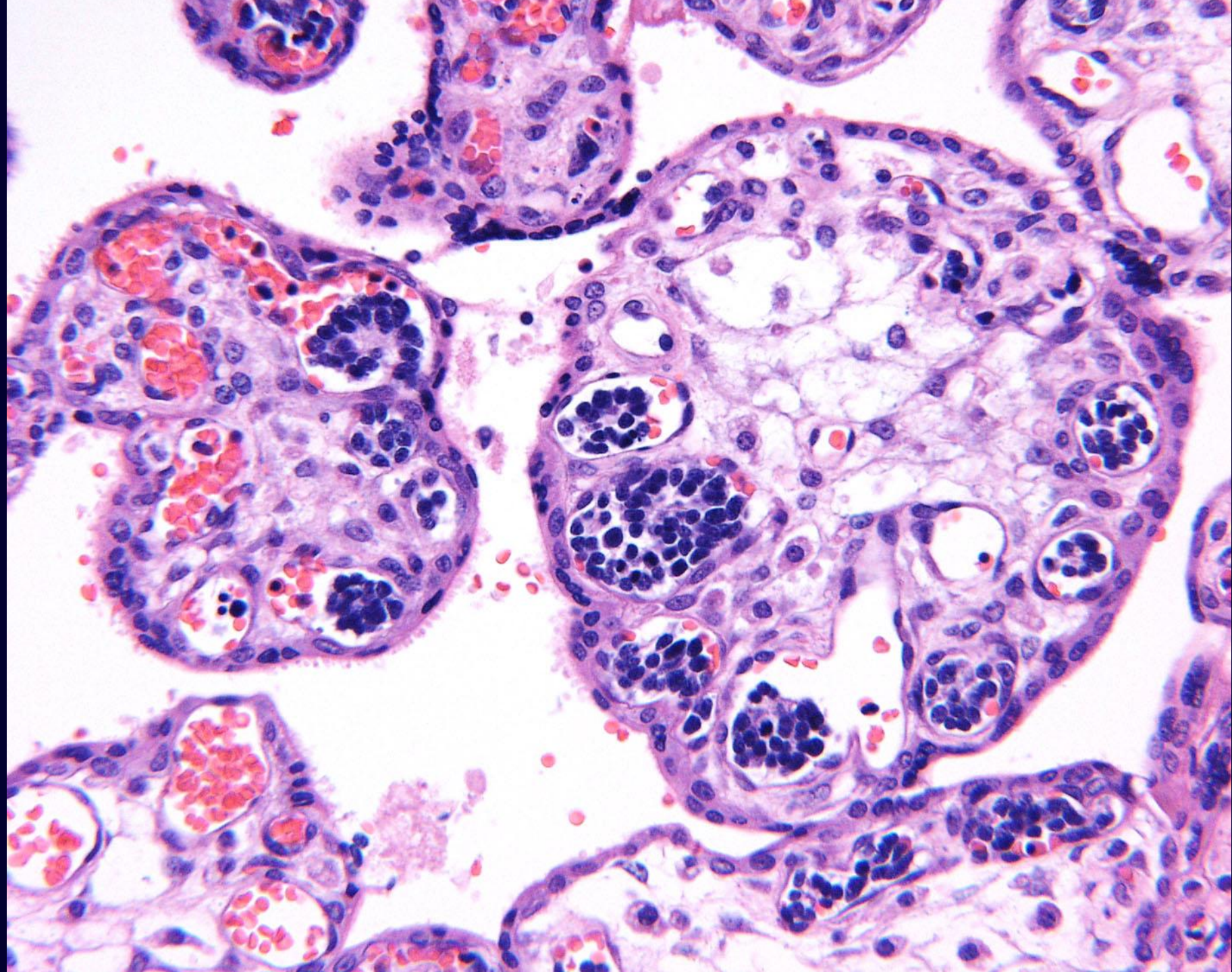


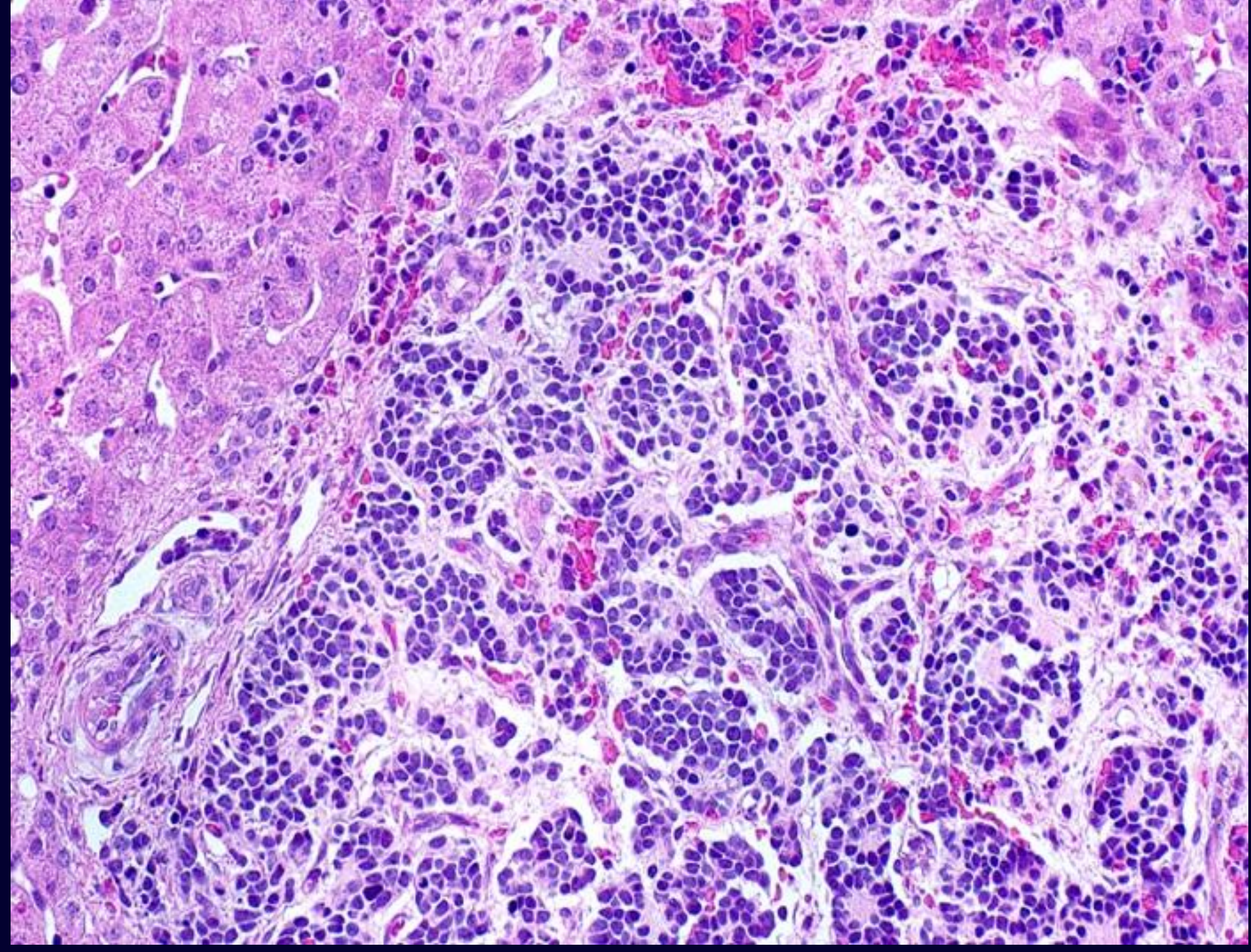
Case 1

Newborn baby

