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Recurrent Disease in Patients With Sporadic Pheochromocytoma and Paraganglioma

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Abstract

Context: Long-term follow-up has been recommended for patients with pheochromocytoma or paraganglioma (PPGL) due to potential for recurrent disease. However, the need to follow patients with sporadic PPGL has recently become controversial.

Objective: To investigate the prevalence of recurrence among patients with sporadic compared with hereditary PPGL and to identify predictors of recurrence for sporadic disease.

Methods: This multicenter study included retrospective data from 1127 patients with PPGL. In addition to sex and age at primary tumor diagnosis, clinical information included location, size, and catecholamine phenotype of primary tumors, genetic test results, and subsequent development of recurrent and/or metastatic disease. Patients with sporadic PPGL were defined as those with negative genetic test results.

Results: Prevalence of recurrence among patients with sporadic PPGL (14.7%) was lower ($P < 0.001$) than for patients with pathogenic variants that activate pseudohypoxia pathways (47.5%), but similar to those with variants that activate kinase pathways (14.9%). Among patients with sporadic recurrent PPGL, 29.1% and 17.7% were respectively diagnosed at least 10 and 15 years after first diagnosis. Multivariable regression analysis showed that a noradrenergic/dopaminergic phenotype (HR 2.73; 95% CI, 1.553–4.802; $P < 0.001$), larger size (HR 1.82; 95% CI, 1.113–2.962; $P = 0.017$) and extra-adrenal location (HR 1.79; 95% CI, 1.002–3.187; $P = 0.049$) of primary tumors were independent predictors of recurrence in sporadic PPGL.

Conclusion: Patients with sporadic PPGL require long-term follow-up, as supported by the 14.7% prevalence of recurrent disease, including recurrences at more than 10 years after first diagnosis. The nature of follow-up could be individualized according to tumor size, location, and biochemical phenotype.

Key Words: pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma, sporadic, metastases, recurrence, disease free period

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; IQR, interquartile range; PPGL, pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma.

Pheochromocytomas and paragangliomas (PPGLs) are neuroendocrine tumors derived from chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla or extra-adrenal paraganglionic tissue (1). PPGLs exhibit a 15% to 20% prevalence of recurrence (2–4), which may only become apparent decades after primary tumor resection (5). Recurrence among patients with PPGL mainly involves metastatic disease (2, 6, 7), and as expected is

associated with heightened morbidity and mortality (8, 9). There remain no histopathological methods to reliably assess potential recurrence after resection of the primary tumor (10, 11). Therefore, follow-up is recommended for all patients (12).

Findings on outcomes including propensity to recurrence are quite heterogeneous. The variance depends mainly on

factors such as hereditary background (13). Close to 35% of patients with PPGL have hereditary disease, reflecting pathogenic variants in at least 20 tumor susceptibility genes (14, 15). Patients with PPGL due to pathogenic variants in cluster 1 genes that cause stabilization of hypoxia-inducible factors and activation of hypoxia signaling pathways have high rates of recurrent disease (16, 17). Thus, lifelong follow-up is recommended for all patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants (12). Recurrence rates are significantly lower in patients with PPGL due to pathogenic variants in cluster 2 genes, which are associated with activation of kinase signaling pathways (18). Nevertheless, lifelong follow-up is still considered essential (12).

Although the need for follow-up is clearly established for patients with hereditary PPGL, the need for follow-up on patients with sporadic tumors remains unclear. A systematic review of 38 studies indicated a 5-year probability of recurrence among patients with sporadic PPGL of 4.7% (13). Similarly, in the systematic meta-analysis of Holscher et al (19), prevalence of recurrence among patients with sporadic pheochromocytoma did not exceed 3%, again raising questions concerning need for follow-up. However, heterogeneity of methodological design and lack of exhaustive follow-up in the aforementioned studies, preclude any firm conclusions concerning the need for follow-up among patients with sporadic PPGL.

Several studies focused on the identification of prognostic markers to elucidate potential of recurrent disease among patients with PPGL. Apart from hereditary predisposition, younger age at initial tumor diagnosis (4, 20), extra-adrenal tumor location, larger tumor size (6, 20, 21), and higher levels of dopamine and its metabolite, methoxytyramine (6), are reported to be associated with a heightened risk of recurrence. However, it remains unclear how these factors might contribute to recurrence in patients specifically with sporadic PPGL. This is important, since should follow-up be indicated among such patients, it could be useful to tailor this according to specific clinical and biochemical predictors of recurrence.

