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NEW CANCER TREATMENT WITH NEW TECHNOLOGY

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TESTICULAR TUMOUR - MANAGEMENT



116

17

TESTICULAR TUMORS:

- Testicular cancer accounts for **only about 1% of all human neoplasms.**

- Testicular cancer although rare, is the **most common malignancy in men in 15-35 years age group** and accounts for approximately **23% of all cancers in this group.**



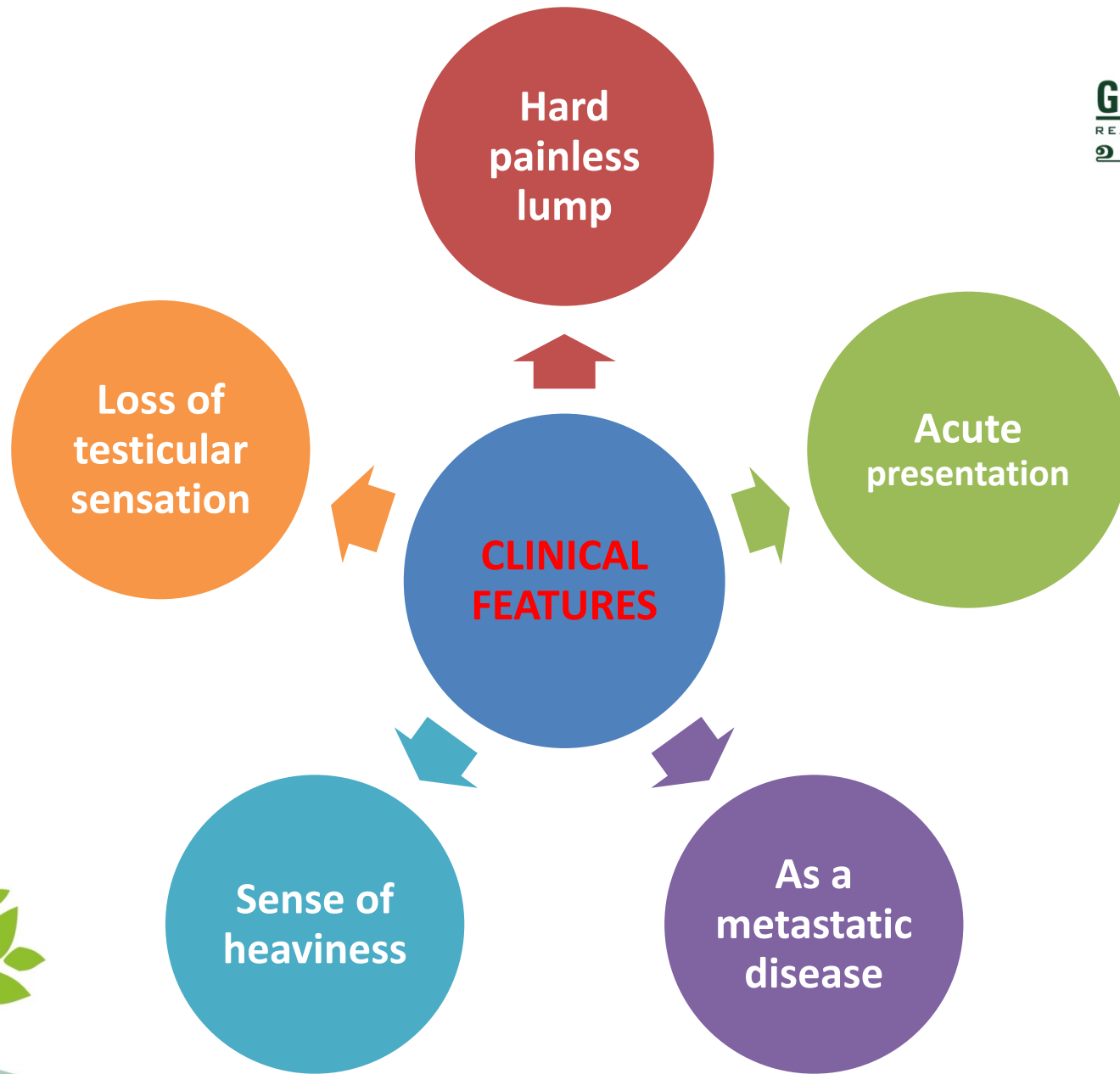
INCIDENCE

- **Age** – most common solid tumor of men between 15-35 years
- **Race** – White : Black = 4:1
- **Side** – Right > Left
- **Socio-economic status** – high : low = 2:1
- **Geographical**
 - Highest in Scandinavia, Germany
 - Intermediate – USA & UK
 - Low – Africa and Asia



