E S M O   E D U C A T I O N A L   S E S S I O N

Towards integrated management of patients with carcinoma of an unknown primary site (CUP)

Chair :   Nicholas Pavlidis (GR)
Co-chair :   Ahmed Awada (BE)

Speakers

Karin A. Oien, *Beatson Institute of Cancer Research , Glasgow, UK*
Diagnostic Workup: From immuno-histochemistry to molecular profiling

George Pentheroudakis, *University of Ioannina, Greece*
Looking for a missing primary site and its biology

Nicholas Pavlidis, *University of Ioannina, Greece*
Optimal therapeutic management of patients with distinct clinicopathological CUP subsets.

THE DEFINITION

OF

CANCER OF UNKNOWN PRIMARY

Histologically confirmed metastatic cancer for which clinicians are unable to identify a primary tumor after a standard diagnostic approach.

Clinicopathological data
- Histologically confirmed metastatic cancer
- Detailed medical history
- Complete physical (including pelvic and rectal) examination
- Histopathology review with specific immunohistochemical study

Laboratory test data for all patients
- Full blood count
- Biochemistry
- Urinalysis
- Testing for occult blood in stools
- Chest radiography
- CT scan of thorax, abdomen, and pelvis

Laboratory test data for selected patients only
- Mammography (for all women)
- Breast MRI
- Testicular ultrasonography
- PET or CT scan
- Concentrations of serum α-fetoprotein and β human chorionic gonadotropin
- Concentrations of serum prostate-specific antigen (for all men)
- Concentrations of serum cancer antigen 125 and carcinoma antigen 15-3
- Endoscopy

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY

OF

CANCER OF UNKNOWN PRIMARY

❖ **CUP accounts for 3-5% all human cancers**

❖ **Incidence per 100.000 people**

Australia	:	**18-19** cases
USA	:	**7-12** cases
Netherlands	:	**5-7** cases
Switzerland	:	**4-6** cases

DON'T FORGET THAT

✓ **CUP represents the $7^{th} – 8^{th}$ most frequent type of cancer and the 4th commonest cause of cancer death.**

✓ **It is considered to be more common than non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**