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Prognostic factors for relapse in patients with clinical stage I testicular cancer: protocol for a Danish nationwide cohort study

Thomas Wagner, Birgitte Grønkær Toft, Birte Engvad, Jakob Lauritsen, Michael Kreiberg, Mikkel Bandak, Josephine Rosenvilde, Ib Jarle Christensen, Anette Pedersen Pilt, Daniel Berney, Gedse Daugaard

ABSTRACT

Introduction Approximately one-fourth of patients with clinical stage I testicular germ cell cancer will relapse within 5 years of follow-up. Certain histopathological features in the primary tumour have been associated with an increased risk of relapse. The available evidence on the prognostic value of the risk factors, however, is hampered by heterogeneity of the study populations included and variable reporting of the histopathological features. The aim of this study is to identify pathological risk factors for relapse in an unselected large nationwide cohort of patients with stage I disease.

Methods and analysis All incident cases of stage I testicular germ cell cancer diagnosed in Denmark between 2013 and 2018 will be identified using the nationwide prospective Danish Testicular Cancer (DaTeCa) database. Archived microscopic slides from the orchietomy specimens will be retrieved through linkage to the Danish Pathology Data Bank and reviewed blinded to the clinical outcome. The DaTeCa database includes 960 stage I seminoma patients with expected 185 relapses and 480 patients with stage I non-seminoma with expected 150 relapses. A minimum follow-up period of 3 years of all patients will be ensured. Predefined prognostic variables will be investigated with regard to relapse in univariable and multivariable analysis using the Cox proportional hazards model.

Ethics and dissemination This study protocol has been approved by the Regional Ethics Committee (Region Zealand, Denmark) and the Danish Data Protection Agency. All data will be managed confidentially according to legislation. Study results will be presented at international conferences and published in peer-review journals.

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 70% of all incident cases of testicular germ cell cancer (TGCC) are diagnosed as clinical stage I (CS I) disease. Using a surveillance strategy, around one-fourth of the patients will relapse within 5 years of follow-up. Today, cure rates approach 100% irrespective of the postorchietomy strategy employed, as chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy cures nearly all patients with relapse. Treatment, however, is associated with long-term late-effects such as increased risk of secondary malignancy and cardiovascular disease. Minimising treatment-related morbidity in these young patients with life expectancy comparable to an age-matched noncancerous male population is important. Accurate risk prediction of relapse is crucial to clarify the optimal treatment strategy in terms of surveillance in low-risk groups and adjuvant treatment in high-risk groups. At present, the histopathological risk factors in the primary tumour employed to define high-risk group in CS I patients are not very well founded and do not constitute a good basis for decision on adjuvant treatment. Existing studies are often hampered by heterogeneous study populations, substantial amount of missing data, limited statistical power, lack of central pathology review, and with potential variable reporting of the histopathological risk factors. Further, the prognostic power of the risk factors is low.
In seminoma, a clear correlation between increasing tumour size and risk of relapse has been reported. A cut-off value of 4 cm is the most frequently studied, but evidence to justify this cut-off is lacking. Even in a ‘high-risk setting’ (tumours 6 cm or larger) adjuvant radiotherapy led to overtreatment in two-thirds of the patients. Conflicting results have been published concerning other risk factors, including lymphovascular invasion (LVI) and rete testis invasion (RTI), likely caused by the methodological problems.

In non-seminoma, previous studies have shown that LVI is a risk factor for relapse. Yet, its predictive value is debatable. A 5-year relapse risk of 50% and 15% in patients with and without LVI is often mentioned. Other studies, however, report a relapse risk of 18%–40% in patients with LVI. Further, the reported proportion of tumours with LVI vary considerably between 15% and 49%. The presence or percentage of embryonal carcinoma (EC) has been shown to increase the risk of relapse. However, whether the percentage of EC or just the presence of EC in the tumour is of equal importance is unclear. Further characterisation of risk factors for relapse, such as local tumour spread into adjacent structures like rete testis, hilar soft tissue, epididymis and spermatic cord, is needed in both seminoma and non-seminoma. In addition, previous studies often investigate only a limited number of possible risk factors and rarely the combined risk of different risk factors.