WAY OF PRESENTATION





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உன்னால் முடியும்

AS A METASTASIS

PARA AORTIC NODES REGIONAL

Abdominal
mass
Back pain

METASTATIC NODES NONREGIONAL NODES

- Supraclavicular
node
enlargement

METASTASIS

- Dry cough,
dysnoea
- Bony pain
- CNS
involvement

All patients with a

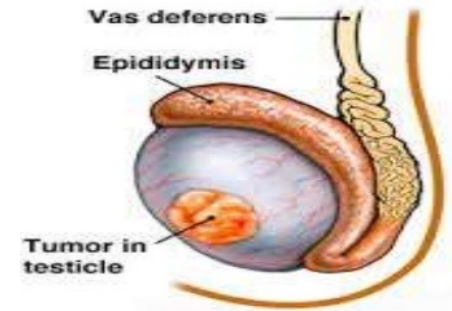
solid

Firm

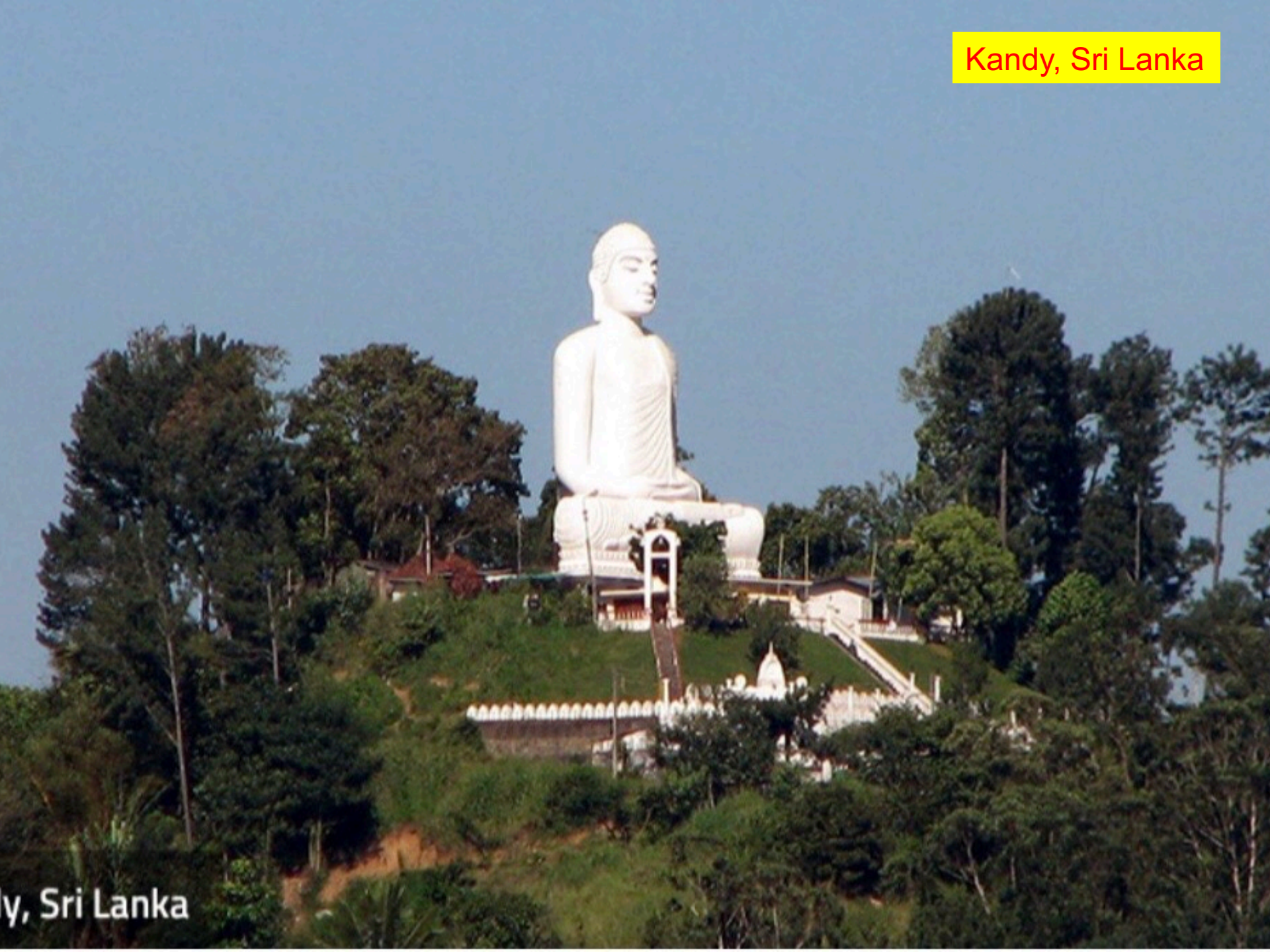
Intratesticular Mass

cannot be Transilluminated

should be regarded as Malignant unless otherwise proved



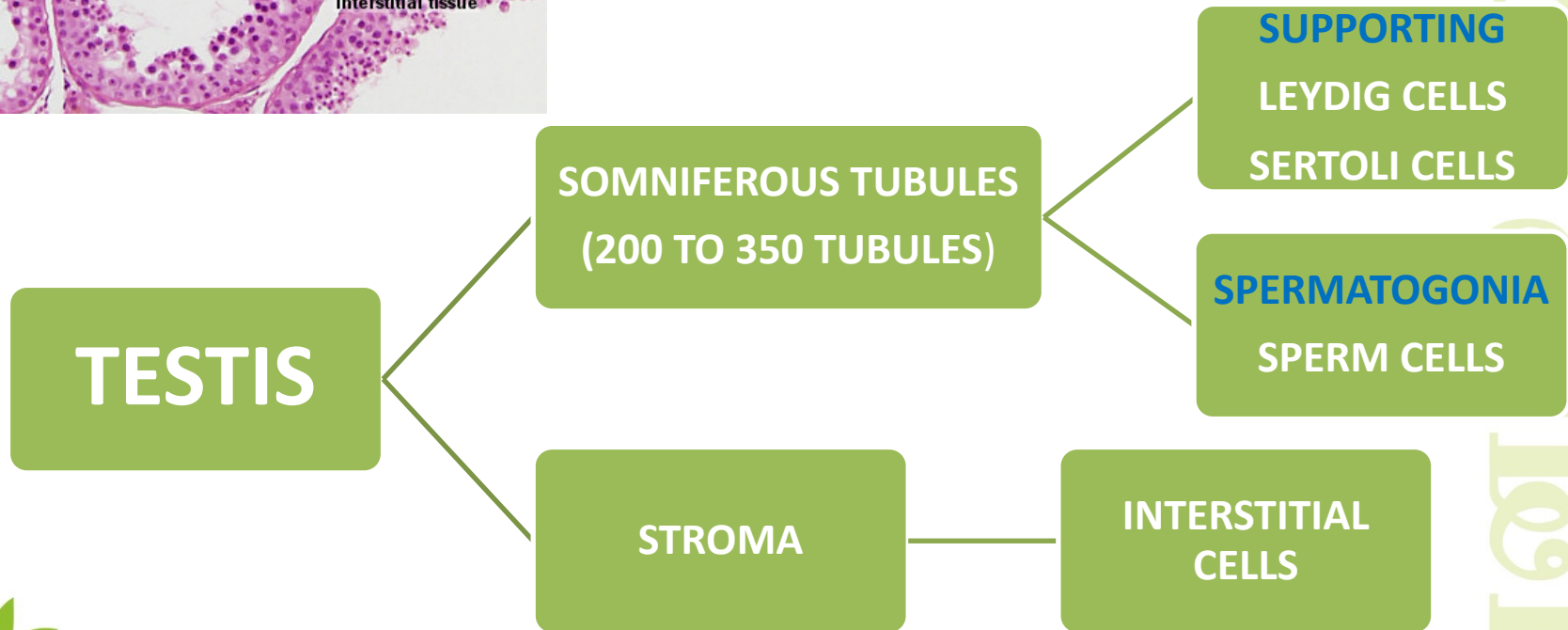
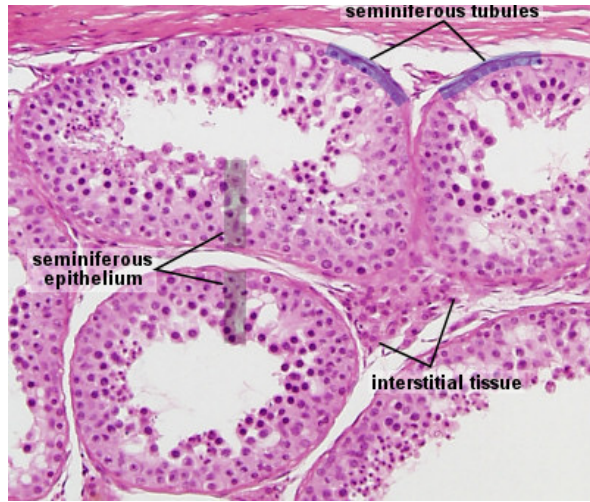
Kandy, Sri Lanka



y, Sri Lanka

CELL OF ORGIN





CLASSIFICATION-CELL OF ORIGIN

Germinal Neoplasms : (90 - 95 %)

- Seminoma 30-40%
- Embryonal Carcinoma - 20 – 25%
- Teratoma - 25 – 35%
- Choriocarcinoma – 1%
- Yolk Sac Tumour

Nongerminial Neoplasms : (5 to 10%)

- stromal tumor
 - (a) Leydig cell tumor
 - (b) Sertoli Cells
 - (c) Interstitial Cells
- Gonadoblastoma
- Miscellaneous Neoplasms





Germ cell
tumour

90%

Others

10%



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உன்னால் முடியும்

BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR & RESPONSE TO TREATMENT

GERM CELL TUMOUR

- SEMINOMA

- EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA

- TERATOMA

- CHORIOCARCINOMA

- YOLK SAC TUMOUR



**ONCOLOGICAL
CLASSIFICATION**

SGCT

NSGCT



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உன்னால் முடியும்

Malaysia

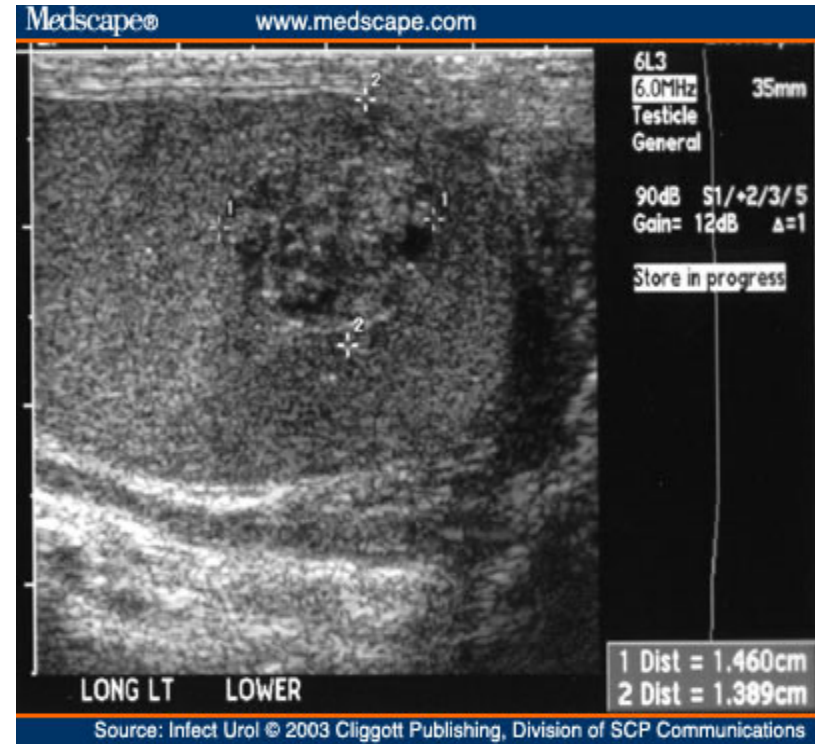


APPROACH



INITIAL EVALUATION - SCROTAL USG

- Presents as a SOL
- hypo echoic area



ROLE OF BIOPSY

Ultra Scan

benign SOL inTESTIS is rare

- should be regarded as Malignant unless otherwise proved
- Metastatic work up to be started without BIOPSY



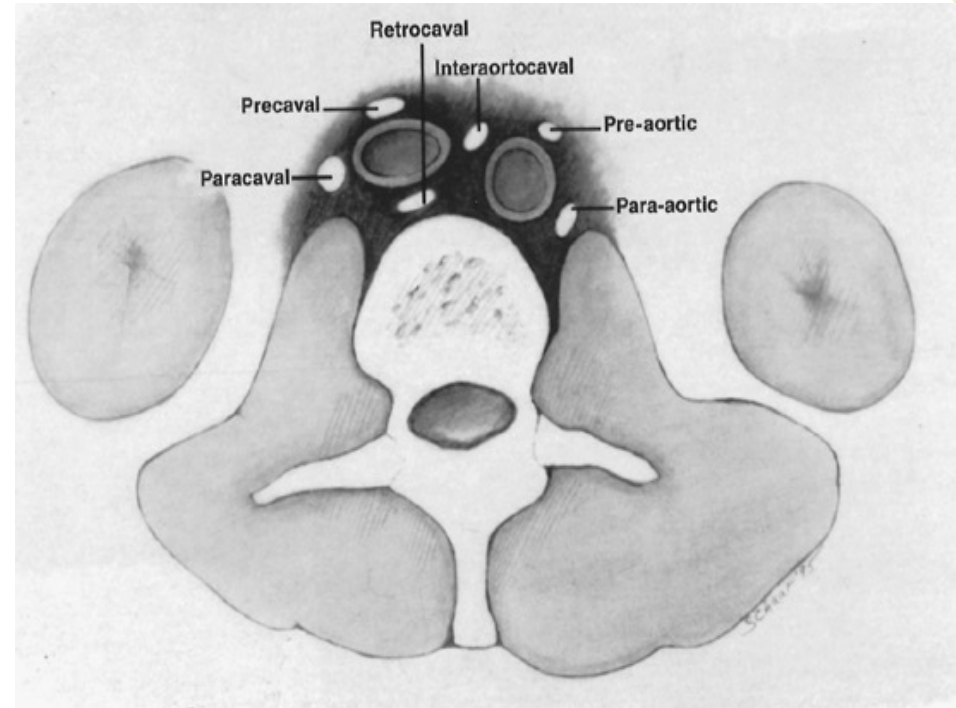
ROLE OF BIOPSY

**Tran scrotal biopsy is
absolutely contradicted**



LYMPHATIC ANATOMY OF TESTES & SCROTUM

- Testis
 - Interaortocaval
 - Paracaval, preaortic
- Scrotum
 - Inguinal
 - pelvic