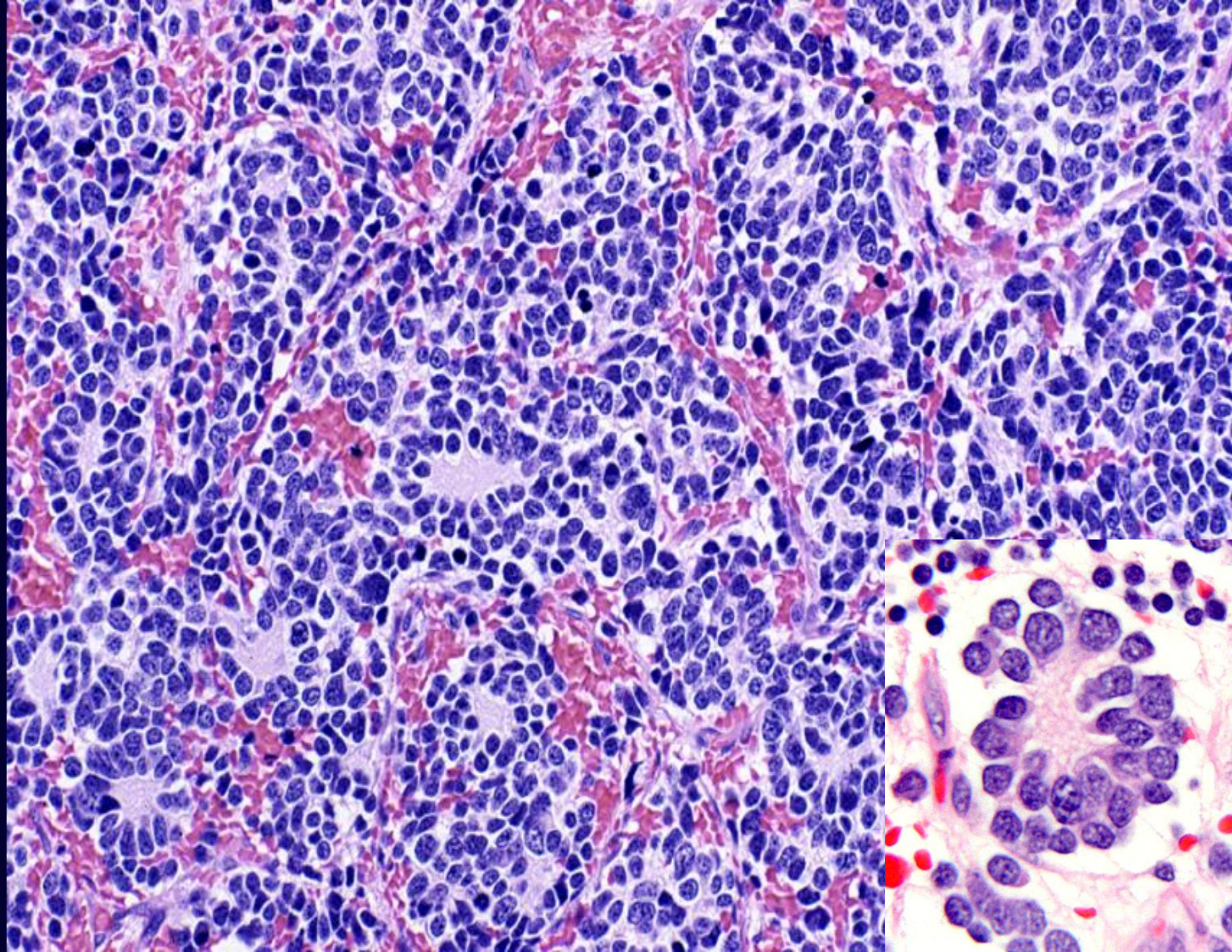
Hepatomegaly

Adrenal tumor









Stage 4S case

