

Case Report

Beta-Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Secreting Germinoma Refractory to Multi-Modality Treatment

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Abstract.

We report on a boy diagnosed with germinoma with syncytiotrophoblast giant cells located near the pineal gland. He initially received induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy to the tumor and the third ventricle, but the disease soon recurred along the spine. Thereafter, radiation to the whole craniospinal axis was performed. Sixteen months later, the pineal tumor recurred, and traditional chemotherapy, radiosurgery, and high-dose chemotherapy were applied as salvage treatments. However, the patient eventually had another relapse and passed away with an overall survival duration of 45 months. In conclusion, germinoma with syncytiotrophoblast giant cells may have a poor prognosis and aggressive treatment is necessary.

Keywords : germinoma, β -human chorionic gonadotropin, high dose chemotherapy, radiosurgery

病例報告

經多種治療仍預後不佳的分泌乙型人類絨毛激素的顱內生殖細胞癌

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中文摘要

我們報告一位男孩被診斷為生殖細胞癌，合併有合體細胞滋養層細胞的成分，位在接近松果體的地方。他接受了前導性化學治療及包括腫瘤及第三腦室的放射治療，但疾病很快延著脊髓復發。之後包括顱部及脊髓的放射治療又再給予。十六個月後，位在松果體的腫瘤又復發，傳統化療、放射手術、以及高劑量化學治療又再給予當作救援性治療。然而，病人最後仍因另一次復發而過世，總存活時間為四十五個月。總結：生殖細胞癌併有合體細胞滋養層細胞可能有較差的預後，這群病人需要接受積極的治療。

關鍵字： 顱內生殖細胞癌、高劑量化學治療、預後、放射手術

INTRODUCTION

Primary intracranial germ cell tumors (GCTs) can

be classified as germinoma and non-germinomatous germ cell tumors (NGGCTs). The prognosis of intra-