METHOD OF PREDICTION OR PROGNOSIS OF RISK OF RETURN IN PATIENTS WITH GERM CELL TUMORS WITHOUT SEMINOMA AFTER ORCHIECTOMY

Description:

Currently, 90% of cancerous testicular tumors originate in germ cells, the most frequent tumors being in young men. These, in turn, can be seminoma and non-seminoma cells, occurring in a similar number of times to those developed in one or another type of cell. Non-seminoma germ cell tumors tend to have a faster growth rate than seminomas. The general treatment for this type of cancer is orchiectomy, however, a percentage of these patients relapse and need adjuvant therapy in their treatment. To determine which patients have a higher risk of relapse and proceed to a more appropriate and personalized treatment, a method has been developed based on the expression of a set of genes, which allows selecting those patients with a higher risk of relapse to give them adjuvant treatment . This invention allows the detection of patients with higher and lower risk of relapse, as well as the development of a kit that allows and makes the detection of this risk faster.

Keywords:

Diagnosis, Cancer, Forecast, Genes, Testicles

Sectors:

Biotechnology, Health

Areas:

Health Sciences, Diagnosis, Biotechnology, Genetics, Detection and Diagnosis

Advantages:

This method has the following advantages: - Avoid overtreatment in patients who do not need adjuvant treatment. - Focus health resources in a more specialized way. - Provide information on the probability of recurrence in a more complete way than the current parameters.

Uses and Applications:

Invention of the biomedical sector. Diagnosis and prognosis in the area of oncology, more specifically for testicular cancers.

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