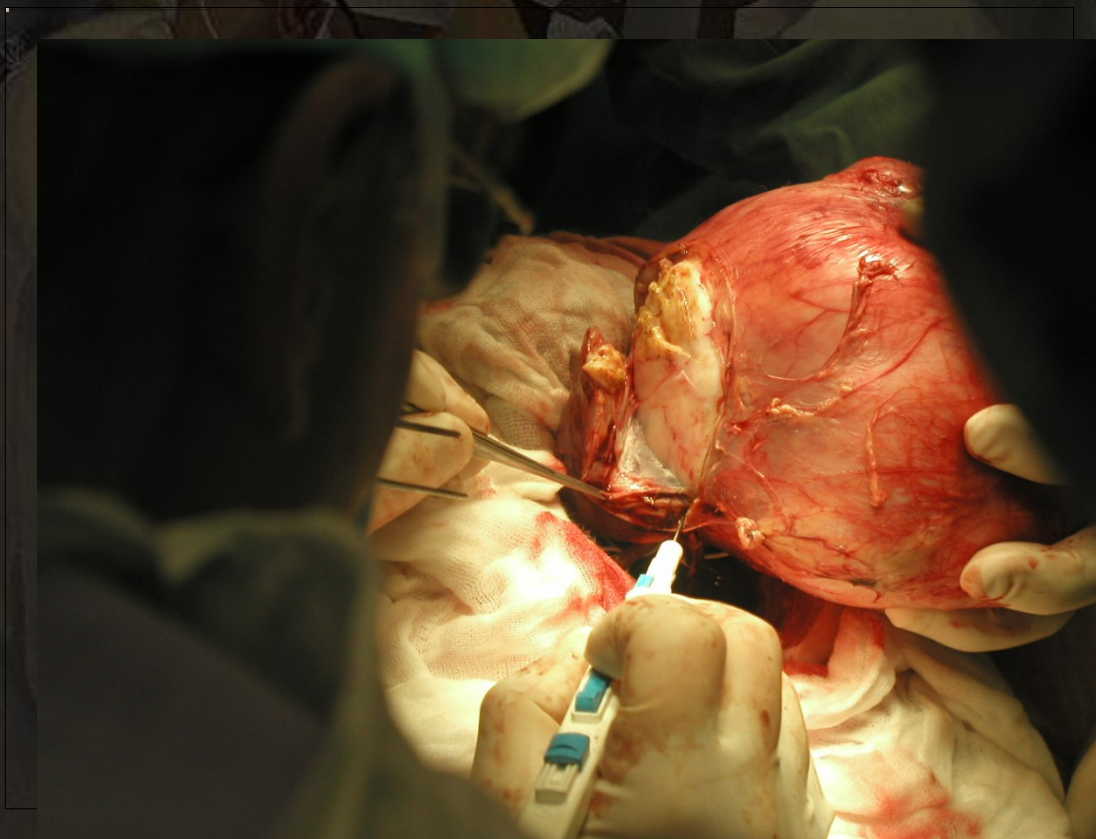




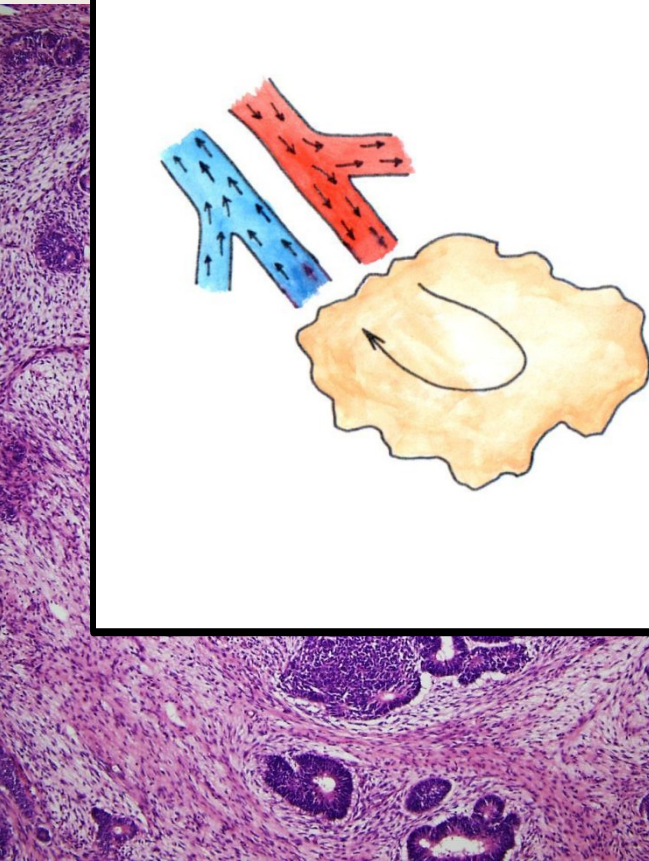
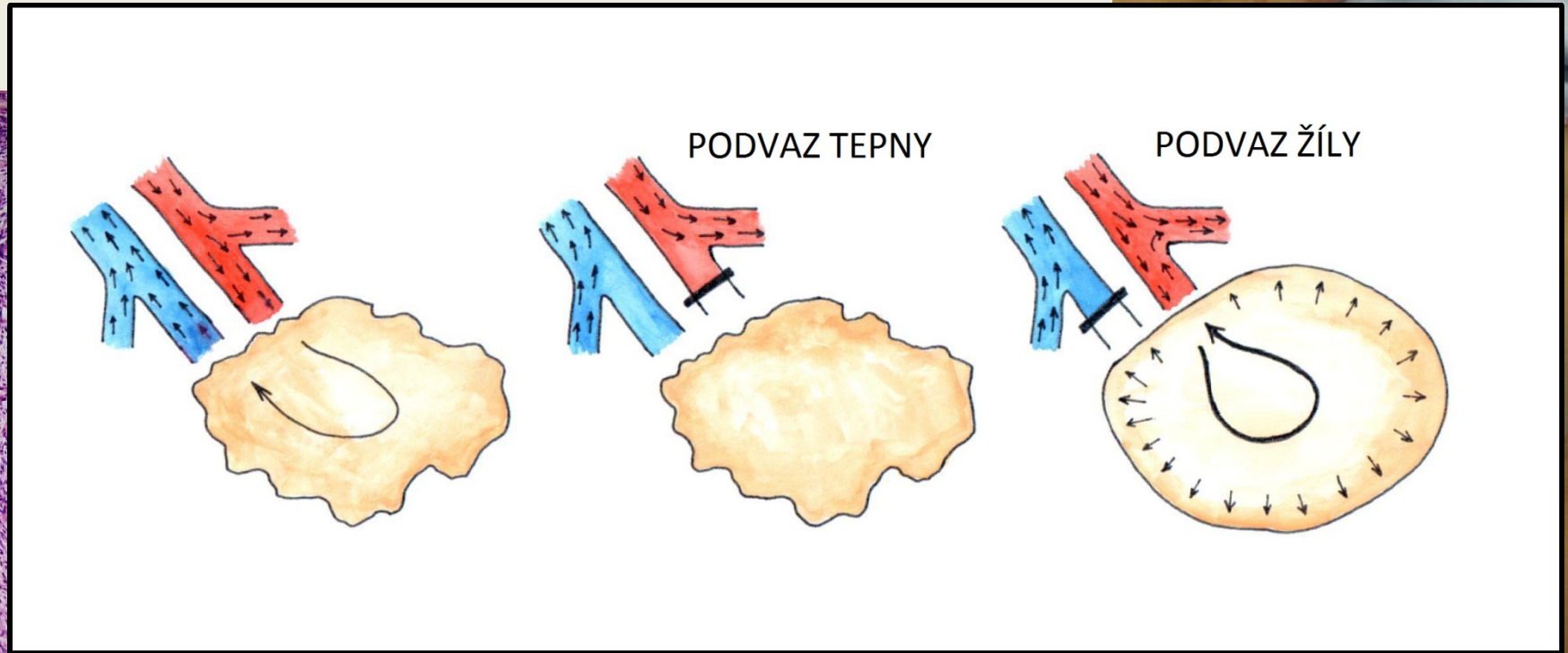
DĚTSKÁ ONKOCHIRURGIE