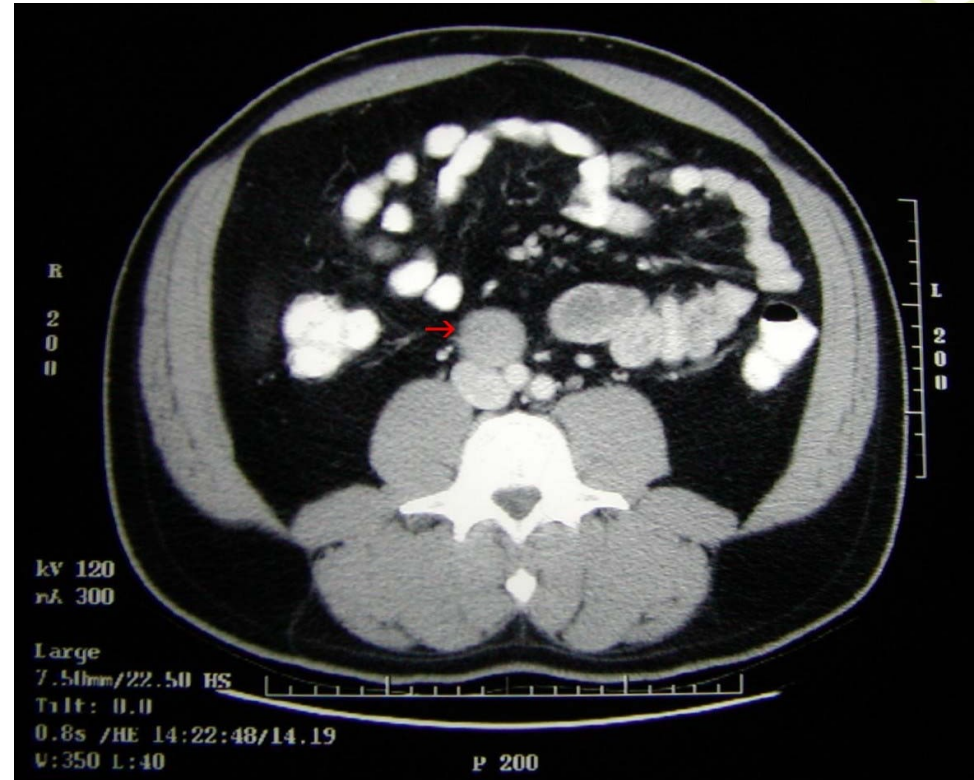
METASATATIC WORKUP - NODAL ASSESSMENT



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METASATATIC WORKUP - NODAL ASSESSMENT

- CT ABDOMEN
- Retroperitoneal node
- Identify nodes more than 5mm



METASTATIC WORKUP - DISTAL METASTASIS



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METASTATIC WORKUP - DISTAL METASTASIS

- **X-ray chest**
- **CT Chest**
Symptomatic individuals
- **Bone Scans**
Symptomatic individuals

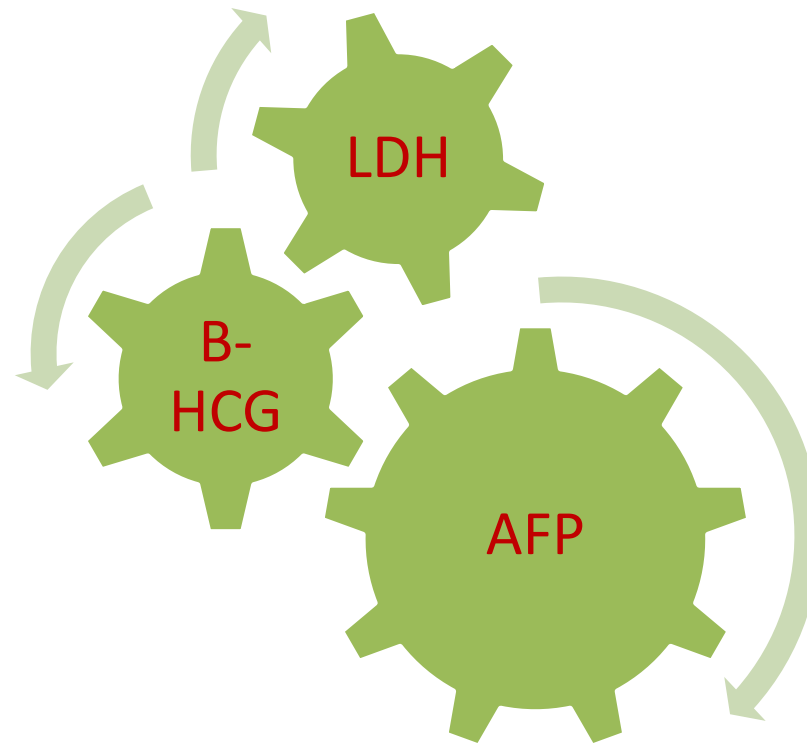


മിന്നിടുന്ന പ്രകാശം

കുറുപ്പിട്ടവയ്ക്ക് എത്തിച്ചേരുക

കുറുപ്പിട്ടവയ്ക്ക് എത്തിച്ചേരുക

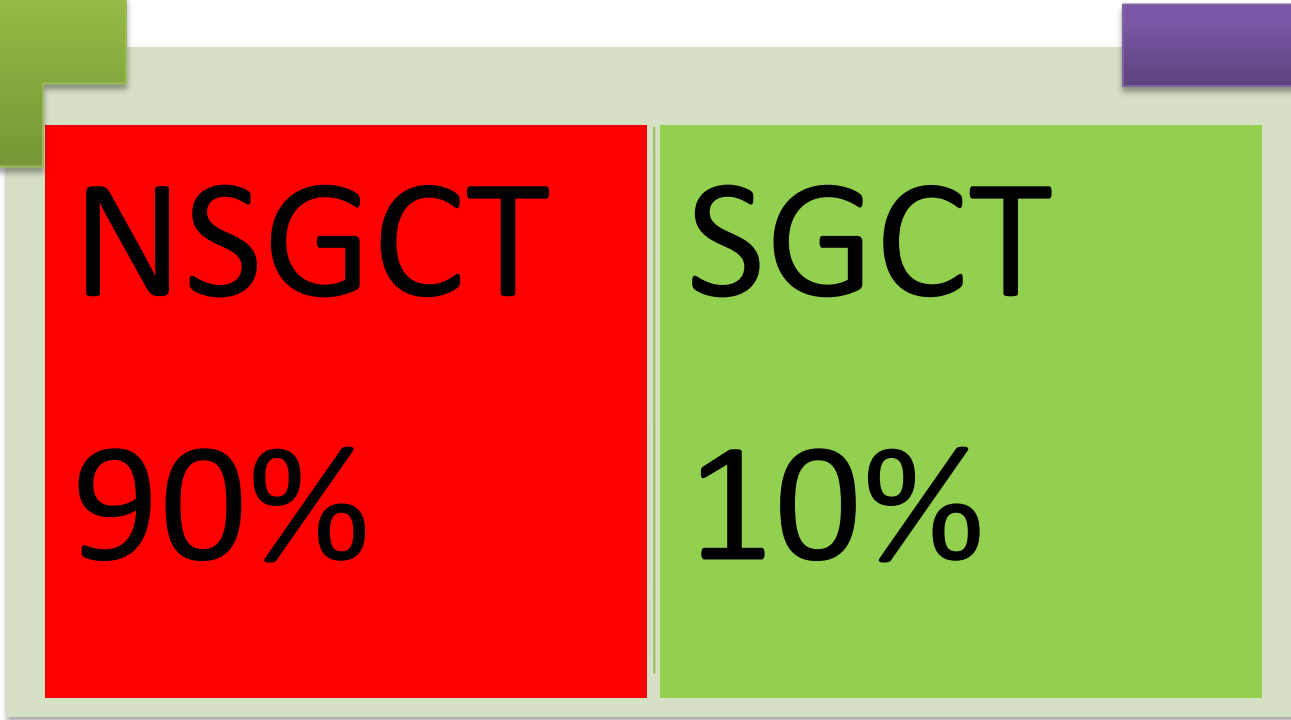
TUMOR MARKERS



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TUMOR MARKERS



உன்னால் முடியும்

உன்னால் முடியும்

APPLICATIONS - TUMOR MARKERS

NSGCT

- AFP elevated in 50-70% cases
- hCG elevated in 40 60% cases
- Taken together 90% will have elevation of markers

