

## Extra-Cranial Germ Cell Tumours Pediatric Surveillance & Follow-up Guidelines

	Months from end of therapy	Date	Location	H&P	CBC	Chem	Tumour Markers *	Imaging of Primary	CXR	Urine tests	GFR	Audiol	PFTs	LH, FSH, Test or Est	Other	
Early Follow-up Clinic	0				End of treatment evaluations (per protocol)										Summary for LTFU clinic	
	1			+	+	+	+									
	2			+	+	+	+									
	3			+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
	4			+	+		+									
	5			+	+		+									
	6			+	+		+	+	+	+				+		Attenuated vaccine re-immunizations
	9			+	+		+	+	+							
	12			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				Live vaccine re-immunizations
	15			+	+		+	+	+							
	18			+	+		+	+	+							
	21			+	+		+	+	+							
24			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+				
LTFU Clinic	30			+	+		+									
	36			+	+	+	+	+	+							
	48			+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
	60			+	+	+	+					+			Refer to Late Effects clinic	
Notes					Lytes, Ca, Mg, PO4, Cr, urea, LFTs	AFP, BHCG, LDH *Only if positive at Dx			U/A, urine Prot:Cr & Alb:Cr ratio			Rpt Q2y if abN	Baseline age 12 y if CED $\geq$ 4 or clinical concerns. Rpt Q1y			

<sup>^</sup>CED: Cyclophosphamide Equivalence Dose (see over)

### **Further Surveillance**

Semen Analysis  
Anti-Mullerian Hormone

From age 18y in males  
From age 16y in females if CED  $\geq$  6 g/m<sup>2</sup> or pelvic RT; or earlier if clinical concerns

### Cardiac Surveillance Guidelines (BC)

Anthracycline Dose*	Radiation Dose**	Recommended Frequency of Echo
None	< 15 Gy or none	No Screening
	15 - < 35 Gy	Every 5 years
	35 Gy	Every 2 years
< 250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	< 15 Gy or none	Every 5 years
	15 Gy	Every 2 years
250 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	Any or none	Every 2 years

\*Based on total doses of doxorubicin or the equivalent doses of other anthracyclines

\*\*Based on radiation dose with potential impact to heart (radiation to chest, abdomen, spine [thoracic, whole], total body [TBI])

COG LTFU Guidelines version 5.0 (Oct 2018)

### Anthracycline Equivalent Dose

Agent	Correction factor
Doxorubicin	1.0
Daunorubicin	0.5
Epirubicin	0.67
Mitoxantrone	4.0
Idarubicin	5.0

Chow J Clin Oncol 2015;33(5):394-402

### Risk of Prolonged Oligospermia or Azoospermia

Agent	Possible Risk	High Risk
Cyclophosphamide	> 4g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 7.5 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Busulphan		> 600 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Melphalan		> 140 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Ifosfamide	> 42 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 60 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Procarbazine	> 3 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Chlorambucil		> 1.4 g/m <sup>2</sup>
BCNU	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	> 1 g/m <sup>2</sup>
CCNU		> 500 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Cisplatin	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	> 600 mg/m <sup>2</sup>
Testicular RT dose	> 200 cGy	> 1200 cGy

\*Lower doses are still possible risk

1. Green J Clin Oncol 2010;28:332-9
2. Meistrich Pediatr Blood Cancer 2009;53:261-6
3. Wynn Human Reprod Update 2010;16(3):312-328

### Risk of Premature Ovarian Insufficiency or Infertility

Agent	Possible Risk	High Risk	Ref
CED	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 8 g/m <sup>2</sup>	1
Procarbazine	> 2 g/m <sup>2</sup>	> 4 g/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Cisplatin	> 300 mg/m <sup>2</sup>		3
Dactinomycin	>12.2 mg/m <sup>2</sup>		4
Ovarian RT dose*	> 100 cGy	> 1000 cGy	5

\*Age dependent (see nomogram<sup>5</sup>)

^Bevacizumab can cause ovarian failure; possibly acute and transient only<sup>6</sup>

1. Green Pediatr Blood Cancer 2014;61(1):53-67
2. Van der Kaaij J Clin Oncol 2012;30(3):291-299
3. Solheim Gyne Oncol 2015;136(2):224-229
4. Van Den Berg Hum Reprod 2018; 33(8):1474-1488
5. Wallace Int J Radiat Oncol;62(3):738-744
6. Imai Molec Clin Oncol 2017;6:807-810

### Cyclophosphamide Equivalent Dose (CED)

Agent	Correction factor
Cyclophosphamide	1.0
Ifosfamide	0.244
Procarbazine	0.857
Chlorambucil	14.286
BCNU	15
CCNU	16
Melphalan	40
Thiotepa	50
Nitrogen Mustard	100
Busulphan	8.823

Green Pediatr Blood Ca 2014;61:53-67