

SERTOLI TUMOR IN CHILDHOOD: CASE REPORT

Guilherme Bilac Oliari¹

Kleber Sayeg²

1 Médico formado pela Faculdade Santa Marcelina.

2 Prof. Me. de Urologia Pediátrica e Orientador do Trabalho.

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Endereço para correspondência: kdsayeg@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Testicular tumors correspond, according to the INCA (National Cancer Institute), to 5% of all cancer cases in men, with the highest incidence in men aged 15 to 50 years (reproductive age) and can be confused with orchiepididymitis; within this group, the Sertoli cell tumor represents less than 1% of all testicular tumors and, according to the National Cancer Database, can be malignant in 10 to 22%. The aim of this work is to describe a case of Sertoli cell tumor in a 10-year-old boy. For the diagnosis and treatment of this disease, it is important to perform a complete anamnesis and physical examination of the patient, in addition to complementary tests, such as scrotum ultrasound, tumor markers (alpha-fetoprotein, beta-chorionic gonadotropin, beta-HCG, lactic dehydrogenase-DHL), and the exams (computed tomography of the chest, abdomen and pelvis and bone scintigraphy) that will stage, guide the treatment and guide the outcome and clinical follow-up of each case.

KEYWORDS: testicular tumor; Sertoli tumor; androblastoma.