SGCT

- In seminoma 5-10 % cases will have elevation of hCG .
- AFP Never elevated



Tumour markers

NSGCT

- AFP
- β HCG
- LDH

↑

↑

↑

SGCT

N

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A F P

SEMINOMA TO BE RULED OUT



SINGAPORE



SURGICAL PROCEDURE

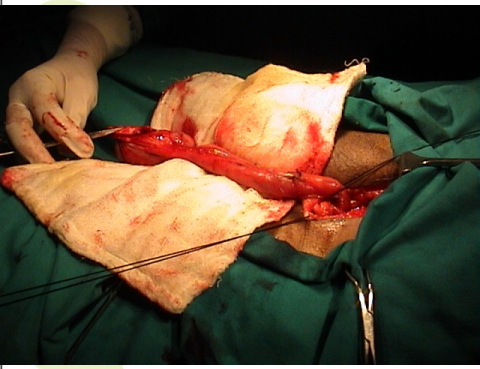


RADICAL ORCHIDECTOMY

IS STANDARD MINIMUM SURGICAL PROCEDURE FOR

DIAGNOSIS
STAGING
TREATMENT



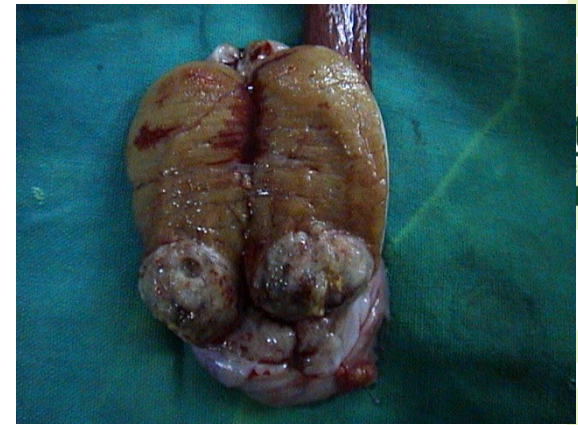


TRICK OF SURGERY

- Inguinal incision
- Early high ligation of spermatic cord at the level of deep ring
- Vas & vessels separately clamped & ligated
- Respective stumps to be pushed into the retroperitoneum
- Testes & Spermatic cord removed en bloc



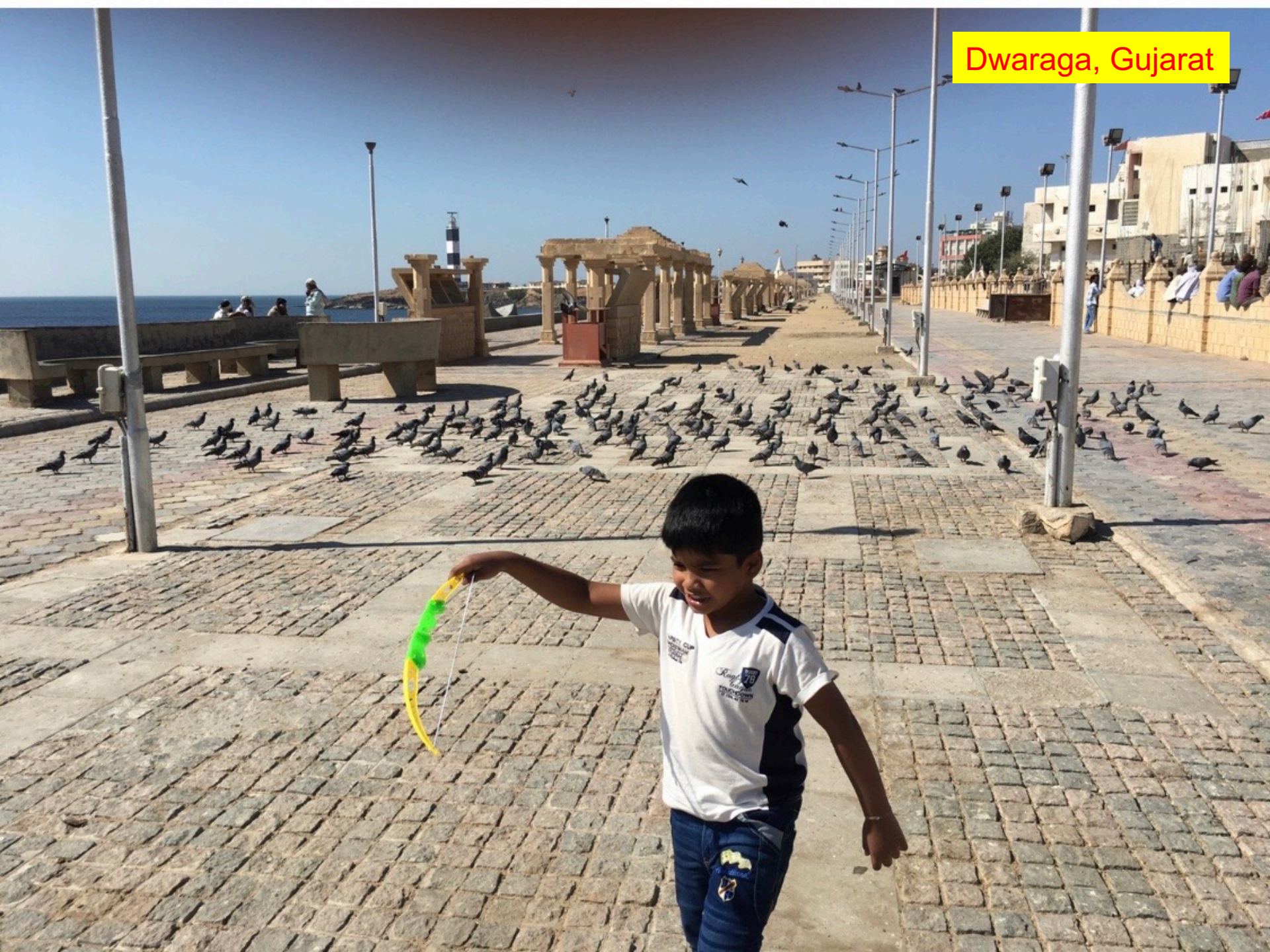
CHAVASSEU'S MANOEUVRE CHOICE FOR SUSPECTED CASES



- Inguinal incision
- Noncrushing clamp applied to the cord structures at the level of deep ing.ring
- Bivalve the Testes to inspect the interior
- Appropriate biopsy/ frozen section with minimal handling



Dwaraga, Gujarat

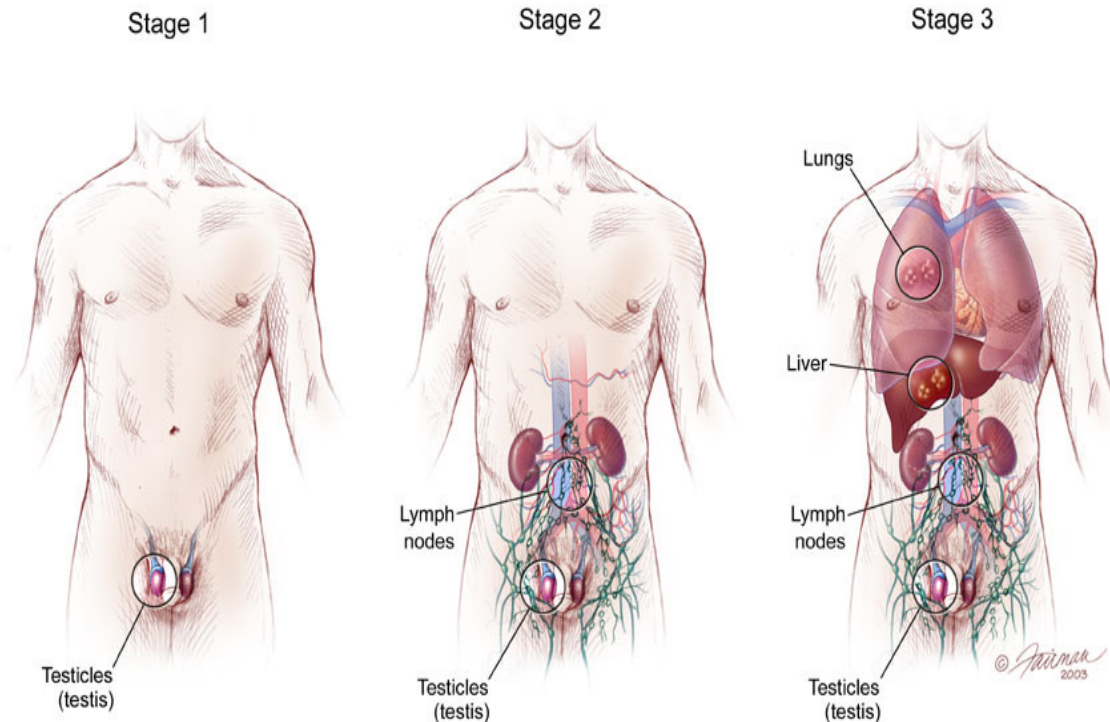


STAGING



CLINICAL STAGING

- Stage I - confined to testis
- Stage II - Clinical or radiological evidence of spread beyond testis but within regional L.N.
 - B₁ - <2cm
 - B₂ - 2-5cm
 - B₃ - >5cm
- Stage III – Disseminated above diaphragm / visceral disease



