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Chemotherapeutic treatment of langerhans cell histiocytosis

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Introduction: Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) is a rare disease involving clonal proliferation langerhans cell, abnormal cell deriving from bone marrow and capable of migrating from lymph nodes. Clinical manifestations range from isolated lesions to multiple diseases. LCH in bone is called different granuloma eosinophilic of bone which described in 1940 and referred to as being from cell histiocytosis. Children may have solitary lesion or multiple lesions.

Purpose: Presentation of the case with LCH, which was presented to the hematology-oncology unit at pediatric clinic and has received chemotherapy treatment.

Materials & Methods: A male child, six years old, who initially presented pain and fever, tumefact in mastoid bone and iliac bone, CT scan of head, chest and abdomen, initially demonstrated bone destruction in this region. The tumor mass appeared a few months ago that when it appeared pain, and has been increasing in size since then. At Hospital Hygeia in Tirana, the patient was operated, and the tumor was removed. Detailed histopathological and immunohistochemical analyses has shown that the removal part of him was Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis. The diagnosis of the patient was made based on anamnesis, clinical examination, laboratory test, radiological analyses (CT head, chest and abdomen, RMI head and pelvic), scintigraphy of bone, HP analysis, immunohistochemistry. After the diagnosis, the treatment protocol of chemotherapy for LCH (Prednisonol, vinblastin, MTX, 6MP) for 12 months was indicated. The child was admitted in our ward to start chemotherapy, and treatment was continued by doctors. Disease monitoring, chemotherapy, laboratory chest, radiological images (CT Head, Chest, abdomen, pelvic), scintigraphy of bone were made by our ward, Institute of University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCK).

Conclusion: Resection of the tumor mass, the application of the protocol for LCH multifocal, supportive care, continuous monitoring of the chemotherapy toxicity has resulted in absence of minimal residual disease, which is confirmed by the follow up of his clinical status, laboratory tests, radiology tests (RM Head , PET CT scan) has resulted the absence of secondary deposits.

Biography

Flora Selimi is working in Hematology Unit in Pediatric Clinic at University Clinical Centre of Kosovo, Kosovo. She has attended national and international conferences and also is a author for many scientific publications.

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