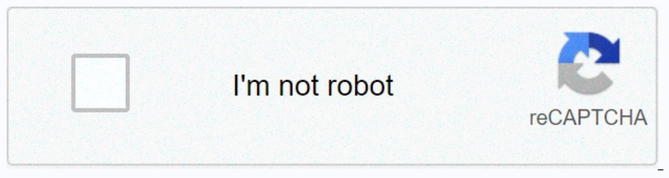

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Komplikasi retinoblastoma pdf

Prognosis Retinoblastoma general_alomedika 2020-05-20T15:27:57+07:00 2020-05-20T15:27:57+07:00 Some factors, which impair the prognosis of retinoblastoma are the extraocular spread of the orbital invasion or optic nerve, metastases characterized by abnormal bone scans and lumbar pungsi results, as well as the diagnosis of retinoblastoma was first established at an advanced stage. [25] Complications of retinoblastoma complications are metastases, trilateral retinoblastoma and secondary tumors in other parts of the body. Hereditary retinoblastoma patients have an increased risk of secondary carcinoma and neuroectomal tumors in the brain (trilateral retinoblastoma). [2] Secondary cancers that may occur in patients with retinoblastoma are osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, malignan melanoma, leukemia, various types of cancer, and different types of brain tumors. [5] Radiotherapy of retinoblastoma can lead to complications of cataracts, retinal haemorrhage and soft tissue and bone hypoplasia. Therefore, the simultaneous use of radiotherapy is limited to recoren or unresponsive retinoblastoma with other therapies. [5] Treatment with retinoblastoma that retains eyeballs has a risk of recursion and metastases. Tumor recursion reached 35-45% after systemic chemotherapy without focal therapy, while in combination with focal therapy, the recursion rate was reduced to 17-18%. [22] Prognosis Life expectancy of patients with retinoblastoma in developed countries >90-95%. In developing countries, late diagnosis complicates management, resulting in a global life expectancy of 90% if there is no involvement of the optic nerve and enucleation is performed soon before the tumor attacks <30%. [20] angka= kesembuhan= retinoblastoma= mencapai=>post-laminar optic nerve. 5] The results of tumor histopathology from enucleation surgery may determine the risk of reccurrence. The risk is low if tumour cells are limited in the retina or smaller <3 mm,= unifokal)= dan= invasi= nervus= optician= hanya= prelaminar.= risiko= sedang= jika= ada= invasi= mayor= koroid= (=>coroid invasion (size 3 mm, multifokal), intrasklera, anesthema segments, and post laminar optic nerve. A high risk of recursion if the tumor cell invasion is located in the transclera and at the border of the incision of the optic nerve. [10] Retinoblastoma with intraocular tumours alone has a 5-year >90% synthesity rate, whereas if <10%. Di negara maju seperti Inggris, Jepang, dan America Serikat angka kesintasan 5 tahun pasture retinoblastoma berkisar antara 88-93%. [10,26] 2. Correa ZM, Berry JL. Review of retinoblastoma. 2016. Https://www.aao.org/disease-review/review-of-retinoblastoma 5. Isidro MA. Retinoblastoma. 2019. By 10 September 2019, the Commission shall the European Parliament and the Council a Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Pedoman Penemuan Dini Kanker pada Anak. Jakarta: Kemenkes RI; 2011. di= negara= maju= seperti= inggris,= jepang,= dan= america= serikat= angka= kesintasan= 5= tahun= pasture= retinoblastoma= berkisar= antara= 88-93%. [10,26]= 2.= correa= zm,= berry= review= of= retinoblastoma.= 2016.= 5.= isidro= ma.= retinoblastoma.= 2019.= 10.= ministry= health= ri.= guidelines= discovery= early= cancer= in = children.= jakarta:= kemenkes= ri;= 2011.=></10%. In developed countries such as The United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States the 5-year sanity rate of retinoblastoma patients ranges from 88-93%. [10,26] 2. Correa ZM, Berry JL. Review of retinoblastoma. 2016. 5. Isidro MA. Retinoblastoma. 2019. 10. Ministry of Health RI. Guidelines for Early Discovery of Cancer in Children. Jakarta: Ministry of Health RI; 2011. > k extraokulárnej expanzii, 5-ročná miera syntetity sa môže zníži0‖ na</3> </30%. [20]> </30%. [20]> 20. Dimaras H, Corson TW, Cobrinik D, White A, Zhao J, Munier FL, et al. Retinoblastoma. Nat Rev. Dis Primer. 2015;1:15021. 22. Berry JL, Kogachi K, Murphree AL, Jubran R, Kim JW. Review of recurrent retinoblastoma: Children's Hospital Los Angeles classification and treatment guidelines. Int ophthalmol Clin. 2019;59(2):65-75. 25. Atchaneeyasakul LO, Wongsiwaroj C, Uiprasertkul M, Kleebsabai S, Thephamongkhol K, Trinavarat A. Prognostic factors and results of retinoblastoma therapy in paediatric patients: Single device study. JPN J ophthalmol. 2009;53(1):35-39. 26. Honavar SG, Manjandavida FP, Reddy VAP. Orbital retinoblastoma: update. Indian J Ophthalmol. 