

DISA KONSIDERATA KLINIKE DHE EPIDEMIOLOGJIKE TË LIMFOMAVE JOHODGKINIANE

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Summary

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT NON - HODGKIN LYMPHOMA OF CHILDREN

Background: Lymphoma is a blood cancer which develops in the lymphatic system and effects white blood cells and the immune system. There are two main type of lymphoma, Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Non- Hodgkin Lymphoma (NLH) results from malignant proliferation of cell of lymphocytic lineage. NLH account for 6-7% of malignant disease in childhood.

It is the second most common childhood solid tumor. NHL account for 60% of all lymphomas in children. **The aim of the study** is to present our epidemiological data as well as our results of applying the specified therapeutic schema.

Methods: 46 patient (0-14 years old) with NHL were object of our study. We studied the annual incidence and her dynamic, the distribution by stage, forms, sex, histology, group-age, geographical and rural versus urban area distribution. We studied overall the survival for each group separately.

Results: Our data classify in the first place brain tumors (27%) and in the second place NLH (15 %). Average age of our patients was 88 months or 7,3 years; rate M/F was 1,5. 56% of patients come from rural areas; in the central area of our country the incidence results higher (1,61 case/10 habitants) than in the other areas; the pick of incidence in the group-age 5-9 years (41%). The Kaplan-Mayer curves reflect a decrease of survival in the mediastinal form.

Tables and survival curve present clearly that mediastinal form "supply" mortality.

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