Background:
Genital malignancy is a very rare condition in children. Genital tumors are generally from the same organ and tissue in children. They commonly arise from the ovarian tissues. It is also important to note that they are usually malignant in children as it is in the elderly.

Method:
A 5 years retrospective study of all gynecologic oncology patients managed in our unit between November 2006 and October 2011. Data generated were subjected descriptive analysis using Excel statistical package.

Result:
We had a total of 756 gynecological oncology cases out of which 6 were cases of childhood gynecological malignancy. The prevalence was 7.94 per million. The age range was 9-13 years. Majority of them were from the Hausa/Fulani extraction and predominant religion was Islam. Sixty six percent were pre-menarche girls. Ovarian malignancy accounted for 83% of all the cases and the commonest histological type was juvenile granulose cell tumor. During the period we had one case of Rhabdomyosarcoma of the vagina.

Conclusion:
The challenges of gynecological malignancy in children are the complexity of physical, emotional, mental health as well as the sexual and reproductive life of those few that survive. These make the approach to their management complex and delicate. The prognosis was very poor in the period under review, because majority (more than 60%) of them presented late and they all had financial difficulty in the course of their treatment, which makes care suboptimal. This a disease condition in children that is still a scourge that pose a dilemma to the gynecological oncologist.