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15

392

1

27

(7.1%) .

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(neuroepithelial)

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21

.

18.5%

1  
 . (immature teratoma)  
 5 0% 가 ,  
 5  
 50% ,  
 .  
 .  
 가  
 가 가  
 .

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: , ,



< >

I.

1 . 1933  
Russel Ellis<sup>1</sup>가 1 3  
가  
1949 Keith<sup>2</sup> 427  
1 6 (1.4%)  
Sato<sup>3</sup> 40 2832 0.4% 1  
1.9%  
4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 10  
11 12, 13, 14  
가 ,  
15, 16, 17  
.

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가 .

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가 .

1989

1999

11

1

, , ,

## II.

1989 1 1999 12 11 15

392

1 27 (7.1%) .

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,

,

WHO .

### III.

#### 1.

27 1.7: 1(17:10)  
7.2 . 가 ,  
, , ,  
, .(Table 1)

Table 1. Reasons for consultation of infantile brain tumor

Symptom	No. of patients
Large head	14
Vomiting	10
Irritability/lethargy	9
Seizures	5
Food rejection	3
Developmental arrest	1
Hemiparesis	1

2.

1 13 (48.1%),  
 14 (51.9%) 가 .  
 Chung <sup>18</sup> Zuccaro <sup>19</sup> 1  
 가 .

(Table 2.)

Table 2. Location of infantile brain tumors

Location	No. of Patients
Supratentorial	13
Cerebral hemisphere	3
Intraventricular	4
Parasellar	6
Infratentorial	14
Total	27

3.

(Neuroectodermal tumor) 21  
 (77.8%) (astrocytoma) 8 (29.6%),  
 (medulloblastoma) 5 (18.5%), (ependymoma)  
 (primitive neuroectodermal tumor, PNET) 3 (11.1%),  
 (choroid plexus papilloma) 2 (7.4%) . (nonglial tumor)  
 6 (22.2%) (teratoma) 5 (18.5%), (sarcoma) 1  
 (3.7%) . (Table 3)

Table 3. Histopathologic findings of infantile brain tumor

Diagnosis	No. of patients
Neuroectodermal	21
Astrocytoma	8
Medulloblastoma	5
Ependymoma	3
PNET*	3
Choroid plexus papilloma	2
Nonglial	6
Teratoma	5
Sarcoma	1
Total	27

\* Primitive neuroectodermal tumor

4.

, , ,  
 . 27  
 5  
 (18.5%) . 4 (14.8%)  
 (subtotal removal) 19 (70.4%), (total removal)  
 가 4 (14.8%) . 23  
 (85.1%) 20 (87.0%) .  
 3  
 25.2 (0-101 ) .  
 (Table 4) 6  
 (suprasellar-hypothalamic)  
 2 2  
 2  
 .  
 2  
 5 18  
 3  
 1  
 6 1 가 18  
 1 (operative mortality)  
 가  
 가 . 1  
 1  
 1 5

가  
가 1 ,  
가 1 가  
1 가 1 1  
5 5  
(immature type) 2  
가 3 가

Table 4. Results of operation related to type of infantile brain tumor

Tumor type	Nb.	Nb. of operative death	Nb. of case mortality	Total Nb. living(post- operative time)
Astrocytoma(supratentorial)	6	0	4	2(2y, 11y)
Astrocytoma(infratentorial)	2	0	0	2(7y, 8y)
Medulloblastoma	5	0	3	2(4m, 6y)
Ependymoma(infratentorial)	3	1	1	1(5y)
PNET(supratentorial)	3	1	2	0
Choroid plexus papilloma	2	1	0	1(5y)
Teratoma	5	2	3	0
Sarcoma	1	0	1	0
Total	27	5	12	8



#### IV.

1  
18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25  
1 가  
1.3 - 11% . 7.1%  
가 가 .  
1889 Starr<sup>26</sup>  
가 .<sup>21, 27, 28</sup> 1  
가 가 .  
Koos Miller 700 1 19  
가 74% .<sup>29</sup>  
2  
11, 30, 31  
27 가 13  
가 가  
1 가  
가 2  
(hemiparesis), (hyperreflexia), (sensory  
loss) (upper motor neuron signs)가 .<sup>20</sup> 2  
, ,  
(lethargy) 가 ,  
가 가  
가 .

