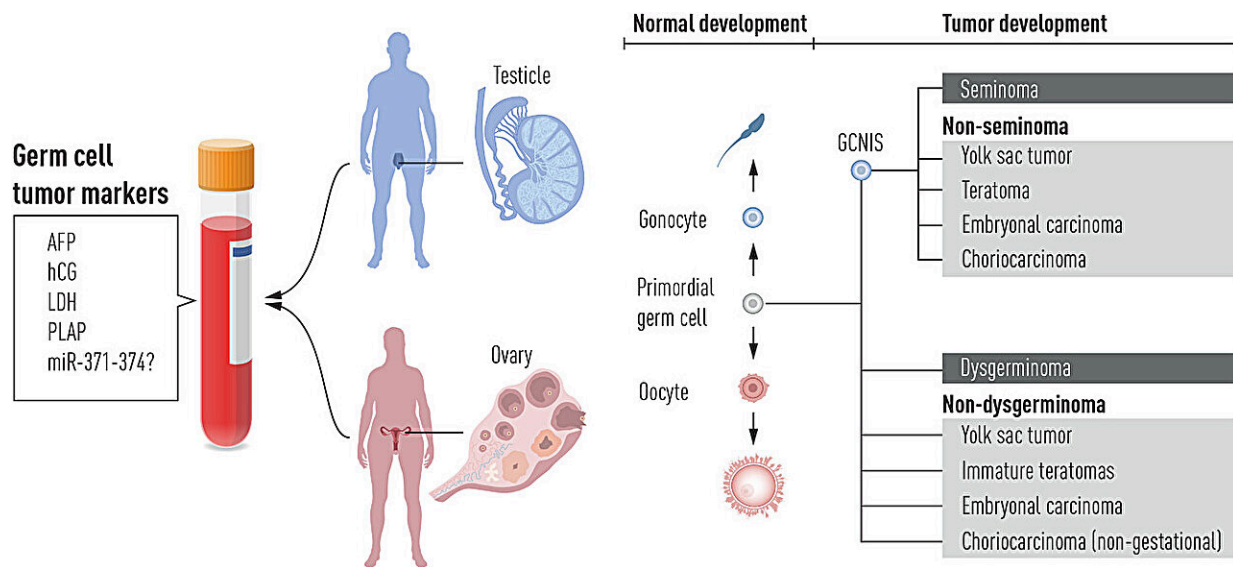


# Study reveals lower survival rates for women than men with germ cell tumors

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The cell of origin, the normal development of sperm and oocytes, and the corresponding tumor development of malignant ovarian and testicular germ cell tumors. Credit: *Journal of Internal Medicine* (2024). DOI: 10.1111/joim.13778

Women with a type of ovarian cancer known as germ cell tumors have a worse prognosis than men with similar tumors (i.e., testicular cancer). After five years with the disease, 98% of men were alive while the

survival rate for women was only 85%. This has been revealed by a new [study](#) from Uppsala University and Uppsala University Hospital published in the *Journal of Internal Medicine*.

"Our review shows that there is room to improve the prognosis and minimize long-term side-effects in women with ovarian [germ cell](#) tumors by using [treatment strategies](#) used for [testicular cancer](#)," explains Camilla Sköld, Specialist Physician in Gynecological Cancer at the Oncology Clinic, Uppsala University Hospital, researcher at Uppsala University and first author of the study.

Every year, around 300 men are affected by a testicular cancer called germ cell tumors. The female equivalent is [ovarian cancer](#), which is much rarer, affecting around 14 people (out of a total of around 700 cases of ovarian cancer). Both diseases mainly affect [younger patients](#). Among women under 30, it is the most common type of ovarian cancer.

"Biologically, both tumors originate from the same type of immature germ cells. Given that the number of people affected by testicular cancer is increasing and more research is therefore needed in this area, the researchers wanted to see if it would be possible to apply this knowledge to improve the treatment of women with the much rarer germ cell tumors in the ovaries," says Ingrid Glimelius, Professor at Uppsala University and Senior Physician at the Oncology Clinic, Uppsala University Hospital, and senior author of the study.

The researchers compared treatment guidelines and prognosis for women and men with germ cell tumors of the ovary and testicle. The study compared the survival of 7,663 patients diagnosed with testicular cancer between 1995 and 2022 with the survival of 293 women diagnosed with ovarian germ cell tumors between 1990 and 2018. They

found that the five-year survival rate was 98.2% in men, compared to only 85.2% in women.

"We present an overview of the epidemiological, tumor biology and clinical guidelines for testicular cancer, and then use that as a basis for proposing measures to improve research and treatment of patients with ovarian germ cell tumors. We believe that concentrating patients with these rare tumors in fewer hospitals could both improve survival and reduce the risk of side effects during treatment. The differences in [survival rates](#) may also be partly due to underlying differences in tumor biology between the two types of tumor, and further comparative studies of the tumor biology would therefore be valuable," concludes Sköld.

**More information:** Camilla Sköld et al, Malignant ovarian and testicular germ cell tumors: Common characteristics but different prognoses, *Journal of Internal Medicine* (2024). [DOI: 10.1111/joim.13778](#)

Provided by Uppsala University

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