AB062. Staged-resection of a giant retroperitoneal ganglioneuroma: surgical strategy consideration

Xiang Feng, Yinghao Sun, Chen Lv, Rui Chen

Department of Urology, Changhai Hospital, Shanghai 200000, China

Background: Ganglioneuromas (GNs) is a kind of benign tumor that originate from ganglion cells that is most likely to occur to the young. However, these tumors have a low growing rate and most of them are asymptomatic, which makes them cannot be noticed by the patients.

Methods: A 23-year-old female presented with no obvious symptoms in our department. However, when she went an antenatal examination 2 months ago, the result appeared to be hepatic dysfunction. The contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) demonstrated a high signal intensity retroperitoneal occupation (T2-weighted MRI) extended from the mediastinum to the L3 level and measured 179 mm × 146 mm on maximum diameter.

Results: We performed a first stage resection with the subcostal incision underneath the left eleventh rib from the midaxillary line to posterior axillary line with an 8*7*5 cm mess removed. The second surgery was performed in similar approach in the other side with complete reservation of both kidneys.

Conclusions: Staged-resection of giant retroperitoneal GNs is both practical and advantageous compared with one-stage resection.

Keywords: taged-resection; one-stage resection