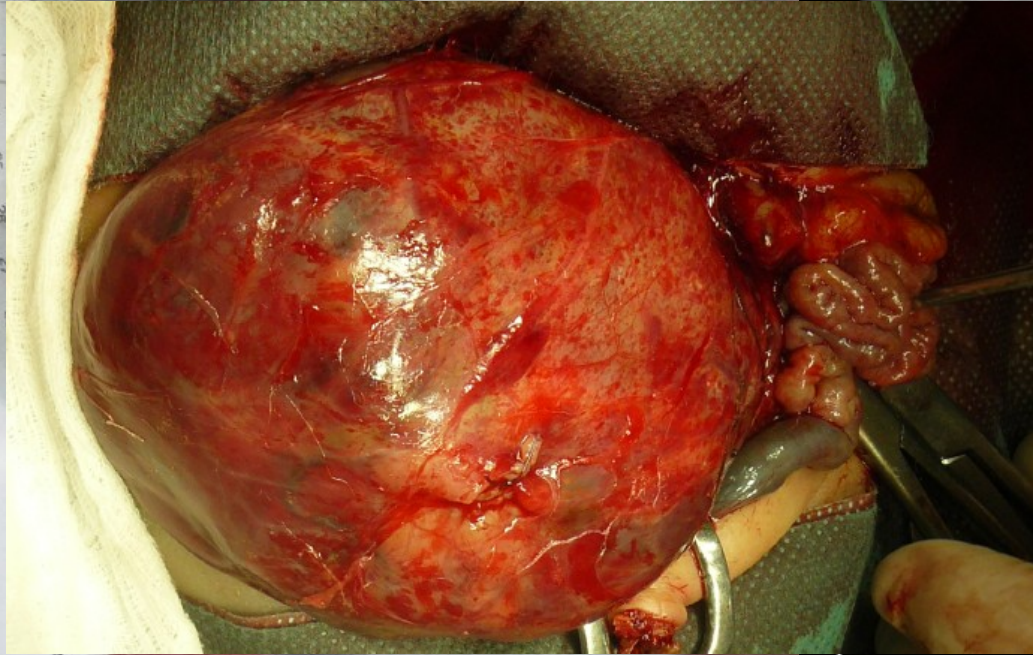


DĚTSKÁ ONKOCHIRURGIE

NEFROBLASTOM

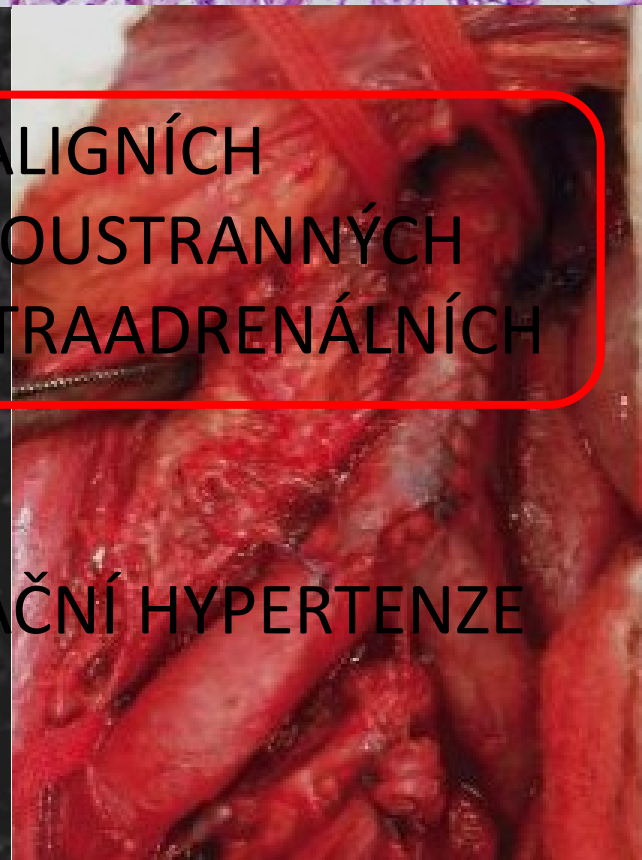
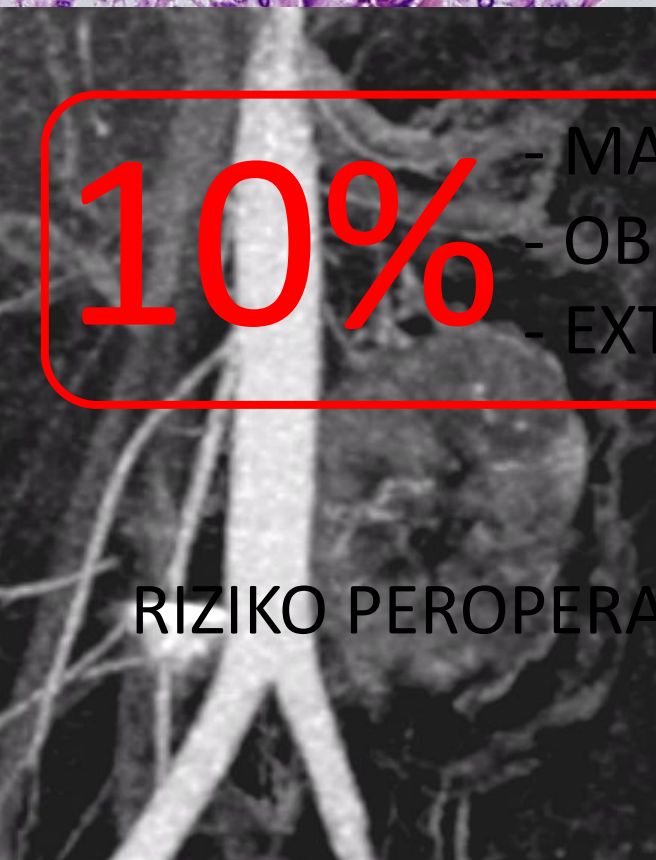
chlapec (3), rodiče při koupání objevili „velké břicho“
objemná rezistence pravé poloviny břicha





FEOCHROMOCYTOM

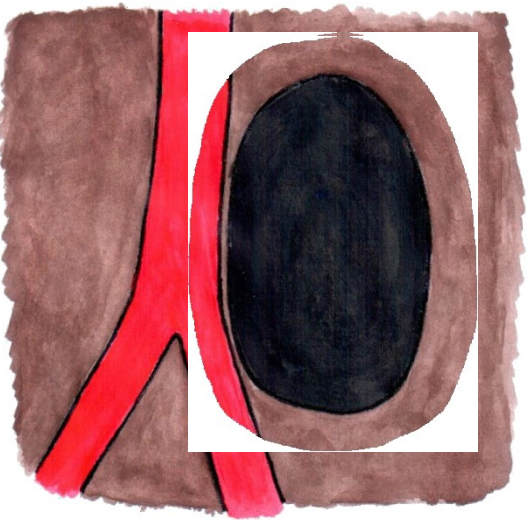
chlapec (16), záchvaty - bolesti hlavy, palpitace, pocení, anxieta
hypertenze, bledost, hyperglykemie, úbytek hmotnosti
průkaz metabolitů katecholaminů



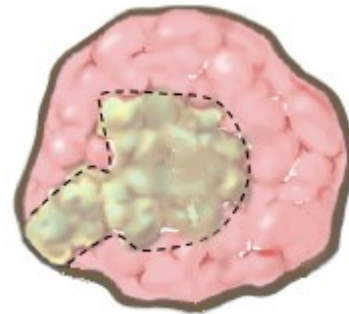
10%

- MALIGNÍCH
- OBOUSTRANNÝCH
- EXTRAADRENÁLNÍCH

RIZIKO PEROPERAČNÍ HYPERTENZE

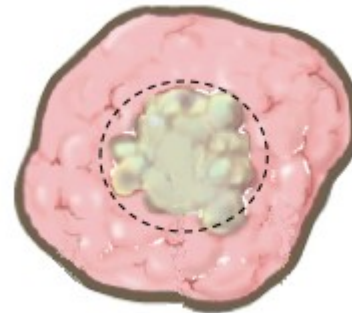


R 2
RESEKCE



R 1

RADIK



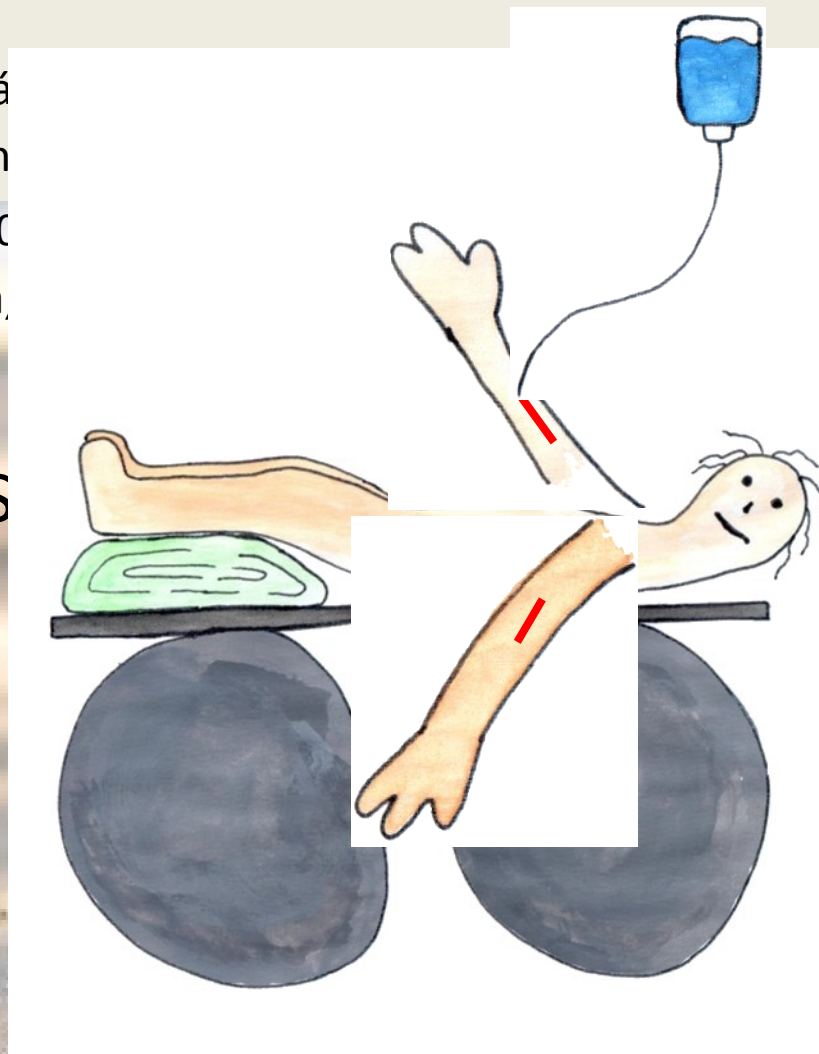
R 0

EXCIZE V PRAXI –

ZÁKLADNÍ OPATŘENÍ

dle sestry v plné čeká
pád na hranu obrubn
bledá, opocená, tk 90
citlivost v PHK břicha,