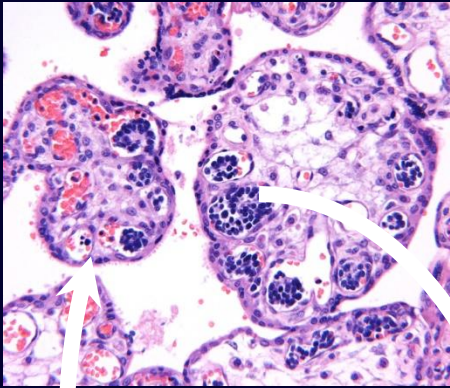
Age: < 1yr

Primary: Stage 1 or 2

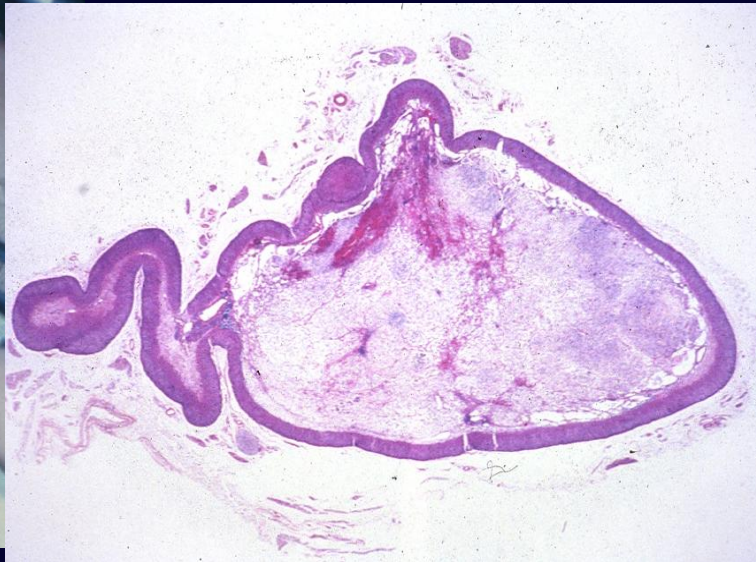