**STAGING
ALWAYS
POST SURGICAL**



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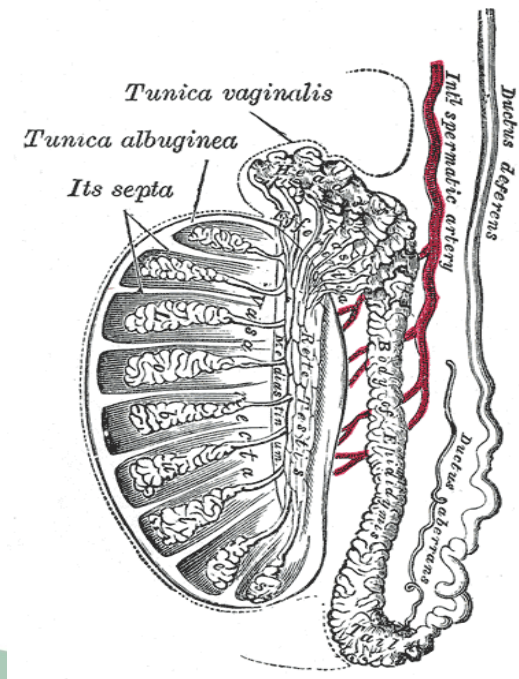
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STAGING

- T- Primary tumor
 - pTx-primary tumor can not be assessed(no surgery done)
 - pTo – no evidence of primary tumor
 - pTis -Carcinoma in situ



- pT1 –limited to testis,epididymis,
no vascular or lymphatic invasion,
Tunica albugenia involved but not T.vaginalis
- pT2- limited to testis and epididymis
with vascular and lymphatic invasion
involvement of T. Vaginalis
- pT3 – invasion spermatic cord
- pT4 – invasion of scrotum



REGIONAL NODES

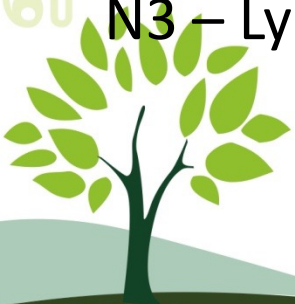
Nx – Regional nodes can not be assessed

No – No nodal metastasis

N1 – metastasis with lymph node mass 2cm or less in greatest dimension **or**
• multiple nodes none more than 2cm

N2 – lymph node mass more than 2cm but not more than 5cm **or**
• multiple nodes none more than 5 cm

N3 – Lymph node mass more than 5cm in greatest dimension




DISTANT METASTASIS

- Mx - Distant mets. can not be assessed
- Mo - No distant mets.
- M1a
Non regional lymph nodes or lung mets.
- M1b
other sites



- Blood - Distant metastases in decreasing order



Lung
Liver
Brain
Bone
Kidney
Adrenal
GIT
Spleen



SERUM TUMOR MARKERS

- Classification based on value of hCG and AFP after orchidectomy
- Sx – not available or not done
- S0 – within normal limits


	LDH		hCG (mIU/ml)		AFP (ng/ml)
S1	1.5xN	and	<5000	and	<1000
S2	1.5-10 xN	or	5000- 50000	or	1000-10000
S3	>10 X N	or	>50000	or	>10000

Stage 0	pTis	N0	M0	S0 Sx
Stage I	pT1-4	N0	M0	S0
Stage I S	Any pT	N0	M0	S1
II A	Any pT/Tx	N1	M0	S0 or S1
II B	Any pT/Tx	N2	M0	S0 or S1
II C	Any pT/Tx	N3	M0	S0 or S1
III A	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S0 or S1
III B	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M0	S2
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1a	S2
III C	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M0	S3
	Any pT/Tx	Any N	M1b	Any S

STAGE GROUPING



STAGING

- 
- Only staging system where tumor marker levels are incorporated
 - NO stage IV
 - METASTASIS classified into M1 &M2



Mount Alps, Switzerland



ONCO PRINCIPLE



STAGING

Stage I

Stage II A B C

Stage III M1. M2



MANAGEMENT STAGING

Stage I

Stage II A B

Stage II C

Stage III M1. M2



MANAGEMENT STAGING

Management of **clinical stage 1**

Management of low tumour burden - **clinical stage 2 a & b**

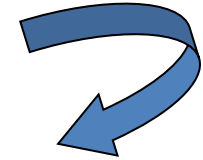
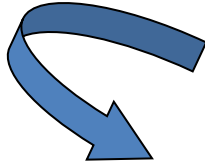
Management of high tumour burden - **clinical stage 2 c & 3**



SGCT



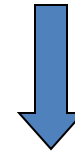
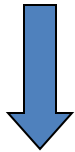
High Orchidectomy



Stage I

Stage IIA & IIB

Stage IIC & III

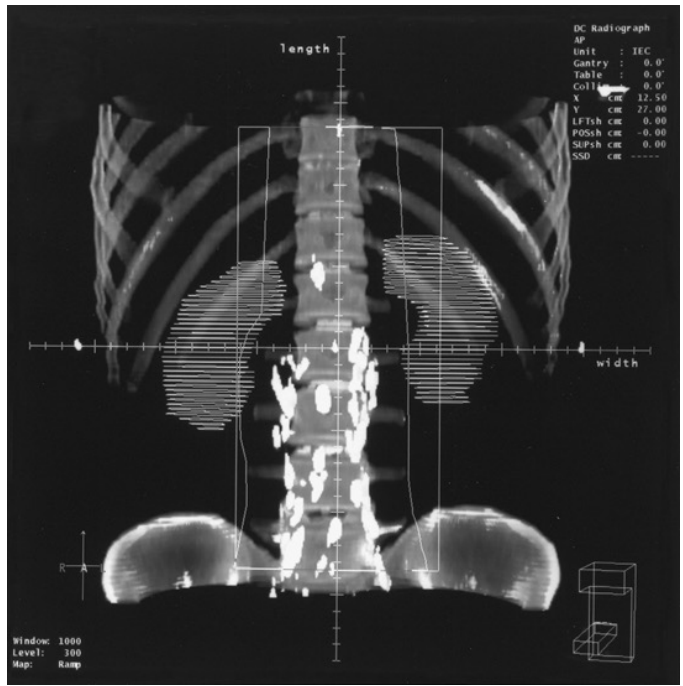
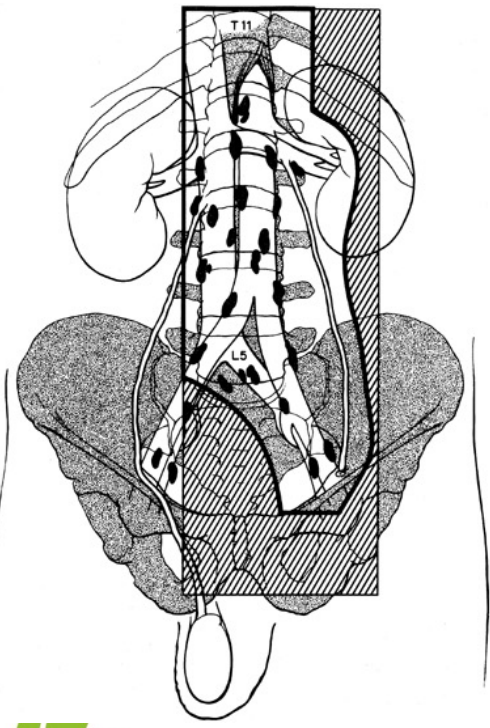


**1. Adjuvant RT
2500 to 3000Gy**
2. Observation

**Adjuvant RT
2500 to 3000Gy**

Adjuvant Chemo

ADJUVANT RT



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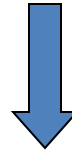
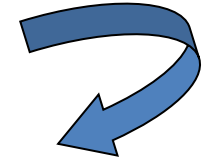
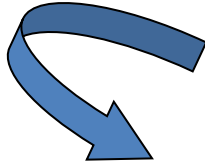
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NSGCT



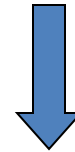
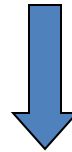
High Orchidectomy



