

Disclaimer: *This algorithm has been developed for MD Anderson using a multidisciplinary approach considering circumstances particular to MD Anderson's specific patient population, services and structure, and clinical information. This is not intended to replace the independent medical or professional judgment of physicians or other health care providers in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine a patient's care.*

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RPLND = retroperitoneal lymph node dissection

Survivorship – Testicular Cancer: Germ Cell Seminoma Stage I Surveillance

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ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENTS OF VISITS

SURVEILLANCE

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

RISK REDUCTION/ EARLY DETECTION

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

History & physical exam with each visit to include thorough exam of supraclavicular lymph nodes and contralateral testicle

- Years 3-5:
 - AFP, beta HCG and LDH every 6 months
 - Testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Chest x-ray every 6 months
 - CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast in year 3 and 5
 - Testicular ultrasound¹ annually if high-risk
- After year 10:
 - Testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Imaging studies as clinically indicated
- Years 6-10:
 - Comprehensive metabolic panel, CBC with differential, testosterone, and lipid profile annually
 - AFP, beta HCG and LDH as clinically indicated
 - Chest x-ray annually (optional)
 - CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast as clinically indicated

• Infertility • Hypogonadism

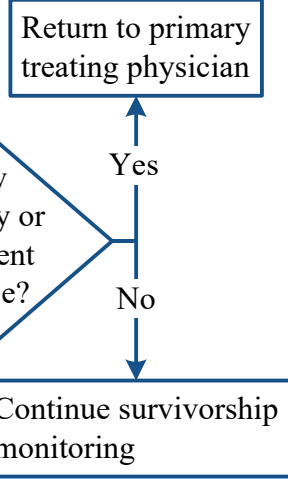
Patient education, counseling, and screening:

- Lifestyle risk assessment²
- Cancer screening³
- HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management algorithm](#))
- Consider cardiovascular risk reduction⁴

Assess for:

- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
- Financial stressors • Social support • Body image • Onco-fertility⁵

DISPOSITION



Refer or consult as indicated

Germ cell tumors, seminoma stage I, > 2 years from treatment completion and NED

AFP = alpha fetoprotein
 HCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin
 LDH = lactate dehydrogenase
 NED = no evidence of disease

¹ Annual ultrasound of contralateral testicle if one of the following present: diagnosis of seminoma and < 30 years old when diagnosed or testicular maldescent or infertility
² See [Physical Activity](#), [Nutrition](#), and [Tobacco Cessation](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice
³ Includes [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin cancer](#) screening
⁴ Consider use of Vanderbilt's [ABCDE's approach to cardiovascular health](#)
⁵ For additional resources consider a referral to the Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) Clinic

Survivorship – Testicular Cancer: Germ Cell Seminoma Stage I Post Adjuvant Chemotherapy or Radiation Therapy

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ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENTS OF VISIT

SURVEILLANCE

History & physical exam with each visit to include thorough exam of supraclavicular lymph nodes and contralateral testicle

- Years 3-5:
 - AFP, beta HCG, and LDH every 6 months
 - CBC with differential, testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Chest x-ray as clinically indicated; consider CT chest with contrast if symptomatic
 - CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast annually in years 3 and 5. (CT pelvis if post-radiation therapy; CT abdomen if post-carboplatin.)
 - Testicular ultrasound¹ annually if high-risk
- Years 6-10:
 - Comprehensive metabolic panel, CBC with differential, testosterone, and lipid profile annually
 - AFP, beta HCG, and LDH as clinically indicated
 - Other imaging as clinically indicated
- After year 10:
 - CBC with differential, testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Imaging as clinically indicated

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

- Infertility
- Hypogonadism
- Cardiovascular disease²
- Metabolic syndrome
- Neurotoxicity
- Renal insufficiency

RISK REDUCTION/EARLY DETECTION

Patient education, counseling, and screening:

- Lifestyle risk assessment³
- Cancer screening⁴
- HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management algorithm](#))

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

Assess for:

- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
- Financial stressors
- Body image
- Social support
- Onco-fertility⁵

DISPOSITION

Return to primary treating physician

New primary or recurrent disease?