With the above considerations in mind, the aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of recurrent disease among patients with sporadic PPGL. A second objective was to identify predictors of recurrence that might be useful to triage any need for follow-up. For perspective, we also compared the prevalence of recurrence in patients with sporadic PPGL with that in patients with hereditary disease due to pathogenic variants in cluster 1 and cluster 2 genes.

Methods

Study Design

This study included retrospective data from 1127 patients with PPGL enrolled at 1 quaternary center and 7 tertiary clinical centers as detailed in the online supplement (22). Among all patients, 520 were excluded from the analysis due to one or more of the following reasons: (1) presence of only head and neck paragangliomas, as tumors in these locations were treated with different surgical approach; (2) lack of data regarding the exact location of primary tumors; (3) incomplete resected/unresected primary tumors; (4) insufficient follow-up (<12 months); (5) presence of recurrent disease within 12 months from primary tumor diagnosis; and/or (6) incomplete genetic test results (Fig. 1). Among the remaining 607 patients, 398 were enrolled at the 7 tertiary clinical

centers and 209 at a quaternary referral center. Since the quaternary referral center specializes in patients with recurrent and metastatic PPGL, prevalence of recurrent disease was only assessed for patients enrolled at the tertiary clinical centers. On the other hand, data to assess recurrence-free period and identify predictors of recurrent disease were from all patients with sporadic PPGL (Fig. 1).

Clinical Data Collection

In addition to sex and age at primary tumor diagnosis, other clinical information included locations and size of primary tumors, genetic test results, and tumor catecholamine biochemical phenotypes as assessed from measurements of plasma free metanephrines and methoxytyramine. Assessments of recurrent disease took into account dates of first diagnosis of primary tumors and follow-up time in relation to any local recurrence or development of new tumor and/or metastatic disease. Diagnosis of primary tumors was based on histopathological examination of surgically resected specimens. Patients with multifocal tumors located both within and outside of adrenal glands were classified as having extra-adrenal PPGL. Location and dimensions of tumors were determined based on imaging studies and/or pathological records. Tumor diameter was determined according to at least 2 recorded dimensions as described elsewhere (23). Recurrence was defined as the presence of locoregional and/or a new PPGL and/or metastatic disease, at least 1 year after complete surgical resection of primary tumors. In our cohort all patients presented with functional PPGLs, and recurrence was diagnosed in conventional and occasionally functional imaging studies after a positive biochemical test during follow-up. Confirmation of recurrent disease required histopathological examination of surgically resected or biopsied tissue or diagnosis of inoperable metastases according to combinations of conventional and functional imaging studies.

Biochemical Measurements

Measurements of plasma free normetanephrine, metanephrine, and methoxytyramine were performed using liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection (24) or tandem mass spectrometry (25). Designation of an adrenergic biochemical phenotype required an elevated plasma concentration of metanephrine above 62 pg/mL (0.31 nmol/L) and a tumor-derived increase of metanephrine of more than 5% of the combined increases of normetanephrine, metanephrine, and methoxytyramine (23). All other tumors with positive biochemical test results, including those with predominantly increased plasma methoxytyramine, were defined as noradrenergic/dopaminergic.

Genetic Testing

Genetic testing for germline pathogenic variants of *SDHx*, *VHL*, *FH*, *MDH2*, *EPAS1*, *TMEM127*, *MAX*, and *RET* was performed using next-generation sequencing and/or Sanger sequencing as described before (26). Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification or custom array based comparative genomic hybridization were used for detecting large-scale deletions (26). Testing of patients also included next-generation sequencing directed primarily to test tumor tissue for somatic pathogenic variants of *VHL*, *RET*, *SDHB*, *SDHC*, *SDHD*, *MAX*, and *TMEM127*, *NF1*,