Stage I

Stage IIA & IIB

Stage IIC & III

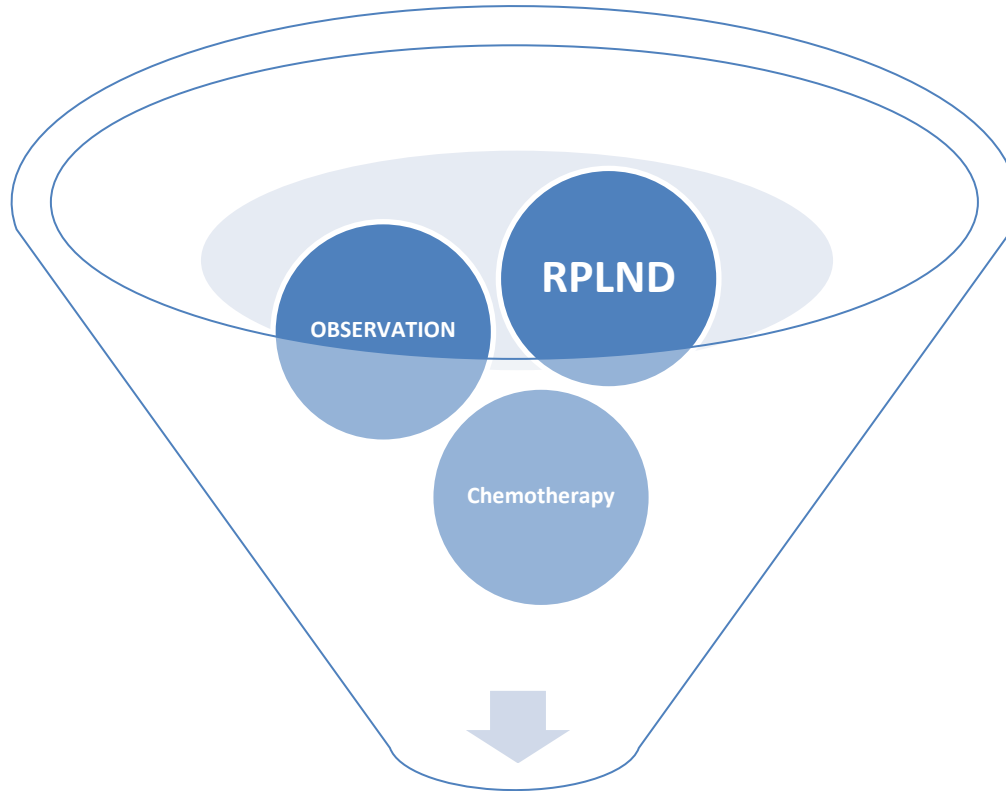


Observation
RPLND
Chemotherapy

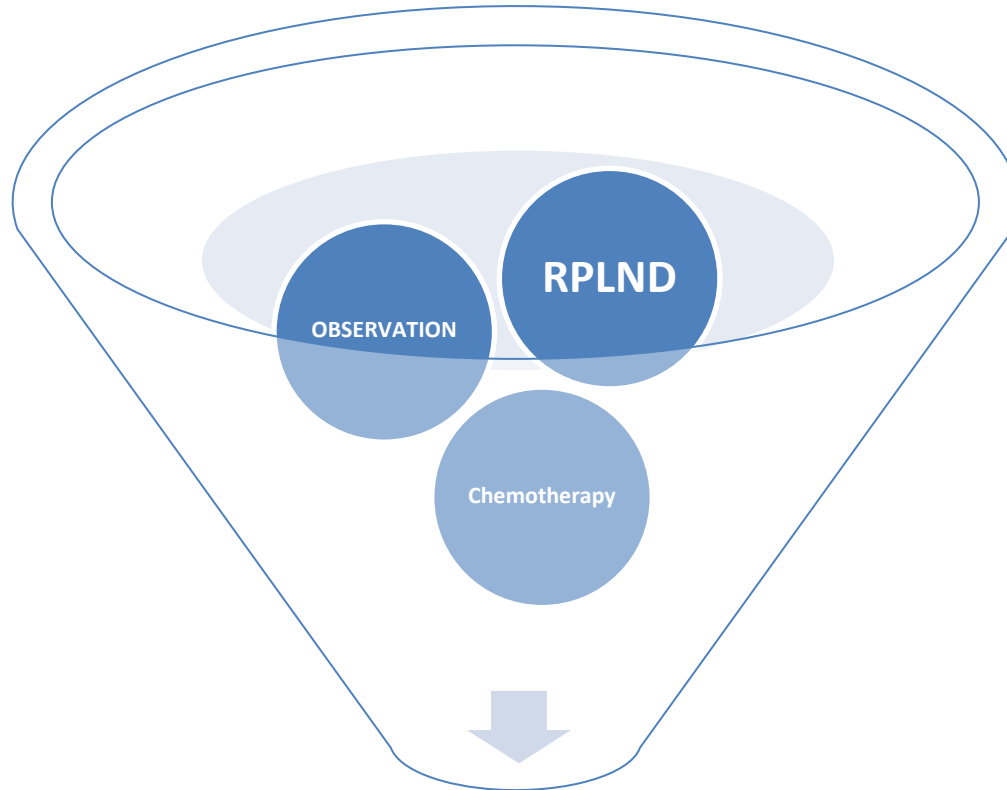
RPLND
+ / - Adj. Chemotherapy

Adjuvant Chemo

MANAGEMENT OF NSGCT-STAGE 1



MANAGEMENT OF NSGCT-STAGE 1



- **FACTORS DECIDING THE TREATMENT**
- histologic features
- tumor marker



NSGCT-STAGE1

Chemotherapy following radical orchiectomy

- Persistently elevated serum tumor markers AFP/beta-HCG/both after orchiectomy



NSGCT-STAGE1

observation following radical orchiectomy

- Clinical stage1-NSGCT with a T1 tumor
- Serum tumor markers-normal



NSGCT-STAGE1

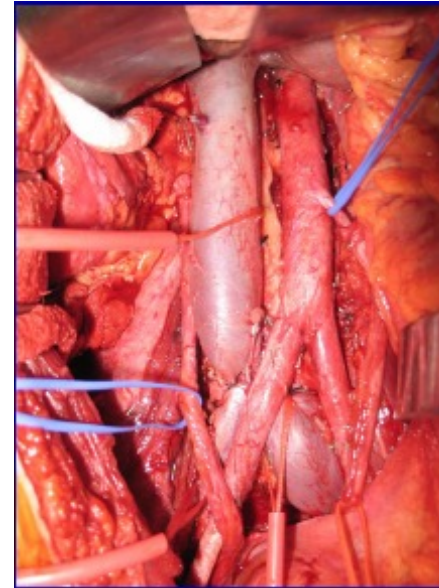
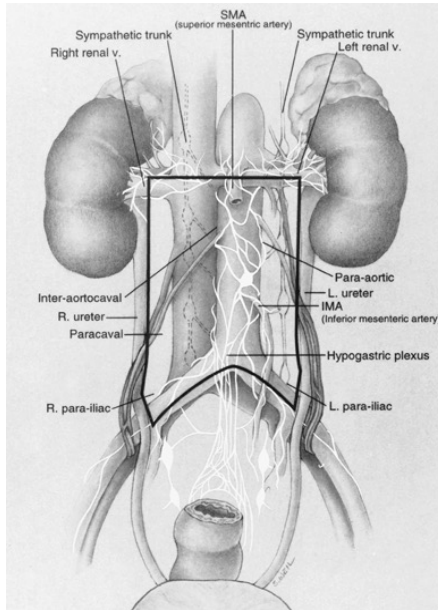
RPLND following radical orchiectomy

- Clinical stage1-NSGCT with a T2 – T4 tumor
- Serum tumor markers-normal



NSGCT-STAGE1

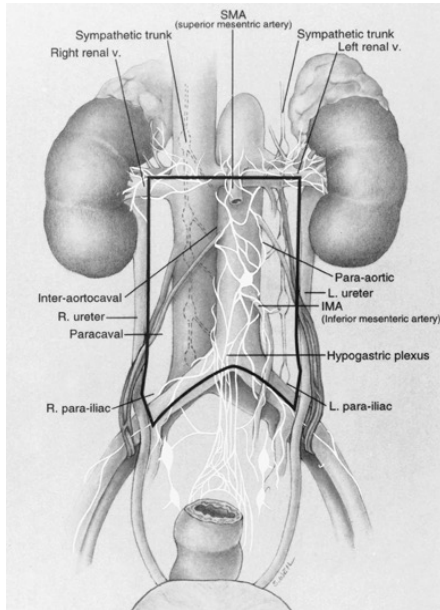
RPLND



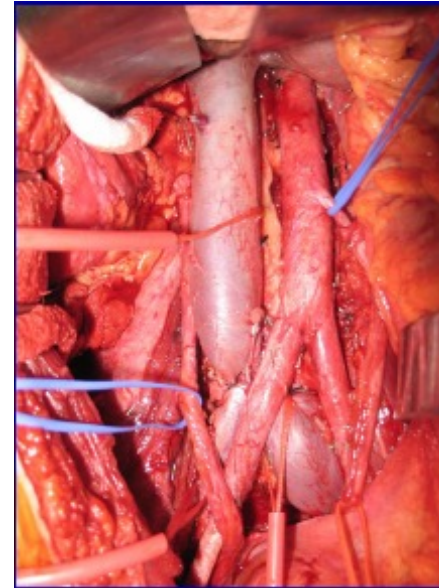
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NSGCT-STAGE1