2017;65(6):435-442. Retinoblastoma is an eye cancer that originally grew in the retina, which is a sensitive layer on the inside of the eye. Retinoblastoma usually occurs in children, but can also be felt by adults, although it is rare. Read also: Know the Differences Between Retinoblastoma and Melanoma Eye Cancer Retinoblastoma Risk Factors Here are some risk factors for retinoblastoma: Age. As already mentioned, retinoblastoma is a more common form of cancer in children than in adults. Hereditary factors. Retinoblastoma, which occurs in children, can be caused by gene mutations inherited by parents. The cause of retinoblastoma Retinoblastoma occurs when nerve cells in the retina mutate. This mutation causes cells to continue to divide and multiply when healthy cells die. This huge increase in cells eventually accumulates and forms a tumor. Retinoblastoma cancer cells can strike further into the eyes and structures around. Retinoblastoma can also spread to other organs of the body, such as the brain and spine. In most cases, it is not known what causes genetic mutations. However, children affected by retinoblastoma are thought to inherit genetic mutations from their parents. Hereditary retinoblastoma was inherited by parents to their children with the dominant autosomal pattern. Hereditary retinoblastoma, which plagues children, tends to appear on both eyes. Symptoms of retinoblastoma As a result of retinoblastoma are more often experienced by infants and children, the symptoms become quite difficult to recognize. Some of the found signs and symptoms, among others: White spots appear in the center of the eye ring (mature) of the eyes when they are illuminated by light. Red eyes. Bending in the eyes. Eyes that look like they're always looking the other way. Read also: Observe the symptoms of children Idap Retinoblastoma Diagnosis of Retinoblastoma Doctors will diagnose retinoblastoma in several ways, inter alia, by conducting eye examinations and supporting examinations. For example, ct scans and MRI on the head to see the presence of tumors and determine whether tumor growth interferes with other structures that are around the eyes. Read more: Children experience retinoblastoma, It's how to diagnose retinoblastoma complications Children who have retinoblastoma are at risk of cancer back in and around the treated eye. That's why doctors will plan follow-up scans to check for recurrent retinoblastoma. In addition, children with hereditary retinoblastoma are at risk of developing other types of cancer in any part of the body in years of treatment. Retinoblastoma Treatment Treatment of retinoblastoma treatment depends on the size of the tumor, the location of the tumor, and whether the growth of the tumor has spread to organs other than the eye. Some of the treatment methods used to treat cases of retinoblastoma include: Chemotherapy. This method is used to reduce the size of the tumor. In addition, chemotherapy is also often a treatment option when the tumor has grown and spread to organs other than the eye. Radiation therapy. This therapy uses the energy of radiation to kill cancer cells. Laser therapy damages the blood vessels that supply oxygen and nutrients to the tumor. Cold energy therapy (cryotherapy) is a therapy that uses very cold temperatures to kill cancer cells. Thermal energy therapy (thermotherapy). Surgical therapy is carried out if the size of the tumor is too large to be treated by other methods. In some situations, eyeball removal surgery will be performed as an effort to prevent the spread of cancer to other organs. Prevention of retinoblastoma In most cases, the doctor himself does not know what causes retinoblastoma definitively. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the prevention of retinoblastoma. As for families with a history of hereditary retinoblastoma, prevention cannot be done. Therefore, genetic tests are important for families to know if there is a risk that their offspring have the disease. In this way, treatment can be done soon. When to go to the doctor? Parents should pay attention to the health of the child's eyes, if white spots appear on the eyes, and the child's eyes look swollen, immediately contact a doctor for further treatment. Reference: Mayo Clinic. Loaded year 2019. Retinoblastoma. Ncbi. Loaded year 2019. Retinoblastoma. Updated on September 19, 2019 Retinoblastoma is an eye cancer in children. This cancer of the eye occurs when the cells of the retina of the eye grow quickly, uncontrollably, and damage the surrounding tissue. One of the symptoms of retinoblastoma is that the eyes look like cat eyes when exposed to light. The retina is located on the wall of the posterior eyeball. The retina consists of neural networks that are used to transmit light to the brain so it can be seen. Retinoblastoma causes impaired retinal function. At an advanced stage, the condition will damage the eye tissue and cause blindness. Retinoblastoma is one type of cancer that often