



<http://www.diva-portal.org>

This is the published version of a paper published in *World journal of urology*.

Citation for the original published paper (version of record):

Rosenblatt, R., Johansson, M., Alamdari, F., Sidiki, A., Holmström, B. et al. (2017)
Sentinel node detection in muscle-invasive urothelial bladder cancer is feasible after
neoadjuvant chemotherapy in all pT stages, a prospective multicenter report.

World journal of urology, 35(6): 921-927

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00345-016-1952-x>

Access to the published version may require subscription.

N.B. When citing this work, cite the original published paper.

Permanent link to this version:

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:umu:diva-127668>

Sentinel node detection in muscle-invasive urothelial bladder cancer is feasible after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in all pT stages, a prospective multicenter report

Robert Rosenblatt^{1,3} · Markus Johansson² · Farhood Alamdari⁴ · Alexander Sidiki⁵ · Benny Holmström⁶ · Johan Hansson⁷ · Janos Vasko⁸ · Per Marits⁹ · Susanne Gabriellsson⁹ · Katrine Riklund¹⁰ · Ola Winqvist⁹ · Amir Sherif³ 

Received: 25 May 2016 / Accepted: 6 October 2016 / Published online: 13 October 2016
© The Author(s) 2016. This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com

Abstract

Purpose To determine whether sentinel node detection (SNd) in muscle-invasive urothelial bladder cancer (MIBC) can be performed in patients undergoing neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) and determine whether SNd is feasible in all pT stages, including pT0.

Background Previous published series of SNd in MIBC have not included patients undergoing NAC, and systematic reports of pT0 patients w/wo NAC were absent. Translational immunological tumor research on MIBC focusing

on SNd, in the era of NAC, requires technical feasibility. Additionally, SNd in MIBC requests further evaluations as a method for nodal staging.

Materials and methods Ninety-nine patients with suspected urothelial MIBC were prospectively selected from six urological centers. After TUR-B and primary staging, 65 MIBC patients qualified for radical cystectomy. Pre-cystectomy staging was cT2a-T4aN0M0, including 47 NAC patients and 18 chemo-naïve patients. All 65 patients underwent intraoperative SNd by peritumoral injection of 80 Mbq Technetium and Geiger probe detection. Postcystectomy staging was pT0-T4aN0-N2M0. SNs were defined by two calculations, SNdef1 and SNdef2.

Results Totally 1063 lymph nodes were removed (total SNs; 222–227). NAC patients with pT0 ($n = 24$) displayed a true positive detection in 91.7 % by either SNdef, with a median of 3.0 SNs. NACpT >0 patients had a true positive detection in 87 % (SNdef1) and 91.3 % (SNdef2). In a univariate analysis, patient group neither NAC nor tumor downstaging influenced detection rates, regardless of SN definition. In total eight patients, 4/22 metastatic nodes were SNs while 18/22 were non-SNs.

Conclusions Sentinel node detection in MIBC is feasible also in NAC patients, regardless of pT stage. SNd played no role in nodal staging.

Keywords Urinary bladder neoplasms · Neoadjuvant therapy · Cisplatin · Sentinel lymph node biopsy · Cystectomy · Immunotherapy

Background

Muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) accounts for 80 % of the mortality in bladder cancer [1]. Fifty percentage of

✉ Amir Sherif
amir.m.sherif@gmail.com; amir.sherif@urologi.umu.se

¹ Department of Urology, Stockholm South General Hospital, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

² Department of Urology, Sundsvall Hospital, Sundsvall, Sweden

³ Department of Surgical and Perioperative Sciences, Urology and Andrology, Umeå University, 901 85 Umeå, Sweden

⁴ Department of Urology, Västmanland Hospital, Västerås, Sweden

⁵ Department of Urology, Länssjukhuset Ryhov, Jönköping, Sweden

⁶ Department of Urology, Akademiska University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden

⁷ Centre for Research and Development, Faculty of Medicine, Uppsala University, County Council of Gävleborg, Uppsala, Sweden

⁸ Department of Medical Biosciences, Pathology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

⁹ Department of Medicine, Unit for Immunology and Allergy, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

¹⁰ Department of Radiation Sciences, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

