Rhabdomyosacoma: A Rare Case Report

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Abstract

Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), a cancer of connective tissue is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of childhood and adolescence. Head and neck region is being most common site followed by genitourinary tract, retroperitonium, and the extremities. After neuroblastoma and Wilms tumor, RMS is the third most common extra cranial malignant tumor that affects childhood age group. These tumors arise from mesenchymal tissue(skeletal muscle progenators) with a tendency of myogenic differentiation. Morphologically, RMS are classified into embryonal RMS, alveolar, undifferentiated and anaplastic RMS. Alveolar type is the most common type. Recently various treatment modalities for rms are introduced which has increased the survival of patients with RMS and some investigators have associated the prognosis with the location, evolution and histological type and spread of the tumor. RMS are also associated with high rates of recurrence and metastasis. Here we present a case report of RMS over posterior chest wall in a 6 months old female child.

Keywords: RMS; Post chest wall.

Introduction

Rhabdomyosarcoma, (Cancer of connective

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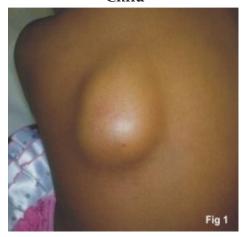
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tissues), in which the cancer cells arise from skeletal muscle progenitors is the most common sarcoma in pediatric age group. Weber in 1854 first described RMS. Among white and African American children the highest frequency of RMS observed with a slight preference for males. These tumors mainly occurrs in the first and second decades of life. Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the common soft tissue malignancy of childhood, but however it may rarely occur in the neonatal period. RMS has its proclivity for the head and neck area, genitourinary tract and the extremities but however it can occur anywhere in the body.[1,2] RMS rarely occurs in chest wall.[2,3]

Case Report

A 6 months old female child was brought

Figure 1: Preoperative Photograph of the Child



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