

EAU GUIDELINES ON TESTICULAR CANCER

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Introduction

Epidemiology, aetiology and pathology

Testicular cancer (TC) represents 1% of adult neoplasms and 5% of urological tumours. At diagnosis, 1-2% are bilateral and 90-95% of cases are germ cell tumours (GCT).

Most malignant post-pubertal GCTs originate from germ cell neoplasia "*in situ*" (GCNIS). Histologically and clinically, these are subdivided into seminomas and non-seminomas the latter encompassing embryonal carcinoma, extra-embryonal elements (postpubertal-type yolk sac tumour and choriocarcinoma) and somatic elements (postpubertal-type teratoma). Non-GCNIS-derived tumours include prepubertal-type teratoma and prepubertal-type yolk sac tumours, which often occur in childhood, and spermatocytic tumours which usually occur in older males (with some exceptions).

Peak incidence is in the third decade of life for non-seminomas (NST), including mixed GCT patients, and fourth decade for pure seminoma patients. Epidemiological risk factors for the development of TC are components of testicular dysgenesis syndrome, which encompasses cryptorchidism, hypospadias, decreased spermatogenesis evidenced by sub- or infertility, or disorders/differences of sex development. Additional risk factors include family history of TC among first-grade relatives, and the presence of a contralateral tumour, or GCNIS.

Histological classification

The recommended pathological classification is based on the 2022 update of the World Health Organization (WHO) pathological classification. Expert genitourinary pathology review of orchiectomy specimens is recommended for optimal management.

Staging and classification systems

Staging systems

The 2025 Tumour, Node, Metastasis (TNM) classification of the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) is recommended to assess the anatomical extent of the disease (Table 1).

Table 1: TNM classification for testicular cancer

T - Primary tumour ¹	
pTX	Primary tumour cannot be assessed (see note ¹)
pT0	No evidence of primary tumour (e.g., histological scar in testis)
pTis	Intratubular germ cell neoplasia (carcinoma <i>in situ</i>)

pT1	Tumour limited to testis, including the rete testis, but without vascular/lymphatic invasion or invasion of the epididymis; tumour may invade tunica albuginea but not tunica vaginalis*
pT2	Tumour limited to testis with vascular/lymphatic invasion, or invading hilar soft tissue or epididymis or tumour extending through tunica albuginea with involvement of tunica vaginalis
pT3	Tumour invades spermatic cord with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion**
pT4	Tumour invades scrotum with or without vascular/lymphatic invasion
N - Regional lymph nodes - clinical	
NX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
N1	Metastasis with a lymph node mass 2 cm or less in greatest dimension or multiple lymph nodes, none more than 2 cm in greatest dimension
N2	Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension; or more than five nodes positive, none more than 5 cm; or evidence of extranodal extension of tumour
N3	Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 5 cm in greatest dimension
Pn - Regional lymph nodes - pathological	
pNX	Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed
pN0	No regional lymph node metastasis
pN1	Metastasis with a lymph node mass 2 cm or less in greatest dimension and five or fewer positive nodes, none more than 2 cm in greatest dimension

pN2	Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 2 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension; or more than five nodes positive, none more than 5 cm; or evidence of extranodal extension of tumour		
pN3	Metastasis with a lymph node mass more than 5 cm in greatest dimension		
M - Distant metastasis			
M0	No distant metastasis		
M1	Distant metastasis**		
	M1a Non-regional lymph node(s) or lung metastasis		
	M1b Distant metastasis other than non-regional lymph nodes and lung		
S - Serum tumour markers (pre-chemotherapy)			
SX	Serum marker studies not available or not performed		
S0	Serum marker study levels within normal limits		
	LDH (U/l)	hCG (mIU/mL)	AFP (ng/mL)
S1	< 1.5 x N and	< 5,000 and	< 1,000
S2	1.5 - 10 x N or	5,000 - 50,000 or	1,000 - 10,000
S3	> 10 x N or	> 50,000 or	> 10,000

N indicates the upper limit of normal.

LDH = lactate dehydrogenase; hCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin; AFP = alpha-fetoprotein.

¹ *Except for pTis and pT4, where radical orchidectomy is not always necessary for classification purposes, the extent of the primary tumour is classified after radical orchidectomy; see pT. In other circumstances, Tx is used if no radical orchidectomy has been performed.*

* *AJCC 8th edition subdivides T1 Pure Seminoma by T1a and T1b depending on size no greater than 3 cm or greater than 3 cm in greatest dimension.*

** *AJCC 8th edition notes that the discontinuous involvement of the spermatic cord is considered as pM1.*

The International Germ Cell Cancer Collaborative Group (IGCCCG) defined a prognostic risk factor-based staging system for metastatic germ cell cancer that includes 'good' and 'intermediate' prognosis seminoma germ cell tumour (SGCT) and 'good', 'intermediate', and 'poor' prognosis non-seminomatous germ cell tumour (NSGCT) (Table 2).

