng nhất (dịch ,vôi ,mô mềm ,mỡ),giới hạn rõ ,tăng quang không đồng nhất ,tăng sinh nhiều mạch máu ,đè ép khí quản ,thực quản.kích thước # 100 x 81 x 76 mm.

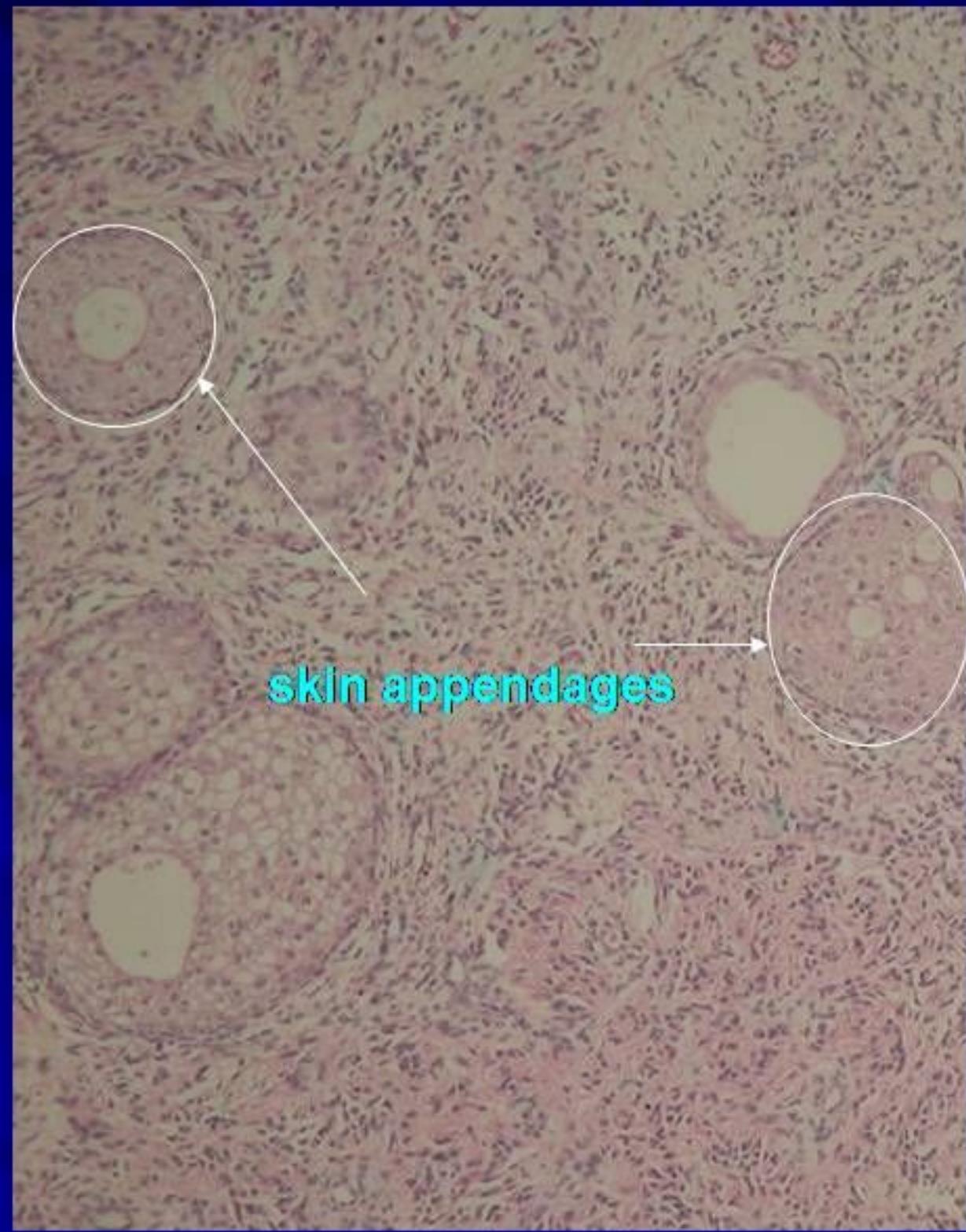
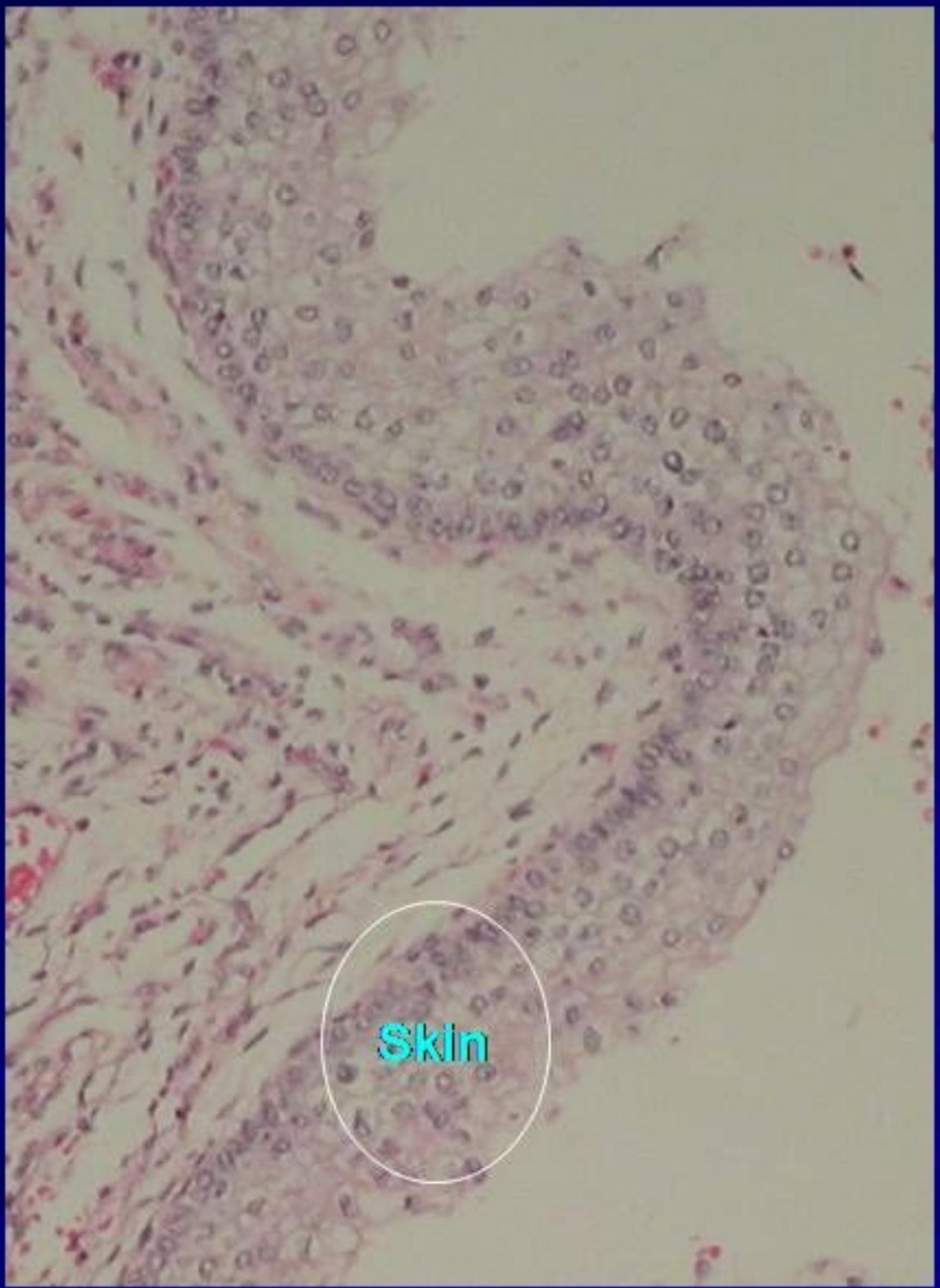
CẢM NGHĨ: U HỘN HỢP KÍCH THƯỚC LỚN ĐÈ ÉP ĐƯỜNG THỞ.