- 12 -

9%  
.  $\alpha$ <sup>24</sup> (far-eastern) 5 가  
307  
Di Rocco<sup>36</sup>  
가 .  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
. <sup>20</sup> (transvaginal ultrasonography)  
(germ cell tumour)  
, (fetal biparietal  
diameter, BPD),  
. <sup>20</sup> 가 (macrocrania)  
가  
가 가 가  
가 .  
가 .  
가

가 .

1990  $\alpha$  <sup>24</sup> 79%가

가 가 19 14 가

32% 30% . 3

가 가

<sup>2</sup> .

가 <sup>38, 39, 40</sup> .

, , , , ,

, .

가 가

<sup>11, 19, 24, 25, 30, 34, 36, 41</sup> .

가

가 ,

가

가 .

가 .

가 .

가

가

가 <sup>18</sup>

가 가

가 .

,

<sup>42</sup>

가 가 .<sup>21</sup>

2 가 7 , 8

.

5 1 5 20%

Wang<sup>43</sup> 1972 1992 78 가

3 5 57.4% 47.3% , Packer<sup>44</sup> 3

5 86% 79% 1 가

.

가

가 .<sup>45</sup> 1

가 <sup>46</sup>

가 .<sup>21</sup> 2 1

1 가

5

가

<sup>21</sup>

가

.

가

가 가

가 .<sup>47</sup> 5

3 2 3

. 3 1

2

.

(sarcoma)

16, 18, 33, 36, 48

(clivus)

가

18.5% 5

29.6%

10

<sup>21</sup> 가

1

(postoperative hyperthermia)

<sup>49</sup>

6

38

가

4

3

5

2

KPS 90

가

가

가

가

가



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## Abstract

### Clinical analysis of infantile brain tumor

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Intracranial tumors during the first year of life are quite different from those of older children in presentation, distribution, and some morphological characteristics. For practicing clinicians, intracranial neoplasms in infants could give difficulties in special diagnostic and therapeutic aspects, although remarkable advances in neuroimaging, perioperative intensive care, and postoperative adjuvant therapy have been achieved. The lack of specific symptoms and adaptation of the immature brain and skull to increased intracranial pressure may cause diagnostic delay. Due to therapeutic challenging, nowadays infantile brain tumors gets more interests of pediatric neurosurgeons. To figure out the clinical features, pathological classification of the tumors and the treatment outcome of infantile brain tumors, 392 children (age < 15 years old) with brain tumors were reviewed retrospectively. Among them 27 cases (7.1%) were diagnosed during the first 12 months of life. The

majority of infants with brain tumors presented with large head and increased intracranial pressure. The supratentorial location was 48.1% and neuroepithelial tumors such as astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, ependymoma, choroid plexus papilloma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor are 21 cases (77.8%). The operative mortality was 18.5%. Compared with the outcomes of older children, the treatment outcome was poorer in medulloblastoma and the 5 year survival rate was zero in immature teratoma and primitive neuroectodermal tumor. But in posterior fossa astrocytoma and choroid plexus papilloma, the 5 year survival rate was over 50%. Due to limited roles of postoperative radiation therapy on account of delayed neuropsychological and endocrine deficits in infants, surgical resection of the tumor appears to be the most effective therapeutic modality. The prognosis of patients in whom the tumors could not be removed totally depended on the pathological type of the tumors. In spite of high risks in anesthesia, with difficulties in perioperative care and limitations in adjuvant therapy, it is better to have an active treatment plan in infants, whom immaturity of brain and higher growth potential are present.

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**Key Words:** brain tumor, infant, outcome