MIBC patients die within 5 years from diagnosis [2]. Radical cystectomy (RC) and pelvic lymph node dissection are standard treatment, w/wo neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC). Evidence suggests that cisplatin combination NAC improves 5-year survival [3, 4] and should be offered to all medically fit urothelial MIBC patients [5]. The extent of lymph node dissection in RC is still being debated [6]. When the concept of sentinel node detection (SNd) was originally introduced in RC as an explorative procedure, the primary goal was to improve identification of lymph nodal metastases [7, 8]. SNd in MIBC has evolved into different endeavors to perform translational research in the fields of tumor biology and immunology [9, 10]. Previous studies on SNd have not included NAC patients [7, 8, 11]. NAC usage in MIBC generates an increasing number of completely downstaged (CD) tumors (pT0N0M0) [12]. Hypothetically, the absence of visible tumor might impair the possibility of performing SNd. NAC treatment might also cause local inflammation in the bladder wall, leading to abrogated lymph flow in local lymph vessels, impairing successful SNds. No previous studies have reported systematically of SNd in NAC-treated patients or in pT0 patients w/wo NAC.

Materials/patients

This non-randomized prospective trial was initiated in 2013; totally 99 patients with suspected urothelial MIBC from six Swedish urological centers were offered accrual and none declined. The patients were included stepwise, first inclusion prior to TUR-B when also blood, urine,

tumor and macroscopically healthy bladder specimens were obtained for forthcoming translational research. After primary inclusion, 34 patients were aborted, the majority due to non-MIBC (exclusion data see Fig. 1). Three MIBC patients undergoing SNd were originally upstaged after undergoing second resection for first-time high-risk NMIBC (T1). The rest of the MIBC cohort undergoing SNd ($n = 62$) was primary muscle-invasive patients. The exclusion criterion for primary inclusion was previous BCG therapy. Exclusion criteria for SNd with RC were NMIBC, non-urothelial cancer, benign pathology and non-curable MIBC.

Totally 65 patients were reincluded for the second part, after being staged as urothelial MIBC; cT2-cT4aN0M0 (Fig. 1). In December 2015, the enrollment closed.

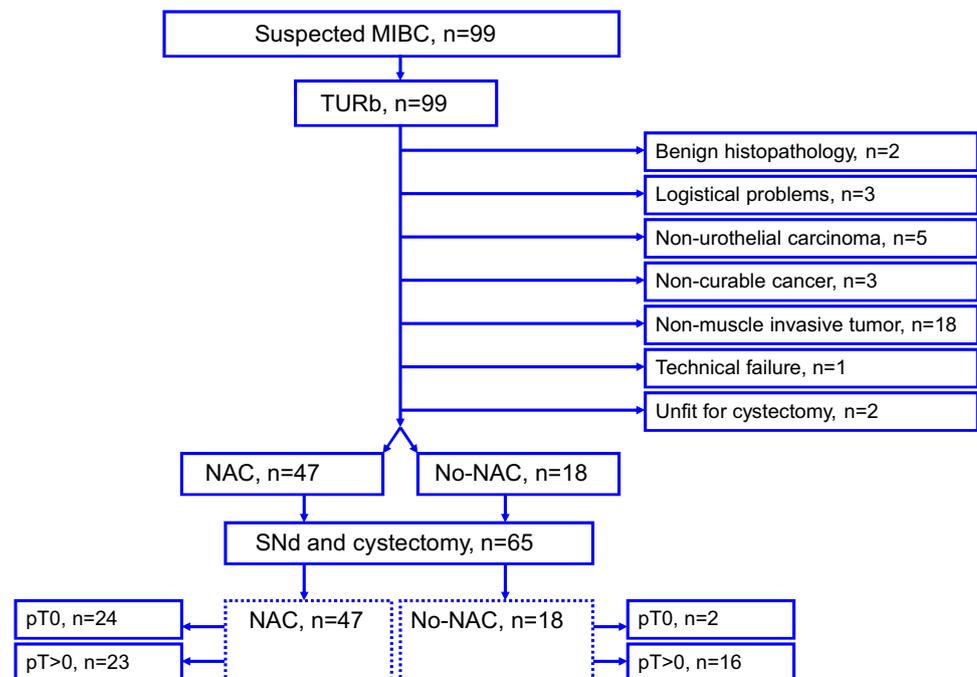
Statistics

A univariate analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) for selected covariates was performed, followed by a multivariate ANCOVA included variables from the univariate analysis with a $p < 0.05$. The model assumption for the final multivariate model was checked using a Q–Q plot. Statistical analyses were performed in SPSS 23.