**AIMS**

The aim of the present study is to identify pathological risk factors for relapse in an unselected nationwide cohort of patients with CS I disease all followed on a surveillance programme. In two separate cohorts (seminoma/non-seminoma), we aim to:

**Seminoma**

- Confirm tumour size as a risk factor for relapse as identified in previous studies.
- Clarify the prognostic value of RTI, epididymis invasion, tunica albuginea invasion, tunica vaginalis invasion, LVI and tumour necrosis with conflicting results in previous studies.
- Investigate hilar soft tissue invasion and spermatic cord invasion as potential risk factors for relapse.
- Investigate whether a combination of risk factors can identify patients at high risk of relapse.

**Non-seminoma**

- Confirm LVI as a risk factor for relapse as identified in previous studies.
- Clarify the prognostic value of RTI, epididymis invasion, tunica albuginea invasion, tunica vaginalis invasion, tumour size, tumour necrosis and the histologic tumour types (EC, yolk sac tumour, choriocarcinoma, seminoma and teratoma) with conflicting results in previous studies.
- Investigate hilar soft tissue invasion and spermatic cord invasion as potential risk factors for relapse.
- Investigate whether a combination of risk factors can identify patients at high risk of relapse.

**METHODS AND ANALYSIS**

**Study population and study design**

All males aged ≥15 years in Denmark diagnosed with incident CS I TGCC between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2018 are included in a nationwide, population-based study divided into two separate cohorts:

- **Study cohort I**: patients with CS I pure seminoma.
- **Study cohort II**: patients with CS I non-seminoma.

Relapse is defined as either a confirmed tumour marker relapse (hCG, AFP) and/or radiological signs of relapse. The time point for relapse can be either increase in tumour marker or a positive CT scan depending on which comes first.

End of follow-up is planned on 31 December 2021 ensuring a minimum follow-up period of 3 years of all patients. For seminoma, 90% of the relapses occur within 3 years of follow-up, for non-seminoma, more than 90% of relapses occur within 2 years of follow-up.

**Staging and follow-up**

All patients with TGCC are treated with inguinal orchectomy followed by staging with STMs (AFP, hCG and LDH) and a CT scan of thorax and abdomen. CS I disease is defined as normal postoperative STMs, and no radiologic or clinical evidence of regional or distant metastatic disease. The orchectomy procedures are carried out at local urological departments throughout Denmark with subsequent pathological examinations at 11 different pathological departments. Follow-up and treatment are harmonised in national multidisciplinary guidelines and carried out at three university hospitals responsible for this patient group. Patients with stage I disease are, regardless of pathological characteristics (pT1-4N0M0S0), followed by a uniform, national 5-year surveillance programme.

After 5 years of follow-up, survival and possible relapse can be followed through national registries, as outlined below.

**Data sources**

Data are obtained from the prospective Danish Testicular Cancer (DaTeCa) database and linkage of the DaTeCa database to the following national registries: the Danish Pathology Registry (DPR), the Danish National Patient Registry (DNPR) and the Danish Civil Registration System (CRS), as specified in table 1. Individual-level
Table 1 Overview of the variables and the data sources in the prospective DaTeCa database used for the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of incident TGCC</td>
<td>The Danish Pathology Registry and/or The National Patient Registry</td>
<td>Patients aged ≥15 years and SNOMED codes (Danish version): T780* (Testis) and one of the following M-codes: M906x3a (seminoma; seminoma with syncytiotrophoblast) M907x3 (embryonal carcinoma; yolk sac tumour) M908x3 (teratoma; teratoma with somatic malignancy) M910x3 (choriocarcinoma) M90800 (teratoma) M90801 (solid teratoma) a excluding M90633 (spermatocytic tumour) M90663 (spermatocytic tumour with sarcoma) ICD-10 diagnosis codes: C62* (malignant neoplasm of testis) excluding C62.9X (local recurrence from testicular cancer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS I disease</td>
<td>Clinical registered data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preorchiectomy STMs</td>
<td>Clinical registered data</td>
<td>AFP, hCG, LDH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapse</td>
<td>Clinical registered data and/or The Danish Pathology Registry and/or The National Patient Registry</td>
<td>SNOMED codes (Danish version): Any T code and one of the following M-codes: M906x6a (metastasis, seminoma; metastasis, seminoma with syncytiotrophoblast) M907x6 (metastasis, embryonal carcinoma; metastasis, yolk sac tumour) M908x6 (metastasis, teratoma; metastasis, teratoma with somatic malignancy) M910x6 (metastasis, choriocarcinoma) M90806 (metastasis, mature teratoma) M90806 (metastasis, solid teratoma) b excluding M90636 (metastasis, spermatocytic tumour) M90666 (metastasis, spermatocytic tumour with sarcoma) and/or AEF4630 (metastasis with primary tumour in testis) ICD-10 diagnosis codes: C62* (Malignant neoplasm of testis) and SKS treatment codes: BWG (radiation therapy) and/or BWHA (cytostatic treatment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital status</td>
<td>The Danish Civil Registration System</td>
<td>Dead, alive or emigrated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Æ, etiology; AFP, α-fetoprotein; CS I, clinical stage I; DaTeCa database, Danish Testicular Cancer database; F, function; hCG, β-human chorionic gonadotropin; ICD-10, International Classification of Disease, tenth revision; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; M, morphology; SKS (in Danish), Sundhedsvæsenets Klassifikations System; SNOMED, Systematised Nomenclature of Medicine; STMs, serum tumour markers; T, topography; TGCC, testicular germ cell cancer.

