

A CLINICAL CASE OF INTRAPERICARDIAL TERATOMA OF THE ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM

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Abstract

Teratomas (dermoids) are a group of neoplasms consisting of various tissue elements and organ-like formations, containing tissues that are not inherent in this localization. Teratomas, like other germinogenic tumors, can be primarily localized in the testes and ovaries, as well as located in extragonadal areas (presacral area, retroperitoneal space, mediastinum, in the vascular plexuses of brain ventricles, in the pineal gland, in the nasal cavity and jaw).

The occurrence of tumor outside the genital glands is explained by the delay of the germinogenic epithelium on the way of its migration from the wall of the yolk sac to the site of the gonads laying at the age of 4–5 weeks of embryonic development.

Differential diagnosis requires the exclusion of thymomas, hilar goiter, aortic aneurysm, tuberculomas and paramediastinal encapsulated pleural effusion. The treatment of mature and immature teratomas is surgical. When combined with other malignant germinogenic tumors, as well as malignant teratomas, the complex treatment is used, including surgical removal of the tumor, use of antimetabolite agents and radiation therapy.

In the available literature, we have not found reports of surgical treatment of patients with intrapericardial teratoma, therefore, we present our own observation in this article.

Key words: teratoma, dermoid cyst, mediastinum.

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