The IGCCCG for metastatic testicular cancer

A prognostic risk factor-based staging system is widely used for metastatic TC based on identification of clinically independent adverse factors.

Table 2: Prognostic-based staging system for metastatic germ cell cancer (IGCCCG)*

Good-prognosis group	
<p>NSGCT 5-year PFS 90% 5-year survival 96%</p>	<p><i>All of the following criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testis/retro-peritoneal primary • No non-pulmonary visceral metastases • AFP < 1,000 ng/mL • hCG < 5,000 IU/L (1,000 ng/mL) • LDH < 1.5 x ULN
<p>SGCT 5-year PFS 89% 5-year survival 95%</p>	<p><i>All of the following criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any primary site • No non-pulmonary visceral metastases • Normal AFP • Any hCG • Any LDH

Intermediate-prognosis group	
NSGCT 5-year PFS 78% 5-year survival 89%	<i>All of the following criteria:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testis/retro-peritoneal primary • No non-pulmonary visceral metastases and any of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFP 1,000 - 10,000 ng/mL or • hCG 5,000 - 50,000 IU/L or • LDH 1.5 - 10 x ULN
SGCT 5-year PFS 79% 5-year survival 88%	<i>All of the following criteria:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any primary site • Non-pulmonary visceral metastases • Normal AFP • Any hCG • Any LDH
Poor-prognosis group	
NSGCT 5-year PFS 54% 5-year survival 67%	<i>Any of the following criteria:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediastinal primary • Non-pulmonary visceral metastases • AFP > 10,000 ng/mL • hCG > 50,000 IU/L (10,000 ng/mL) or • LDH > 10 x ULN
SGCT	No patients classified as poor-prognosis

* *Pre-chemotherapy serum tumour markers should be assessed immediately prior to the administration of chemotherapy (same day).*

AFP = alpha-fetoprotein; hCG = human chorionic gonadotrophin; LDH = lactate dehydrogenase;

NSGCT = non-seminomatous germ cell tumour; PFS =

progression-free survival; SGCT = seminoma germ cell tumour.

Diagnostic evaluation

1. Physical examination

Testicular cancer usually presents as a painless testicular mass or incidental finding on ultrasound (US). Pain, either scrotal or abdominal/back, may occur and result in delayed diagnosis. Gynaecomastia may be present in a small number of patients. Clinical assessment should thus include abdominal, chest and supraclavicular examination.

2. Imaging

a. Primary Tumour

The primary tumour and contralateral testis need to be assessed radiologically to

- i. Confirm the presence of a mass;
- ii. determine whether it is intra- or extra-testicular;
- iii. assess its volume and anatomical location;
- iv. characterise the contralateral testicle - to exclude other lesions and identify risk factors for GCNIS (see section 5.4.4 of the EAU Guidelines on TC).

High-frequency (>10 MHz) testicular US is recommended. Scrotal US is also recommended for all male patients with retroperitoneal or visceral masses with or without elevated serum β -hCG or Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) in the absence of a palpable testicular mass.

Small, usually non-palpable masses may be identified incidentally on scrotal US and may be benign. Virtually all small-diameter lesions < 3 mm, 87% < 5 mm, and 70% < 10 mm are benign. With small masses US features may assist in discriminating between benign and malignant tumours although none are completely reliable.

Scrotal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provides higher sensitivity and specificity than US in the diagnosis of TC, but its high cost does not justify its routine use for this purpose. It should only be considered when US is inconclusive as local staging for potential testis-sparing surgery (TSS); to differentiate between paratesticular and intratesticular lesions; and/or to characterise intratesticular masses (e.g., distinctive features of Leydig tumours).

b. Staging

Cross-sectional imaging of the chest, abdomen and pelvis is recommended. This may be postponed in patients with small or indeterminate masses until histopathological confirmation of malignancy. Contrast enhanced computed tomography scan (CECT) and MRI are the imaging modalities used. Evidence does not support the use of Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography for initial staging of TC.

I. Thorax, abdomen and pelvis

Contrast enhanced computed tomography scan is used to identify nodal and visceral metastases. The size of metastases should be described in three dimensions, or at least by the greatest diameter. Magnetic resonance imaging appears comparable to CECT for the abdomen and pelvis but is significantly more expensive and less available. Magnetic resonance imaging is less sensitive than CECT for chest imaging and is not recommended as a routine alternative to computed tomography (CT).