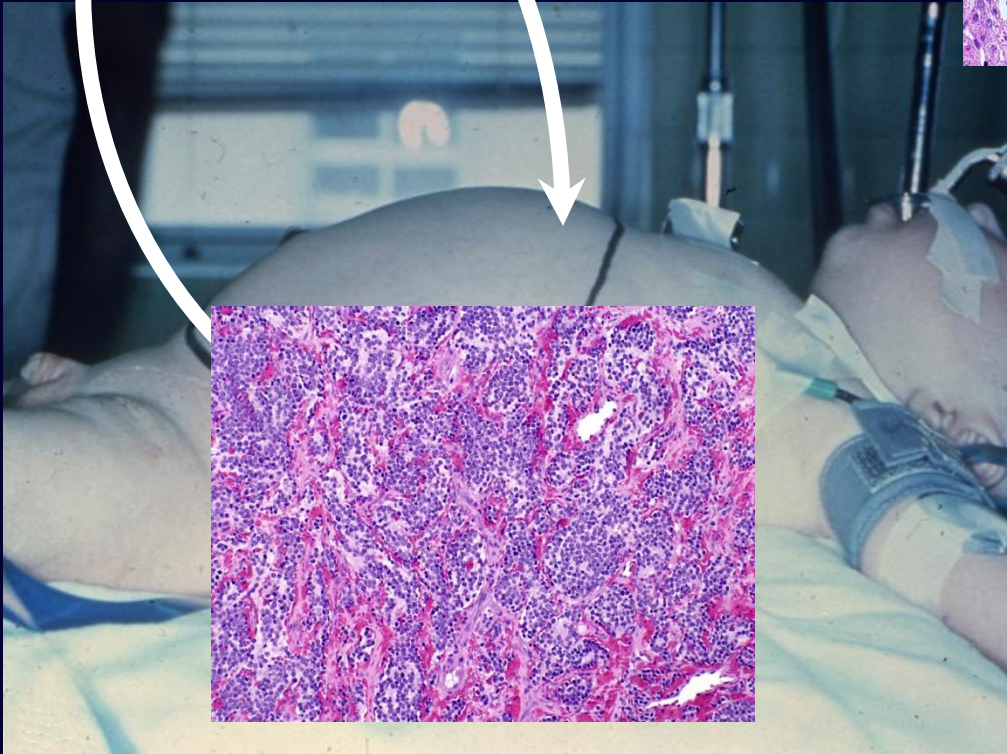
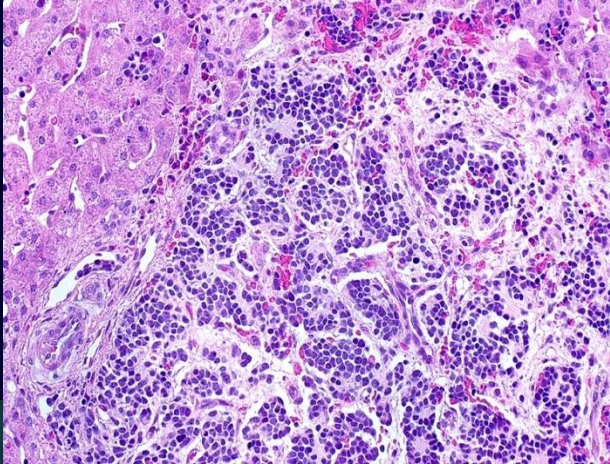
Metastasis to:

Liver, Skin, and/or BM (<10% of total nuclear cells) without Bone destruction

Stage 4S Neuroblastoma



Liver
BM
Skin



Case 2

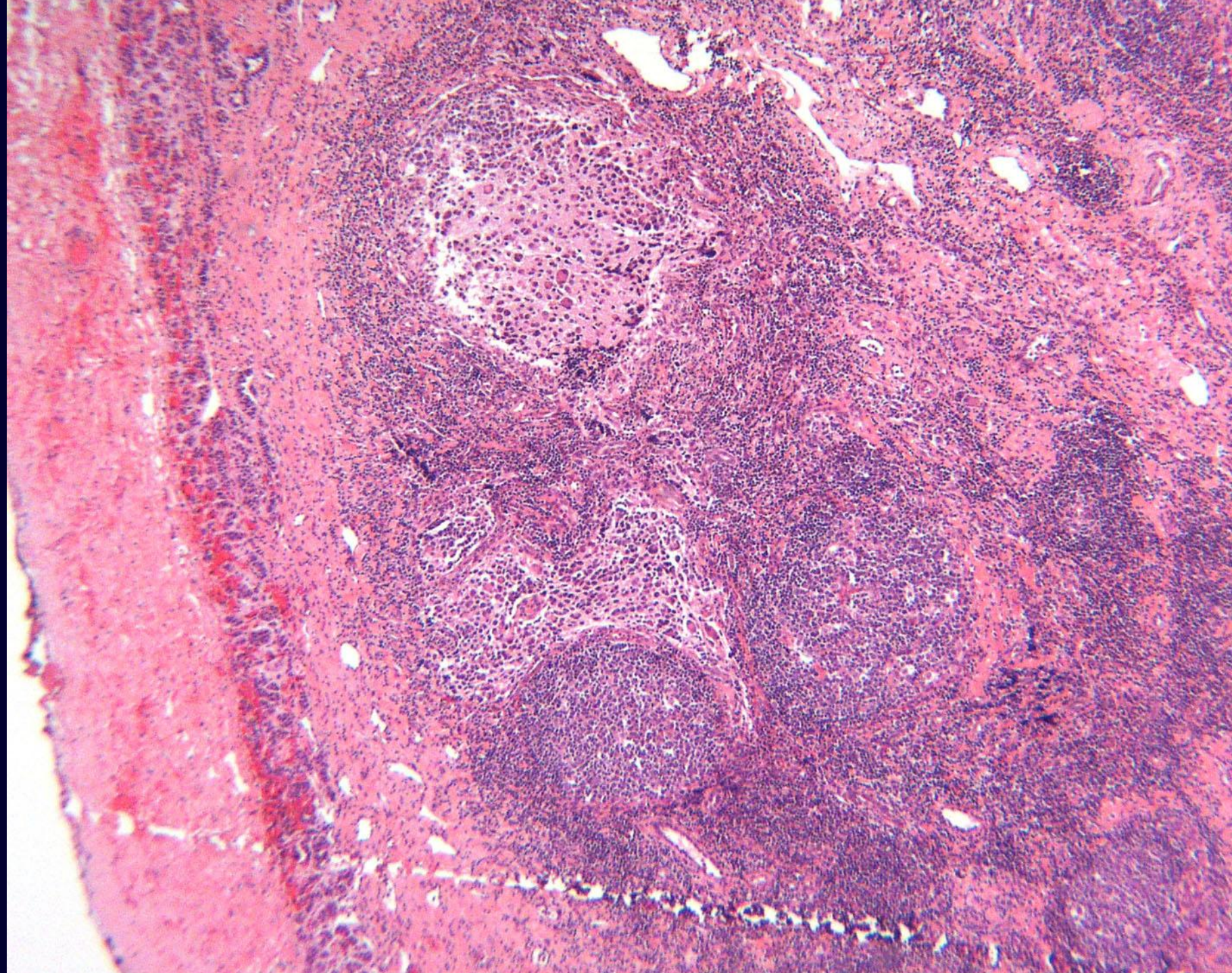