PŘEDNOS



říkolky



CKÝ ŠO

PŘI PŘÍJMU V NEMOCNICI

bledá, somnolentní, tk neměřitelný, p 160



OBĚHOVĚ NESTABILNÍ

Leu

Hb

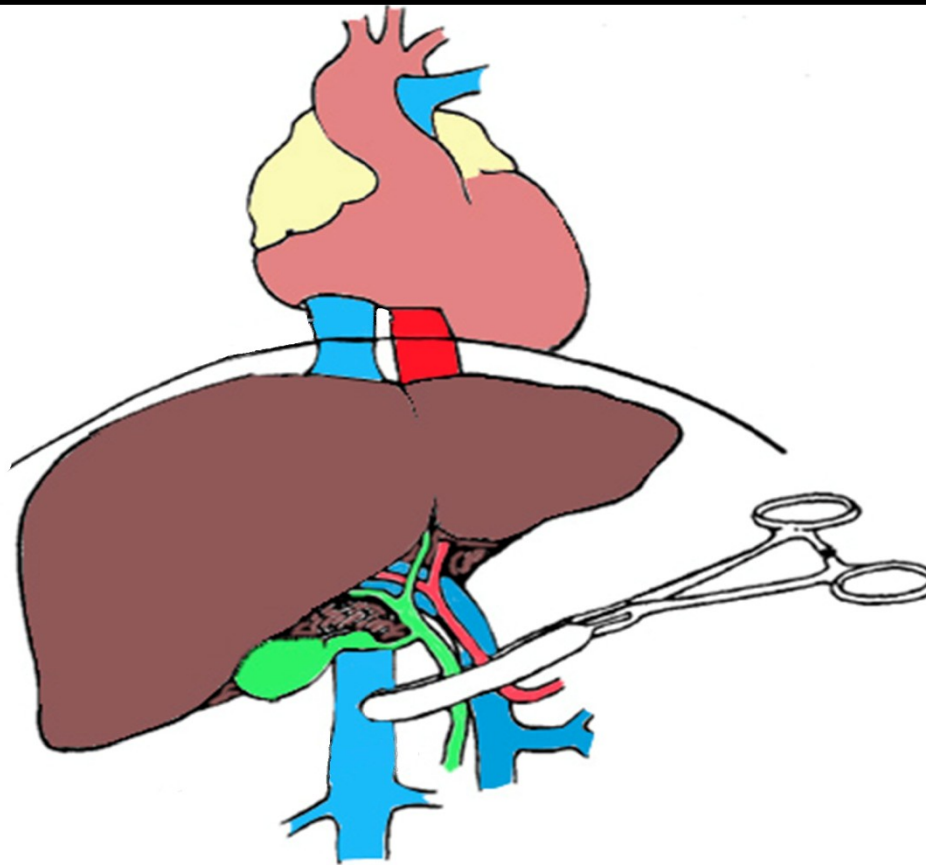
Hct

(NEČEKÁME NA VÝSLEDEK)

URČENÍ LAPAROTOMIE

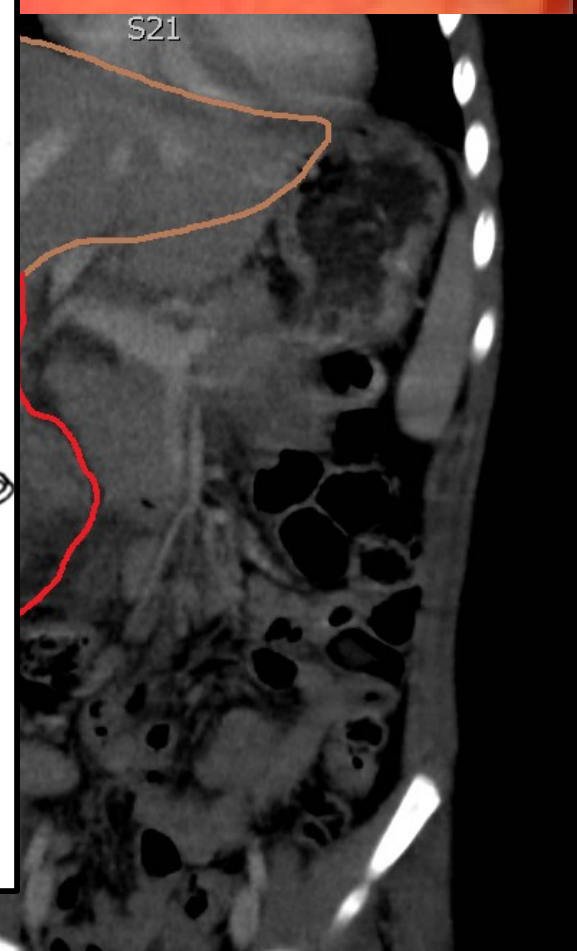


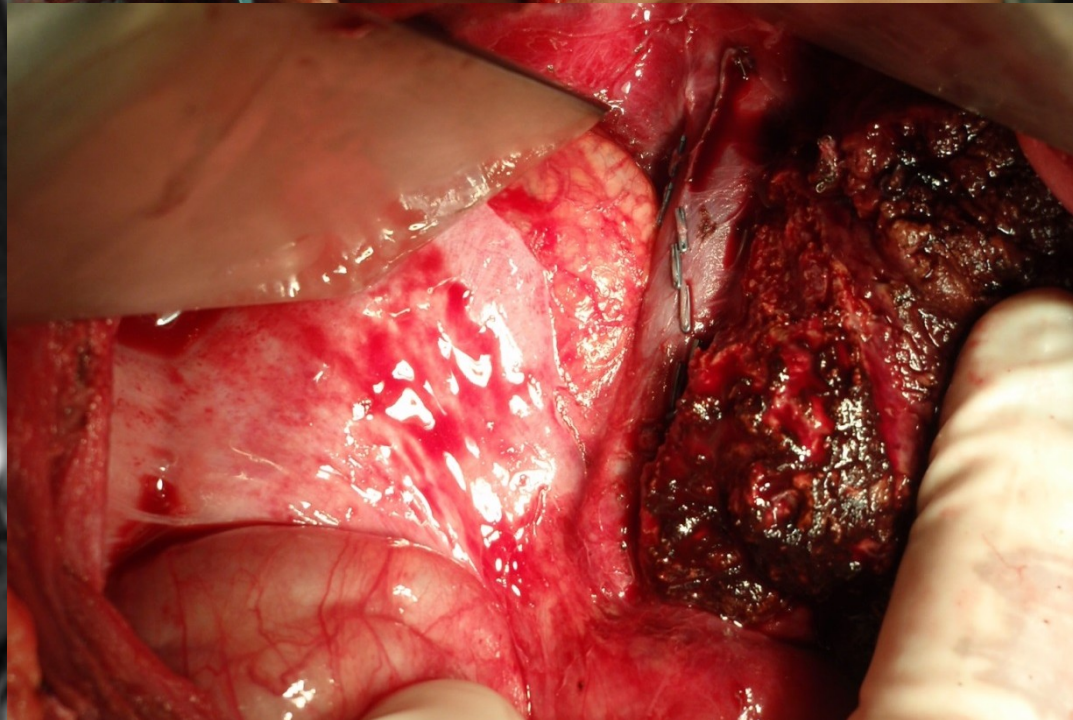
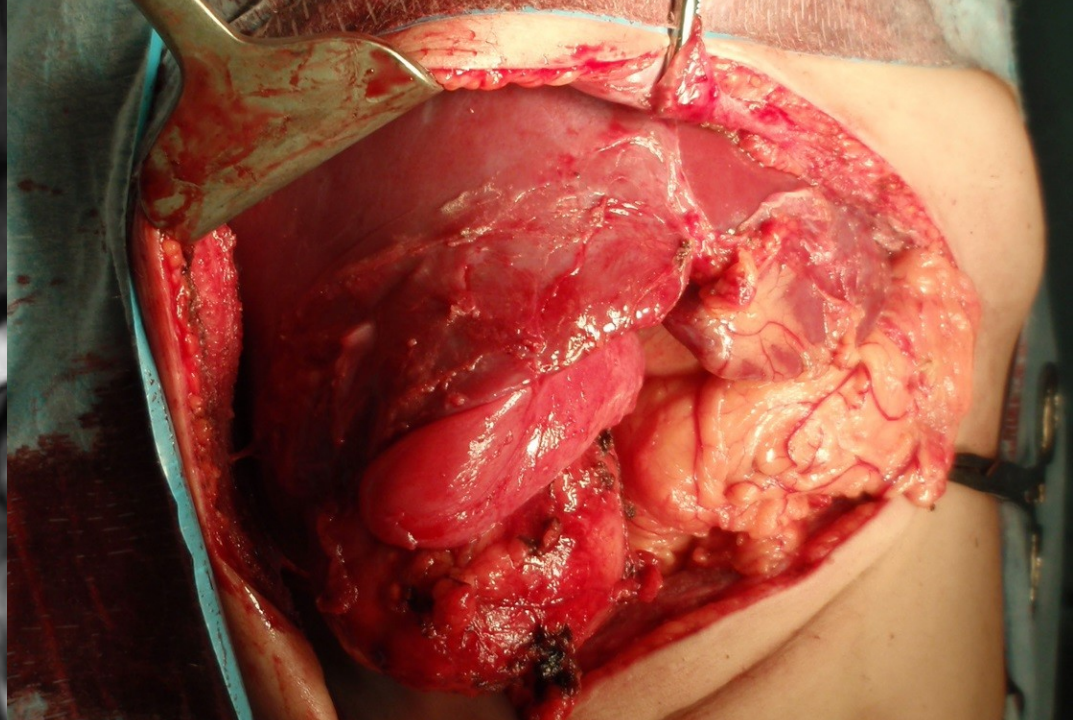
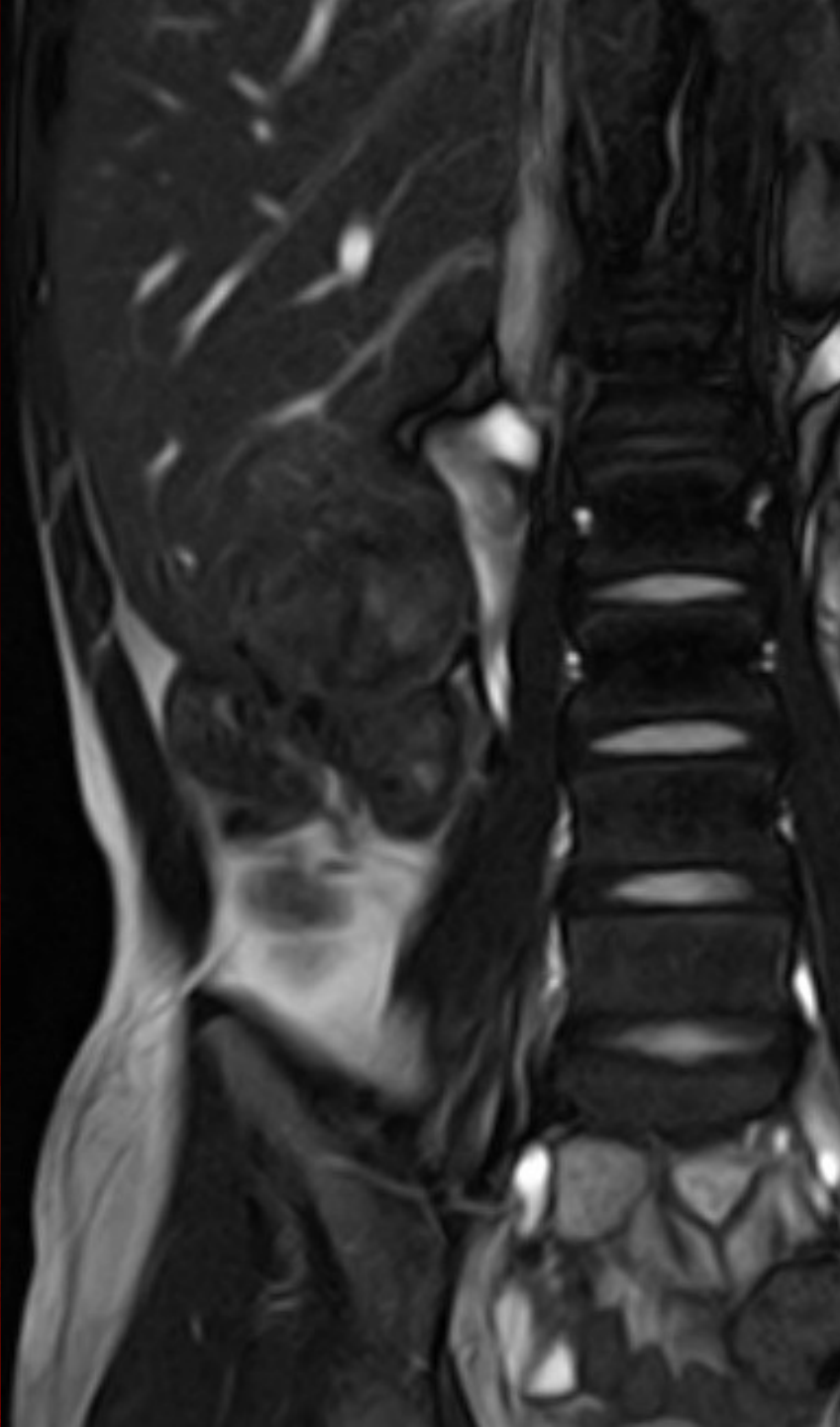
HEPATOBLASTOM