II. Other sites

Cerebral and spinal imaging is recommended in GCT patients with either multiple lung metastases or poor-prognosis IGCCCG risk group or clinical symptoms. Data from cerebral and spinal metastasis detection in other malignancies suggest that MRI is far more sensitive than CECT. Contrast

enhanced computerised tomography may be used if MRI is not available or contraindicated.

3. Serum tumour markers

Serum tumour markers (AFP, hCG and LDH) should be determined before and after orchidectomy as they support the diagnosis of TC; may be indicative of GCT histology; and provide risk stratification. Normal serum marker levels do not exclude the presence of TC, whilst persistence or increase of elevated serum tumour markers following orchidectomy indicates the likely presence of metastatic disease. Significant elevation of AFP in patients with seminomas should raise concerns of a non-seminoma component. In addition to staging, tumour markers are used to define risk stratification and prognosis as well as to monitor treatment response and detect disease relapse. Micro ribonucleic acids are emerging as potential new biomarkers. However, issues around their use in routine clinical practice (including laboratory standardisation, availability of the test and prognostic validation) need to be resolved.

4. Inguinal exploration and initial management

- Orchidectomy including division of the spermatic cord at the internal inguinal ring represents the standard of care in patients with TC.
- Testis-sparing surgery may be offered for small or indeterminate testicular masses, negative tumour markers and a normal contralateral testis to avoid over-treatment of potentially benign lesions and preserve testicular function. Patients should be informed that cancer can be present even in small (i.e., < 1 cm) masses*.
- Testis-sparing surgery should always only be offered accompanied with frozen section examination.
- Testicular prosthesis should be offered to all patients receiving unilateral or bilateral orchidectomy.

- Routine contralateral biopsy for diagnosis of GCNIS should be discussed with the patient and is recommended in 'high-risk' patients (testicular volume < 12 mL, a history of cryptorchidism and age < 40 years).
- * *Limited data exists on oncological safety of TSS. Local recurrence rates (up to 26.9% when TC in specimen) necessitate close surveillance of the testis, possible use of adjuvant radiotherapy when GCNIS is present, as well as potential infertility and need for hormonal supplementation.*

5. Pathological examination of the testis

Following orchidectomy, the pathological examination of the testis should include a number of elements:

- Macroscopic features:* It must indicate radical or partial orchidectomy, side, testis size, number of tumours and macroscopic features of the epididymis, cord length, and tunica vaginalis.
- Sampling:* At least a 1 cm² section for every centimetre of maximum tumour diameter including normal macroscopic parenchyma (if present), tunica albuginea and epididymis, with selection of suspicious areas. If the tumour is < 20 mm it should be completely sampled.
- At least one proximal (base of the cord) and one distal section of spermatic cord plus any suspicious area:* Cord blocks should preferably be taken prior to tumour sections to avoid contamination.
- Microscopic features and diagnosis:* histological types (specify individual components and estimate amount as percentage) according to WHO 2022
 - Presence or absence of lymph and/or blood vessel invasion. In case of doubt, and in specific settings, the use of endothelial markers, such as CD31, can be helpful.

- Presence or absence of rete testis invasion, hilar invasion, epididymis invasion, tunica vaginalis invasion, spermatic cord invasion and scrotal invasion. Presence or absence of lymph and/or blood vessel invasion. In case of doubt, and in specific settings, the use of endothelial markers, such as CD31, can be helpful.
- Presence or absence of GCNIS in non-tumour parenchyma.
- In case of rete testis invasion attention should be paid to distinguishing between pagetoid involvement and stromal invasion.
- Margin status.

e. *pT* category: according to TNM 2025.

f. *Immunohistochemical studies*: report, if informed.

6. Screening

There are no high-level evidence studies supporting screening programs. Young males should be informed about the importance of physical self-examination, particularly those with risk factors including a history of cryptorchidism or a male relative with TC.

7. Impact on fertility and fertility-associated issues

Sperm abnormalities and Leydig cell dysfunction are frequently found in patients with TC prior to orchidectomy. Furthermore, treatment for TC, including orchidectomy, may have a negative impact on reproductive function. As such, all patients should be offered semen preservation.

