

Title: A Child Presenting as Abdominal Mass; Case Presentation

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Abstract

Malignant abdominal masses are more likely to be encountered beyond the neonatal age and mainly consist of neuroblastomas, Wilms' tumors, and lymphomas . A 5- years-old boy with two months history of diffuse abdominal pain, nonbilious vomiting, poor appetite, weight loss, and detectable mass in abdominal sonography. In physical examination, he seemed ill and emaciated; his temperature was 39 °C and the liver palpated 3 cm below costal margin and it was tender. Abdominopelvic CT scan showed multiple heterogeneous densities in liver and significantly thickened edematous intestinal wall. A mass measuring about 3.5×5 cm infiltrated to cecum and ascending colon. Therefore, the patient had referred with suspicion of gastrointestinal lymphoma. An exploratory laparotomy was done and the specimen was sent for histopathological evaluation and culture. Histopathological evaluation of mass revealed the presence of fungal hyphae that had large width and thin wall surrounded by eosinophils with multinucleated giant cells, lymphocytes, and histiocytes. The result of culture indicated white to grey colonies with radiated folds that were consistent with gastrointestinal Basidiobolomycosis. Treatment had started with Amphotericin B (Intravenously 1 mg/kg/day for 2 months) and posaconazole (200 mg by mouth four times per day). The patient had been under close follow-up by physical exam and abdominal CT scan that revealed no recurrence after six months of therapy with posaconazole. The clinical manifestations of gastrointestinal Basidiobolomycosis include abdominal pain, fever, vomiting, weight loss, and abdominal mass, which could be found during abdominal examination or is demonstrated by imaging or during laparotomy similar to the patient.
Gastrointestinal Basidiobolomycosis is an emerging disease in the south of Iran, so special attention should be given to patients with an abdominal mass and eosinophilia coming from this region. Moreover, the case demonstrates the importance of antifungal therapy. This study introduces posaconazole as an effective single agent treatment with the minimum complication during prolong treatment plan.

Biography

Omid Reza Zekavat has completed his MD at the age of 25 years from Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran and Pediatrician degree from Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. He is the associate professor in pediatric hematology and oncology at Shiraz University of medical sciences. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals.

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Category: **(Oral presentation)**