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That any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the 'UNIFESP Ethical Committee'

Orbital Growth in Children treated for Retinoblastoma

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Chojniak **Purpose:** Orbital bony growth retardation is a serious late side effect of Retinoblastoma treatment. We performed a retrospective study to determine the effects of enucleation, irradiation and the use of orbital implants on bony growth using measurements based on computed tomography (CT) imaging.

Methods: The orbits of 69 patients treated for retinoblastoma, 37 bilateral and 32 unilateral, were divided into treatment groups. Enucleated orbits were also divided into groups that implants were either utilized or not. The orbit volume of these groups was calculated using measurements taken in follow-up CT examinations and compared in order to obtain growth impact.

Follow-up CT was obtained from 6 to 246 months (mean, 66 months) after the beginning of the treatment. **Results:** Orbit volume asymmetry varied after treatment from 0 to 90% (mean, 19%). Enucleation and Radiation therapy affected orbital growth. Combined therapy, enucleation plus radiation therapy had a tendency to greater development impairment but not statistically different from enucleation alone ($p=.13$). Enucleated orbits with implants presented from 1% to 28% growth asymmetry and those without implants presented from 7% to 90% (mean 40%, sd 27%)

($p=.004$). **Conclusion:** Enucleation, Radiation therapy and combined therapy affect orbital growth. Enucleated orbits demonstrated twice as much growth retardation when implants were not used. The use of implants for enucleated orbits largely reduces growth retardation.