Recommendations for diagnosis and staging of testicular cancer	Strength rating
Discuss sperm banking with all males prior to starting treatment for testicular cancer (TC).	Strong
Perform bilateral testicular ultrasound in all patients with suspicion of TC.	Strong
Perform physical examination including supraclavicular, cervical, axillary and inguinal lymph nodes, breasts, and testicles.	Strong
Measure serum tumour markers both before and after orchidectomy taking into account half-life kinetics.	Strong
Perform orchidectomy and pathological examination of the testis to confirm the diagnosis and to define the local extension (pT category). In a life-threatening situation due to extensive metastasis, commence chemotherapy prior to orchidectomy.	Strong
Perform contrast enhanced computerised tomography (CECT) scan (chest, abdomen and pelvis) in patients with diagnosis of TC. In case of iodine allergy or other limiting factors, perform abdominal and pelvic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).	Strong
Perform MRI of the brain (or brain CECT if not available) in patients with multiple lung metastases; high human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) values; those in the poor-prognosis International Germ Cell Cancer Collaborative Group (IGCCCG) risk group; or in the presence of neurological symptoms.	Strong

Do not use positron-emission tomography computed tomography or bone scan for staging.	Strong
Encourage patients with TC to perform self-examination and to inform first degree male relatives of the need for self-examination.	Weak
Testicular prosthesis should be offered to all patients receiving unilateral or bilateral orchidectomy.	Strong
Discuss testis-sparing surgery with frozen section examination in patients with a high likelihood of a benign testicular tumour suitable for enucleation.	Strong
Discuss biopsy of the contralateral testis in patients with TC and high-risk for contralateral germ cell neoplasia " <i>in situ</i> ".	Weak

Prognosis

Disease management

1. Stage I germ cell tumours

Germ cell neoplasia "*in situ*", when diagnosed, can be treated by local radiotherapy (18-20 Gy in fractions of 2 Gy) or orchidectomy when the contralateral testis is normal.

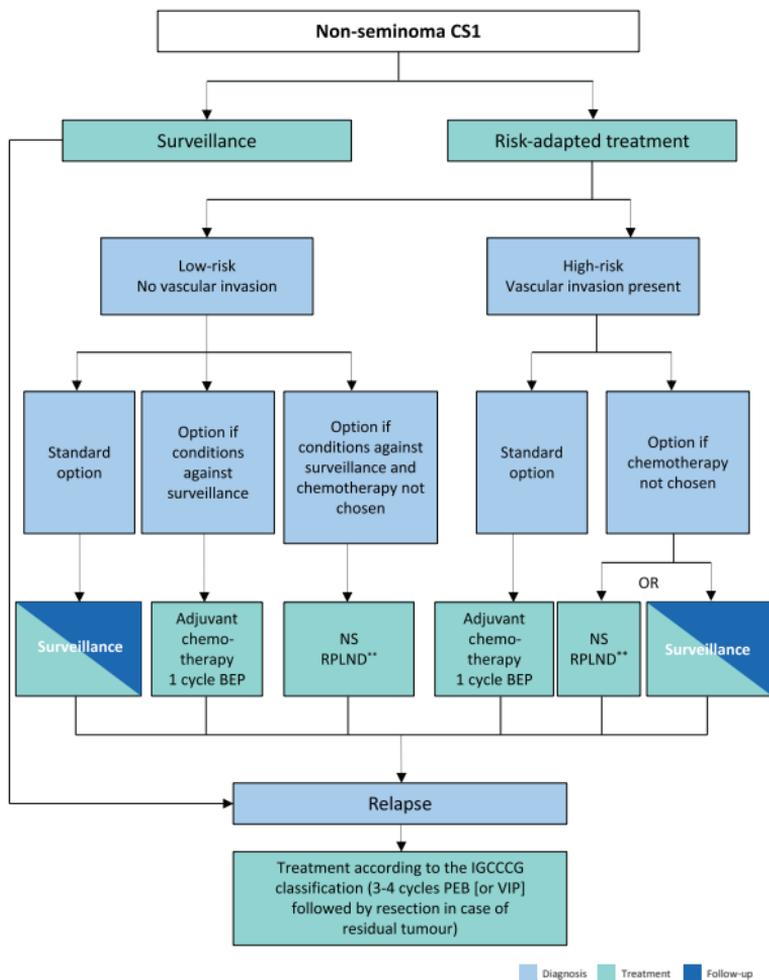
Recommendations for the treatment of stage I seminoma	Strength rating
Inform patients about all available management options, including surveillance or adjuvant chemotherapy after orchidectomy, as well as treatment-specific recurrence rates and acute and long-term side effects.	Strong
Offer surveillance as the preferred management option if facilities are available and the patient is compliant.	Strong
Offer one dose of carboplatin at area-under-curve 7 if adjuvant chemotherapy is considered.	Strong
Do not perform adjuvant treatment in patients at very low risk of recurrence (no risk factors).	Strong
Do not routinely perform adjuvant radiotherapy.	Strong
Adjuvant radiotherapy should be reserved only for highly selected patients.	Strong