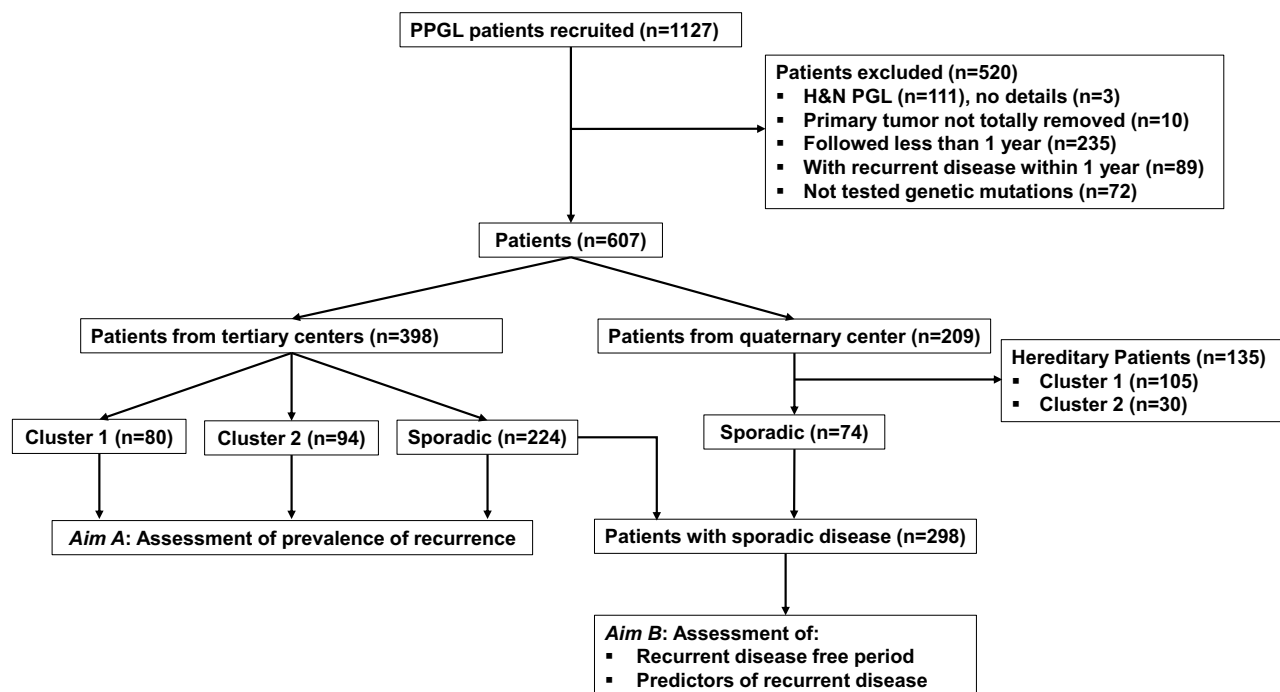


Figure 1. Flow chart of patients enrolled in the study.

HRAS, and *HIF2a* genes. For *NF1*, the diagnosis was based mainly on genetic testing and on clinical manifestations according to established criteria (27). Germline pathogenic variants in *SDHA*, *SDHB*, *SDHC*, *SDHD*, *SDHAF2*, *VHL*, *FH*, and *MDH2*, as well as mosaic variants of *EPAS1* were classified as cluster 1 pathogenic variants, while germline variants in *TMEM127*, *MAX*, *RET*, and *NF1* were classified as cluster 2 pathogenic variants (26). All other patients with negative germline genetic test results, with or without somatic pathogenic variants, were defined to have sporadic disease.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous data were expressed as medians and interquartile ranges (IQR). Mann–Whitney and Kruskal–Wallis tests were used for non-normally distributed continuous parameters. Chi-square or the Fisher exact test were used to compare categorical parameters. Bonferroni corrections were used for pairwise comparisons between subgroups. Cox proportional hazards regression models with hazard ratios (HR) were evaluated to study the association of clinical parameters with recurrent disease. Cutoffs for continuous parameters were determined using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis and the derived Youden index. IBM SPSS statistics 25 (Systat Software GmbH, Erkrath, Germany) was used for data analysis. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Clinical Characteristics

Among 398 patients enrolled at the tertiary clinical centers, 56.3% (224/398) had sporadic disease, 20.1% (80/398) had PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants, and 23.6% (94/398) PPGL due to cluster 2 pathogenic variants (Table 1). Patients with sporadic PPGL were older than those with hereditary tumors ($P < 0.001$), whereas sex distributions

did not differ among the groups ($P = 0.713$). Patients with sporadic PPGL presented more often with adrenal tumors than those with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants (94.2% vs 53.8%, $P < 0.001$), but not to those with tumors due to cluster 2 pathogenic variants (94.2% vs 98.9%). Finally, patients with sporadic PPGL presented more often (62.8% vs 2.9%, $P < 0.001$) with adrenergic tumors than those with cluster 1 pathogenic variants, but less often (62.8% vs 91.4% $P < 0.001$) than those with cluster 2 pathogenic variants. Finally, 17 patients presented with multifocal primary tumors, all due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants.