Yes
No

Continue survivorship monitoring

Refer or consult as indicated

Germ cell tumors, seminoma stage I, > 2 years post-adjuvant radiotherapy or single-agent carboplatin and NED

¹ Annual ultrasound of contralateral testicle if one of the following is present: diagnosis of seminoma and < 30 years old when diagnosed or testicular maldescent, or infertility

² Consider use of Vanderbilt's [ABCDE's approach to cardiovascular health](#)

³ See [Physical Activity](#), [Nutrition](#), and [Tobacco Cessation](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

⁴ Includes [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin cancer](#) screening

⁵ For additional resources consider a referral to the Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) Clinic

AFP = alpha fetoprotein

HCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin

LDH = lactate dehydrogenase

NED = no evidence of disease

Survivorship – Testicular Cancer: Germ Cell Non-Seminoma Stage I Surveillance

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ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENTS OF VISITS

DISPOSITION

Germ cell tumors, non-seminoma stage I, > 2 years from completion of treatment and NED

SURVEILLANCE

History & physical exam with each visit to include thorough exam of supraclavicular lymph nodes and contralateral testicle

- Years 3-5:
 - AFP, beta HCG, and LDH every 6 months
 - Testosterone, comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP), and lipid profile annually
 - Chest x-ray every 6 months
 - Testicular ultrasound¹ annually if high-risk
 - CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast in year 3 and 5
- Years 6-10:
 - CMP, CBC with differential, testosterone and lipid profile annually
 - AFP, beta HCG and LDH as clinically indicated
- After year 10:
 - Testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Imaging studies as clinically indicated

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

• Infertility • Hypogonadism

RISK REDUCTION/EARLY DETECTION

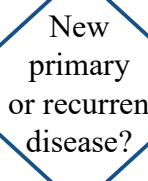
Patient education, counseling, and screening:

- Lifestyle risk assessment²
- Cancer screening³
- HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management algorithm](#))
- Consider cardiovascular risk reduction⁴

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

Assess for:

- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
- Financial stressors • Social support • Body image • Onco-fertility⁵



Return to primary treating physician

Continue survivorship monitoring

Refer or consult as indicated

AFP = alpha fetoprotein
 HCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin
 LDH = lactate dehydrogenase
 NED = no evidence of disease

¹ Annual ultrasound of contralateral testicle if one of the following present: diagnosis of seminoma and < 30 years old when diagnosed or testicular maldescent or infertility
² See [Physical Activity](#), [Nutrition](#), and [Tobacco Cessation](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice
³ Includes [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin cancer](#) screening
⁴ Consider use of Vanderbilt's [ABCDE's approach to cardiovascular health](#)
⁵ For additional resources consider a referral to the Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) Clinic

Survivorship – Testicular Cancer: Germ Cell Non-Seminoma Stage I Post-RPLND and/or Adjuvant Chemotherapy

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ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENTS OF VISIT

SURVEILLANCE

History & physical exam with each visit to include thorough exam of supraclavicular lymph nodes and contralateral testicle

- Years 3-5:
 - AFP, beta HCG, and LDH every 6 months
 - Testosterone, comprehensive metabolic panel (CMP), and lipid profile annually
 - CBC with differential annually if treated with adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Chest x-ray every 6 months
 - Testicular ultrasound¹ annually
 - CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast in year 3 and 5
- Years 6-10:
 - CMP, CBC with differential, testosterone and lipid profile annually
 - AFP, beta HCG and LDH as clinically indicated
 - Chest x-ray annually
 - Other imaging as clinically indicated
- After year 10:
 - Testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - CBC with differential annually if treated with adjuvant chemotherapy
 - Imaging as clinically indicated

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

- Infertility
- Hypogonadism
- Cardiovascular disease²
- Metabolic syndrome
- Neurotoxicity
- Renal insufficiency

RISK REDUCTION/EARLY DETECTION

Patient education, counseling, and screening:

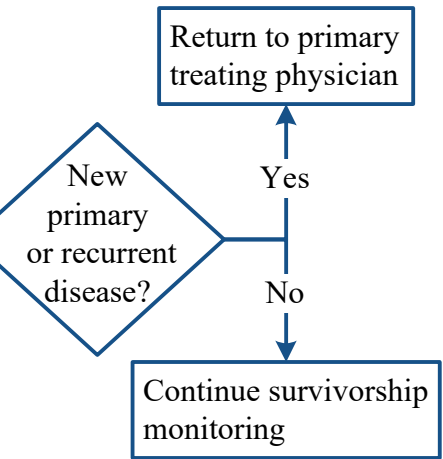
- Lifestyle risk assessment³
- Cancer screening⁴
- HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management algorithm](#))

