



**INCIDENCE OF CISPLATIN-INDUCED NEPHROTOXICITY AND
ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS IN PEDIATRIC CANCER PATIENTS
AT CHILDREN'S CANCER HOSPITAL EGYPT 57357**

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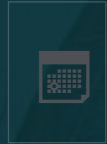
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AIM



- 1. Assess the incidence of cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity after each cycle, at end of treatment, and 1 year after treatment in pediatric patients with osteosarcoma, neuroblastoma, medulloblastoma, and hepatoblastoma in CCHE 57357.**
 - 2. Detect grades of nephrotoxicity in relation to different cisplatin doses according to CTCAE (Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events).**
 - 3. Assess associated risk factors that increase risk of nephrotoxicity (age, gender, cisplatin dose, number of cycles, and use of other concomitant nephrotoxic drugs, and which drug aggravates nephrotoxicity.**
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KEY FINDING



nephrotoxicity
**persisted during the
1-year follow-up**



Younger age appears to be one of the risk factors for nephrotoxicity in pediatric cancer patients, especially after treatment.



Hepatoblastoma diagnosis impacted acute kidney injury
at one-year post-therapy