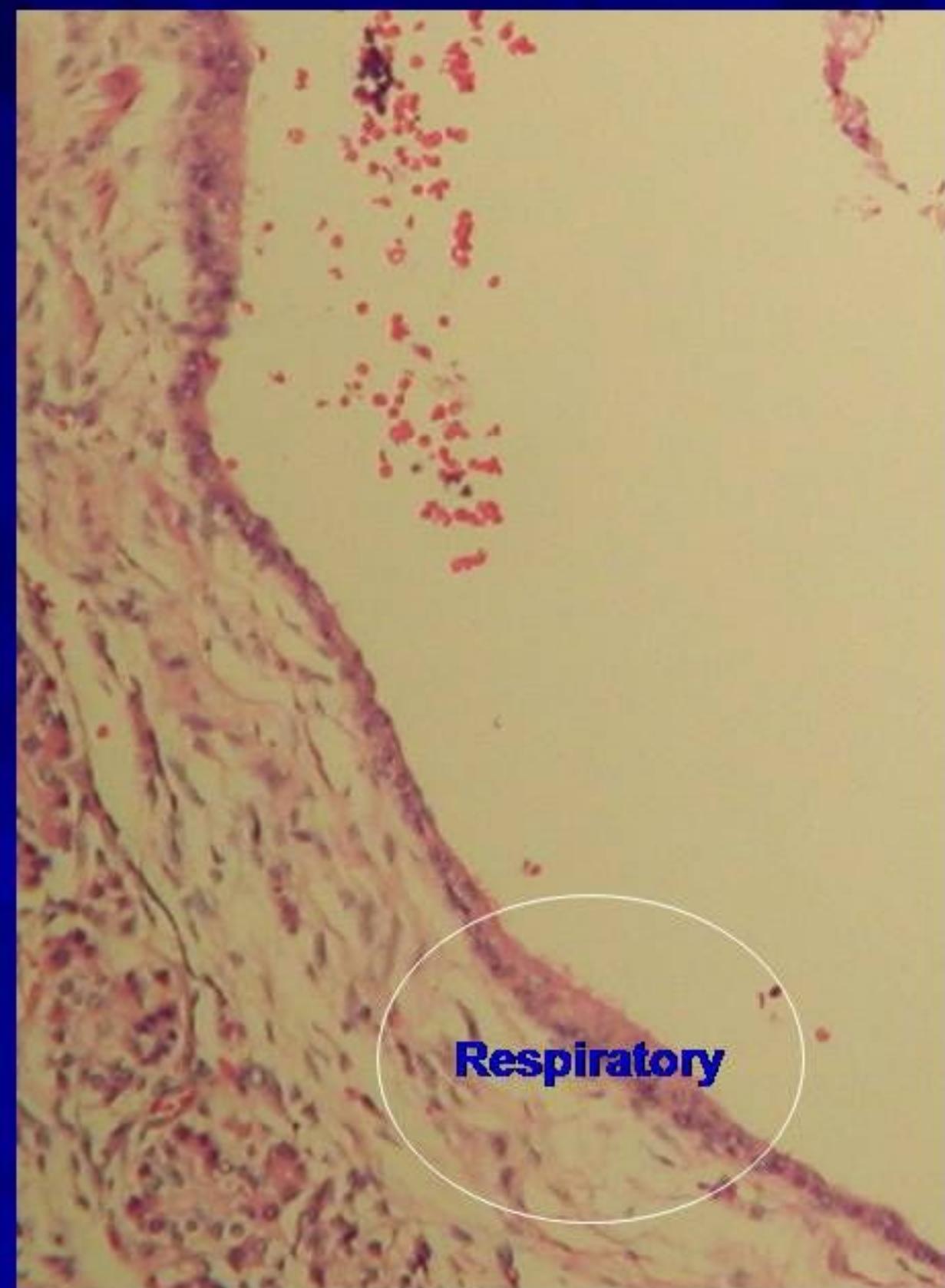
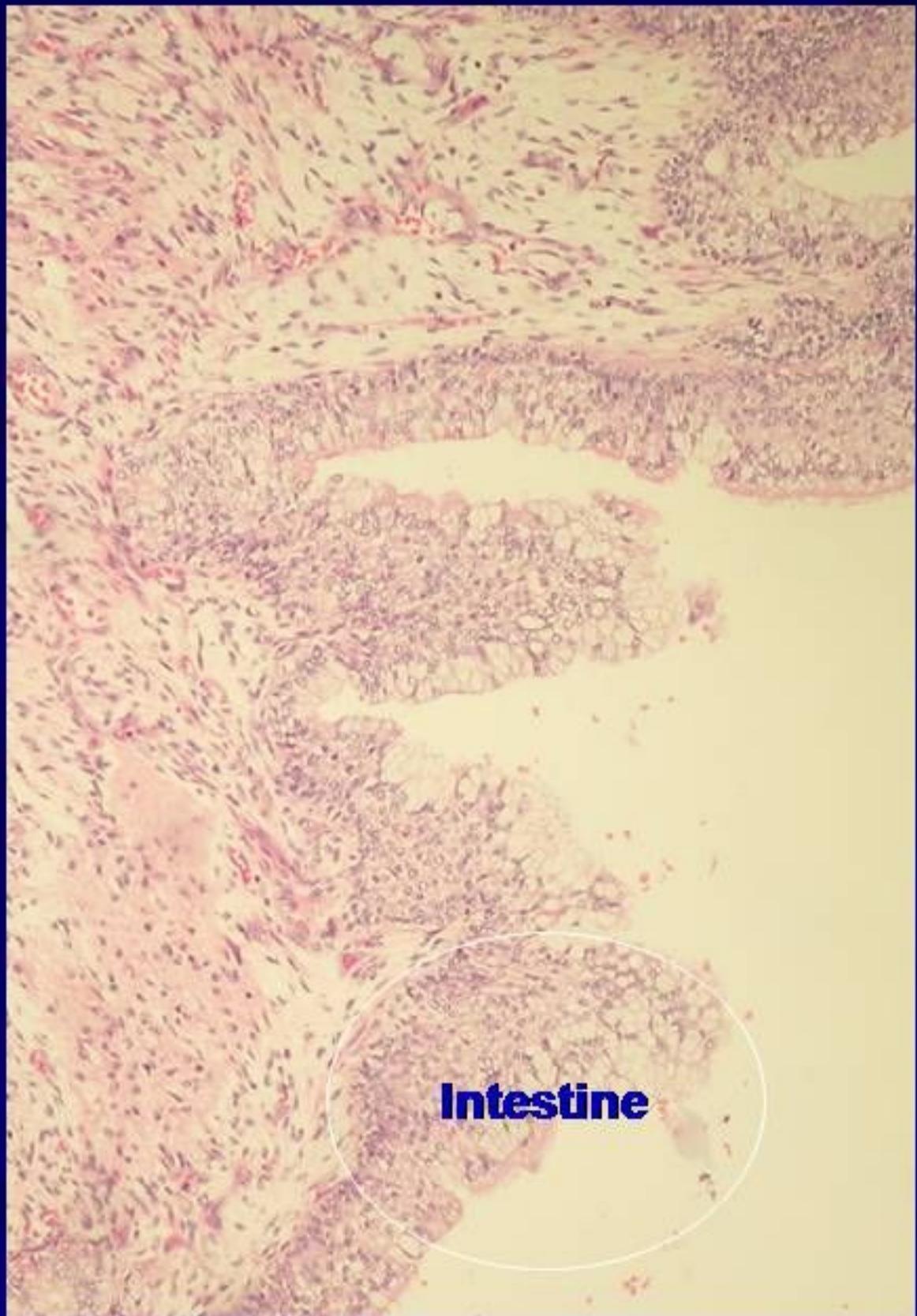
- Operated at 27/07/2010
- Diagnosis pre and post-operated:

