

therapies offer enhanced efficacy and a more manageable toxicity profile. Our experience suggests that the implementation of targeted therapy for relapsed cHL is both feasible and beneficial in the pediatric population.

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF PEDIATRIC RENAL TUMORS: THE ROLE OF TUMOR BIOLOGY AND SURGICAL INTERVENTION

Islomov S. T.¹, Gafur-Akhunov Mirza-Ali², Iskandarov K.Z.³

¹Scientific Researcher, Department of Oncology and Hematology, National Children's Medical Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

²Professor, Head of Department, Center for the Development of Professional Qualification of Medical Workers, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

³Head of the department "Oncology and Hematology", National Children's Medical Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

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This study aimed to identify prognostic factors influencing survival outcomes in pediatric oncology patients treated at a tertiary-level hospital in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. A retrospective cohort of 108 children diagnosed with kidney tumors was analyzed using Cox proportional hazards regression. Eight cases (7.4%) were excluded due to missing data, leaving 100 patients for analysis. The cohort included 49 males (45%) and 59 females (55%), with a median age of 2.07 years (IQR: 0.95–4.01).

Tumor characteristics were predominantly primary tumors in 88 patients (88%), while progressive tumors were observed in 10 patients (10%) and non-primary tumors in 4 patients (4%). Local growth into neighboring organs was detected in 40 cases (40%), and metastasis to distant organs was observed in 28 cases (28%). Histological analysis revealed nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor) as the most common diagnosis, accounting for 95 cases (95%), followed by mesoblastic nephroma in 3 cases (3%) and adenocarcinoma in 1 case (%). Data on histology were unavailable for 1 case (1%).

Key findings demonstrated that tumor characteristics significantly influenced survival outcomes. Non-primary tumors were associated with an eightfold increase in mortality risk (HR = 8.31, 95% CI: 1.64–42.04, $p = 0.010$), while progressive tumors increased mortality risk fivefold (HR = 5.14, 95% CI: 1.31–20.18, $p = 0.019$). Initial surgical intervention significantly reduced mortality risk by 65% compared to initial chemotherapy or alone (HR = 0.35, 95% CI: 0.14–0.92, $p = 0.033$). Enneking Stage II showed a borderline protective effect on survival (HR = 0.23, 95% CI: 0.05–1.13, $p = 0.069$). The statistical model showed good overall fit (Cox and Snell's $R^2 = 0.71$, $p = 0.02$) with high predictive accuracy.

Conclusion

Tumor characteristics and treatment modality were the most significant factors affecting survival in pediatric kidney tumor patients. Non-primary and progressive tumors substantially increased mortality risk, while initial surgical intervention offered significant survival benefits compared to chemotherapy alone. These findings suggest that early identification of tumor type and prioritization of surgical approaches, when feasible, may improve outcomes for pediatric kidney tumor patients. Treatment protocols should be tailored based on tumor characteristics, with special attention to high-risk variants requiring more aggressive management strategies.

IMPACT OF TUMOR CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT ON SURVIVAL OUTCOMES IN PEDIATRIC KIDNEY TUMORS

Islomov S. T.¹, Gafur-Akhunov Mirza-Ali², Iskandarov K.Z.³

¹Scientific Researcher, Department of Oncology and Hematology, National Children's Medical Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

²Professor, Head of Department, Center for the Development of Professional Qualification of Medical Workers, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

³Head of the department "Oncology and Hematology", National Children's Medical Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Introduction: Renal tumors are among the most common malignancies in pediatric oncology, necessitating tailored treatment approaches to improve survival outcomes. This study aims to identify prognostic factors influencing survival in children with kidney tumors treated at a tertiary-level hospital in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.