

Case: Testicular oligometastasis from prostate cancer — Report of rare isolated recurrence after radiotherapy and intermittent androgen-deprivation therapy

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Introduction

Testicular oligometastasis secondary to prostate cancer is rare. We present a case where a patient with locally advanced prostate cancer was treated with high-dose external beam radiotherapy and two years of androgen-deprivation therapy, followed by intermittent androgen suppression. Three and a half years after initial diagnosis, he was found to have a painless testicular mass. Orchiectomy was performed and histopathology demonstrated metastatic prostatic adenocarcinoma. He remains in clinical remission on intermittent androgen suppression eight years following initial treatment, and over four years after presentation with testicular metastasis.

Case report

A 61-year-old Caucasian male presented to his family physician for urinary frequency and nocturia in 2008. He denied gross hematuria, dysuria, or any changes in stool or bowel function. Serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level was 20.3 ng/mL, which led to a prostate biopsy. Histopathology showed adenocarcinoma with a Gleason score of 4+5 (9/10) involving 80% of the tissue submitted. There was no extraprostatic, perineural, lymphatic, or vascular spread. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen and pelvis was performed for staging and showed left obturator lymphadenopathy, without evidence of distant metastasis. Excisional biopsy confirmed the presence of metastatic prostate carcinoma in this obturator node. On examination, he had a markedly enlarged prostate in keeping with a T3a lesion. Therefore, his prostate cancer was staged as T3a N1 M0.

He commenced androgen-deprivation therapy (ADT) with an anti-androgen agent followed by luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) agonist in 2008, followed by a course of external beam radiation therapy delivered with a dose of 7000 cGy in 35 fractions. His PSA nadir in 2009 was 0.1 ng/mL. After two years of ADT, he opted for intermittent androgen suppression and his LHRH injections were stopped. He remained clinically well until a followup visit in July 2012, when he was found to have a painless testicular mass associated with vague paresthesia not corresponding to a specific dermatomal distribution. He denied any other neurological, urinary, or constitutional symptoms. At the time, he had been off ADT for 18 months and his PSA was 2.8 ng/mL. Scrotal ultrasound revealed the presence of tumour concerning for malignancy (Fig. 1) and he underwent a left radical orchiectomy in August 2012. Pathological examination revealed five nodules of metastatic adenocarcinoma (the largest measuring 4 mm) that involved the testicular hilum and epididymis (Figs. 2–4). The tumour possessed the morphological and immunohistochemical features (positive for PSA and prostatic acid phosphatase, and negative for CK7, CK20, CD117, PLAP, AFP, CD30, and inhibin) of prostatic adenocarcinoma. CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis and a bone scan were negative for other metastatic disease. His postoperative PSA was 0.1 ng/mL; however, it slowly rose to 12.7 ng/mL in February 2015. He recommenced ADT and stopped in January 2016 when his PSA became undetectable. His recent PSA from October 2016 was 0.3 ng/mL and he remains asymptomatic.

Discussion

Adenocarcinoma of the prostate is one of the most common cancers among men, though testicular metastasis is rare, with a reported incidence of 0.5% among an autopsy cohort.¹ The most likely sources of testicular metastasis, excluding hemato-



Fig. 1. Scrotal ultrasound revealing the presence of tumour concerning for malignancy.

logical malignancies, are cancers of the prostate, lung, melanoma, and kidney.² There have been less than 200 reported incidences of testicular metastasis from prostate cancer, and the majority of these cases described in the literature have been incidental findings at autopsy or after bilateral orchiectomy performed for androgen suppression, most often presenting with other distant metastases concurrently.^{1,3,4}

The three most commonly used treatment modalities for prostate cancer are ADT, radiation therapy, and prostatectomy. ADT has been used to treat prostate cancer since the 1940s, and its application has been continuously optimized to minimize adverse effects while maintaining therapeutic benefits. Intermittent androgen suppression was introduced in the 1980s as a means to reduce morbidity, but there remained controversy over the effectiveness of intermittent ADT (IADT) vs. continuous ADT (CADT).⁵ In the last few years, a large-scale clinical trial, NCIC PR.7, and a systemic review independently concluded that IADT is comparable to continuous

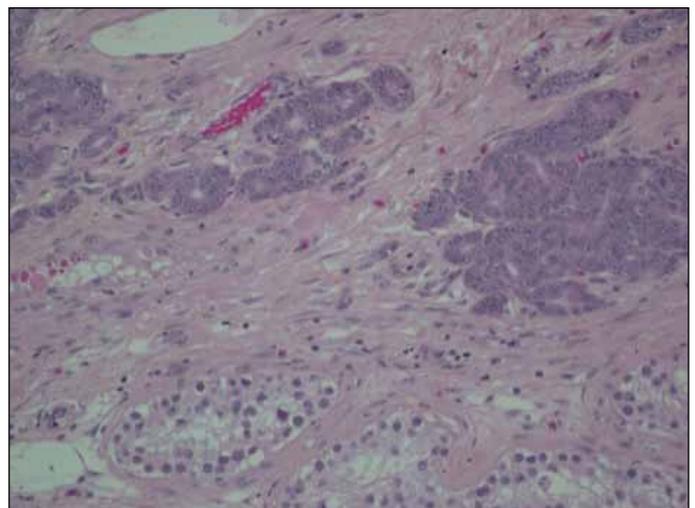


Fig. 2. Adenocarcinoma among benign semiferous tubules, HPS stain, 20x objective.