Recommendations for the treatment of stage I non-seminomatous germ cell tumour of the testis	Strength rating
Inform patients about all management options after orchidectomy: surveillance, adjuvant chemotherapy and retroperitoneal lymph node dissection, including treatment-specific recurrence rates as well as acute and long-term side effects.	Strong
Offer surveillance or risk-adapted treatment based on lymphovascular invasion.	Strong

Discuss one course of cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin as an adjuvant treatment alternative in patients with stage I non-seminomatous germ cell tumour if patients are not willing to undergo or comply with surveillance.	Strong
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Recommendations for risk-adapted treatment for clinical stage I non-seminomatous germ cell tumour based on vascular invasion	Strength rating
<i>Stage IA (pT1, no vascular invasion): low risk</i>	
Offer surveillance if the patient is willing and able to comply.	Strong
Offer adjuvant chemotherapy with one course of cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin (BEP) in low-risk patients not willing (or unsuitable) to undergo surveillance.	Strong
<i>(Vascular invasion present): high risk</i>	
Offer adjuvant chemotherapy with one course of BEP or surveillance, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages.	Strong
Offer surveillance to patients not willing to undergo adjuvant chemotherapy.	Strong
Offer nerve-sparing retroperitoneal lymph node dissection to highly selected patients only; those with contraindication to adjuvant chemotherapy and unwilling to accept surveillance.	Strong

Figure 1: Risk-adapted treatment in patients with clinical stage I non-seminoma NSGCT*



* Discuss all treatment options with individual patients, to allow them to make an informed decision as to their further care.

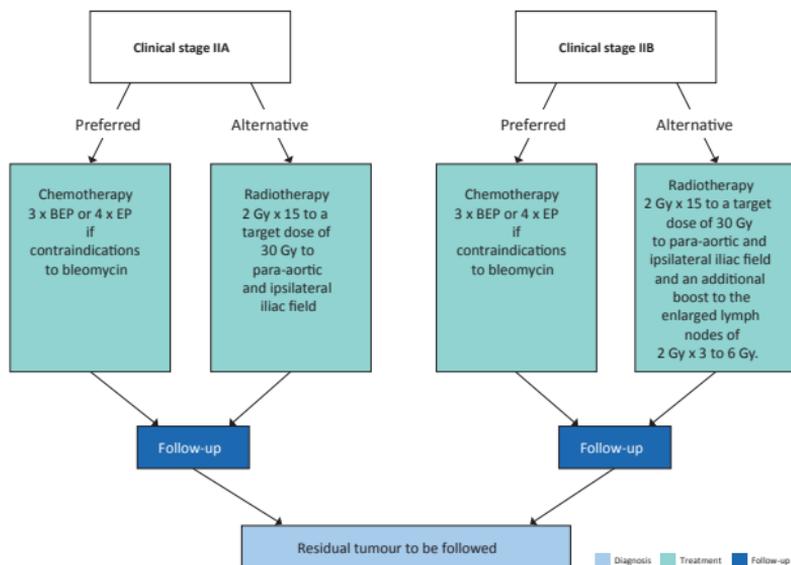
** In case of PS II, the rate of recurrence is higher and chemotherapy can be discussed (max. 2 cycles).

BEP = cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin; CS = clinical stage; IGCCCG = International Germ Cell Cancer Collaborative Group; NS = nerve-sparing; RLNPD = retroperitoneal lymph node dissection; VIP = etoposide, cisplatin, ifosfamide.

2. Metastatic Germ cell Tumours

- Clinical Stage I (CS I) patients with persistently elevated serum tumour markers require repeated imaging including US examination of contralateral testis as well as MRI/CT of abdominal and extra-abdominal sites at four weeks. True CS I cases should be treated as other metastatic NSGCT with chemotherapy. Patients with stable marginal marker elevations may be initially monitored and treated when markers rise or subsequent imaging demonstrates metastatic disease.
- Patients with metastatic disease should be treated with upfront chemotherapy (cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin 3 or 4 cycles) according to the IGCCCG prognostic groups ± surgery of residual masses.
- An exception to this rule is Stage II low-volume seminoma that may be treated with radiotherapy (30 Gy) in case of contraindication for chemotherapy.
- In CS IIA NSGCT without elevated tumour markers, nerve-sparing retroperitoneal lymph node dissection performed by an experienced surgeon in a specialised centre is the recommended initial treatment. Initial surveillance may be considered in NSGCT patients with normal markers and equivocal lymph nodes < 2 cm, but requires early re-evaluation at six weeks. If the lesion progresses or fails to resolve it should be regarded and treated as CS II.