Linkage of data is possible due to a unique civil personal 10-digit registration number (Danish civil registration number, CPR), assigned to all Danish citizens at birth or immigration, which is recorded along with administrative and medical information in registries and databases.36 37

The prospective DaTeCa database
The nationwide clinical database holds information of all incident germ cell cancers (GCCs) in males aged ≥15 years of both gonadal and extragonadal origin in Denmark from 2013 onward.32 The database contains prospectively collected clinical data registered by the treating physicians at the oncological departments by using standardised case report forms, as previously described,32 including information on clinical stage, relapse data and preorchiectomy values of STMs (AFP, hCG and LDH) used for this study. The database is linked to the DPR and the DNPR to ensure completeness of the identification of all incident TGCC cases as well as of the reporting to the database, table 1. In total, 98%-100% of all newly diagnosed patients identified in the DPR and DNPR have an online registration form filled out during the study period 2013–2018.38 The high completeness is possible
as patients identified in the registries but not registered from the departments can be localised and enquiries sent to the departments. Further, safeguarding against missing information on critical data, such as relapse, is also ensured by the crosschecking, table 1.

**The Danish Pathology Registry**

The DPR receives data from the Danish Pathology Data Bank (DPDB) and holds information on all pathological specimens analysed in Denmark since 1997. All Danish pathology departments have electronically recorded standard data on biological specimens according to national guidelines for uniform registration. Registration is performed by the investigating pathologist and is based on the Danish version of the Systemised Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) codes.

**The Danish National Patient Registry**

In the DNPR, all hospital contacts, including outpatient visits, are registered. Information regarding hospital admission, such as date of admission and discharge and diagnosis codes at discharge, classified according to International Classification of Disease, tenth revision (ICD-10), are registered. In addition, procedure codes such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy codes are registered according to the Healthcare Classification System (Danish, Sundhedsvæsenets Klassifikations System).

**The Danish CRS**

The CRS holds information on vital status and migration which is updated daily.

**Data construction and collection**

Figure 1 summarises the process of defining the cohort and collection of the orchiectomy specimens. All patients with CS I disease identified in the prospective DaTeCa database will initially be coupled to the Danish ’Vævsvændelsesregister’/Register of Human Tissue Utilisation, and patients who have registered that their tissue cannot be used for scientific purposes will be excluded. Patients with GCC of extragonadal origin, synchronous or metachronous TGCC are also excluded. By linkage to the DPDB, the identification and location of the archived histopathological slides (H&E stained slides (HE) and immunohistochemical (IHC) stained slides) from the orchiectomy specimens in the various pathology departments throughout Denmark are obtained, as well as information from the original pathology reports concerning

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**Figure 1** Flowchart outlining the definition of the study population and data collection. CS I, clinical stage I; GCC, germ cell cancer; TGCC, testicular germ cell cancer.
specimens have been standardised in Denmark for many guidelines on handling and sampling of orchiectomy outcome (see the ‘Statistical analysis’ section). National pathological features will be tested with regard to clinical for fluorescence in situ hybridisation (FISH) and/or PCR, molecular testing for chromosome 12 CD34 according to the ISUP recommendations)44 or CD30, CD117, D240, Glypican3, AFP, hCG, CD31 and it is deemed necessary to perform IHC staining (OCT3/4, (BGT and DB) to reach a consensus. If during the review the slides will be reviewed by two additional pathologists.

