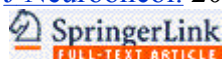




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1: [J Neurooncol](#). 2009 Jan;91(2):227-32. Epub 2008 Sep 24.



Risk of second tumor in intracranial germinoma patients treated with radiation therapy: the Johns Hopkins experience.

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BACKGROUND: We reviewed the risk of second tumor (ST), both malignant and benign, in germinoma survivors followed at the Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH). **METHODS:** Between 1977 and 2002, 27 patients with intracranial germinoma were treated with radiation therapy (RT). In the presence of competing events, a cumulative incidence function of ST was estimated using the minimal time interval from the date of diagnosis to the date of ST, date of death, or date of last follow-up. **RESULTS:** Five patients (18%) developed a ST of which 4 (15%) were malignant. One developed a benign falxine meningioma. The cumulative incidence of ST was 9% at 11 years (95% CI, 0-22%). **CONCLUSIONS:** The relative contributions of RT and patient susceptibility to a ST cannot be determined but suggests the need for long-term surveillance, including testicular self-exams in male germinoma survivors. Current trials of chemotherapy and reduced RT dose and volume offer the prospect of a lower risk of treatment-induced ST.

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