

Morphology of brain tumours in children

Arben Preza¹ and Alketa Hoxha²

¹University Hospital Centre "Mother Teresa", Albania

²Obstetric-Gynecological University Hospital "Koço Gliozheni", Albania

Introduction: Tumors of the Central Nervous System (CNS) are a dramatic health problem due to their high morbidity and mortality in all ages. In the pediatric population, brain tumors constitute the second most common cancer diagnosed worldwide each year, accounting for approximately 25% of childhood cancers. The aim of the study was to define the morphologic features of brain tumours.

Material and methods: This is a retrospective study conducted at University Hospital Centre "Mother Teresa" in Tirana, Albania during 2015-2019 including 33 children 3 to 14 years old diagnosed with brain tumours.

Results: The morphological distribution of cases was astrocytoma (11 cases, 33%), primitive neuroectodermal tumor or PNET (14 cases; 42%), ependymoma (3 cases, 9%), mixed glioma (2 cases; 6%) and a case of oligodendroglioma. The 33 malignancies included in this study were further categorized by site into two groups, supratentorial (12 cases; 36%) and infratentorial (21 cases; 64%).

Conclusion: Knowledge of the biology and tumor types and subtypes will enable clinicians to have a better understanding of the prognosis and optimal therapy for patients with specific CNS tumors.

Keywords: Pediatric brain tumours, morphology

Biography

I am a medical doctor, anatomopathologist from Tirana, Albania. I have graduated on 1991 from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Tirana, Albania. Afterwards I was specialized for four years in anatomical pathology and work at the at the University Hospital centre "Mother Teresa" in Tirana. Currently I am doing Phd in this domain at Tirana University, in Tirana - Albania.

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