Data analyses

Microscopic slides from the orchiectomy specimens and information from the original pathology reports will be reviewed by the same pathologist (TW) without knowledge of the clinical outcome. The most recent recommendations from the International Society of Urological Pathologists (ISUP)41 and the International Collaboration on Cancer Reporting (ICCR)42 regarding the reporting of microscopic features in testicular germ cell tumours with clear definitions of various parameters will be used. The following gross and microscopic parameters will be recorded, as defined in table 2: tumour size, tumour necrosis, LVI and tumour involvement of tunica albuginea, tunica vaginalis, rete testis, hilar soft tissue, epididymis and spermatic cord. If present in non-seminoma tumours, the histologic tumour type showing the stated feature will be recorded. Further, in non-seminoma tumours, the presence and absence of each histologic tumour type with corresponding percentages as a continued variable will be recorded. All cases will be reclassified in accordance with the WHO 2016 histological classification.43 In case of diagnostic uncertainty, the slides will be reviewed by two additional pathologists (BGT and DB) to reach a consensus. If during the review it is deemed necessary to perform IHC staining (OCT3/4, CD30, CD117, D240, Glypican3, AFP, hCG, CD31 and CD34 according to the ISUP recommendations)44 or molecular testing for chromosome 12p amplification by fluorescence in situ hybridisation (FISH) and/or PCR, for differential diagnostic purposes, the relevant tissue block will be collected. After completing the revision, the pathological features will be tested with regard to clinical outcome (see the ‘Statistical analysis’ section). National guidelines on handling and sampling of orchiectomy specimens have been standardised in Denmark for many years,45 and is in accordance with international recommendations.46 As such, adequate sampling and thereby a minimum of missing values is expected.

Statistical analysis

The aim of this study is to investigate the association of clinical–pathological covariates as explanatory variables to the primary outcome, that is, time to relapse. Patients without a relapse will be censored at the final date or the date of death or emigration if occurring prior to the final date. The explanatory covariates are listed in table 2. Descriptive statistics will be presented in tables for categorical variables and by the median with minimum, maximum as well as first and third quartiles for continuous variables stratified by seminoma/non-seminoma. The primary analysis will be performed using the Cox proportional hazards model, analysed separately for seminoma and non-seminoma. Explanatory covariates will be scored as categorical variables if discrete, and as continuous variable if appropriate. For the latter, possible transformation will be utilised to achieve the correct functional form, the most likely transformation is the log of the explanatory covariate. Model assessment will be done employing martingale residuals to confirm the proportional hazards assumption and the functional form if applicable. If the assumption of proportional hazards is violated alternative parameterisation will be done using time-dependent Cox models. In the event of missing explanatory variables, multiple imputation will be performed with 25 imputations.46 47 Significant combinations of explanatory covariates will be identified using backwards selection validated using 10-fold cross validation.48 The results will be presented as estimates of hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence limits and cumulative incidence rates using the Nelson-Aalen estimator. The plausible risk factors for relapse: scrotum invasion and tumour in the spermatic cord margin, will not be included in the primary analyses in case of (and as expected) few events (<10); neither will tunica vaginalis invasion in case of few events (<10). Statistical calculations will be done using SAS and R, The R Foundation for Statistical Computing Platform.