Methods

SNd was accomplished by transurethral injection of 1 ml of intended technetium 80 MBq (Nanocoll[®], GE Healthcare, Milan, Italy), divided and deposited at four positions

Fig. 1 Flowchart for all included patients ($n = 99$). Patients with suspected MIBC were included prior to TUR-B. Patients without urothelial MIBC or for other reasons not considered being eligible for inclusion did not proceed to second inclusion. Totally 65 patients from the original prospective cohort fulfilled requested secondary inclusion criteria and were reincluded for SNd and RC. The flowchart also describes the outcome on pT stages over all cystectomized patients, stratified over NAC patients resp. chemo-naïve patients (No-NAC)



near the primary bladder tumor or around the resection scar if no residual tumor. Care was taken to solely inject into the detrusor muscle without perforation. The procedure was followed by direct RC. After removal of main specimen, SNd and nodal dissection were performed. The intended areas of nodal dissection were the obturator fossae bilaterally and along the iliac arteries up to iliac bifurcations. The SNd was completed by measuring radioactivity with a handheld Geiger meter over specifically dissected nodes. Counts per minute (CPM) were recorded for both SNs and non-SNs. Harvested lymph nodes were divided; one half for routine pathology and one for immunological analysis. Charts and anatomical maps were drawn, showing node-specific CPM, anatomical positions of obtained nodes and extracted tissues possibly harboring lymph nodes.

Definitions

Two definitions for SN were applied: SN definition-1 (SNdef1), a lymph node of ≥ 10 CPM detected and SN definition-2 (SNdef2), a lymph node with ≥ 10 % of the hottest node in each patient. The latter equals the SN with greatest CPM in a particular detection [13]. The pathology report defined harvested nodes as true lymph nodes w/o metastasis. If a radioactive specimen showed no lymphatic tissue, it was labeled false positive (FP). If a piece of radioactive nodal tissue consisted of >1 lymph node, the CPM result was divided by the number of nodes in that specific specimen.

In each patient, we recorded the total number of harvested true lymph nodes, number of true SNs (SNdef1 and SNdef2), number of FP SNs, i.e., non-lymphatic tissue fulfilling criteria of either SNdef1 or SNdef2, false negative (FN) SNs, i.e., undetected metastatic lymph nodes.

Results

Outcome over three subgroups

Sixty-five patients qualified for RC and SNd, whereof 47 NAC patients and 18 chemo-naïve. Twenty-four NAC-treated patients showed CD and were termed group 1. Twenty-three NAC-treated patients were pT >0 , termed group 2. All chemo-naïve patients ($n = 18$) were termed group 3 including two CD patients (Table 1). For respective pT stages, see Table 2.

Totally 1063 lymph nodes were resected, mean of 16.4 nodes/patient (Table 1). A total of 222 lymph nodes were classified as SNs according to SNdef1, mean of 3.42 SNs/patient. The equivalent for SNdef 2 was 227 nodes, mean of 3.49 (Table 4).

Table 1 Patient characteristics of the 65 patients with MIBC who were reincluded for SNd and RC

Sentinel node detected patients		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
		NACDOWN	NACnoDOWN	NoNAC
No. of patients	65	24	23	18
Age (mean)	69.1	65.5	68.4	75
Age (range)	39–86	39–79	55–80	57–86
Male	47	19	19	9
Female	18	5	4	9
Clinical stage				
cT2	44	21	10	13
cT3	20	3	12	5
cT4	1	0	1	0
Nodal yield				
Total no. harvested nodes	1063	410	371	282
Mean no. harvested nodes	16.4	17.1	16.1	15.7

The table also illustrates the three groups 1, 2 and 3

NAC patients with pT0 (group 1) had a true positive detection in 91.7 % of the patients regardless of SNdef compared to NACpT >0 patients (group 2) with 87 % (SNdef1) and 91.3 % (SNdef2). In group 3, the equivalent was 72.3 % (SNdef1) and 94.4 % (SNdef2) (data not shown; Table 3).

A median of three detected SNs was seen in group 1 and 2, with both SN definitions. Group 3 showed a slightly lower mean for SNdef1 and median, and 2 for both SNdefs. There was a tendency of higher rates of FP SNs for SNdef1 (Table 4).