Figure 2: Treatment options in patients with seminoma clinical stage IIA and IIB*

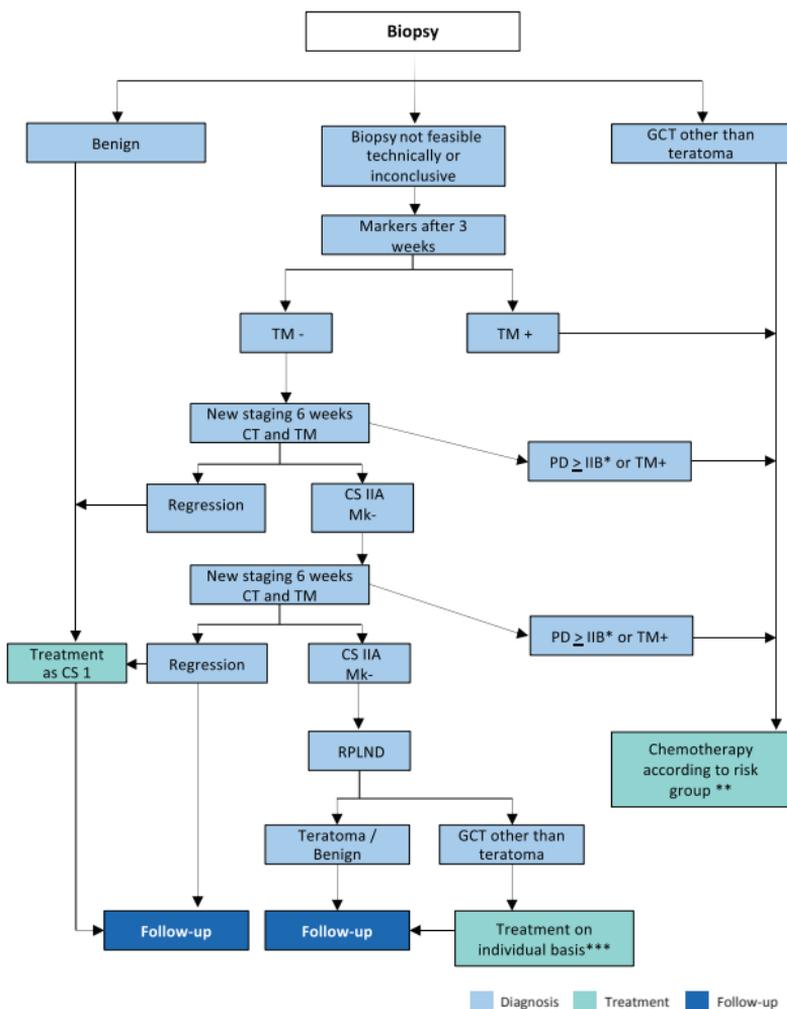


* When enlarged retroperitoneal lymph nodes are < 2 cm with normal markers, treatment should not be initiated unless metastatic disease is unequivocal based on biopsy, increasing nodal size/number, or subsequent marker rise.

BEP = cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin; EP = etoposide and cisplatin.

Recommendation on chemotherapy and radiotherapy de-escalating approaches	Strength rating
All de-escalation strategies, including retroperitoneal lymph node dissection, should only be considered in high volume specialised centres.	Weak

Figure 3: Flowchart nonseminoma CS IIA Mk- at diagnosis/ staging



CS = clinical stage; CT = computed tomography; GCT = germ cell tumour; GCC = germ cell cancer; RPLND = retroperitoneal lymph node dissection; PD = progressive disease; TM = tumour markers.

* With marker negative PD > IIB, RPLND may be considered if radiological features of teratoma.

** Most will be good prognostic group (cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin x 3; or etoposide and cisplatin x 4) - see Appendix 3 <https://uroweb.org/guidelines/testicular-cancer/publications-appendices>

*** In case of PS II A/B, patient can be followed-up or receive adjuvant chemotherapy (max. 2 cycles).

Recommendations for the prevention of thromboembolism events during chemotherapy	Strength rating
Balance the individual patients' potential benefits and risks of thromboprophylaxis during first-line chemotherapy in male patients with metastatic germ cell tumours.	Weak
Avoid use of central venous-access devices during first-line chemotherapy whenever possible.	Weak

Recommendations for the treatment of metastatic germ cell tumours	Strength rating
Treat low-volume non-seminomatous germ cell tumour (NSGCT) stage IIA/B with elevated markers like metastatic good- or intermediate-prognosis risk group International Germ Cell Cancer Collaborative Group (IGCCCG) with three or four cycles of cisplatin, etoposide, bleomycin (BEP).	Strong