RPLND



INJURY TO

hypogastric plexus - sympathetic fibres
responsible for ejaculation



SOLUTION

RPLND
WITH TEMPLATS

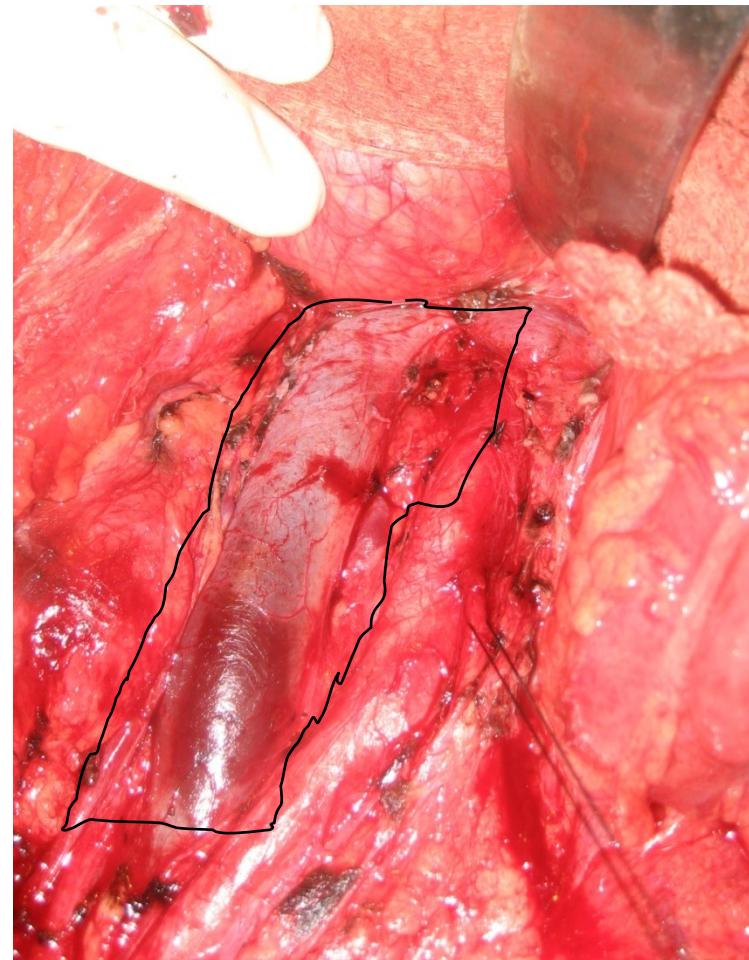
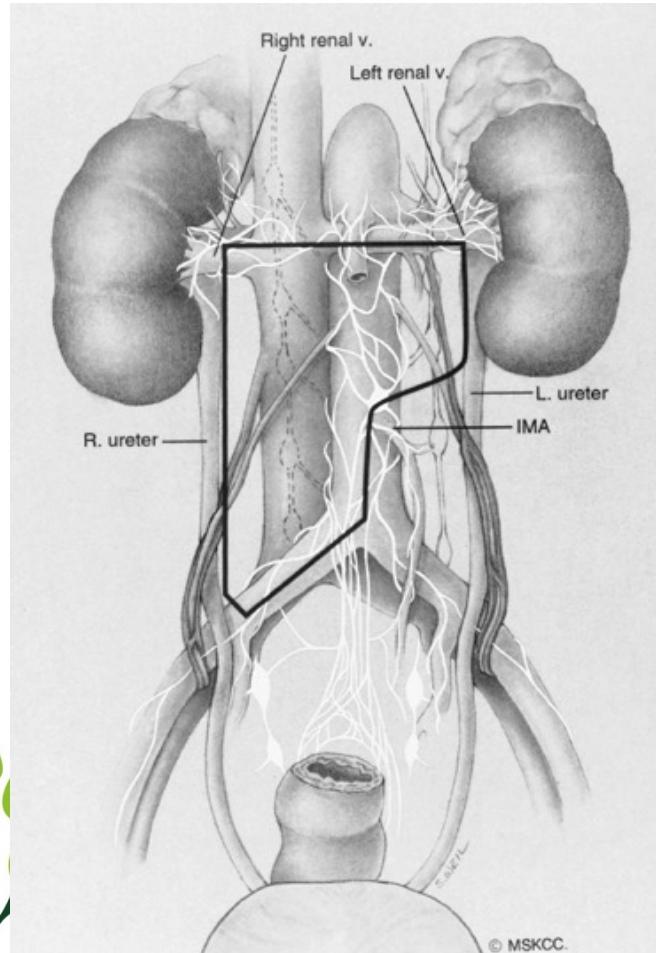


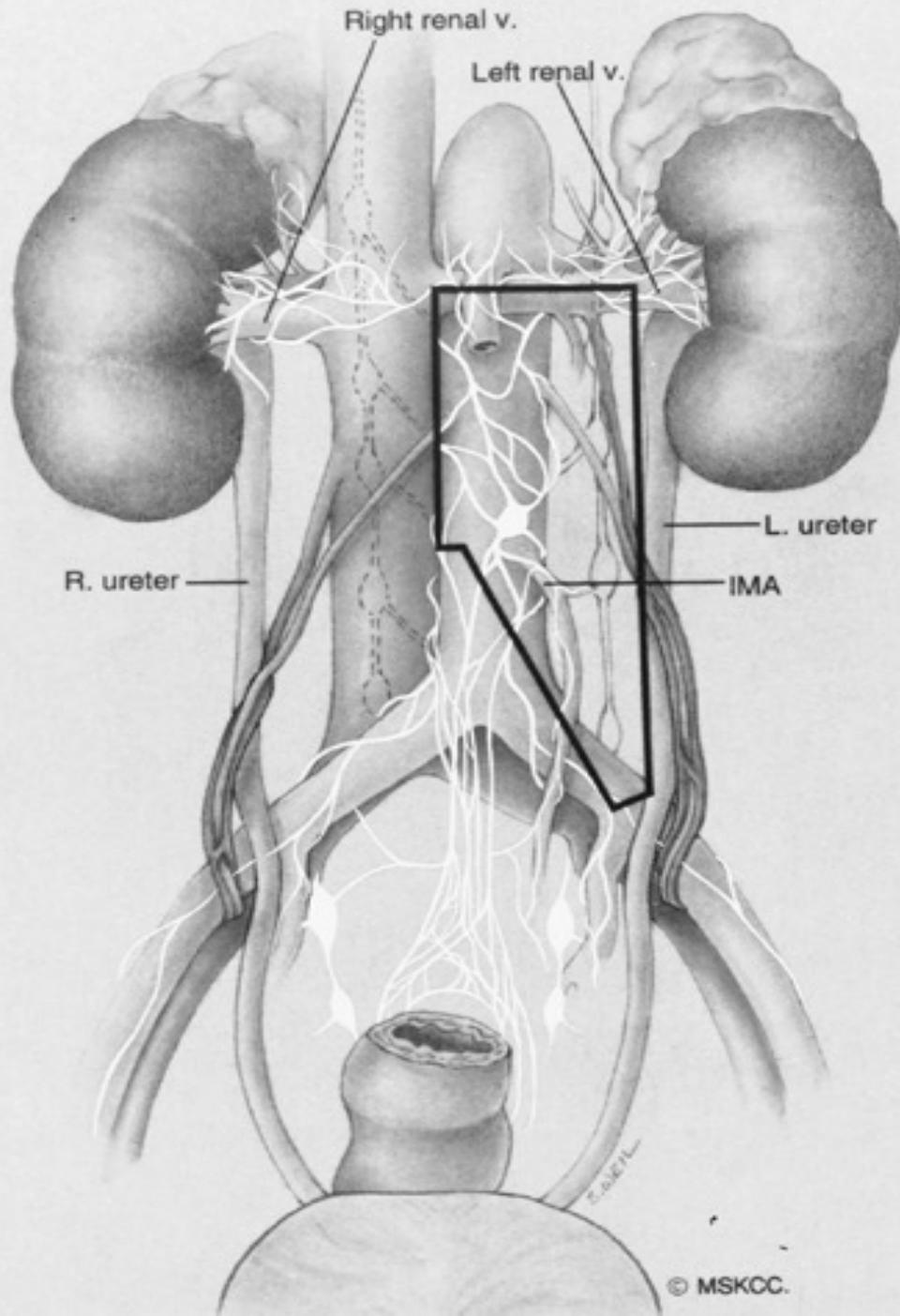
NERVE AVOIDING RPLND TEMPLATES

- Designed to avoid hypogastric plexus and contralateral sympathetic fibres responsible for ejaculation
- Preservation of ejaculation in 50 to 80%



