PULMONAR TUMORS IN INFANTS – ANALITICAL STUDY OF 8 CASES CONCERNING THE SIMPTOMATOLOGY AND EXPLORATION METHODS

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Pulmonary tumours, though rare in infants, either primitive or metastatic, continue to be an intriguing medical issue for the paediatric surgeons, thoracic specialists and geneticians. Once the human genome is being decrypted, efforts have been made to individualize the responsible genes for the occurrence of the pulmonary tumours, but also for malignancies developed in other sites. The possibility of a prenatal diagnostic during the first 15 gestational weeks will enable the genitors to make an informed decision concerning the future of the pregnancy. In the future, genic surgery will avoid even the drama of a pregnancy interruption, by replacing the responsible genes for the development of such tumours.

Presently, the clinical symptoms enable the experienced physician to make the diagnostic of such tumours after 9 to 12 months from their initial development, the lab tests and imaging investigations confirming or not the accuracy of the diagnostic, giving information concerning the primitive or the metastatic, benign or malignant features of the tumour, or if it is operable or not.