TOTÁLPIRÍNSKUBHÁRNIAONÉVZE

S21





HERATOGELOLÁRNÍ OM

INCIDENCE

VĚKOVÁ DISTRIBUCE

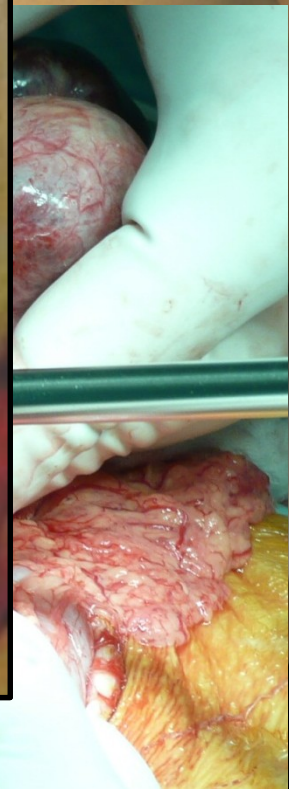
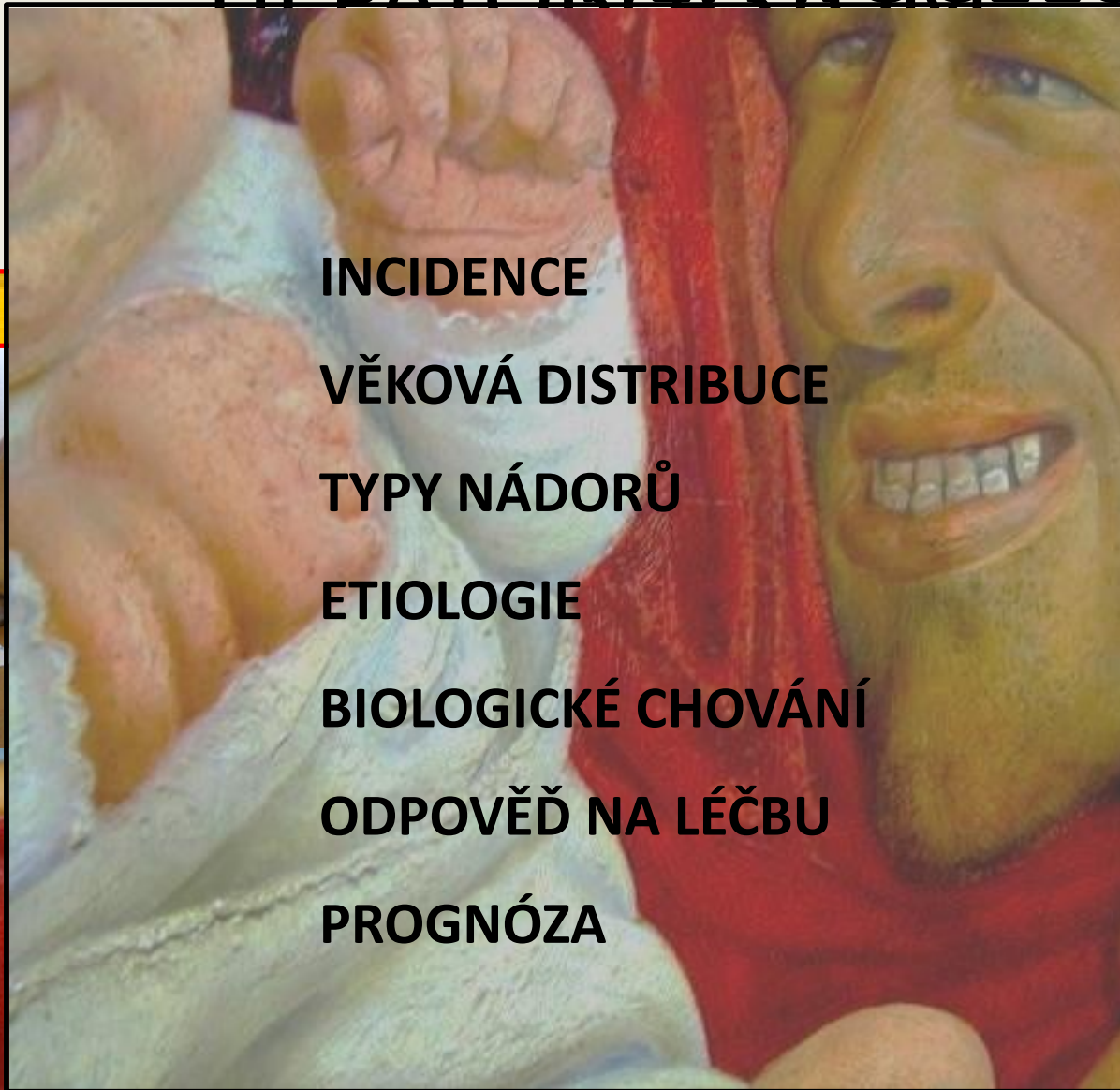
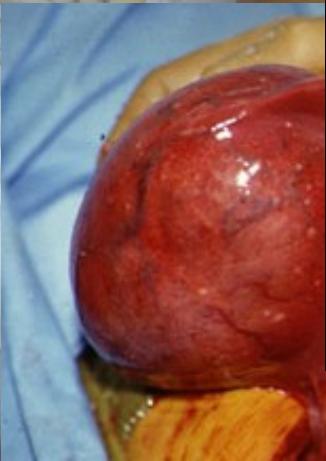
TYPY NÁDORŮ

ETIOLOGIE

BIOLOGICKÉ CHOVÁNÍ

ODPOVĚĎ NA LÉČBU

PROGNÓZA



LYMFOM MEDIASTINA

dívka (14) s postupně narůstající dušností, kašlem a otokem hlavy a krku
otok hlavy, krku a horních končetin
dilatace podkožních žil horní poloviny těla
překrvení spojivek