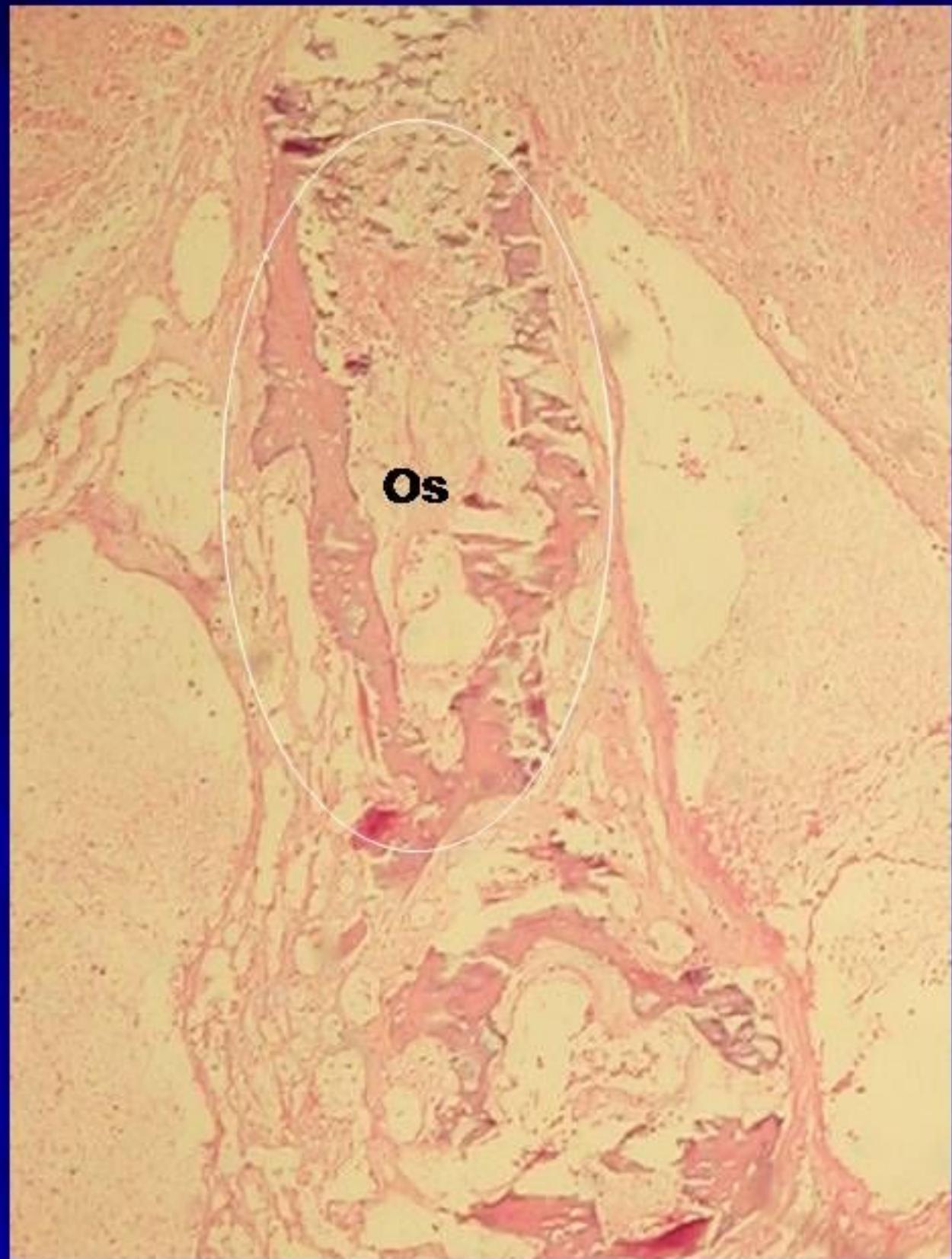
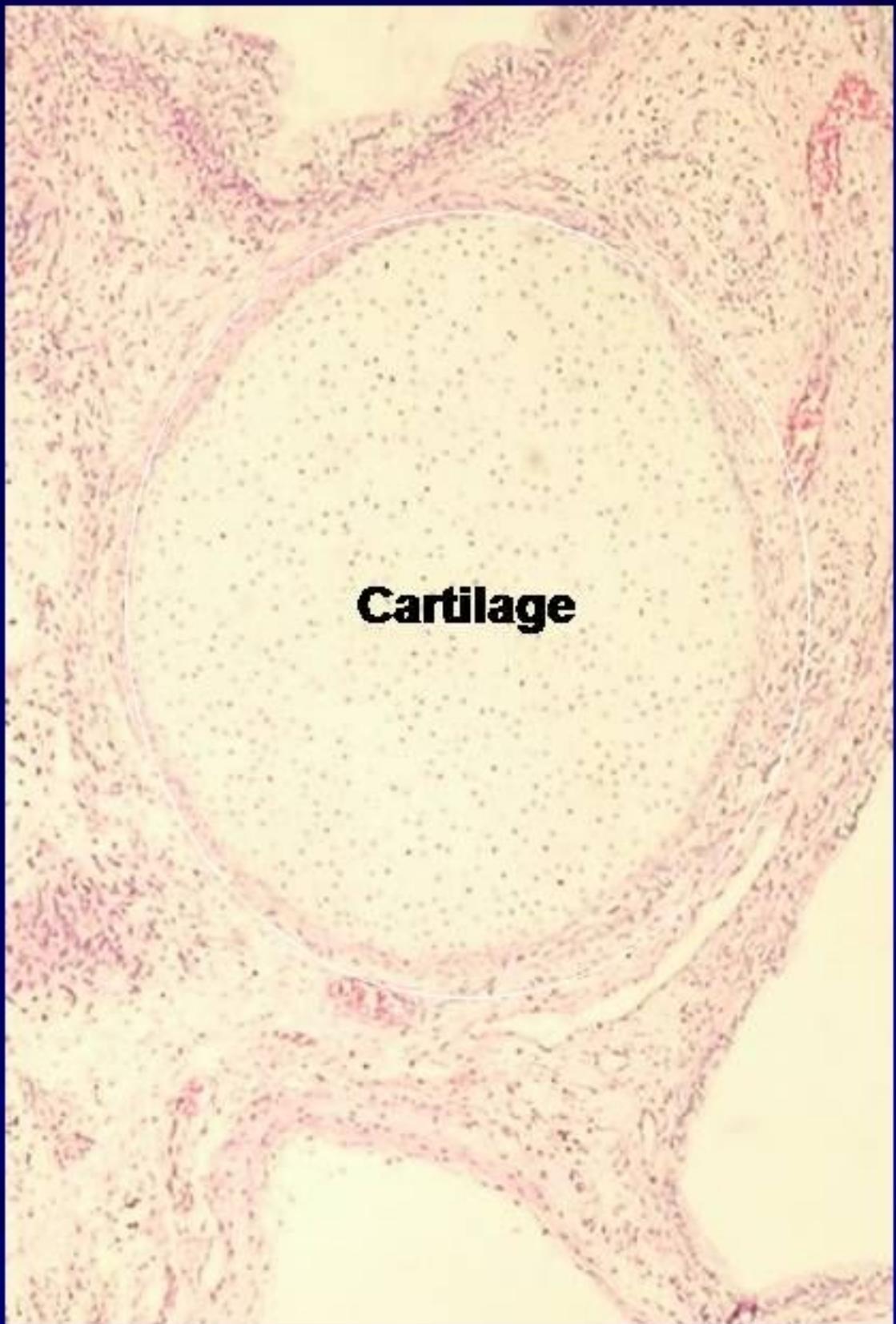
Lymphangioma