Sample size and power considerations

Study cohort I: With approximately 160 incident cases of CS I seminoma per year in Denmark,40 the cohort is estimated to constitute approximately 960 patients and 185 incident relapses. Study cohort II: With approximately 80 incident cases of CS I non-seminoma per year in Denmark,40 the cohort is estimated to constitute approximately 480 patients and 150 incident relapses. Assuming a 5% significance level (two sided), there will be 80% power to detect a HR of a continuous covariate of 1.21 or greater (or 0.83 or lower) in a multivariable Cox regression model with r²=0.2 regressing the covariate of interest on the remaining covariates and a SD=1.2 in the Cox proportional hazards model, analysed separately for seminoma and non-seminoma. Explanatory covariates are standardised in Denmark for many years, and as continuous variable if appropriate. For the latter, possible transformation will be utilised to achieve the correct functional form, the most likely transformation is the log of the explanatory covariate. Model assessment will be done employing martingale residuals to confirm the proportional hazards assumption and the functional form if applicable. If the assumption of proportional hazards is violated alternative parameterisation will be done using time-dependent Cox models. In the event of missing explanatory variables, multiple imputation will be performed with 25 imputations.46 47 Significant combinations of explanatory covariates will be identified using backwards selection validated using 10-fold cross validation.48 The results will be presented as estimates of hazard ratio (HR) with 95% confidence limits and cumulative incidence rates using the Nelson-Aalen estimator. The plausible risk factors for relapse: scrotum invasion and tumour in the spermatic cord margin, will not be included in the primary analyses in case of (and as expected) few events (<10); neither will tunica vaginalis invasion in case of few events (<10). Statistical calculations will be done using SAS and R, The R Foundation for Statistical Computing Platform.

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Table 2  Summary of the included possible risk factors and definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demographical</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>Age at diagnosis, years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biochemical</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>Preorchietectomy level, IU/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hCG</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>Preorchietectomy level, IU/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>Preorchietectomy level, U/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pathological</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumour size</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>Largest tumour diameter, mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In case of multifocality: (a) maximal diameter of the largest focus and (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘total tumour diameter’, calculated as the sum of the maximal diameter in</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>each lesion. Multifocality is defined by coexistence of independent</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tumoural foci; largely depending of the macroscopic description in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>original pathology report. However, if section described as taken from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>normal parenchyma macroscopically, but consists of tumour microscopically,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>this will be counted as a tumoural focus. In order to be calculated as a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tumour focus, the lesion must at least measure 1 mm in diameter. A focus</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of regression will be calculated as a tumoural focus as well, if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>independent and measures 1 mm or more in largest diameter. Areas of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>necrosis and fibrosis (regression) will be calculated in the maximal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tumour diameter, if it is measured as part of the tumour in the gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagetoid involvement of</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Extension into the rete testis epithelium of individual or groups of GCNIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the rete testis</td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rete testis invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Tumour cells in the stroma between rete tubular channels, or clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>destruction of the testicular hilum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilar soft tissue</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Tumour extension into the soft tissue beyond the rete testis at the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invasion</td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>plane of section as the testis parenchyma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epididymis invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>If epididymis is described without tumour involvement on the gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>description, but (exceptionally) is not visualised in the section taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from the area, we will rely on the macroscopic description and state no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>involvement (unless we expect it to be involved from other sections taken).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermatic cord invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Tumour extending grossly beyond the hilum, with the base of the cord defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>as a section just superior to the head of caput epididymis, or tumour is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>adjacent to or surrounds the vas deferens. Discontinuous involvement of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spermatic cord by vascular-lymphatic soft tissue invasion will be registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>separately as a local metastasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunica albuginea invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Invasion of tumour into the fibrous layer immediately surrounding the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>testicular parenchyma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunica vaginalis invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Penetration of the mesothelium of the visceral layer of tunica vaginalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphovascular</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Cohesive cells often adherent to the wall of the vessel, located preferably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invasion (LVI)</td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>in tunica albuginea or peritumoural location. Associated fibrin material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>further supports the presence of true LVI. Lack of obvious background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>artifactual deposition of tumour. The location of LVI in testis or/and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spermatic cord will be registered separately, as will any soft tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>invasion in the spermatic cord through lymphovascular spaces. In cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>where LVI is indeterminate from artefact/contamination, the LVI status will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be regarded as negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumour necrosis</td>
<td>Continuous variable</td>
<td>The amount of tumour necrosis in percentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermatic cord margin</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Tumour in section taken from the margin (excluding implantation artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involvement</td>
<td>(present/absent)</td>
<td>and tumour cells confined to the vascular spaces at the margin).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumour subtype, non-</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>The amount of histologic tumour types in percentages: embryonal carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seminoma</td>
<td>variables</td>
<td>seminoma yolk sac tumour choriocarcinoma teratoma. If teratoma with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>somatic type malignancy: in addition, the type and diameter of the largest</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>focus.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Continued
have the potential to stratify patients into high- and low-risk factors for relapse. The results of the present study will provide solid evidence of pathological characteristics and pathological stage (pT1-4N0M0S0), are following a surveillance or adjuvant chemotherapy based on solid data. Potentially, our results will entail individual follow-up programmes based on risk of recurrence, which for some patients could imply less intense follow-up than we do today.

