

**MESOTHELIOMA MALIGNUM OF PERITONEUM AND FIBROSARCOMA OF THE LUNG- TWO VERY RARE CASES OF NEOPLASM IN CHILDREN**

**A. Brodkiewicz<sup>1</sup>**, J. Peregud-Pogorzelski<sup>1</sup>, E. Szychot<sup>2</sup>, J. Fydryk<sup>1</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Ist Department of Pediatrics <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathobiochemistry and Molecular Biology of  
The Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland  
[brodkiewicz@csv.pl](mailto:brodkiewicz@csv.pl)*

Two very rare cases of neoplasm have been diagnosed at the Ist Department of Paediatrics between 1990-2003. Case 1. A 14-year old girl was admitted to the hospital because of fever. Physical examination revealed no abnormalities. Laboratory findings revealed: increased level of inflammatory indicators and cancer Ca 125 marker. Ultrasound: fluid in peritoneum cavity. Laparoscopy: noduli in the wall of peritoneum (histopathological diagnosis: nodular mesothelial hyperplasia). After one week, laparotomy was performed (mesothelioma malignum was diagnosed). After six months of chemotherapy the child died. Authors would like to point out the rarity of this neoplasm and initial difficulties in making diagnosis. Case 2. A 15-year old girl was admitted to our Department because of cough persisting for 1,5 month. On the day of admission reduction of alveolar murmur strength below the left intercostal space was found. Laboratory findings revealed increased level of inflammatory indicators. X-ray, ultrasound and CT scan revealed encysted fluid in pleural cavity. Antibiotics were administered. Control X-ray revealed round tumor in the base of the left lung. After the complete removal of the tumor, a fibrosarcoma was diagnosed. Chemotherapy was administered. For the next two months she did not visit the doctor. She was readmitted with enormous tumor situated in the left scapula. She was qualified for palliative, surgical tumor removal followed by local RTG- therapy. After eight months she died. The authors would like to stress also the initial difficulties of diagnosis and dynamic growth of the tumor