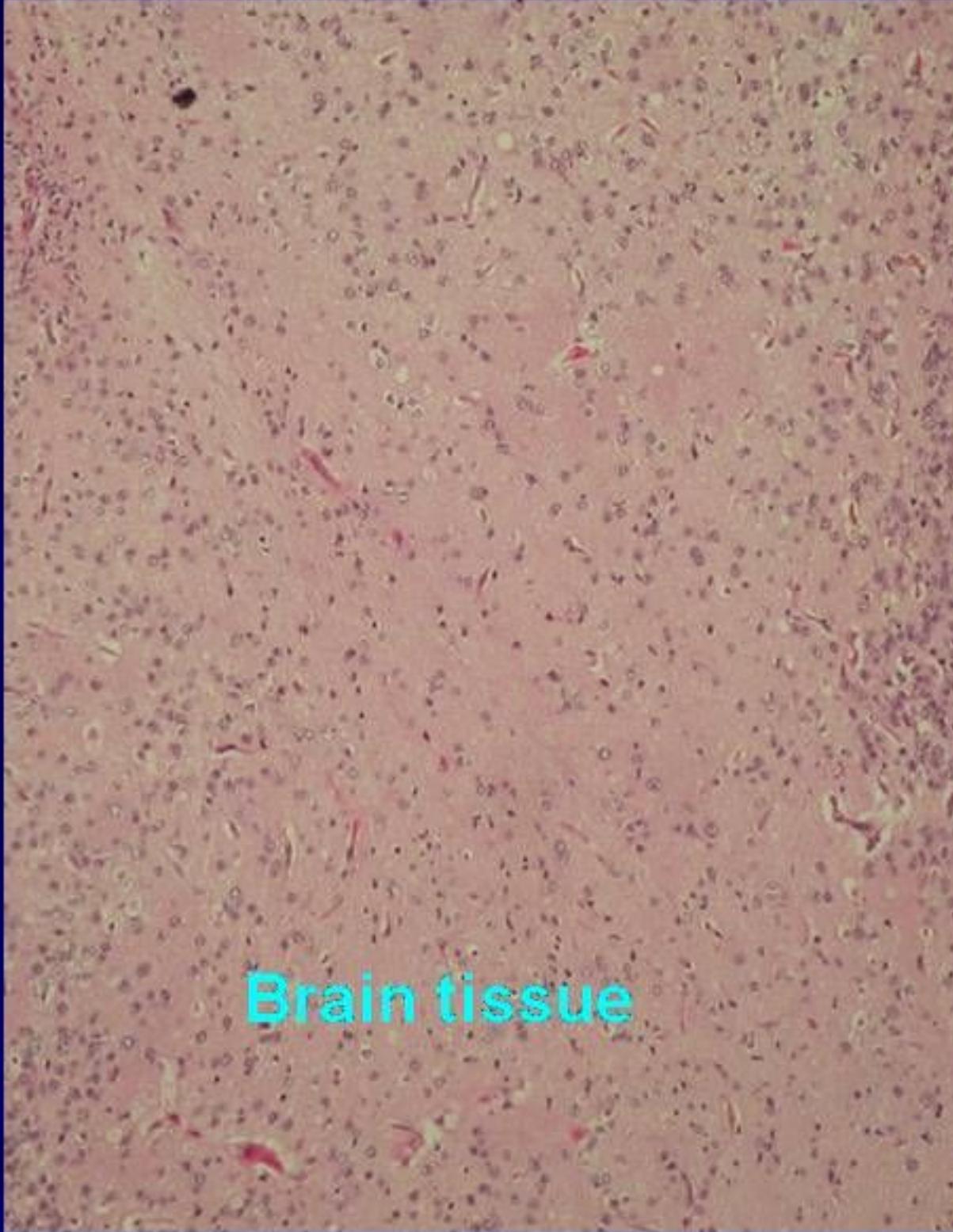












Brain tissue



**Immature
neural tube**

Pathology diagnosis:

Malignant immature teratoma

- AFP after pathology diagnosis:
 AFP ↑↑↑ > 350 ng/ml (1,09 – 8,04)
-> oncology hospital: chemotherapy

- Scanner (10 month later): tumor exist
- AFP ↑12,22 ng/ml (1,09 – 8,04ng/ml)
- → Children hospital 2 →operated
- Pathology: no tumor tissue found

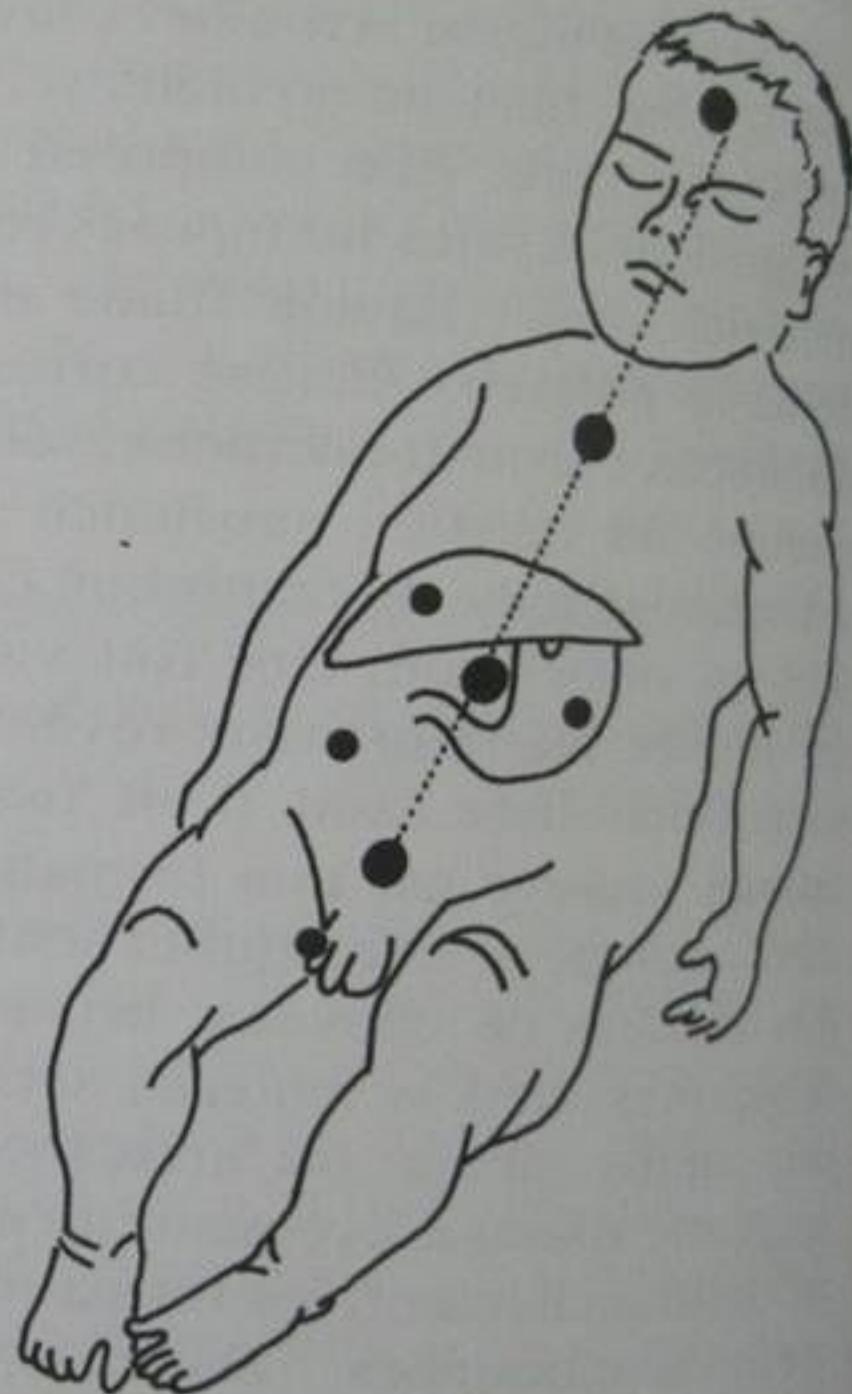
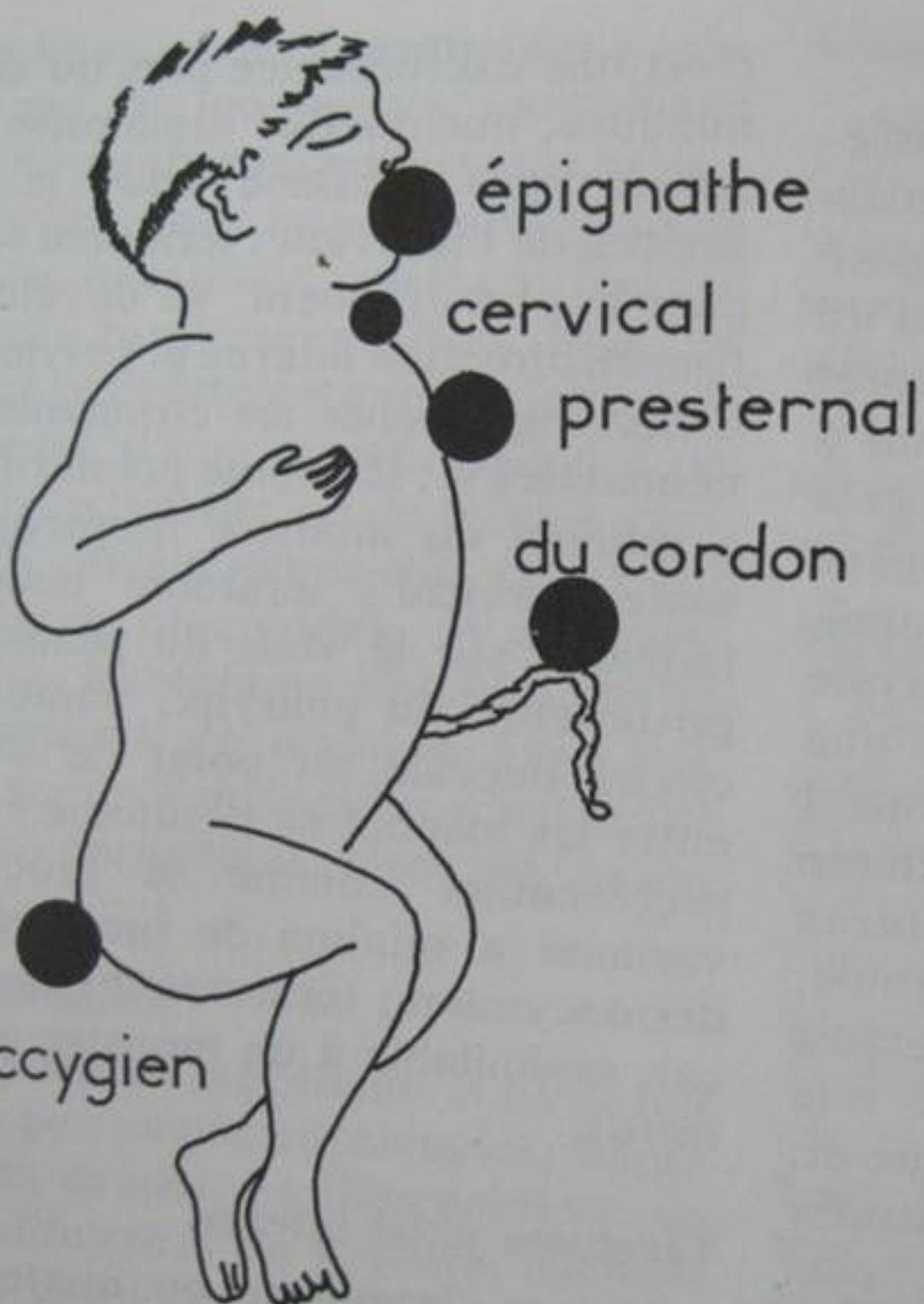
Teratoma

- **Definition:** Tumors derived from all three cell layer types.(germ cell tumor)
- **Prevalence:**
 - The majority of teratomas occur in the testis or ovaries (gonads) or the lower back (sacrococcygeal region)
 - Cervical teratomas are extremely rare germ cell tumors (neoplasm) that occur in the neck

LOCATION

1310

Aetopathologie



AP

Classification

- **Mature Teratoma:**

- May be solid, cystic, or a combination of solid and cystic.
- Well-differentiated types of tissue such as skin, muscle, bone...

- **Immature Teratoma:** incompletely differentiated, fetal-appearing tissues, often of neural differentiation.

Treatment:

- Adequate ventilatory support
- Surgical excision as soon as possible
- Chemotherapy

Prognosis:

- Mature or immature teratoma,
- Age
- Size