**DISCUSSION**

Accurate risk prediction of relapse is essential to avoid the potential serious long-term consequences of overtreatment in a large proportion of patients who are cured by orchiectomy alone. Solid data are missing to define patients with high risk of relapse, who would benefit from up-front adjuvant treatment. Based on prospectively collected clinical data and central pathology review of the orchiectomy specimens, the present population-based nationwide cohort study of adjuvant treatment-naïve CS I TGCC patients will provide solid evidence of pathological risk factors for relapse. The results of the present study have the potential to stratify patients into high- and low-risk groups based on their risk of relapse. This stratification may lead to individualised follow-up programmes and treatment, with less morbidity and costs for the patients and health system.

This study has several strengths. First, it includes a nationwide consecutive cohort of truly unselected CS I disease patients. These patients, regardless of pathological characteristics and pathological stage (pT1-4N0M0S0), are following a surveillance programme without any adjuvant therapy. Second, all the included orchiectomy specimens go through a uniform central pathology review. Third, clinical data including relapse data are registered prospectively in the nationwide, clinical DaTeCa database. Fourth, individual-level linkage of data with several nationwide health registries enables us to detect all relapses. Finally, data are analysed according to a predefined analysis plan stated in the peer-reviewed published protocol.

There are some limitations to this study. As the initial examinations of the orchiectomy specimens have been performed in various pathology departments, there is a risk of inconsistent gross examination and sampling of the specimens. Thus, for example, the hilar region might be undersampled in some cases which can lead to missing values of the histopathological variables. However, as stated previously, national guidelines on handling and sampling of orchiectomy specimens have been standardised in Denmark for many years, and therefore, adequate sampling and thereby a minimum of missing values is expected. Another limitation is the limited follow-up time of the patients diagnosed at the end of the study period.

**Patients and public involvement**

Involvement of all Danish CS I TGCC patients will be ensured through nationwide registries. Since the material used for evaluating pathological risk factor consists of slides for microscopy originally collected for diagnostic purposes, the patients are unable to participate and engage directly in the current study. Our data material is ideal for performing prognostic factor research in patients with CS I disease, and our aim is to clarify risk factors with significant influence on relapse. Thus, future CS I TGCC patients can make their decision about continued surveillance or adjuvant chemotherapy based on solid data. Potentially, our results will entail individual follow-up programmes based on risk of recurrence, which for some patients could imply less intense follow-up than we do today.

**Ethics and dissemination**

Neither active recruitment nor interventions of study participants will take place. Study results will be presented at international conferences and published in peer-review journals.

**Contributors**

This study has been approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency, approval no. VD-2018–433. Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Funding**

This study protocol has been approved by the Regional Ethics Committee (Region Zealand, Denmark), approval number SJ-690, and the Danish Data Protection Agency, approval no. VD-2018–433. Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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**Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scrotum invasion</td>
<td>Binary variable</td>
<td>Tumour invades beyond the tunica vaginalis and spermatic fascia into soft tissue or skin of the scrotum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AFP, α-fetoprotein; GCNIS, germ cell neoplasia in situ; hCG, β-human chorionic gonadotropin; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LVI, lymphovascular invasion.
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REFERENCES


Correction: Prognostic factors for relapse in patients with clinical stage I testicular cancer: protocol for a Danish nationwide cohort study


A section of ‘Introduction’ has been duplicated in the published version. The same has been removed and corrected.

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