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

Assess for:

- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
- Financial stressors
- Social support
- Body image
- Onco-fertility⁵

DISPOSITION



Germ cell tumors, non-seminoma, stage I, > 2 years post-RPLND and/or adjuvant chemotherapy completion and NED

Refer or consult as indicated

AFP = alpha fetoprotein
 HCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin
 LDH = lactate dehydrogenase
 NED = no evidence of disease
 RPLND = retroperitoneal lymph node dissection

¹ Annual ultrasound of contralateral testicle if one of the following is present: diagnosis of seminoma and less than 30 years old when diagnosed or testicular maldescent, or infertility

² Consider use of Vanderbilt's [ABCDE's approach to cardiovascular health](#)

³ See [Physical Activity](#), [Nutrition](#), and [Tobacco Cessation](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

⁴ Includes [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin cancer](#) screening

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Survivorship – Testicular Cancer: Germ Cell

All types, Stages II-III C

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ELIGIBILITY

CONCURRENT COMPONENT OF VISIT

SURVEILLANCE (both Categories¹)

History & physical exam with each visit to include thorough exam of supraclavicular lymph nodes and contralateral testicle

- Category¹ 1, years 4-5 or Category¹ 2, years 4-5:
 - AFP, beta HCG, and LDH every 6 months
 - CBC with differential, testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually
 - Chest x-ray every 6 months
 - CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast in year 4
 - Testicular ultrasound² annually if high-risk
- Categories¹ 1 and 2, years 6-10:
 - Comprehensive metabolic panel, CBC with differential, testosterone and lipid profile annually
 - AFP, beta HCG and LDH as clinically indicated
 - Chest x-ray annually
 - CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast every 24 months or as clinically indicated
- Categories¹ 1 and 2, after year 10:
 - CBC with differential, testosterone, glucose, creatinine, and lipid profile annually

MONITORING FOR LATE EFFECTS

- Infertility
- Hypogonadism
- Cardiovascular disease³
- Metabolic syndrome
- Neurotoxicity
- Renal insufficiency

RISK REDUCTION/EARLY DETECTION

Patient education, counseling, and screening:

- Lifestyle risk assessment⁴
- Cancer screening⁵
- HPV vaccination as clinically indicated (see [HPV Vaccination algorithm](#))
- Screening for Hepatitis B and C as clinically indicated (see [Hepatitis B Virus \(HBV\) Screening and Management algorithm](#))

PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING

Assess for:

- Distress management (see [Distress Screening and Psychosocial Management algorithm](#))
- Financial stressors
- Social support
- Body image
- Onco-fertility⁶

DISPOSITION

Return to primary treating physician

New primary or recurrent disease?

Yes

No

Continue survivorship monitoring

Refer or consult as indicated

Germ cell tumors, all types, stages II – III C after completion of treatment and NED

¹ Category 1: germ cell tumors all types, stages II – IIIA; no evidence of disease at years 4-5. Category 2: germ cell tumors all types, stages IIIB and IIIC; no evidence of disease at years 4-5

² Annual ultrasound of contralateral testicle if one of the following is present: diagnosis of seminoma and < 30 years old when diagnosed or testicular maldescent, or infertility

³ Consider use of Vanderbilt's [ABCDE's approach to cardiovascular health](#)

⁴ See [Physical Activity](#), [Nutrition](#), and [Tobacco Cessation](#) algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks should be a part of routine clinical practice

⁵ Includes [colorectal](#), [liver](#), [lung](#), [pancreatic](#), [prostate](#), and [skin cancer](#) screening

⁶ For additional resources consider a referral to the Adolescent and Young Adult (AYA) Clinic

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SUGGESTED READINGS - continued

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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This survivorship algorithm is based on majority expert opinion of the Genitourinary Survivorship workgroup at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. It was developed using a multidisciplinary approach that included input from the following:

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