Nerve-sparing retroperitoneal lymph node dissection when performed by an experienced surgeon in a specialised centre is the recommended initial treatment in clinical stage (CS) IIA NSGCT disease without elevated tumour markers.	Weak
Repeat staging after six weeks in patients with small-volume (CS IIA < 2 cm) marker-negative NSGCT before making a final decision on further management.	Weak
Treat metastatic NSGCT (stage > IIC) with an intermediate prognosis with four cycles of standard BEP.	Strong
Treat metastatic NSGCT with a poor prognosis and favourable marker decline with four cycles of BEP.	Strong
Assess tumour marker decline after one cycle of standard chemotherapy in metastatic NSGCT with a poor prognosis. With unfavourable decline, consider chemotherapy intensification.	Weak
Perform surgical resection of visible (> 1 cm in longest diameter) residual masses after chemotherapy, for NSGCT when serum levels of tumour markers are normal or normalising.	Strong
Offer cisplatin chemotherapy according to IGCCCG prognosis groups, alternatively radiotherapy, to seminoma patients with stage II A/B and inform the patient of potential long-term side effects of both treatment options.	Weak

Treat seminoma stage IIC and higher with primary chemotherapy according to IGCCCG classification (BEP x 3 in good-prognosis and BEP x 4 in intermediate prognosis).	Strong
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Relapse after chemotherapy

The treatment of relapsed GCT after chemotherapy is typically salvage chemotherapy. For patients at first relapse with good prognostic features (initial achievement of complete response/partial remission negative markers and gonadal primary tumour), the regimens of choice are four cycles of a three-agent regimen including cisplatin and ifosfamide plus a third drug: etoposide, cisplatin, ifosfamide; paclitaxel; or potentially gemcitabine. Due to their potential risk of lethal haematological toxicity, these regimens should be used with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor support. For patients with poor prognostic factors (extra-gonadal primary and/or incomplete response to first-line chemotherapy and rapid progression after first-line treatment) and for all patients with subsequent (second or more) relapse, high-dose chemotherapy with autologous stem cell support should be considered.

Follow-up

The primary aim of follow-up in the first five years is the timely diagnosis of recurrent disease to enable the treatment of patients with curative intent, using the least aggressive therapy. The following factors should be considered:

- a) Follow-up must be tailored to the individual patient with a schedule acceptable to the patient, the clinician, and the healthcare system.
- b) The interval of follow-up visits and the clinical investigations to be performed at each visit should depend on the risk of relapse in general, as well as the likely sites of relapse in an individual patient.
- c) When possible, an effort should be made to minimise any risks associated with ionising radiation exposure.
- d) The increased risk of second malignancy (in the primary site and in other tissues that may have been exposed to the same carcinogens, or in which there is epidemiological evidence of increased risk) should also guide the selection of tests.

Table 3: Recommended minimal follow-up for seminoma stage I on active surveillance or after adjuvant treatment (carboplatin or radiotherapy)¹

Modality	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 & 5	After 5 years
Tumour markers ± doctor visit	2 times	2 times	2 times	Once	Further management according to survivorship care plan
Chest X-ray	-	-	-	-	
Abdominopelvic computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging	2 times	2 times	Once at 36 months	Once at 60 months	

¹ Recommendations based upon European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) testicular seminoma and non-seminoma consensus meeting outcomes.

Table 4: Recommended minimal follow-up for non-seminoma clinical stage I on active surveillance¹

Modality	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 & 5	After 5 years
Tumour markers ± doctor visit	4 times*	4 times	2 times	1-2 times	Further management according to survivorship care plan
Chest X-ray	2 times	2 times	Once, in case of LVI+	At 60 months if LVI+	
Abdominopelvic computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging	2 times	At 24 months**	Once at 36 months***	Once at 60 months***	

LVI+ = lymphovascular invasion.

¹ Recommendations based upon ESMO testicular seminoma and non-seminoma consensus meeting outcomes.

* In case of high-risk (LVI+) a minority of the consensus group members recommended six times.

** In case of high-risk (LVI+) a majority of the consensus group members recommended an additional CT at 18 months.

*** Recommended by 50% of the consensus group members.

Table 5: Recommended minimal follow-up after adjuvant treatment or complete remission for advanced disease (excluded: poor prognosis and no remission)¹

Modality	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 & 5	After 5 years
Tumour markers ± doctor visit	4 times	4 times	2 times	2 times	Further management according to survivorship care plan**
Chest X-ray	1-2 times	Once	Once	Once	
Abdominopelvic computed tomography/magnetic resonance imaging	1-2 times	At 24 months	Once at 36 months	Once at 60 months	
Thorax CT	1-2 times*	At 24 months*	Once at 36 months*	Once at 60 months*	

¹ Recommendations based upon ESMO testicular seminoma and non-seminoma consensus meeting outcomes.

