

Table 1. Clinical, biological and surgical characteristics of a nationwide pediatric cohort of patients operated on for OMTs.

	All cases of OMT N= 350	Second events N= 29	Univariate analysis	Multivariate analysis
Patient characteristics				
Increase in age			p = 0.0349	p = 0.120
Familiar history of OMTs	10 (3%)	3 (10%)		
Pathologic genetic background	4 (1%)	0		
Clinical presentation				
Incidental findings	88 (25%)	5 (17%)		
Abdominal pain	214 (61%)	18 (62%)		
Adnexal torsion	87 (25%)	10 (34%)		
Palpable mass	94 (27%)	12 (41%)	p = 0.0491	p = 0.036; HR = 2.2
Menstrual cycle disorders	14 (4%)	0		
Urinary disorders	20 (6%)	2 (7%)		
Intestinal disorders	79 (22%)	7 (24%)		
Early puberty	12 (3%)	1 (3%)		
Bilateral forms at diagnosis				
Bilateral forms	18 (5%)	7 (24%)	p < 0.0001	p <0.0001; HR = 8.3
Surgical management				
<u>Delay in surgery</u>				
Emergency surgery	97 (28%)	8 (28%)		
Context of adnexal torsion	73 (75%)			
Planned surgery	253 (72%)	21 (72%)		
<u>Type of surgical approach</u>				
Laparoscopy	52 (15%)	4 (14%)		
Laparotomy	292 (83%)	25 (86%)		
Laparotomy and explorative laparoscopy	109 (31%)	10 (34%)		
Missing data	6 (2%)			
<u>Rupture</u>				
Preoperative rupture	8 (2%)	0 (0%)		
Perioperative rupture	23 (6%)	7 (24%)	p< 0.0001	p <0.0001; HR = 4.5
<u>Tumor excision</u>				
Ovarian-sparing surgery	208 (59%)	19 (66%)		
Total oophorectomy	142 (41%)	10 (34%)		
Pathological characteristics				
Associated immature component	7 (2%)	1 (3%)		

Legends: HR: hazard ratio; OMT: ovarian mature teratoma