with and without bleeding disorders in terms of quality of life and other scales. (p>0,05) Menstruation related quality of life was found to be significantly lower in adolescents with AUB than in those with bleeding disorders and the control group. (p<0,001). **Conclusion:** Although the coping skills of adolescents with AUB are similar to their peers, their quality of life is significantly impaired due to heavy menstrual bleeding. In addition to the treatment for the anemia, it is important to reduce their bleeding for their comfort in their school and social life. Also MRQL, which has been specially developed for this research, can be used for screening purposes due to its short and consistent results in primary health centers, pediatric clinics and hematology clinics.

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Pediatric Oncology Abstract Categories

Neuroblastoma
PP 33

NEUROBLASTOMA AND ASSOCIATED DISORDERS, A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Objective: The genetic factors involved in development of neuroblastoma are not yet well understood. The most common somatic genomic alterations in neuroblastomas are recurrent chromosomal copy number alterations. In addition a number of genes with germline mutations commonpolymorphisms have been identified that raise the risk of developing neuroblastoma, it is unclear what role they play. With this aim, we investigated the syndromes, diseases and abnormalities accompanying our neuroblastoma patients. **Case report Methodology:** The files of patients with neuroblastoma in Ankara Dışkapı Children's Hospital, Ankara Oncology Hospital, and Ankara City Hospital between 1993 and 2023 were retrospectively analyzed. Data collected from the files included the age, sex, pathological findings, physical examination findings, imaging findings and follow-up time. **Results:** The files of 194 patients diagnosed with neuroblastoma were retrospectively evaluated, and distinct abnormalities and syndromes were noted in 11 patients (0.56%). The patient characteristics were presented in the Table1. Heterochromia have been known in association with NB. Neuroblastomas are rare per se in the setting of NF1 (0.2% of all NBs) and even if compared to the overall frequency of malignancies in NF1 (i.e., 14.7%). Paraneoplastic syndromes including opsoclonus-myoclonus-ataxia syndro **Conclusion:** Here we report on a new patient with Kabuki syndrome and a germline variant in KMT2D who developed a neuroblastoma. Including our patient literature review identifed 19 patients with Kabuki syndrome and a malignancy. Although we found no strong arguments pointing towards KS as a tumor predisposition syndrome, based on the small numbers any relation cannot be fully excluded. As the genetics of neuroblastoma become understood in syndromic patients, steps towards intervention may be successful.

Patient no	Age at diagnosis/ gender	Syndrome/ disease	Histology	Follow-up time (year)
1	8y,F	MMR+NF type 1	GNB	3
2	1,5y, M	Heterochromia	NB	13
3	2,5y, F	Heterochromia	NB	13
4	2y, M	Hypotonic infant	GNB	6
5	12y, F	Hereditary sferocytosis	GN	12
6	1y, M	Vertebral fusion anomalies, syndactily	NB	3,5
7	9y, F	Congenital C3 deficiency	GNB	3
8	1.5y, F	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia	GNB	2,5
9	7y, F	Kabuki syndrome	GNB	0,25
10	2y, F	OMAS	GNB	5
11	1y, M	OMAS	GNB	12

Abbreviations:
GN: ganglioneuroma
GNB: ganglioneuroblastoma
NB: neuroblastoma
NF: neurofibromatosis
MMR: mental motor retardation
OMAS: opsoclonus myoclonus ataxia syndrome

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Pediatric Oncology Abstract Categories

Rare Tumours and Histiocytosis
PP 34

TWO RARE CASES OF SUBGLOTTIC HEMANGIOMA TREATED WITH PROPRANOLOL

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