MODIFIED NERVE AVOIDING TEMPLATE FOR RIGHT TESTICULAR TUMOR





**MODIFIED NERVE AVOIDING
TEMPLATE FOR
LEFT TESTICULAR TUMOR**

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MANAGEMENT OF NSGCT

STAGE

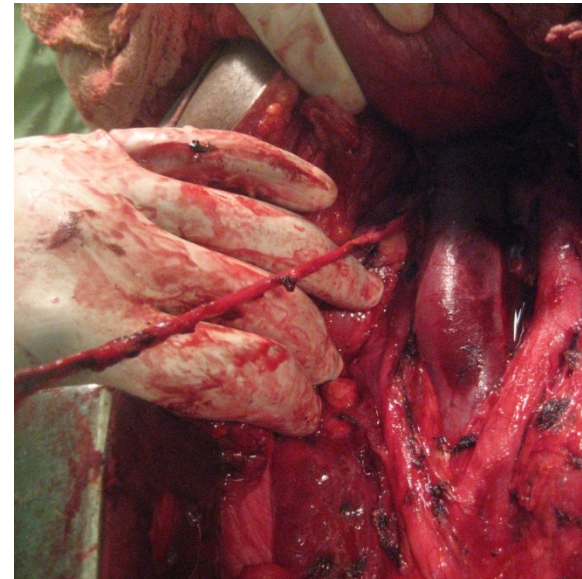
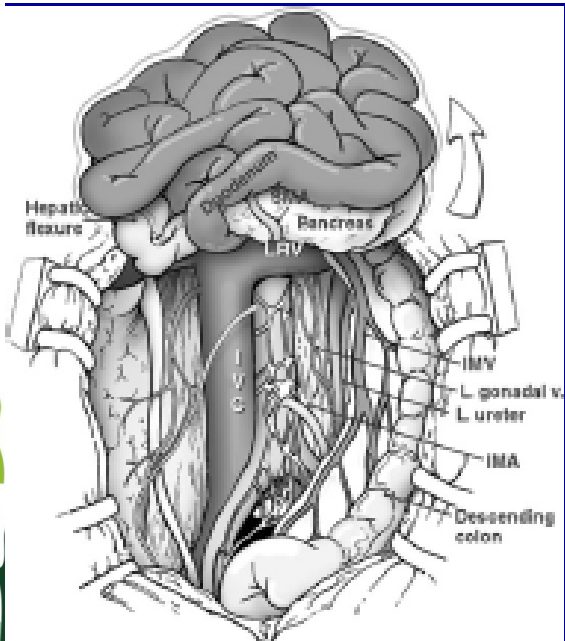
I. VS. 2A & 2B

**STANDARD RPLND
IN STAGE II
NO TEMPLATS**



MANAGEMENT OF NSGCT STAGE 2A & 2B

- RPLND - standard treatment
- Margins of resection should not be compromised to maintain ejaculatory function



MANAGEMENT OF NSGCT STAGE 2C & 3

CHEMOTHERAPY



CHEMOTHERAPY HIGH TUMOR BURDEN DISEASE

Previously untreated

- Good risk
 - EP 4 cycles **OR** BEP 3 cycles
- Poor&intermediate risk
 - BEP 4 cycles



AS A METASTASIS

GOOD RISK :

AFP < 1000 ng/ml

HCG < 5000 mlu/ml

LDH < 1.5 X upper limit
of normal

pulmonary metastases

INTERMEDIATE RISK :

AFP 1000 – 10,000
ng/ml

HCG 5000 – 50,000
mlu/ml

LDH 1.5- 10 times upper
limit of normal

pulmonary metastases

POOR RISK :

AFP > 10,000 ng/ml

HCG > 50,000 mlu/ml

LDH > 10 X upper limit of
normal

Nonpulmonary
metastases

AS A METASTASIS

GOOD RISK :

S1

pulmonary metastases

**INTERMEDIATE
RISK :**

S2

pulmonary
metastases

POOR RISK :

S3

Nonpulmonary
metastases

CHEMOTHERAPY REGIMENS

Etoposide 100 mg/sq.m i.v daily for 5 days

Cisplatin 20 mg/sq.m i.v daily for 5 days

Bleomycin 30 u/sq.m weekly on days 2,9 &16

Administered at 21 day intervals



Geneva



SCROTAL VIOLATION



WHAT IS SCROTAL VIOLATION ?

ACCIDENT

- Trans scrotal incision
- Low Orchidectomy

In testicular tumour

leads to tumor spillage in a field



CONSEQUENCES OF SCROTAL VIOLATION

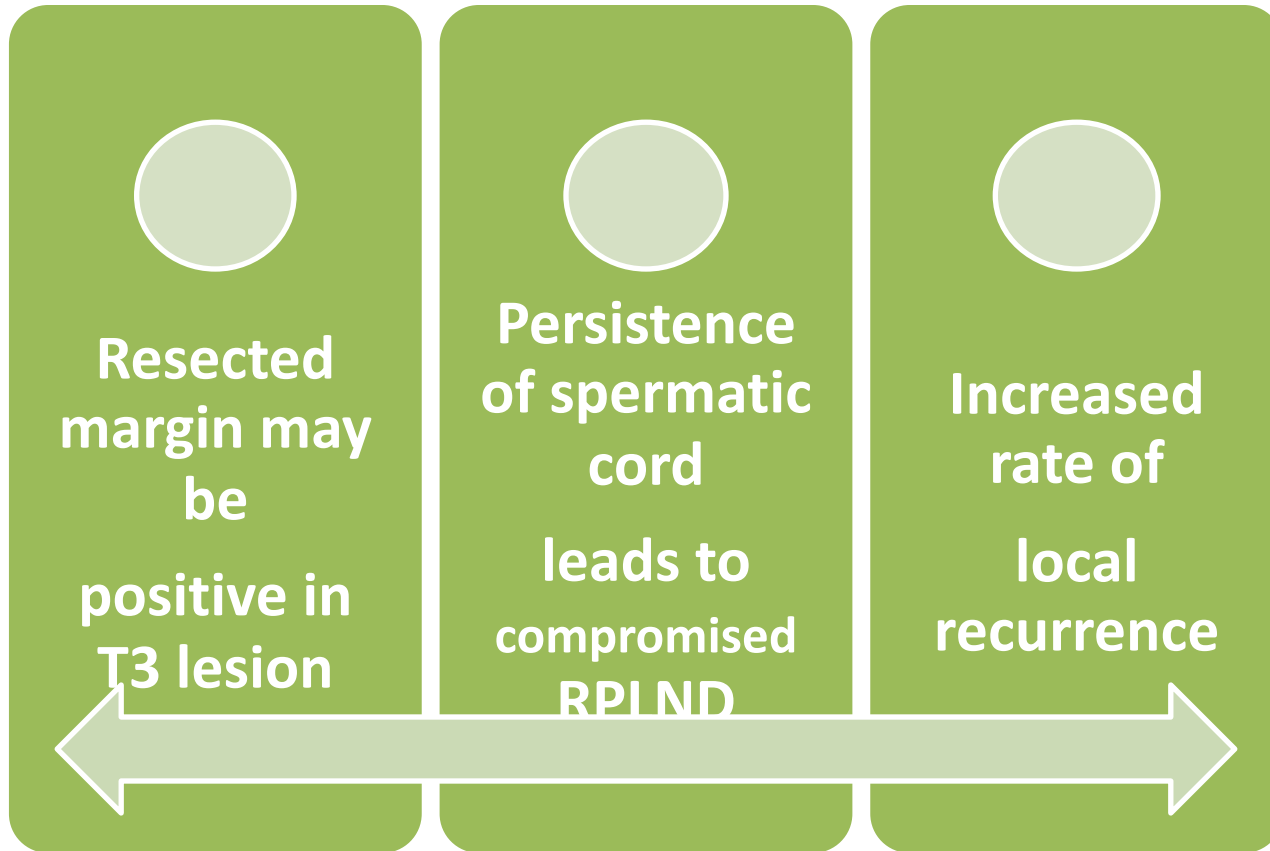
TRANS SCROTAL INCISION

- Alters the lymphatic pathway-
leads to involvement of the inguinal & pelvic nodes at earlier stage - T1,T2&T3
- Tumor spillage & local dissemination



CONSEQUENCES OF SCROTAL VIOLATION

Low orchidectomy



LOCAL RECURRENCE RATE IN TESTICULAR TUMOR

- Scrotal violation
increases local recurrence rate
- Radical inguinal orchidectomy 0.4%
- Trans scrotal orchidectomy
 - 6 (2.9%) times more-Capelouto et al
 - 20 (7.7%) times more Donohue et al



SCROTAL VIOLATION

WHAT SHOULD DO



MANAGEMENT OF SCROTAL VIOLATION

- Hemiscrotectomy & Excision of the spermatic remnants done in all cases
- In Seminoma add RT to hemiscrotum & groin



LOCAL RECURRENCE RATE AFTER ADEQUATE ADDITIONAL TREATMENT

After Scrotal violation additional Treatment
minimizes the local recurrence rate as equal as high
Orchidectomy

Radical inguinal orchidectomy 0.4%

Scrotal violation with additional Treatment 0.6%



Rome



PROGNOSIS

Seminoma

Nonseminoma

Stage I

99%

95% to 99%

Stage II

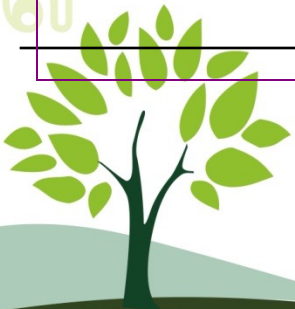
90%

70% to 92%

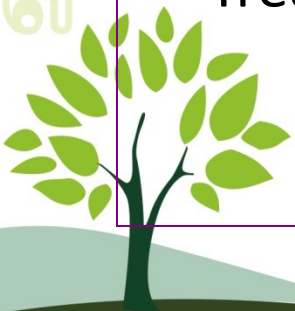
Stage III

80% to 85%

70% to 80%



- Improved Overall Survival of Testicular Tumour due to
Better Understanding of the Disease,
Tumour Markers and
Cis-platinum based Chemotherapy
- Current Emphasis is on overall Morbidity of Various
Treatment Modalities



THANK YOU



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உன்னால் முடியும்