Table 1

Clinicopathological characteristics of primary mediastinal GCTs cases with somatic-type malignant transformation reported in the literature.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Publication | Age (y) | Gender | Clinical symptoms | Size of the mass(cm) | components of somatic-type malignancy | Chemotherapy | Radiotherapy | Surgery | Survival (last to follow-up) |
| Hyo-Jae Lee et al  2017 | 43 | Male | Chest pain | 9×7 | liposarcoma | Yes (PEB/VIP) | No | No | NS |
| Inga-Marie Schaefer  et al  2013 | 22 | Male | dyspnea, anterior thoracic pain, coughing, and fever | 11 | Neuroendocrine carcinoma | No | No | Yes | 12 months |
| T Yamamoto et al  1999 | 27 | Male | NS | NS | rhabdomyosarcoma | Yes (PEB/PAVBC) | No | Yes | 6 months |
| Osama M et al  2016 | 21 | Male | cough, shortness of breath, chest pain | 12×13×12 | sarcomatous, carcinomatous, and melanomatous | Yes (PEB/T) | No | Yes | 5.5 months |
| Chua and Mortimer et al  1992 | 25 | Male | lethargy, dry cough, dyspnoea | NS | melanoma | Yes (PEB) | No | NS | NS |
| Kai-li Huang et al  2020 | 18 | Male | None | 21.6×12.3×10.5 | Squamous cell carcinoma and sarcoma | Yes (PEB) | Yes | Yes | 5 months |

GCT=germ cell tumor, NS=not specified，PEB=cisplatin, etoposide, and bleomycin，VIP=vinblastine, ifosfamide and cisplatin，PAVBC= cisplatin, actinomycin D, vinblastine, bleomycin, cyclophosphamide, T= temozolomide