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• 研究人員	蘇順景 Su, Shun-Jiing		
• 中文關鍵字	小兒腎臟腫瘤；腎臟腫瘤；組織病理學；台灣；腫瘤病理學；兒童		
• 英文關鍵字	Pediatric renal tumor；Renal tumor；Histopathology；Taiwan；Tumorpathology；Child		
• 中文摘要	東方人的小兒腎臟腫瘤流行率低,所以台灣的臨床醫師及病理醫師的經驗必然有限。依據美國國家威爾姆氏瘤研究結果顯示,百分之九十五的腎臟腫瘤以外科切除加上化療可以治癒,然而依報告顯示台灣的小兒腎臟腫瘤治癒率極差。為得知台灣小兒腎臟腫瘤之組織病理特徵,本次特地收集台北醫學院病理科外科病理檔案加以分析。結果發現具有不良預後特徵之腎腫瘤含分化不良性威爾姆氏瘤、亮細胞肉瘤、橫紋細胞瘤,竟在二十四例小兒腎臟腫瘤中占一半,同時也發現一例非典型先天性中腎瘤。大部分之病例,腫瘤至少都有局部侵犯的現象。		
• 英文摘要	The incidence of renal tumor in childhood among oriental is low. The experience of both clinicians and pathologists would be limited in Taiwan. According to the status report from National Wilms' Tumor Study, 95% could be cured, most with relatively modest treatments after surgical excision. However, according to LB Tan et al, the outcome of renal tumors in childhood was poor in Taiwan. To determine the histopathologic characteristics of the childhood renal tumors in Taiwan, we studied all the renal tumors in childhood, age under 15-year-old, accumulated in the files of Pathology Department of Taipei Medical College from 1962 to 1993, along with a review of the literature on the topic. The portion of the unfavorable histologic group of the pediatric renal tumors including anaplastic Wilms' tumor, clear cell sarcoma, and rhabdoid tumor is half of the total twenty-four cases. In this study, we also found a cellular congenital mesoblastic nephroma that has been pointed out to have an aggressive behavior in those older than 3 months. Extents of disease in most cases are local invasion at least in this series.		