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.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2023.09.082

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

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2023.09.083

Pediatric Oncology Abstract Categories

Rare Tumours and Histiocytosis
PP 34

TWO RARE CASES OF SUBGLOTTIC HEMANGIOMA TREATED WITH PROPRANOLOL

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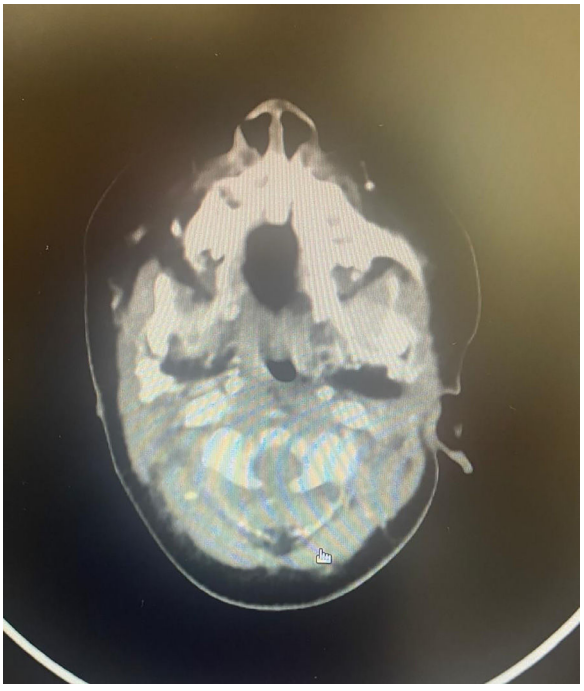
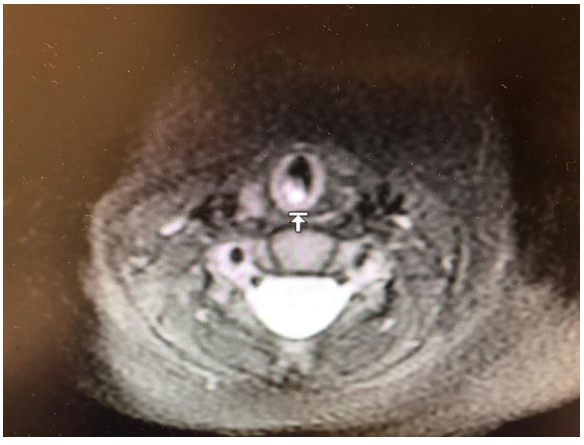
Case report: The 22-month-old male and 15-day-old female patients presented with persistent stridor since birth. Tracheoscopy of the first patient revealed a 90% obstructing hemangioma in the subglottic area, while the second patient's CT scan showed a hemangioma at the subglottic level. Both patients were initiated on propranolol therapy. These cases highlight the significance of subglottic hemangioma as a treatable cause of stridor in infants and emphasize the importance of propranolol treatment.





https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2023.09.084

PP 35

A RARE INTERSECTİON: COEXİSTENCE OF BREAST CANCER AND SİCKLE CELL DİSEASE İN A 40- YEAR-OLD FEMALE - A CASE REPORT

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Background: Breast cancer, a prevalent malignancy in women, and sickle cell disease (SCD), a genetic disorder affecting red blood cells, are both well-understood individually. However, their coexistence is rare and presents unique challenges in diagnosis, treatment, and management. The complex interplay between these two conditions necessitates a tailored approach to care. The report focuses on a case of coexistence of breast cancer and sickle cell disease in a 40 - year-old female. **Case Presentation:** A 40-year-old female patient, diagnosed with SCD and managed with 20 mg/kg hydroxyurea, experiencing 1-2 mild painful crises annually and requiring 1-2 units of transfusion yearly, presented with swelling in the right breast in October 2022. Initial MRI revealed widespread edematous changes in the right breast parenchyma and multiple lymph nodes in the right axilla. Follow-up ultrasound in December 2022 detected an ill-defined hypoechoic area in the right breast and lymphadenopathies. A tru-cut biopsy confirmed invasive ductal carcinoma. PET scan showed no metastatic focus, but cranial imaging revealed an aneurysmatic dilation in the left ICA cavernous segment. The patient's biopsy material was re-examined, showing 90% positive estrogen receptor, 60% positive progesterone receptor, Cerb2:1 positive, E-cadherin positive, and a Ki-67 proliferation index of 10%. The patient underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by modified radical mastectomy surgery, and adjuvant RT was planned with radiation oncology. **Comments:** The coexistence of breast cancer and SCD in this case underscores the importance of an integrated approach to diagnosis and treatment. The rarity of this coexistence in the literature highlights the need for further research to understand the specific interactions between these diseases. The case also emphasizes the necessity of collaboration between oncology, hematology, and other specialties to develop effective therapeutic strategies tailored to the unique needs of patients affected by both conditions.

Keywords:
Breast Cancer
Sickle Cell Disease
Sicle Cell Anemia
Invasive Ductal Carcinoma
Lymphadenopathies,

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2023.09.085