Extragonadal Germ Cell Tumors At Maharaj-Nakorn Chiangmai Hospital

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**Background:** Extragonadal germ cell tumor is a rare disease. Patients have poorer prognosis than gonadal germ cell tumor because they always present with advanced stages, particularly primary mediastinal germ cell tumor. Cisplatin-based combination chemotherapy is the standard of care. This study aimed to analyze treatment outcomes of patients with extragonadal germ cell tumors in a single institute.

**Method:** Retrospective review of the medical records of 19 patients with extragonadal germ cell tumors who were treated at Maharaj-Nakorn Chiangmai Hospital between 2004 and 2009.

**Results:** Nineteen patients were separated into two groups. Four patients had seminomatous extragonadal germ cell tumors and fifteen patients had nonseminomatous extragonadal germ cell tumors. The mediastinum was the most primary tumor site, followed by the pineal/suprasella origin. The median age was 21 years. Thirty-seven percent of patients had extensive disease at the time of diagnosis. The overall response rate was 68.4% (complete response rate 36.8% and partial response rate 31.6%). The median progression-free survival and overall survival were 9.3 and 15.1 months, respectively. A subgroup analysis, the complete response rate and the numbers of surviving patients in seminomatous group were higher than those in nonseminomatous group, although there was not statistically significant. According to primary tumor sites, the surviving patients were not different. In addition to the median tumor marker level of serum AFP and β-hCG were 76.8 ng/ml and 3.9 IU/L, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The treatment outcomes of patients with extragonadal germ cell tumors at Maharaj-Nakorn Chiangmai Hospital were poorer than the previous reports.