1 year and 8 months of age

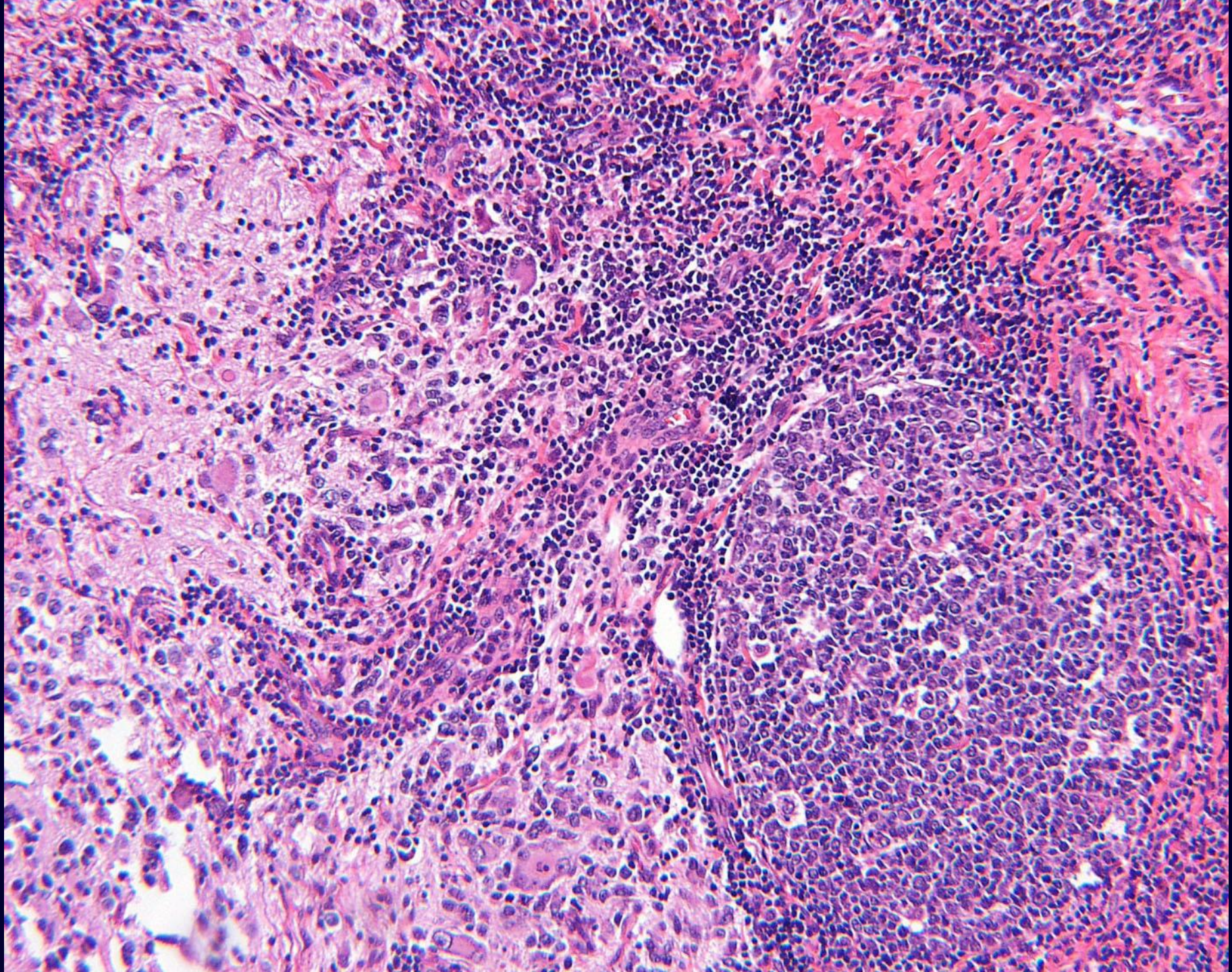
**Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia
Syndrome**