affects children. The cause of retinoblastoma Retinoblastoma is caused by changes or mutations in the RB1 gene. Changes in this gene cause retinal cells to grow rapidly, uncontrollably, and damage surrounding tissue. Although rare, these eye cancer cells can also spread (metastases) to other organs. The exact cause of the genetic mutation of retinoblastoma has not yet been determined. About 25% of cases of retinoblastoma are derived with a dominant autosomal pattern, i.e. a gene that has an abnormality passed down by one parent. The rest occurs sporadically and randomly, not passed on from the elderly. Symptoms of retinoblastoma One of the first and typical symptoms of retinoblastoma is the appearance of cat eyes. This appearance is actually leukokoria, which is a picture of white spots that appear when the eyes are exposed to light. Leukokoria is an abnormal image, because the eyes should radiate reddish colors when illuminated by light. Leukokoria in retinoblastoma will generally be followed by symptoms and other symptoms such as: Eye s pivot (strabisma) Red eyes Swollen eyes, and size one or both enlarged eyeballs Eyes feel pain Iris discoloration in the eyes Visual impairment When to see a doctor Do check-up to the doctor if your child is experiencing the above symptoms. Early detection and treatment is expected to prevent the development of cancer and complications that may occur. If your child is diagnosed with retinoblastoma, follow the treatment and doctor's recommendations. Retinoblastoma sufferers will undergo regular examinations. The goal is to determine the course of treatment and the condition of the child. Diagnosis of Retinoblastoma The doctor will conduct a question and answer to complaints and symptoms experienced by the child, as well as the child's medical history. Then the doctor will conduct an eye examination. The doctor will also use the help ophthalmoscope tool to see the deeper layers of the eye. To ensure the diagnosis, the doctor will conduct supportive examinations in the form of: Ultrasound examination, OCT (optical coherence tomography), MRI on the eyes, or CT scans on the eyes and bones, to determine the location of the cancer and its spread Genetic tests, to determine whether retinoblastoma is derived from the elderly or not Retinoblastoma Treatment Retinoblastoma treatment is designed to prevent the development of cancer and other eye damage. Treatment of retinoblastoma depends on its size, location and spread, as well as on the severity of the cancer. The sooner detected and get treatment, the results of treatment are expected to be better. Some treatment options that can be done to overcome retinoblastoma are: Chemotherapy chemotherapy aims to kill cancer cells using special medications. Chemotherapy administration of the drug can be done by injection directly into the eyes, through the blood vessels, or taken. The types of medicines among others: Laser photocoagulation therapy is used to destroy blood vessels that supply nutrients to tumours to kill cancer cells. Cryotherapy Cryotherapy uses nitrogen fluids to freeze cancer cells before they are removed. Cryotherapy can be performed several times until the cancer cells disappear completely. Radiotherapy Radiotherapy is a treatment for cancer using high-radiation rays. Radiotherapy can be used to treat hard-to-treat cancer, reduce the size of cancer before surgery, or kill cancer cells that have already spread to other parts of the body. There are 2 types of radiation therapy that can be done, and this: External radiotherapy, focusing radiation rays from outside the body Internal radiation therapy, using radioactive substances inserted into the body to stop the growth of cancer cells Surgery is performed to remove the eyeball to prevent the spread of cancer to other parts of the body. This method will be done if the tumor is already very large and difficult to manage with other methods. The operation is carried out in several stages, from the removal of the eyeball affected by cancer (ennucleation). After that, artificial eyeballs (implant) or will be fitted and connected to the eye muscles. Eye muscle tissue adapts to artificial eyeballs as the healing process progresses, so later artificial eyeballs can move like real eyes, even if they can't see them. Complications of retinoblastoma If not treated immediately, retinoblazma can cause complications in the form of: Prevention of retinoblastoma retinoblastoma Retinoblastoma can not be prevented. The best way to do this is to always do regular eye examinations, especially in children who have family members with a history of retinoblastoma. For those of you who are planning a pregnancy but have a history of retinoblastoma in the family, it does not hurt to do a genetic test. Genetic.