Sacrococcygeal Teratoma

Sunday 18 July 2004

Sacrococcygeal teratoma (SCT) is the most common tumor of the newborn with an incidence of 1 in 35,000 to 40,000 live births. In the newborn, the sacrococcygeal site is located at the base of the tailbone (coccyx), is the most common location of teratomas in newborns.

Variants

- malignant transformation
  - amplification at 8q and 12p (20113846)

Cytogenetics

- constitutional 7q deletion (14663834)
- constitutional trisomy 2p (14663834)
- constitutional t(12;15)(q13;q25) pat (12165446)
  - MESD2/SENP1 fusion gene (15917269)
- constitutional partial trisomy 10q (10q24.3—>qter) and partial monosomy 17p (p13.3—>pter) (17295347)

Predisposition

- Currarino syndrome
  - presacral teratoma
  - anterior meningocele
  - sacral agenesis
  - anorectal malformation

See also

- congenital germ cell tumors (CGCTs) or neonatal germ cell tumors (NGCTs)
- malignant transformation of sacrococcygeal teratoma (20113846)

References


Sebire NJ, Fowler D, Ramsay AD. Sacrococcygeal tumors in infancy and childhood; a retrospective histopathological review of 85 cases. Fetal Pediatr Pathol. 2004 Sep-Dec;23(5-6):295-303. PMID: 16137166


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