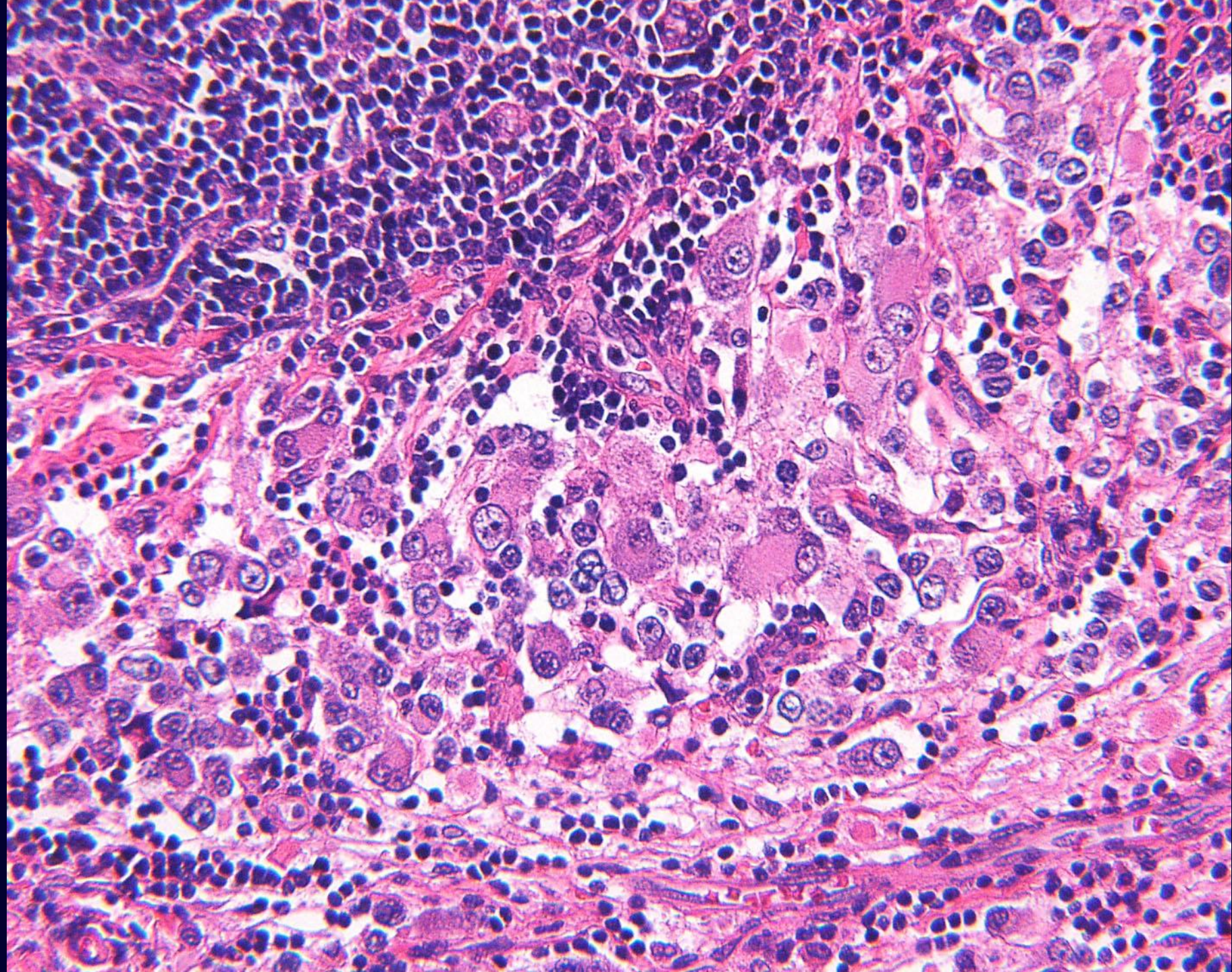
Adrenal tumor

Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia Syndrome

- **Defined by:**
 - Slow or rapid onset of ataxia
 - Chaotic rapid eye movements (opsoclonus)
 - Polymyoclonus
- **DDx:** encephalitis, demyelinating syndromes, intoxications, idiopathic (50%!), *para-neoplastic syndrome associated with neural crest tumors*
- **Seen in 2-3% of children with neuroblastoma**
- **70-80% have long-term neurologic deficits**







Neuroblastoma
(Schwannian Stroma-poor)
Differentiating Subtype

Extensive Lymphocytic Infiltration
with Follicular Formation

Syndromes associated with Neuroblastoma

- **Pepper Syndrome:**
 - **Massive Hepatic Involvement**
- **Hutchinson's Syndrome** Histology group and
 - **Skull and Other Bone Metastasis**
- **Horner's Syndrome**
 - **Unilateral Ptosis, Myosis, and Anhidrosis**
- **Opsoclonus-Myoclonus-Ataxia Syndrome**
 - **Antineuronal Antibodies**
- **Kerner-Morrison Syndrome**
 - **Intractable Diarrhea due to VIP secretion**
- **Neurocristopathy Syndrome**
 - **Congenital Central Hypoventilation (Ondine's Curse)**
 - **Hirschsprung's disease**