* In conjunction with abdominopelvic CT/MRI in case of pulmonary metastases at diagnosis.

** In case of teratoma in resected residual disease: the patient should remain with the uro-oncologist.

Quality of life and long-term toxicities after cure

Patients diagnosed with TC are usually between 18 and 40 years of age at diagnosis and life expectancy after cure extends over several decades. Before treatment, patients should be informed of common long-term toxicities, which can be avoided or minimised by following international guidelines.

During follow-up, patients should be screened and treated for known risk factors such as hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and testosterone deficiency. When follow-up by the clinical expert is discontinued, a written cancer survivorship plan addressing late toxic effects, lifestyle recommendations, recurrence risk, and cancer-specific follow-up may be helpful.

**For more information regarding long-term toxicities and quality of life issues, consult Appendix 5, available online: <https://uroweb.org/guidelines/testicular-cancer/publications-appendices>*

Rare adult testicular tumours

Rare testicular tumours have a similar presentation as GCTs and are only identified after histopathological examination. They are classified according to the WHO Classification of tumours of the urinary system and male genital organs.

1. Spermatocytic tumours

Spermatocytic tumours are GCTs unrelated to GCNIS and extremely rare. Normally they do not show elevated markers and cannot be differentiated from seminomatous GCT by frozen section analysis. Radical orchiectomy is the standard treatment option. Metastatic disease is very rare, usually present associated with 'sarcomatoid change' and typically presents at, or soon after, initial diagnosis with limited survival.

2. Sex cord-stromal tumours

Sex cord–stromal tumours are the second largest group of primary testicular tumours after GCTs. They are relatively uncommon and a small minority are malignant.

Leydig cell tumours

Leydig cell tumours comprise about 4% of adult testicular tumours. They may present with hormonal manifestations, including gynecomastia and rarely accompanied by Cushing's Syndrome. Local recurrence of 7% has been reported after TSS. Several risk factors for metastatic disease have been proposed which may guide image-guided follow-up intensity, including lymphovascular invasion, necrosis, tumour size, infiltrative pattern, extratesticular extension, cytologic atypia, mitotic activity, proliferation index (Ki67) and older age, but these require validation in larger studies. Survival of male patients with metastatic disease is poor but response to surgical and systemic treatment have been reported.

Sertoli cell tumours

Sertoli cell tumours account for approximately 1% of all testicular neoplasms. The risk of metastases is unclear. After TSS a local recurrence rate of < 1% has been reported. Several risk factors for metastatic disease have been proposed which may guide image-guided follow-up intensity, including lymphovascular invasion, necrosis, tumour size, extension to the spermatic cord, mitotic activity and patient age, but these require validation in larger studies. Survival of male patients with metastatic disease is poor although response to surgery has occasionally been reported.

Granulosa cell tumour

Granulosa cell tumours include adult and juvenile forms and are extremely rare and metastatic potential is unclear. After TSS a local recurrence rate of 5% has been reported. Metastatic disease has only been described, albeit extremely rare, in males with adult type. Risk factors reported to associate with malignant behaviour include lymphovascular invasion, tumour size, infiltrative pattern and gynecomastia, but these require validation in larger studies. Survival of male patients with metastatic disease is poor although rare instances of response to surgical or systemic treatment have been reported.

Thecoma/fibroma group of tumours

These tumours derive from the testicular parenchymal stroma or from the tunica albuginea. They seem to be uniformly benign.

Paratesticular tumours of the epididymis or spermatic cord

The majority of epididymal masses are benign cystic or inflammatory conditions. Solid epididymal tumours are rare and comprise numerous benign and neoplastic lesions. No clear recommendation can be provided regarding surgical approach, extent of resection and neo- or adjuvant treatment can be given.

3. Mesothelioma of the tunica vaginalis testis

Mesothelioma of the tunica vaginalis testis is a rare but aggressive disease. Aggressive local treatment with hemiscrotectomy is recommended. No clear recommendation can be given regarding adjuvant treatment. In case of metastatic disease, the median overall survival is a few months.

4. Follow-up of rare adult para- and testicular cancers

After local surgical treatment is completed, attention turns to follow-up strategies with the aims of detecting recurrence or secondary cancers at a stage when further curative procedures are possible whilst minimising the burden of follow-up and the potential for over-treatment and concomitant treatment toxicity. Data for rare para- and testicular cancers are limited.

*This short booklet text is based on the more comprehensive EAU Guidelines accessible on the website:
<http://www.uroweb.org/guidelines/>.*