Prevalence of Recurrent Disease Among Patients With PPGL

Prevalence of recurrence was analyzed based only on patients recruited at tertiary centers in order to avoid potential overestimation associated with a higher proportion of patients with recurrent disease from the quaternary center. Among patients with sporadic PPGL enrolled at the tertiary clinical centers, 14.7% (33/224) were diagnosed with recurrence, predominantly due to metastatic (8%) disease (Table 1). Prevalence of recurrence among patients with sporadic PPGL was significantly lower (14.7% vs 47.5%, $P < 0.001$) compared to those with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants, but similar to those with cluster 2 pathogenic variants (14.7% vs 14.9%). This translated to a 2.45-fold higher risk of recurrence in patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants compared to those with sporadic PPGL ($P < 0.001$), but similar risks of recurrence ($P = 0.777$) in patients with sporadic tumors and those with tumors due to cluster 2 pathogenic variants (Fig. 2A). The higher risk of recurrence was mainly related to metastatic disease, as patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants presented with a 2.48-fold higher risk of metastasis than those with sporadic PPGL (Fig. 2B). After excluding 13 cases of patients with sporadic paraganglioma, prevalence of recurrence

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients enrolled at the tertiary clinical centers

	Cluster 1 PPGL	Cluster 2 PPGL	Sporadic PPGL
Number of patients	80	94	224
Age (years) at first diagnosis, median (IQR)	28.7 (20.5-43.8)	46.8 (31.9-59) ^a	52.9 (42.5-62.4) ^{a,b}
Males	47.5% (38/80)	41.5% (39/94)	44.6% (109/224)
Location			
Adrenal	53.8% (43/80)	98.9% (93/94) ^a	94.2% (211/224) ^a
Extra-adrenal	46.3% (37/80)	1.1% (1/94) ^a	5.8% (13/224) ^a
Biochemical phenotype			
Adrenergic	2.9% (2/68)	91.4% (74/81) ^a	62.8% (113/180) ^{a,b}
Noradrenergic/dopaminergic	97.1% (66/68)	8.6% (7/81) ^a	37.2% (67/180) ^{a,b}
Size of primary tumor (cm), medians (IQR)	3.6 (2.6-4.8)	3.5 (2.4-5.0)	4.1 (2.8-5.8)
With recurrent disease	47.5% (38/80)	14.9% (14/94) ^a	14.7% (33/224) ^a
Local recurrence/new tumor only	22.5% (18/80)	13.8% (13/94)	6.7% (15/224) ^a
With metastasis	25% (20/80)	1.1% (1/94) ^a	8% (18/224) ^{a,b}
Follow-up (years), median (IQR)	8.7 (5.2-16.3)	5.3 (3.1-9.8) ^a	7 (4.6-10) ^a

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; PPGL, pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma.

^aSignificantly different from cluster 1.

^bSignificantly different from cluster 2.

among patients with sporadic pheochromocytoma was only slightly reduced to 14.2% [Supplementary Table S1, (22)].

Among patients with sporadic PPGL, those with an adrenergic biochemical phenotype presented with lower prevalence of recurrent disease (9.7% vs 26.9%, $P < 0.001$) than those with a noradrenergic/dopaminergic biochemical phenotype. Importantly, the prevalence of recurrent disease was reduced to 3.2% for patients with small (<3 cm) sporadic adrenergic PPGL.

Among the 224 patients with sporadic PPGL enrolled at the 7 tertiary clinical centers (Table 1), 37% had a previous history of tumors at recruitment into the study. In order to avoid overestimation of recurrence due to referral bias, we then analyzed the prevalence of recurrence only among patients without a previous history of PPGL and who had a follow-up period of at least 5 years. According to the above criteria, 149 patients were included in the subanalysis, among whom 64.4% (96/149) had sporadic PPGL, 17.4% (26/149) had PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants, and 18.1% (27/149) due to cluster 2 pathogenic variants (Table 2). In this subanalysis, 6 out of the 96 patients (6.3%) with sporadic PPGL were diagnosed with recurrence; all had pheochromocytoma. The aforementioned recurrence rate for patients with sporadic PPGL was significantly lower compared to the rate among patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 pathogenic variants (6.3% vs 23.1%, $P < 0.001$), while not significantly different from the rate in patients with PPGL due to cluster 2 pathogenic variants (6.3% vs 11.1%, Table 2).

