

1. **[Tomographic characteristics of solid-pseudopapillary neoplasms (Frantz tumor).]**

(Características tomográficas de las neoplasias pseudopapilares sólidas (tumor de Frantz)).

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TIPO DE INVESTIGACIÓN: Radiodiagnósticos

ABSTRACTO: INTRODUCTION: Solid-pseudopapillary neoplasms (SPN), or Frantz tumor, is a rare, low-grade neoplasm that occurs mainly in young women. It was described in 1959 by Virginia Frantz and constitutes 0.2-2.7 % of all pancreatic tumors. Computed tomography (CT) plays an important role in the diagnosis of this pathology of scarce reporting. The objective of the present study is to describe the epidemiological and tomographic characteristics of the SPN in the Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplásicas (INEN) of Peru. **METHODS:** Descriptive cross-sectional study performed with medical records of all patients diagnosed with SPN between 2004 and 2014. The variables described were tumor size, location, shape, borders, thickness of the capsule, composition, calcifications and uptake of contrast. The categorical variables were expressed in absolute and relative frequencies; while the numerical variables were described with median and interquartile deviation (ID). Statistical support STATA Version 12.0 was used. **RESULTS:** Of all pancreatic cystic tumors (PCT), 51.9% corresponded to confirmed cases of TSP. The median age was 23.5 years. The isolated location in the head predominated (33.3%); the most frequent mixed location was body and tail (16.7%); diameter was more frequent between 5.1-10 cm and the content of the majority was predominantly solid. 30.0% of the NSP presented calcifications.

CONCLUSION: Most cases of INP SPN (2004-2014) have similar characteristics to those reported in the international literature.

2. **Single-fraction low-energy electronic brachytherapy for conjunctival lymphoma**

(Braquiterapia electrónica de baja energía de fracción única para el linfoma conjuntival)

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ABSTRACTO: Purpose: Conjunctival lymphoma represents an uncommon tumor, accounting for 5-10% of total extranodal lymphomas. Although radiotherapy is a frequent treatment option, limited capacities and lack of specialized centers are common problems in Peru, forcing radiation oncologists to apply short courses of radiotherapy. Here, we report a case series of patients treated with a novel single-shot scheme. Additionally, we present a literature review of the current short-course irradiation strategies. **Cases presentation:** Three cases of conjunctival marginal zone (B-cell) lymphoma (marginal zone lymphoma [MZL]/mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue [MALT]) of the fornix are presented. Following biopsy and sonographic assessment of the lesion thickness, we applied a focused single dose of 14 Gy kilovoltage brachytherapy (prescribed to the maximum thickness of the lesion). Follow-up was scheduled in quarterly intervals. After 28, 31, and 40 months of follow-up, none of the three patients treated exhibited acute or chronic toxicities and remained local or distant disease-free. **Conclusions:** Single dose kilovoltage brachytherapy was effective and safe in this small cohort of patients. Based on the literature, there is an evidence that local treatment in short-course radiotherapy is effective and should be considered amongst therapeutic options for these patients; however, this novel approach should be evaluated prospectively in a larger cohort.