The Many Faces of Ewing’s Sarcoma: Difficult to Diagnose Pediatric Cases and Mini-review of Literature.

Abstract: Ewing’s sarcoma (ES) is the second most frequent primary malignant bone cancer, following osteosarcoma. ES is a small round-cell tumor typically arising in the bones, rarely in soft tissues, of children and adolescents. We demonstrate four children aged 3, 3.5, 9, 9.5 years, presented with simultaneous two femur masses (patient 1), a huge mediastinal mass (patient 2), abdominomediastinal mass with dysphagia (patient 3), and a huge abdomino-pelvic mass (patient 4). Our patients were atypical younger age and with abnormal presentations which was difficult in initial diagnosis, simulating different problems encountered in pediatric practice. Biopsy initially revealed a round cell tumor and by immunohistochemistry, CD99 was positive, which confirmed the diagnosis of ES. Our patients were difficult to diagnosis. There was delay in discovery, misdiagnosed initially, and diagnosis required multidisciplinary approaches of different radiological imaging and needed a immunohistochemistry to reach the definite diagnosis.

Genetic analysis of rheumatic fever among Egyptian families: Consanguinity pattern, Segregation analysis and Blood group association.

To assess genetic background of Rheumatic Fever (RF) among Egyptian families and to test for association to blood group allelic phenotypes. This study was done on 30 Egyptian rheumatic families of which 10 were mutiplex; enrolled from Pediatric Cardiology Clinic, Mansoura University Hospital. Subjects included 30 probands and 1142 relatives of different degrees; they were classified clinically into 46 cases with RF, 136 subjects with recurrent Upper Respiratory Infection (URTI) and/or arthralgia and the remainders were irrelevant. Diagnosis of RF was based on Jones criteria. Pedigree analysis with stress on consanguinity, positive family history of RF and definite recurrent URTI. Nine blood group systems were analyzed for probands including; ABO, Rh, MNS, Kell, Lutheran, Lewis, Kidd, Duffy, P1 and individual secretor status. In rheumatic families consanguinity and inbreeding were higher than control (53.3%, 0.015). Segregation analysis suggested multifactorial inheritance for RF with mean heritability (30%) whereas recurrent URTI followed recessive inheritance. Some alleles and phenotypes were of higher incidence in probands compared to control; alleles se (non-secretor), D, Jka+ and phenotypes Lu (a-b-), Le (a-b-) and Fy (a-b-) were of higher frequency, whereas alleles Se (secretor), A, B, Kp a+, Lu b+, Le b+, Fy a+, Fy b+ and phenotypes Fy (a+ b+), Sese or SeSe (secretor) were less frequent. Based on the inherited susceptibility to respiratory infection, RF is a genetic disease with multifactorial inheritance. Blood group systems on chromosome 19 could mark hot spots for further linkage and gene mapping.
3-
**Not a true tumour, but a renal pseudotumour: a case report of an 11.5 year old mild haemophilic child**

We report a 11.5 year old male who was misdiagnosed initially as left renal mass (neuroblastoma), but further detailed family and past history revealed possibility of bleeding tendency disease, which by laboratory investigations proved to be mild haemophilia A. The patient was managed with plasma and FVIII replacement therapy. To the best of our knowledge, our case is unique in the literature, and no similar case has been reported related to renal haemophilic pseudotumour in a child with mild haemophilia.

4-
**Prevalence of HBV and HCV infection among multi-transfused Egyptian thalassemic patients**

Abstract

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Though regular blood transfusion improves the overall survival of patients with \( \beta \)-thalassemia, it carries a definite risk of infection with blood-borne viruses. The present study was carried out to estimate the real frequency of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) among Egyptian \( \beta \)-thalassemic patients, and determine the infection-associated risk factors in these patients.

DESIGN AND SETTING: A prospective study conducted in a university hospital from January 2009 to January 2010.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Two hundred patients with \( \beta \)-thalassemia major were enrolled in this study. Using enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA), their sera were tested for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), antibody to hepatitis C core antigen (anti-HBc), and HCV antibody (HCV Ab). The positive HCV Ab results were confirmed by second-generation recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA).

RESULTS: The study sample consisted of 111 males and 89 females, with a median age of 13 years. Eighty-one (40.5%) patients were HCV Ab positive by ELISA and 39 (19.5) were anti-HCV positive by RIBA; 58 (29.0%) were HBsAg positive and 13 (6.5%) were anti-HBC positive. Older age, an increased number of transfusion units, and HBsAg seropositivity were significantly associated with a higher prevalence of HCV and HBV.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of HCV and HBV infections are very high among Egyptian \( \beta \)-thalassemic patients, which calls for a critical look into the prevailing transfusion practices and adoption of stricter donor selection criteria to decrease the incidence rate of both HCV and HBV infections effectively. Furthermore, there is a compressing need for the use of more specific and sensitive methods for HCV testing in Mansoura university hospitals.