Time to Detected Recurrence

Among all 298 patients with sporadic PPGL in the entire cohort (Fig. 1), 46 from the quaternary center and 33 from the tertiary centers developed recurrent disease (Supplementary Table S3 (22)). Among those 79 patients with sporadic recurrent PPGL, only 34.2% (27/79) were diagnosed with recurrence within the first 5 years of diagnosis of the primary tumor, whereas 29.1% and 17.7% were respectively diagnosed with recurrence after 10 and 15 years of follow-up (Fig. 3A). Similarly, only 30.8% of patients with sporadic

PPGL were diagnosed with metastatic disease within the first 5 years of diagnosis of the primary tumor, whereas 38.5% and 33.3% were respectively diagnosed with metastasis after 10 and 15 years of follow-up (Fig. 3B).

We then examined the recurrence-free period among different subgroups of patients with sporadic recurrent PPGL. Compared to those with noradrenergic/dopaminergic PPGL, patients with adrenergic tumors were diagnosed with recurrent disease at a later time point ($P < 0.001$) [Supplementary Fig. S1A and S1B, (22)]. Similarly, for patients with PPGL smaller than 5 cm, the recurrence-free period was significantly longer than for those with tumors larger than 5 cm [$P < 0.001$, Supplementary Fig. S1C and S1D, (22)]. Finally, patients with sporadic pheochromocytoma were diagnosed with recurrences at later time points than those with sporadic paraganglioma [$P = 0.022$, Supplementary Fig. E and S1F, (22)].

Predictors of Recurrent Disease

Among all 298 patients with sporadic PPGL enrolled at the quaternary center and the 7 tertiary centers (Fig. 1), those with recurrent disease were younger at diagnosis of primary tumors ($P < 0.001$), and they presented with larger ($P = 0.002$) tumors and more often at extra-adrenal ($P < 0.001$) locations than those without recurrent disease (Supplementary Table S3, (22)). In addition, patients with recurrent disease presented more often (67.1% vs 32.8%, $P < 0.001$) with noradrenergic/dopaminergic tumors than those without recurrence.

Univariable analysis revealed that among patients with sporadic PPGL, a noradrenergic/dopaminergic biochemical phenotype was the most important predictor of recurrent disease (HR 2.81; 95% CI, 1.711-4.594; $P < 0.001$), followed by extra-adrenal tumor location (HR 2.21; 95% CI, 1.314-3.721; $P = 0.003$), larger (>5 cm) tumor size (HR 1.67; CI, 1.040-2.668; $P = 0.034$) and younger age at diagnosis of primary tumors (HR 0.98; 95% CI, 0.970-0.999; $P = 0.031$). Multivariable analysis showed that a noradrenergic/dopaminergic biochemical phenotype (HR 2.73; 95% CI, 1.553-4.802; $P < 0.001$), larger tumor size (≥ 5 cm) (HR

