**RECIDIVIRAJUĆI TUMOR U SRCU – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA**

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Tumori srca su rijetki u dječijoj populaciji sa incidencom 0,02%. Rabdomiomi mogu spontano regredirati tokom djetinjstva, te ih nije potrebno liječiti ukoliko su asimptomatski. S druge strane miksomi, koji su najčešći od svih primarnih tumora, mogu recidivirati, što je bio slučaj kod naše pacijentice.

 U avgustu 2007. u našu kliniku je primljena devetogodišnja djevojčica koja je iznenada osjetila trnjenje jezika, bol u potiljačnom dijelu glave, povratila i izgubila svijest. U sklopu obrade urađen je i ehokardiografski pregled pri kojem se nađe tumorska masa u lijevom atriju veličine 3,5x2,6cm, vezana za interatrijalni septum i atrijalni endokard korjena prednjeg mitralnog kuspisa. Tumorska masa je fluktuirala u struji krvi i prolabirala kroz mitralnu valvulu, kompromitujući mitralnu funkciju. Djevojčica je povremeno bila pomućene svijesti, izmjenjenog ponašanja, sa epizodama tahipneje, tahikardije, blijeda, sa perioralnom cijanozom. Premještena je u KCU Sarajevo, gdje je urađena ekscizija tumora. Ex tempore nalaz je bio **mixoma.** Postoperativno se ehokardiografski registruje mitralna regurgitacija, kaviteti su čisti, bez izliva, tromba i vegetacija. Konačni patohistološki nalaz je **fibroelastoma**. Djevojčica je nakon operacije redovno ehokardiografski praćena. Nije imala kardioloških smetnji. Nakon 14 mjeseci od operacije primjećen je recidiv tumora na distalnom dijelu interatrijalnog septuma, promjera 0,6x0,6cm. Tokom naredne godine se tumorska masa pomalo povećavala. Konsultovani su kardiohirurzi iz KCU Sarajevo i AKH Beč te je 16 mjeseci nakon prve operacije ponovo urađena ekscizija tumora uz eksciziju interatrijalnog septuma, te plastika defekta na septumu sa perikardnim patchom. Patohistološki nalaz ovaj put je bio **mixoma**. Postoperativno djevojčica je dobrog opšteg stanja, bez kardioloških smetnji, uz ehokardiografski prisutnu blago izmjenjenu pokretljivost prednjeg mitralnog kuspisa i uredan protok.

**Zaključak**: Miksomi su najčešći tip kardijalnih tumora u svim dobnim skupinama. S obzirom na recidiv, kod naše pacijentice se radilo o miksomu . Opsežna resekcija miksoma vezanog za atrijalni septum ili atrijalni zid može smanjiti vjerovatnoću recidiva.

**Ključne riječi**: tumorska masa, recidiv, mixoma

**RECURRENT HEART TUMOR - CASE REPORT**
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Heart tumors are rare in the pediatric population with an incidence of 0.02%. Rhabdomyomas can regress spontaneously during childhood, and it is not necessary to treat them if they are asymptomatic. On the other hand, myxomas, which are the most common of all primary tumors, can recur, which was the case with our patient.

In August 2007, a nine-year-old girl was admitted to our clinic, who suddenly felt tingling in her tongue, pain in the back of her head, vomited and lost consciousness. As part of the treatment, an echocardiographic examination was performed, during which a tumor mass was found in the left atrium measuring 3.5x2.6 cm, attached to the interatrial septum and the atrial endocardium of the root of the anterior mitral cusp. The tumor mass fluctuated in the blood stream and prolapsed through the mitral valve, compromising mitral function. The girl occasionally had confused consciousness, changed behavior, with episodes of tachypnea, tachycardia, she was pale, with perioral cyanosis. She was transferred to CCU Sarajevo, where excision of the tumor was performed. Ex tempore finding was **myxoma**. Mitral regurgitation is registered postoperatively by echocardiography, the cavities are clean, without effusion, thrombus and vegetation. The final pathohistological finding is **fibroelastoma**. After the operation, the girl was regularly monitored by echocardiography. She had no cardiac problems. After 14 months from the operation, a recurrence of the tumor was noticed on the distal part of the interatrial septum, with a diameter of 0.6x0.6cm. During the following year, the tumor mass increased slightly. Cardiac surgeons from CCU Sarajevo and AKH Vienna were consulted, and 16 months after the first operation, excision of the tumor was performed again along with excision of the interatrial septum, and plastic of septum defect with a pericardial patch. The pathohistological finding this time was **myxoma.** Postoperatively, the girl is in a good general condition, without cardiological disturbances, with echocardiographically documented slightly altered mobility of the anterior mitral cusp and regular flow.

**Conclusion**: Myxomas are the most common type of cardiac tumors in all age groups. Considering the recurrence, our patient had myxoma. Extensive resection of myxoma attached to the atrial septum or atrial wall may reduce the likelihood of recurrence.

**Key words:** tumor mass, recurrence, myxoma