Primary Testicular Lymphoma: Oncologic Outcomes and Treatment Patterns

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INTRODUCTION

• Primary Testicular Lymphoma (PTL) is the most common testicular cancer in older men and little documentation of this important disease is available in the urologic literature.

• Since PTL is not represented in Germ Cell Tumor (GCT) databases, epidemiology can only be ascertained by examination of Lymphoma databases.

• As the US population ages, this disease presents more commonly to urologists

OBJECTIVE

• To evaluate the epidemiology and treatment patterns of PTL and compare the survival outcomes of PTL and GCT

MATERIALS & METHODS

• Study Design: Retrospective analysis of the National Cancer Database (NCDB) Testis and Lymphoma databases.

• Study Period: 2004-2013

• Patient Population: 47,174 patients with testis cancer (including 45,078 GCT and 2096 PTL)

• Key Outcomes:
  - Demographic information (DI), such as age, stage and comorbidities, and treatment options (TO) were obtained

Statistical Analysis:

- Kaplan-Meier (KM) survival plots were used to examine Overall Survival (OS) at 5 & 8 years post diagnosis.
- Classical Cox proportional hazards models assessed the effect of DI on OS in PTL.

RESULTS

Figure 1. Inclusion Criteria and Sample Size

Table 1. Demographics of GCT and PTL

Table 2. Treatment of PTL vs GCT

Table 3. Cox proportional hazards model for PTL

CONCLUSION

• NCDB data includes >70% of newly diagnosed US malignancies, allowing us to analyze the largest cohort for PTL to date.

• PTL becomes more prevalent ≥66 yrs.

• Higher CCI adversely impacted OS.

• Further, we have shown that only 1 in 3 PTL patients received appropriate treatment with Chemo + Radiation following orchiectomy, a significant underutilization of National Comprehensive Cancer Network.

REFERENCES