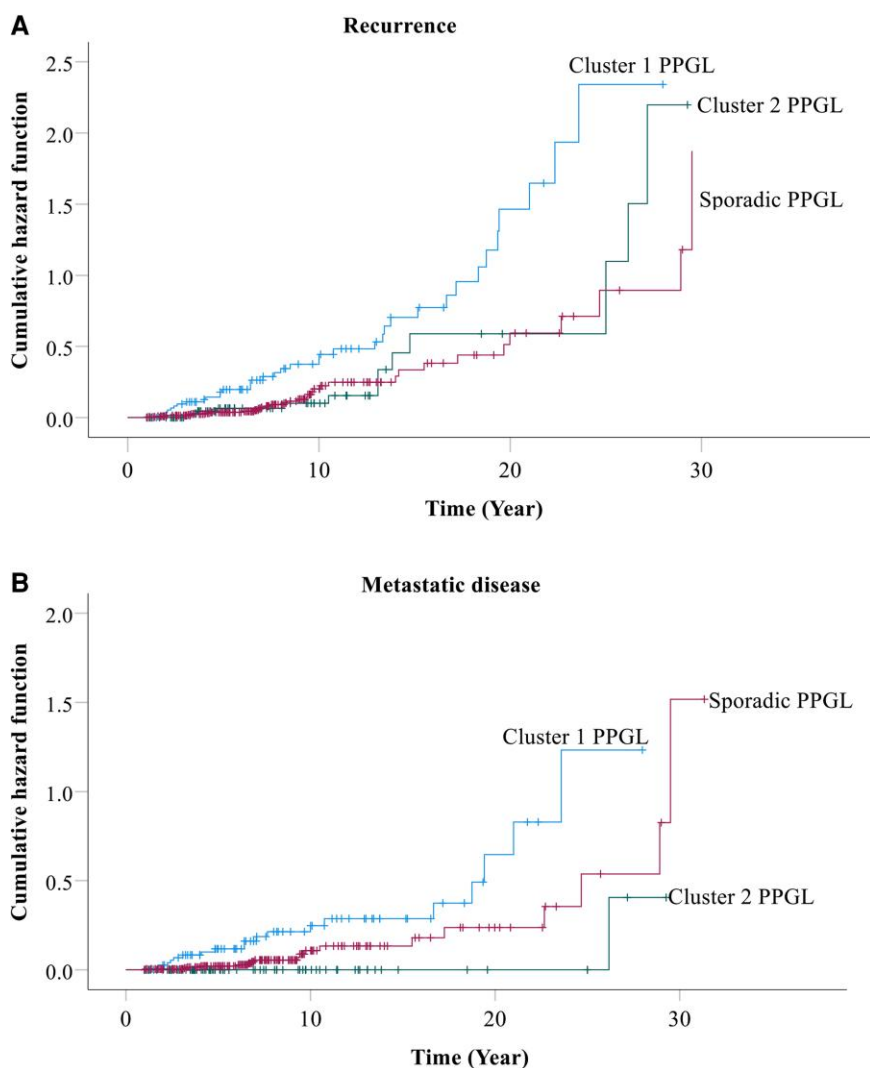


Figure 2. Cumulative hazard of recurrence (A) and only metastatic disease (B) among patients with sporadic vs hereditary PPGL. Patients with cluster 1 PPGL presented with a 2.45-fold higher risk of recurrence compared with those with sporadic tumors, whereas risk of recurrence was similar between patients with cluster 2 and sporadic PPGL (A). Similarly, patients with cluster 1 PPGL presented with a 2.48-fold higher risk of metastasis compared with those with sporadic tumors, whereas risk of recurrence was similar between patients with cluster 2 and sporadic PPGL (B).

1.82; 95% CI, 1.113-2.962; $P = 0.017$) and extra-adrenal tumor location (HR 1.79; 95% CI, 1.002-3.187; $P = 0.049$) remained independent predictors of recurrence for patients with sporadic PPGL (Fig. 4).

Discussion

It is well established that patients with hereditary PPGL require long-term follow-up (13, 16–18), whereas the need to follow patients with sporadic tumors remains unclear (4, 13). Our study is the first to focus on sporadic PPGL separately from hereditary tumors in one of the largest patient cohorts to date. Our findings of a 14.7% prevalence of recurrence in patients with sporadic PPGL, including a significant proportion diagnosed more than 10 years after initial tumor diagnosis, indicate that these patients also require long-term follow-up.

The above conclusion and our results contrast with those of a recent systematic review by Holscher et al (19), where the prevalence of recurrent disease among patients with sporadic

pheochromocytoma was calculated to be 3%, compared to 14.2% for sporadic pheochromocytoma in our study. This discrepancy can be largely explained by the shorter duration of follow-up in that meta-analysis, which likely led to underestimation of the prevalence of recurrent disease. In particular, in our study, most (65.8%) patients with sporadic PPGL were diagnosed with recurrence at least 5 years after diagnosis of primary tumors. Taking this finding into consideration, the prevalence of recurrent disease might have reached 8.7% if the studies in the meta-analysis of Holscher et al (19) had involved a longer duration of follow-up.

On the other hand, the population of patients with a previous history of sporadic PPGL included in our study may have led to overestimation of recurrence. In order to control for this confounder, we performed a subanalysis, excluding patients with previous history of PPGL. We then further minimized the possibility of misclassifying patients with potential of recurrence by including in the subanalysis only those with at least 5 years of follow-up. According to the above criteria, we found a 6.3% prevalence of recurrence among patients

Table 2. Clinical characteristics of a subgroup of patients enrolled at the tertiary clinical centers, as defined by the following 2 criteria: absence of previous history of PPGL and a follow-up duration of more than 5 years