OXYGENOTERAPIE

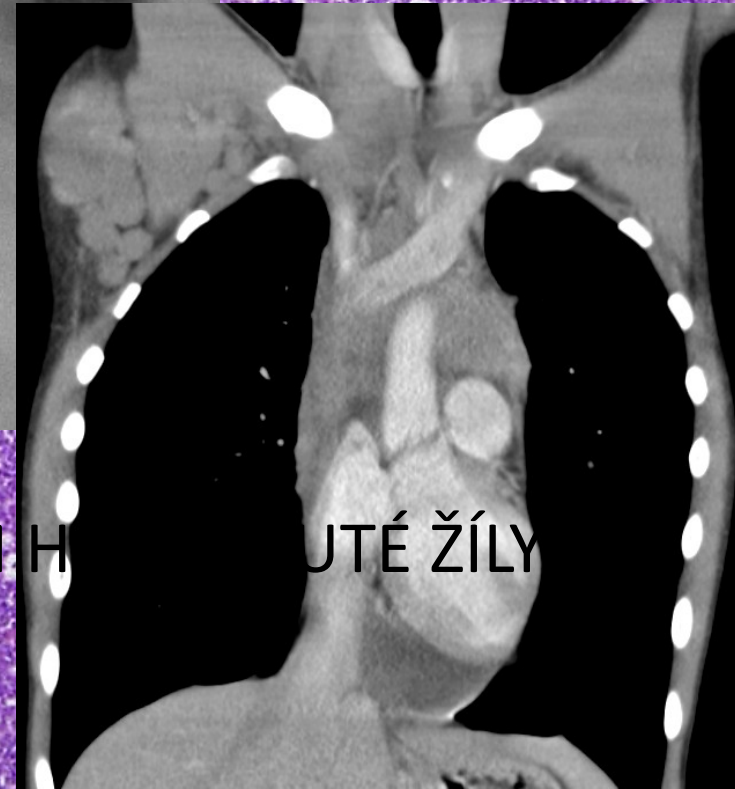
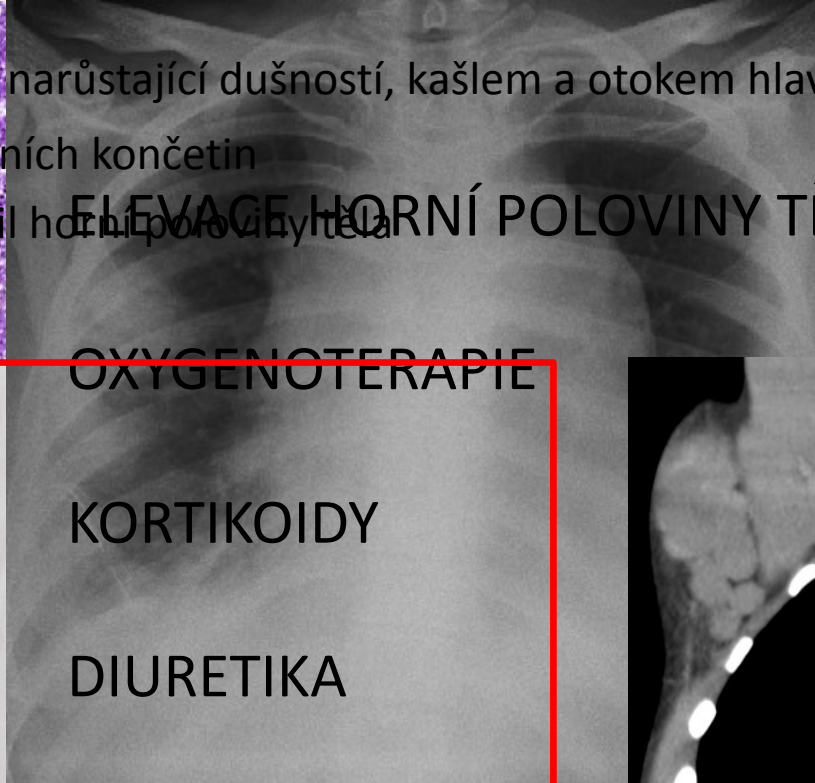
KORTIKOIDY

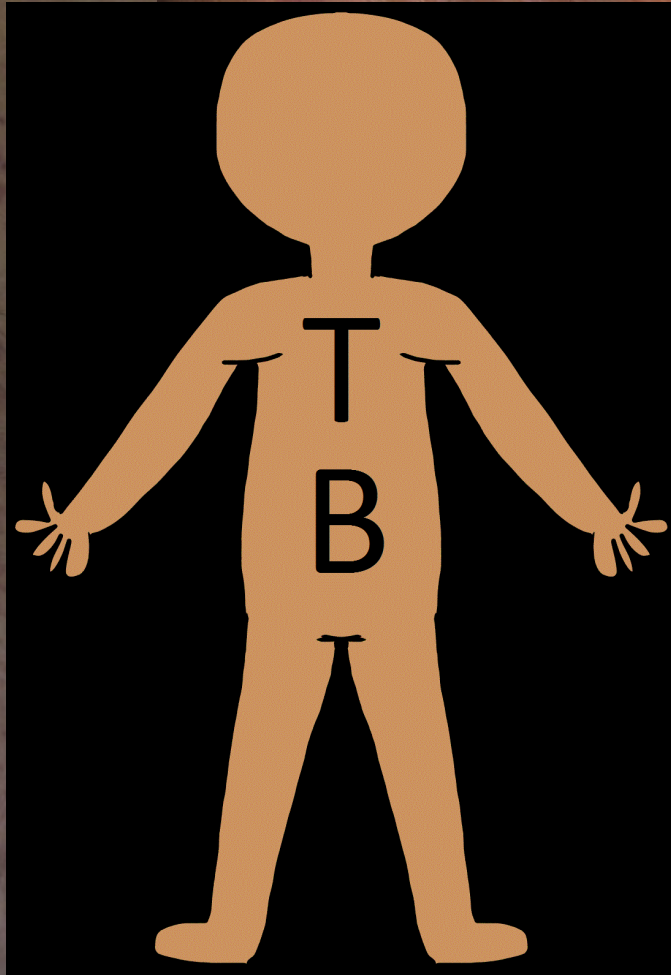
DIURETIKA

URGENTNÍ BIOPSIE

SYNDROM HORNÍHO ŽÍLY

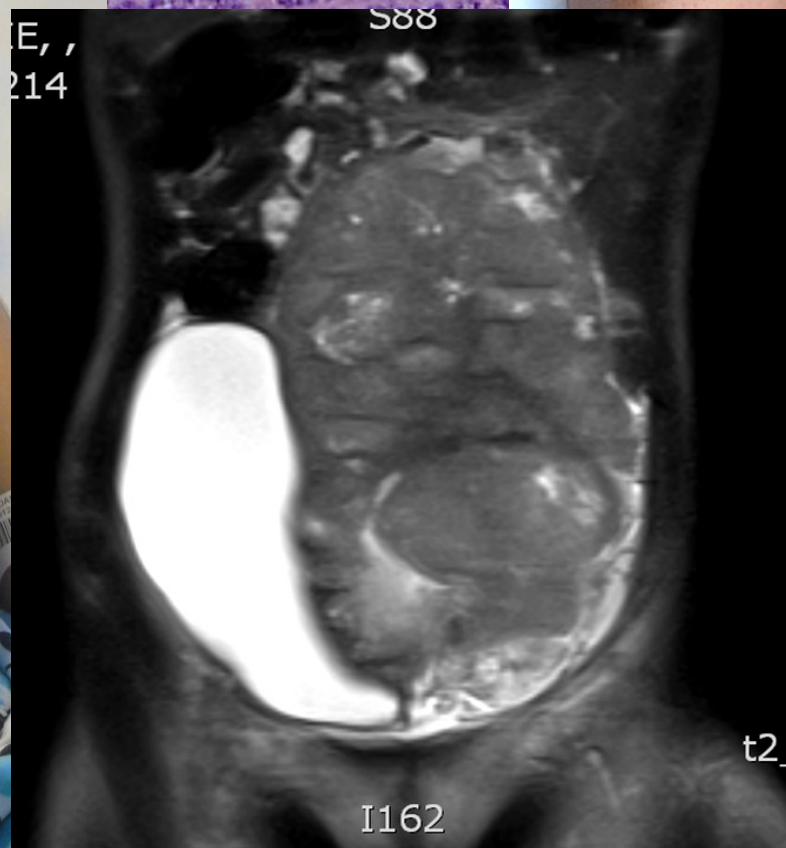
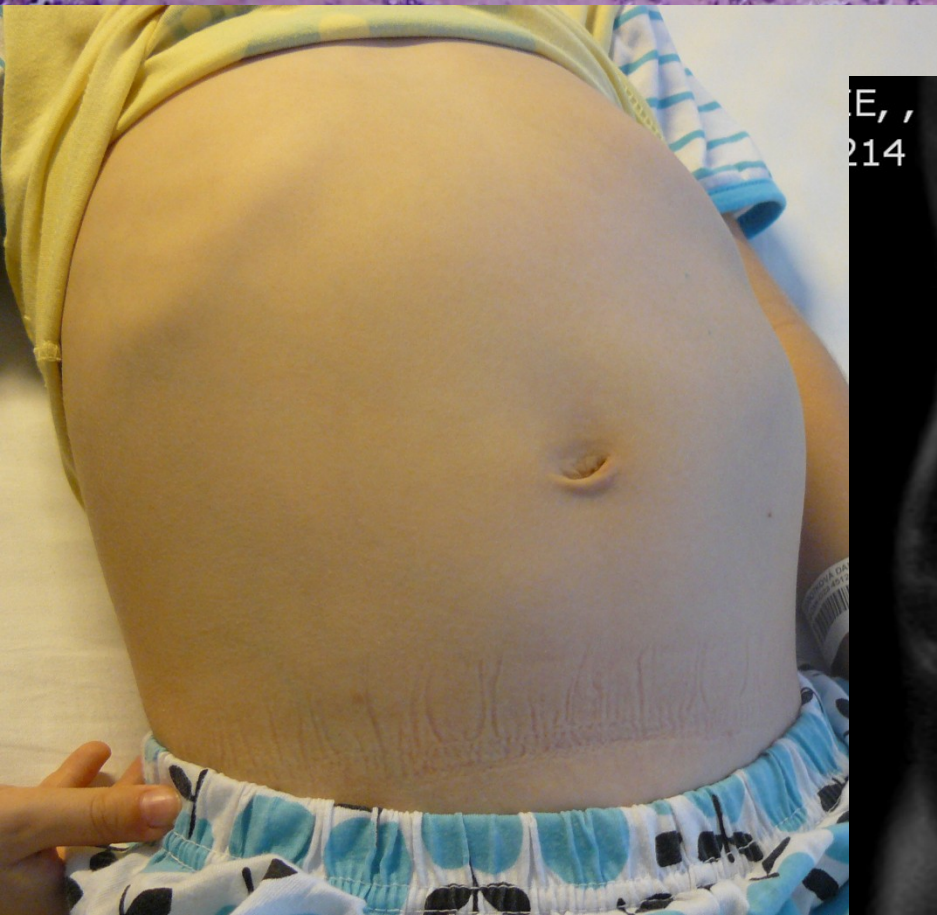
CHEMOTERAPIE