therapy with respect to overall survival, but with better quality of life.^{6,7} It is, therefore, possible that the risk and incidence of rare metastatic disease may be similar in patients who receive IADT compared to those with CADT. On the other hand, the likelihood of an increase in developing regional or distant metastasis during a break of IADT for hormone-sensitive prostate cancer remains unknown. Greater sample size and data collection may help to adequately answer this question. We recommend IADT when PSA is equal to or over 10 ng/mL, provided PSA kinetics are favourable and there is no clinical evidence of disease progression. The same criteria are used for recommencement of ADT.

The prognosis of testicular metastasis from prostate cancer is poorly understood, especially for the cases of solitary testicular oligometastasis, due to extremely small sample size. Most previous reports of testicular metastasis involved

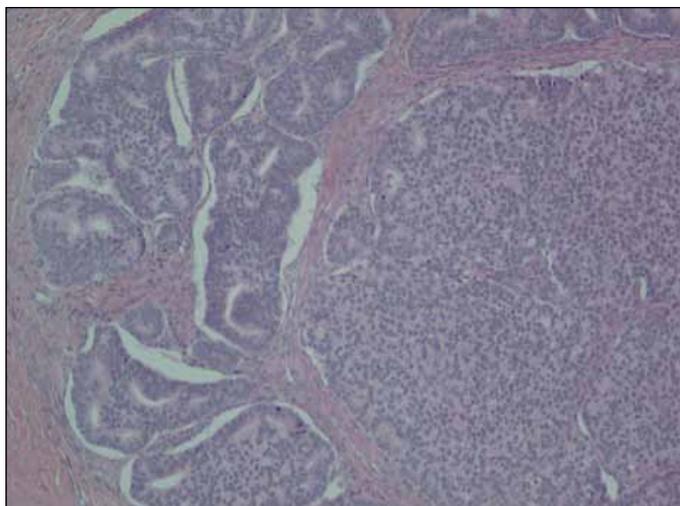


Fig. 3. Adenocarcinoma with cribriform pattern, HPS stain, 10x objective.

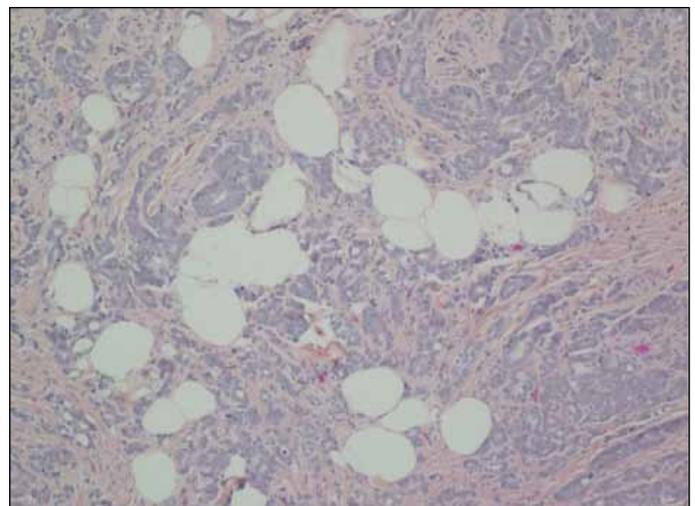


Fig. 4. Tumour involving hilar fat, HPS stain, 10x objective.

patients who had other distant metastasis, bone being the most common site. For example, one case report described a patient who presented with bone metastases and was treated with ADT, and then developed testicular swelling and was found to have a testicular metastasis.⁴ Although there is a large range varying from 5–78 months of reported survival for these cases, metastasis to the testis has been commonly accepted as a sign of advanced disease since they tend to be accompanied by metastasis to other organs.^{3,4,8}

This case, however, is an illustration of oligometastatic disease that may be amenable to standard treatments despite the presence of distant metastasis. The oligometastatic state is defined as metastatic cancer limited in number and organ sites that may indicate a more indolent biology and progression, and one review of retrospective studies defined oligometastatic prostate cancer as including up to five sites of extrapelvic lesions.⁹ Aggressive metastasis-directed therapies for oligometastasis have been used for over a decade for malignancies such as non-small cell lung cancer, renal cell cancer, and colorectal cancer. There have been studies that suggest hormone-sensitive prostate cancer with oligometastasis may well be eligible for a similar approach given the remarkably favourable prognosis observed in men with oligometastasis.^{10,11} Recently, a possible survival benefit of local therapy combined with ADT in metastatic patients has emerged.¹² Two review studies suggested that local or metastatic-directed radiotherapy are reasonable interventions, as toxicity is minimal and decreases the necessity for subsequent palliative treatments.^{9,13} Although most data on oligometastatic prostate cancer is retrospective, there are ongoing clinical trials investigating the role of different treatment options, both separately and as multimodality therapy, in patients with oligometastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.¹³

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This paper has been peer-reviewed.

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