	Cluster 1 PPGL	Cluster 2 PPGL	Sporadic PPGL
Number of patients	26	27	96
Age (years) at first diagnosis, median (IQR)	27.2 (16.5-45.9)	48.8 (28.2-58.9) ^a	53.4 (44.3-62.7) ^a
Males	42.3% (11/26)	33.3% (9/27)	39.6% (38/96)
Location			
Adrenal	65.4% (17/26)	96.3% (26/27) ^a	95.8% (92/96) ^a
Extra-adrenal	34.6% (9/26)	3.7% (1/27) ^a	4.2% (4/96) ^a
Biochemical phenotype			
Adrenergic	0	88.9% (24/27) ^a	65.6% (63/96) ^a
Noradrenergic/dopaminergic	100% (26/26)	11.1% (3/27) ^a	34.4% (33/96) ^a
Size of primary tumor (cm), median (IQR)	3.7 (2.5-4.3)	3.6 (2-4.5)	4 (2.9-5.7)
With recurrent disease	23.1% (6/26)	11.1% (3/27)	6.3% (6/96) ^a
Local recurrence/new tumor only	11.5% (3/26)	11.1% (3/27)	5.2% (5/96)
With metastasis	11.5% (3/26)	0	1.0% (1/96) ^a
Follow-up (years), median (IQR)	8.2 (6.2-10.4)	8.2 (5.6-11.4)	7.3 (6.2-9.5)

Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; PPGL, pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma.

^aSignificantly different from cluster 1.

with sporadic PPGL, which constitutes our lowest estimate. Thus, we assume that the true prevalence of recurrence among patients with sporadic PPGL is between 6.3% and 14.7%. Prospective clinical trials are required to confirm this. Apart from the meta-analysis of Holscher et al (19), another meta-analysis of 38 studies showed 5-year probabilities of recurrence between 4.7% and 7% for patients with sporadic PPGL (13). In a more recent study of Parasiliti-Caprino et al (4) that involved a limited number of patients with sporadic tumor, recurrence rates were 12% and close to the findings of our study. Besides, a recent published study by Salle et al (28) indicated a prevalence of recurrent disease of 18.2% in patients with sporadic PPGL. Highly heterogeneous methodological designs and lack of adequate follow-up preclude reliable interpretation in most previous studies.

In our study, patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 germline pathogenic variants presented with the highest rate of

recurrence, mainly metastatic disease. This finding is not surprising and likely reflects different developmental origins of cluster 1 compared with cluster 2 or sporadic tumors. These origins are associated with a more undifferentiated nature of the former tumors, and activation of hypoxia signaling pathways (29) that in turn impacts the invasion-metastases cascade, leading to higher rates of metastatic disease (30, 31). In contrast to patients with cluster 1 PPGL, prevalence of recurrent disease among patients with sporadic disease was similar to that in patients with cluster 2 germline pathogenic variants. However, recurrent disease among patients with sporadic PPGL was mainly due to metastases (54.5%), whereas metastatic disease was rare among patients with tumors due to cluster 2 germline pathogenic variants (7.1%). These findings support follow-up programs for patients with sporadic PPGL in addition to already established need in patients with cluster 1 germline pathogenic variants. Follow-up for

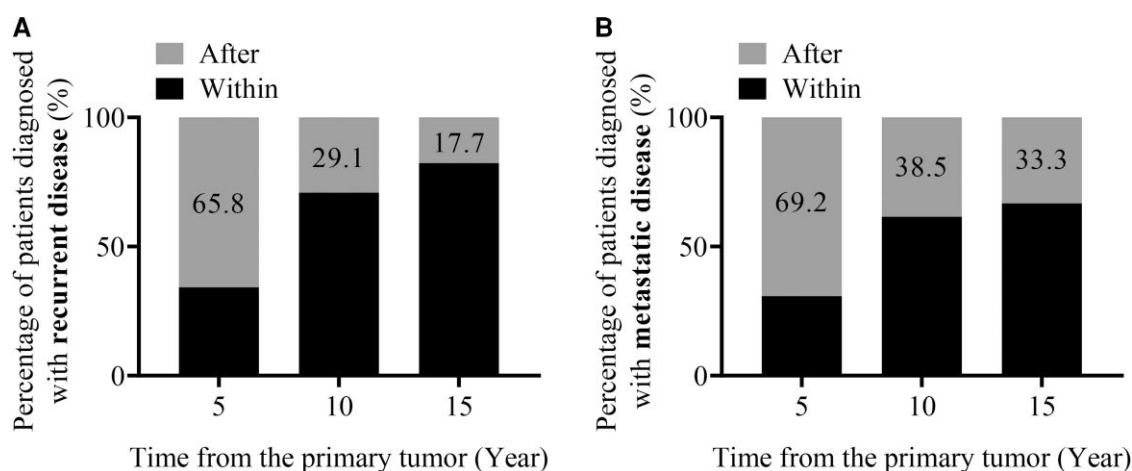


Figure 3. Recurrence- (A) and metastasis- (B) free period of patients with sporadic PPGL and recurrent disease. Percentage of patients that developed recurrence (A) or only metastatic disease (B) within the specific time periods (5, 10, 15 years) corresponds to the black part of each bar.