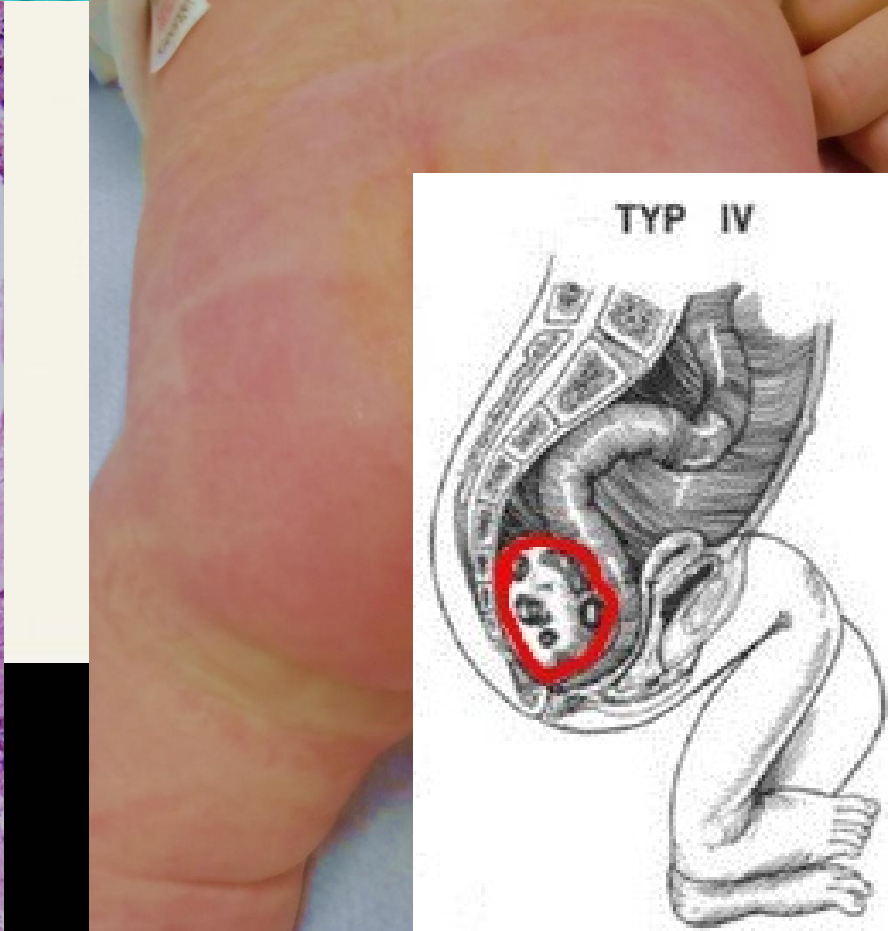
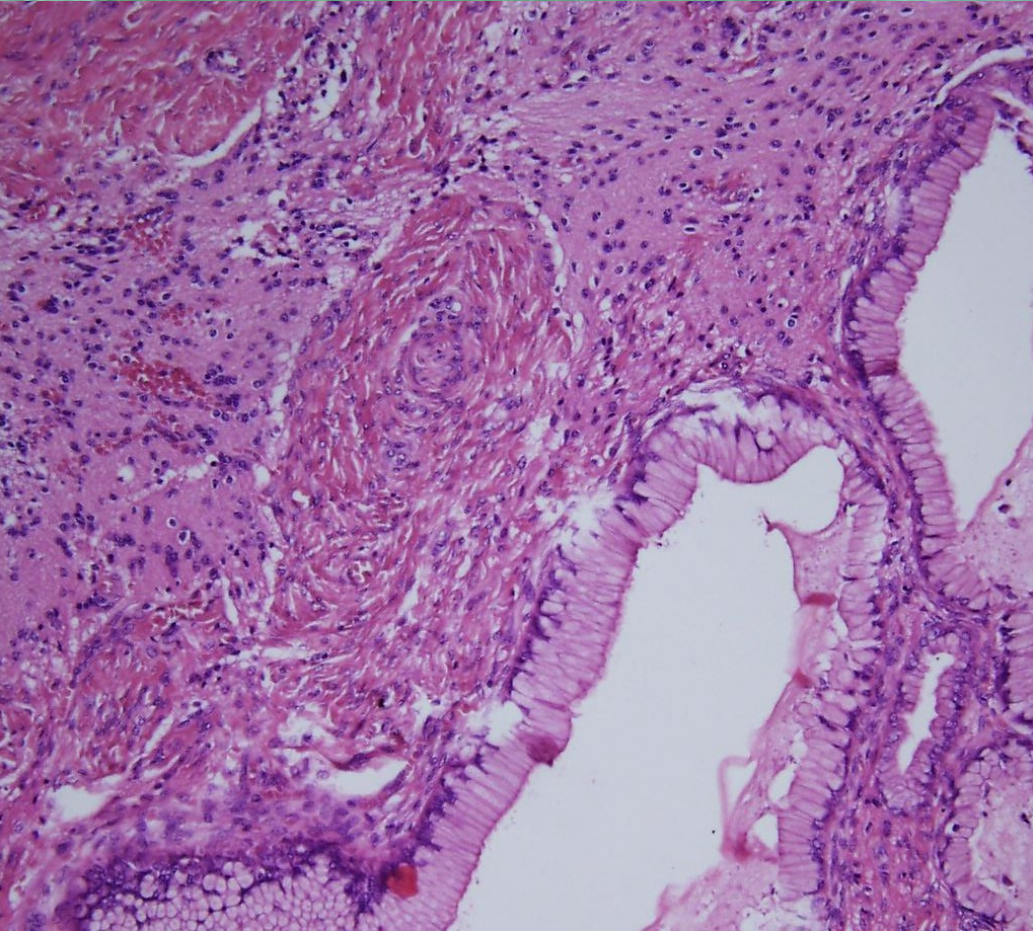


RABDOMYOSARKOM PÁNVE

dívka (10) s otokem levé dolní končetiny, 20 hodin nemočila
měkký otok LDK, objemná rezistence břicha



SAKROKOKCYGEÁLNÍ TERATOM



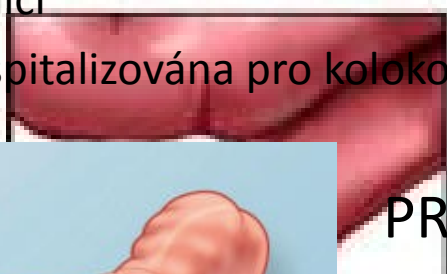


FAMILIÁRNÍ POLYPÓZA TRAČNÍKU

RA: 100% státní zemaně ná CBC do 30 let věku

JAK NAPOJIT ZBYLÉ ÚSEKY GIT?
dívka (15) s občasnými bolestmi břicha, hlenem a krví ve stolici

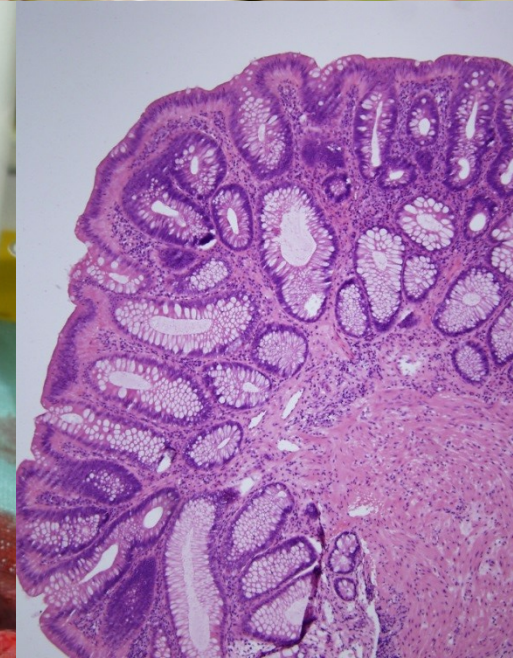
OA: 2x hospitalizována pro kolokolickou invaginaci



PROKTOKOLEKTOMIE – PREVENTIVNÍ VÝKON



ILEO-POUCH-ANÁLNÍ ANASTOMÓZA





PIGMENTACE RTŮ, DUTINY ÚSTNÍ, PRSTŮ

PEUTZ-JEGHERSŮV SYNDROM (NE FAP)

