

Platinum-based chemotherapy in a young germ cell tumour [GCT] patient with a sensorineural hearing deficit at baseline

Benedicta Harrison¹, Daniel Hoare¹, Joanne Sethi¹, Hannah Ruthven¹, Martin Slater², Juliana Yeoh¹, Sarah Mahmoud¹, Catherine Tune¹, Shybi Mohamedkhan¹, Thomas Talbot¹, Mohamed Hariri¹, Michael Gonzalez¹

¹Charing Cross Hospital, Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust. ²Rare and Inherited Disease Laboratory, NHS North Thames Genomic Laboratory Hub, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust.

Background

- Platinum-induced hearing loss [PIHL] is encountered to varying extents in approximately 20-32% GCT patients who require either Cisplatin or Carboplatin [1].
- PIHL risk factors in GCT patients: Vincristine or aminoglycoside co-administration, brain surgery, cranial radiotherapy and a genetic susceptibility [2, 3].

Methods

- Here we describe the case of a gentleman age 24 with a UICC Stage 2b mixed germ cell tumour relapse and high-frequency sensorineural hearing deficit present at baseline. The hearing deficit was mild-to-moderate and significant enough to warrant optional bilateral hearing aids prior to systemic chemotherapy with BEP [Bleomycin-Etoposide-Cisplatin].
- Our patient decided to monitor for hearing loss during BEP rather than proceed with bilateral hearing aids.

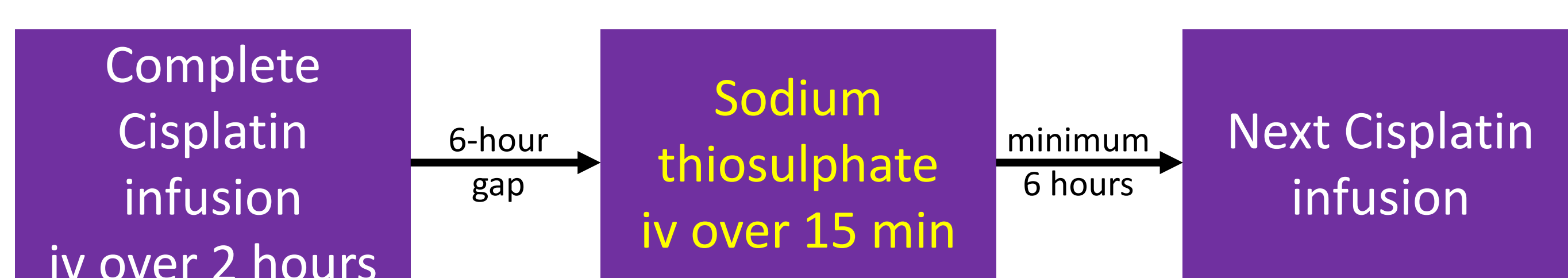
Results

- Mitochondrial DNA analysis excluded both a nonsyndromic aetiology to the deafness and drug predisposition to ototoxicity due to *ribonucleotide reductase 1* [RNR1] variants. Anatomical hearing structures were noted to be intact by contrast MRI.
- Curative-intent chemotherapy proceeded with 3 BEP cycles followed by one EP cycle, resulting in a complete symptomatic, radiological and biochemical response.
- Subjectively, minimal PIHL was described after BEP.
- Objectively, audiograms demonstrate minimal change from baseline after BEP chemotherapy [Figure 1].
- The potential for progression from partial to complete deafness impacted the patient experience adversely.

Figure 1. Serial audiograms from baseline. In chronological order: 1. Post-orchidectomy; 2. Prechemotherapy at relapse; 3. Cycle 2 Day 3 BEP; 4. Six weeks post-chemotherapy. First and last audiograms appear on the top row. The sensorineural hearing loss for our gentleman classified as mild-to-moderate.



Figure 2. Sodium thiosulphate administration to prevent PIHL in GCT patients requiring Cisplatin. Sodium thiosulphate dose range: 10-20 g/m² [2, 4].



References. 1. Travis *et al*, JCO [2024] 42: 696–706. 2. Meijer *et al*, JCO [2024] 42:2219-2232. 3. Tserga *et al*, Sci Rep [2019] 9:3455. 4. NICE, <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta1034>.

Conclusion

- Prior to embarking on BEP, our gentleman enquired about the scope for otoprotection from Sodium thiosulphate [Figure 2], recently NICE-approved to prevent PIHL only in infants and children age 1 month to 17 years with localised solid tumours [4].
- The role for Sodium thiosulphate in adult GCT patients warrants a clinical study to: (1) address its efficacy, particularly in at-risk individuals who present with a degree of deafness at baseline; (2) identify any possible adverse impact on clinical outcome within the metastatic setting.