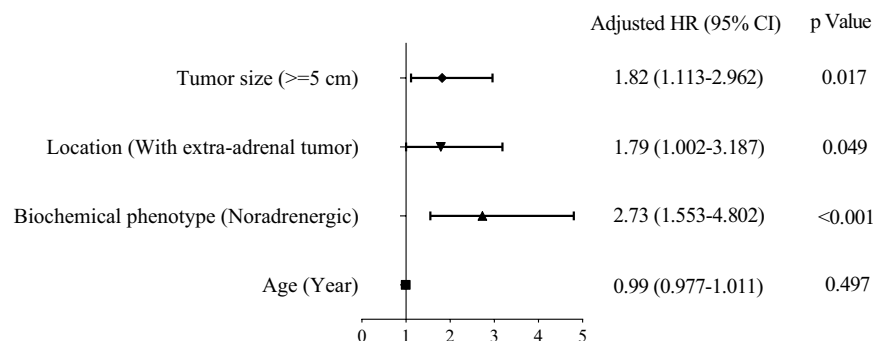


Figure 4. Multivariable Cox regression analysis for predictors of recurrent disease for patients with sporadic PPGL.

patients with PPGL due to cluster 2 germline pathogenic variants, as in most patients with cluster 1 variants, is anyhow necessary due to other clinical disorders associated with those variants (12, 32).

The majority of patients with PPGL seem to develop recurrence after 5 years from primary tumor diagnosis (13). However, the recurrence-free period for patients with sporadic recurrent PPGL remains unclear. In our study, 29% of all patients with recurrent sporadic PPGL, were diagnosed with recurrence at least 10 years after primary tumor diagnosis. Interestingly, 17.7% of patients with sporadic recurrent tumors were diagnosed with recurrence only after 15 years of follow-up, findings that might support long-term follow-up beyond 15 years. The long interval between diagnosis of first tumors and recurrent disease in many patients may reflect either or both the slow growing nature of PPGLs, with tumor volume doubling times of over 5 years (5, 33, 34), and delayed or intermittent follow-up in many patients.

Despite the implications of our study that patients with sporadic PPGL should receive long-term follow-up, the nature of follow-up programs could be tailored according to specific patient characteristics. In our study, larger tumor size and a noradrenergic/dopaminergic phenotype were associated with a higher risk of recurrence for patients with sporadic PPGL, whereas those with small (< 3 cm) adrenergic tumors had a low (3.2%) prevalence of recurrence. For the latter patients, the nature of follow-up may thus not be as exhaustive as for the former group.

As in patients with PPGL due to cluster 1 germline pathogenic variants, it is possible that specific characteristics of sporadic tumors, such as large tumor size and a noradrenergic/dopaminergic tumor phenotype, may be related to different developmental origins. Also, some patients with sporadic tumors may harbor rare (35, 36) or unknown germline pathogenic variants or somatic genomic alterations related to metastatic disease. The latter might involve genes that impact telomere maintenance, such as NOP10, ATRX, and TERT, or MAML3 gene translocations (14, 37). Larger tumors might also harbor a higher rate of genomic alterations and have a higher probability of being locally advanced, with capsular, vascular, or surrounding tissue invasion, conditions related to high rates of recurrence (4, 7, 38). The above possibilities might also explain recurrences in more than 50% of sporadic PPGL that involved metastatic disease.

Our study has limitations. First is the retrospective nature of our data and the possible referral bias that may have led to overestimation of the prevalence of recurrent disease. Also, despite standardized follow-up programs at most centers,

some patients were not regularly followed and were likely to have had their recurrent disease diagnosed at more advanced stages than with regular follow-up. In this context, follow-up varied among patients of different subgroups. Despite the above limitations, our study has unparalleled strengths. We retrieved comprehensive and complete clinical, genetic, and biochemical data from one of the largest cohorts of patients with sporadic PPGL to date. All patients included in the analysis had their initial tumors completely resected. Finally, the long duration of follow-up represents a study strength that minimized the possibility of misclassifying patients with potential of recurrence and therefore underestimation of recurrence rates.

Conclusion

Patients with sporadic PPGL require long-term follow-up as they are at significant risk of recurrent disease, even 10 years after initial tumor diagnosis. Specific characteristics, such as tumor size and biochemical tumor phenotype could be used to guide individualized follow-up strategies for patients with sporadic PPGL.

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Disclosures

All of the authors have disclosed no conflicts of interest.

Data Availability

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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