PLICNÍ METASTÁZY

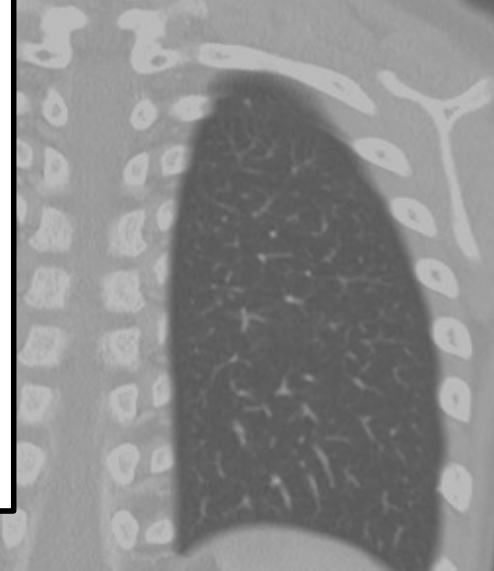
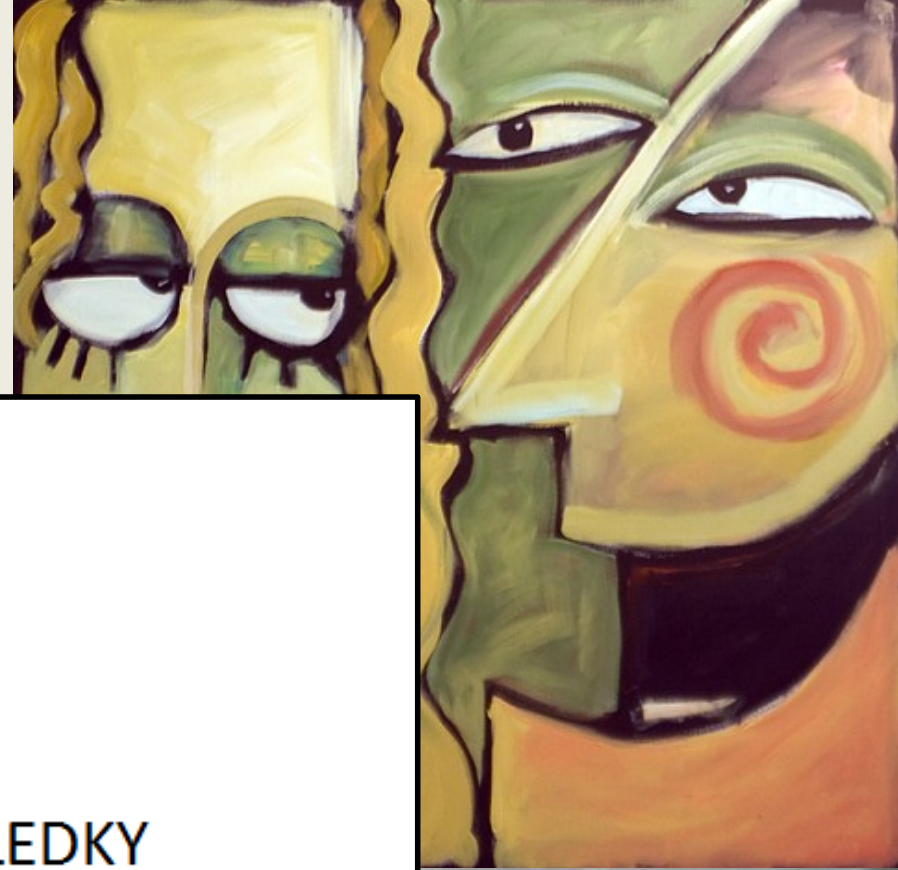
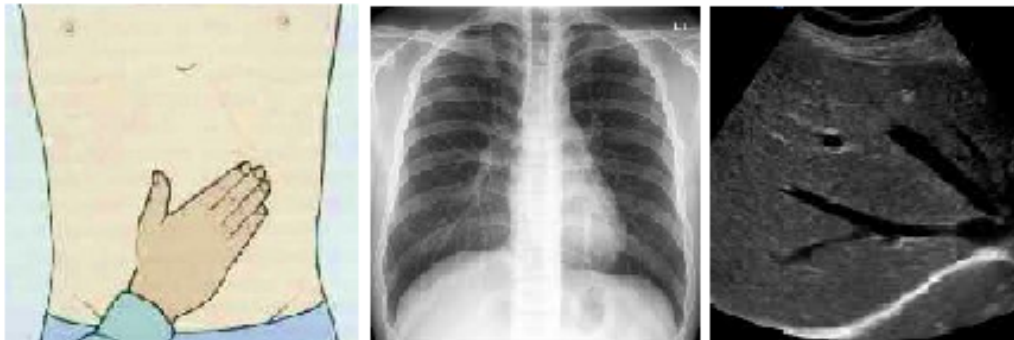
subjektivně zcela bez potíží

objekt

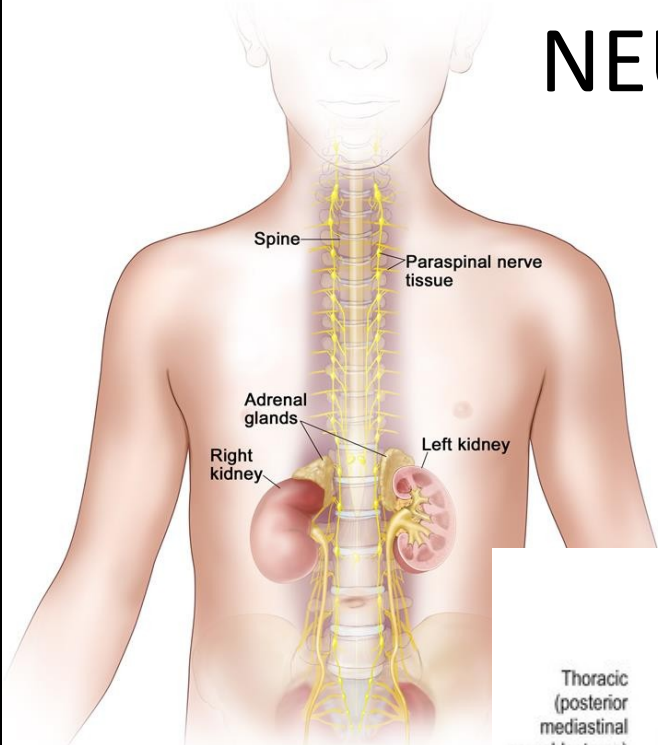
klidná

DISPENSARIZACE

- LOKÁLNÍ RECIDIVY
- METACHRONNÍ MTS
- KOMPLIKACE A NÁSLEDKY



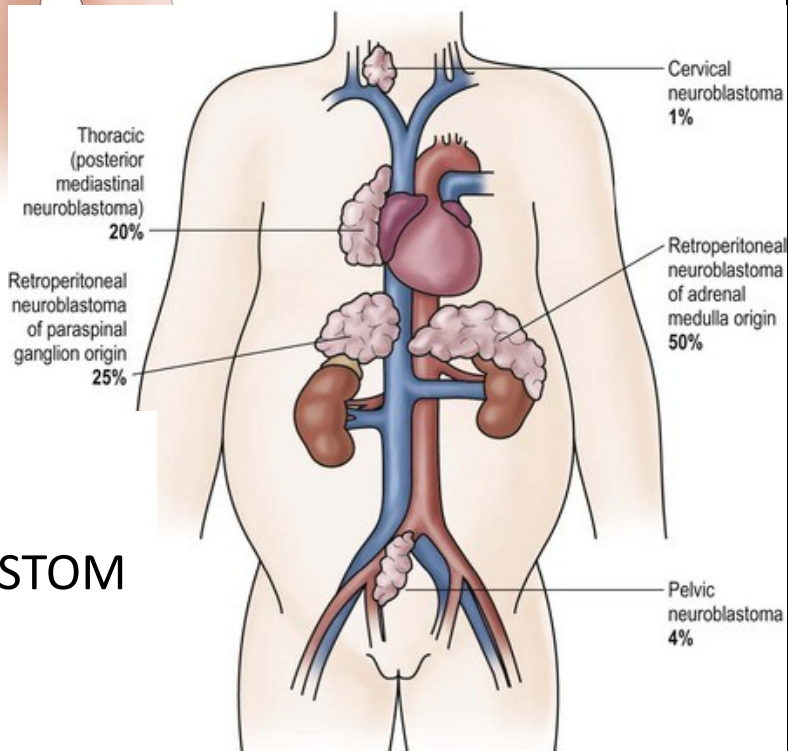
NEUROBLASTOM



IDRF

INRGSS

nMYC



NEUROBLASTOM

GANGLIONEUROBLASTOM

GANGLIONEUROM

MIBG



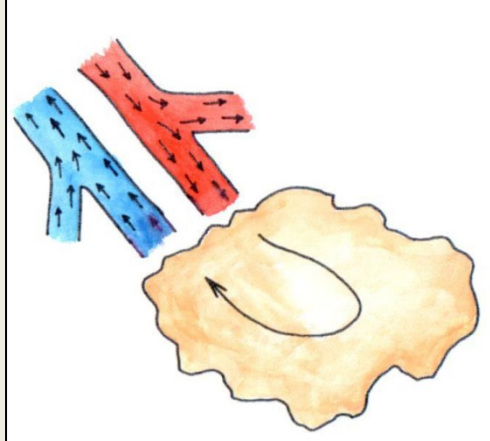
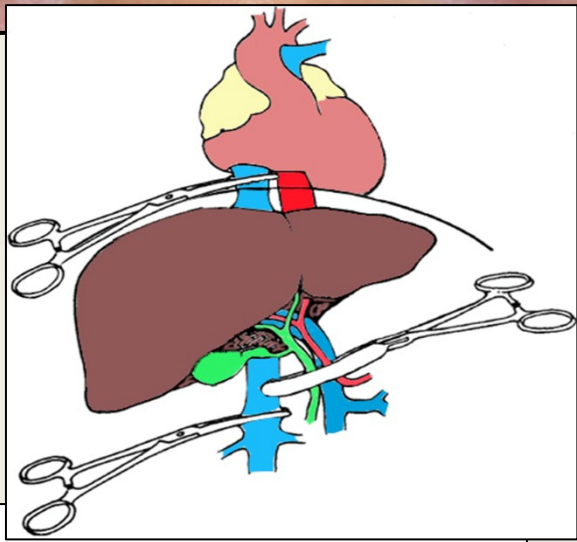
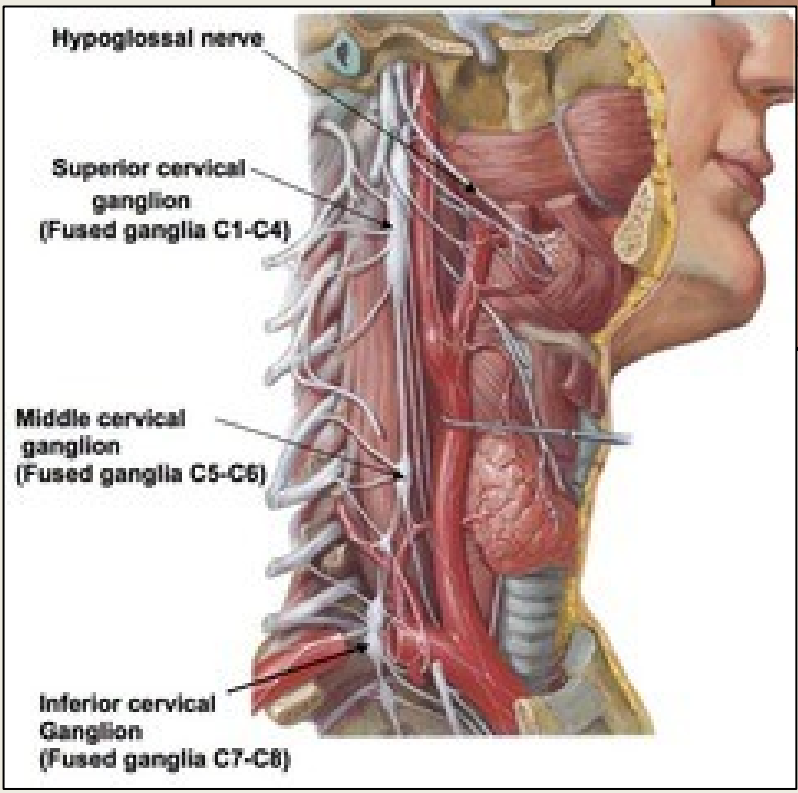


I DĚTI MOHOU
MÍT NÁDOR

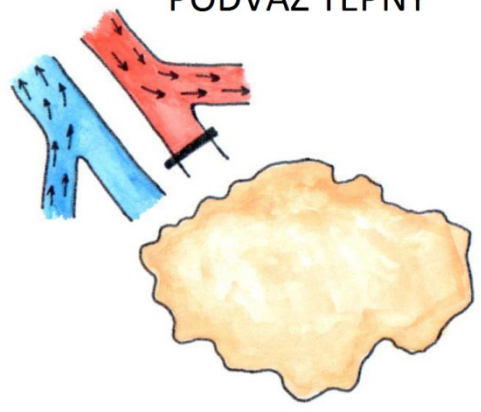
ČASTO JDE O ŽIVOT

VČASNÁ DIAGNÓZA
ZLEPŠUJE PROGNÓZU

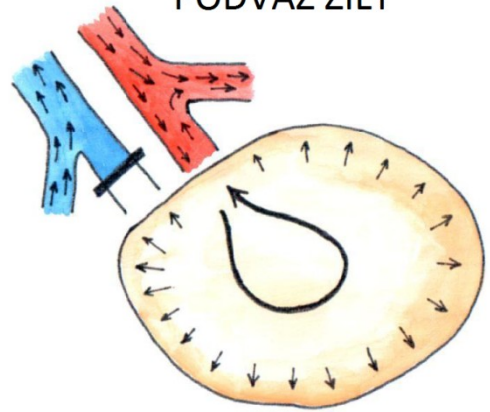


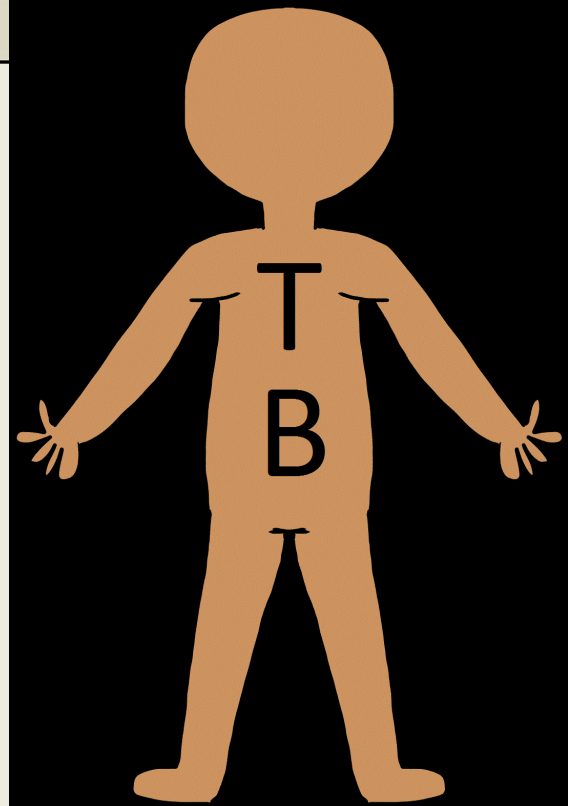
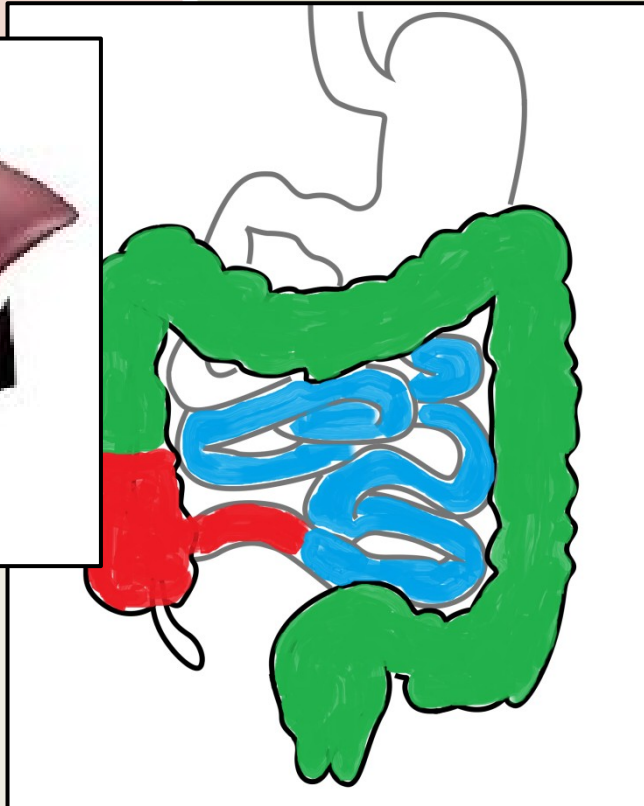
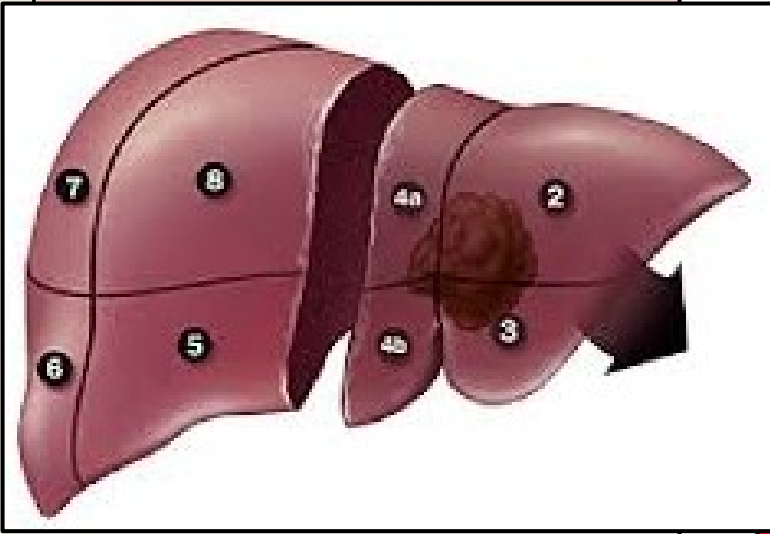
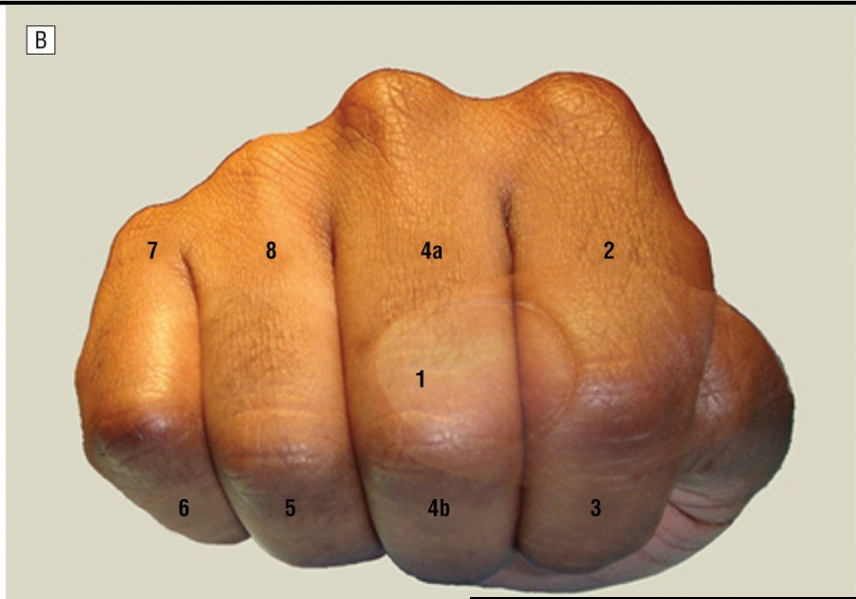
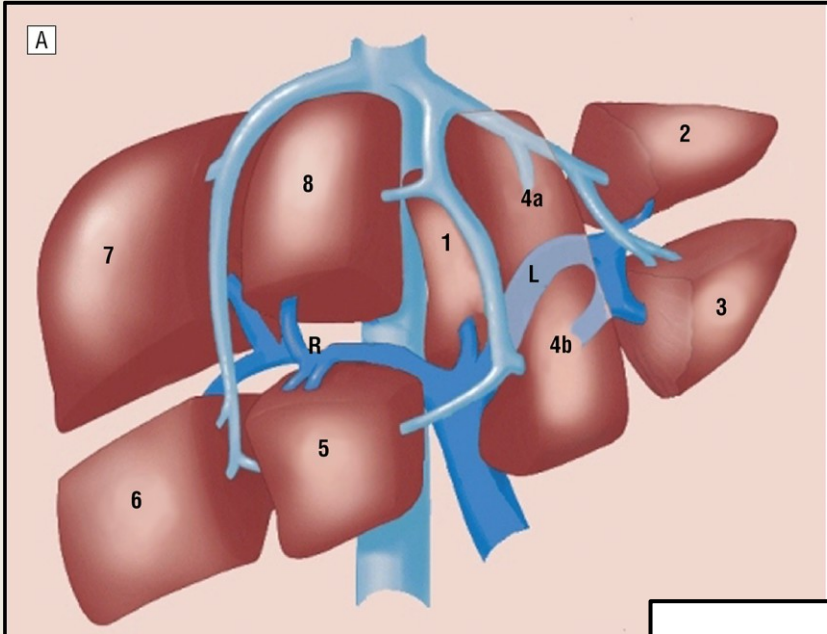


PODVAZ TEPNY



PODVAZ ŽÍLY





NEUROBLASTOM NADLEDVINY

chlapec (2), u
objemná rez