Clinical factors and impact on SNdef1 resp. SNdef2

A general lineal model was applied to determine whether clinical factors impacted the SN yields. Age, sex, urological department/center, cT stage, NAC, CD, pT stage, group (1, 2 or 3), lymph node metastases and total number of harvested lymph nodes were first tested individually in a univariate model. For SNdef1, age ($p = 0.03$) and number of harvested lymph nodes ($p = 0.0001$) turned out as significant factors. They were evaluated in a multivariate analysis where the number of harvested nodes again showed importance for the SNd outcome ($p = 0.0001$), whereas age no longer remained an independent predictor for SNdef1 ($p = 0.25$; Table 5).

pN status

Eight patients had totally 22 verified nodal lymph node metastases of which 4 were identified in detected SNs

Table 2 Pathoanatomical outcomes over the 65 patients following SNd and RC

Histopathology	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
		NACDOWN	NACnoDOWN	NoNAC
pT0N0	26	24	0	2
pTaN0	3	0	2	1
pT1N0	3	0	2	1
pT2N0	12	0	7	5
pT3N0	12	0	5	7
pT4N0	1	0	1	0
pT0N+	1	0	1	0
pTisN+	1	0	1	0
pT2N+	2	0	2	0
pT3N+	3	0	1	2
pT4N+	1	0	1	0
Total	65	24	23	18

The table also describes the final pTNM0 stages distributed over the three groups 1, 2 and 3

Table 3 Distribution of totally 22 metastatic lymph nodes in the eight patients with pN+ status

Histopathology	Metastatic lymph nodes		
	Non-SN	SN	NAC
pT0N+	2	0	Yes
pTisN+	2	0	Yes
pT2N+	0	1	Yes
pT2N+	1	0	Yes
pT3N+	0	1	No
pT3N+	3	2	No
pT3N+	1	0	Yes
pT4N+	9	0	Yes
Total	18	4	–

The majority of metastatic nodes were diagnosed in non-SNs

(Fig. 2). Six of the metastases were found in two chemo-naïve patients. One of these patients had three metastases in non-SNs and two in SNs. In contrast, only one SN metastasis was found in the NAC group, whereas the remaining 15 positive nodes were diagnosed in non-SNs (Table 3).

Discussion

The results of this prospective investigation show that SNd is feasible in NAC patients as well as in chemo-naïve patients, w/wo downstaging to pT0. The concept of the SN was first described by Gould et al. in the parotid gland [14] and clinically implemented by Cabanas in penile cancer [15]. One definition of the SN describes it

as the initial lymph node to which the tumor drains [16]. The SN is considered being specific for a given tumor and the SN content reflecting the status of regional lymphatics. SN biopsy became well established in malignant melanoma and breast cancer. Utilized markers for detection were blue dye and radioactive tracers, yet a standardized method was lacking. How to deposit the tracers differed between investigators. The choice of radioactive tracer can also differ as, for example 99-m Tc-labeled Albures (Amersham Health, Buckinghamshire, England) with 250–500 nm particles displaying slow kinetics compared to Nanocoll with a much smaller carrier and subsequently much faster kinetics [7]. Other factors can affect the levels of accumulated tracers in a given SN; firstly, the position in the drainage order and the number of lymphatic vessels exit the individual node. Secondly, the lymph flow rate being influenced by physical exercise, medication and hydration status. In case of metastatic spread, the metastatic deposit may obstruct the entrance of lymph flow, leading to redirection of the lymphatics resulting in FN detection. This was seen in the current material where the majority of the metastasized lymph nodes were found in non-SNs. Hypothetically, chemotherapy might affect tumor lymph drainage by increasing the level of cell debris, thus obstructing lymph pathways in pN+ patients. The subgroup of lymph node metastasized patients is also too small for drawing any conclusions. The SN concept was introduced and shown feasible in MIBC in 2001 [7, 8]. Injections of tracer in MIBC-SNd are performed at four peritumoral positions of the tumor or tumor scar, preferably in non-tumorous detrusor muscle. The method was reproduced at an independent center [11], and both research groups found that >1 SN/tumor was often detected and that utilizing the handheld Geiger meter resulted in the highest SN yield. Liedberg et al detected SNs in 87 % with mean of 2.4 SN/patient. This in line with the results of the current study shows detection rates of 84.6 % (SNdef1) and 92.4 % (SNdef2) with means of 3.42 and 3.49 SNs, respectively. To define all radioactive nodes as SNs appears problematic. In melanoma, Kroon et al [13] found that defining the SN as 50 % of the hottest node yielded a FN rate of 7 %. A stepwise increase in FNR was seen for every added 10 %. In contrast to previous endeavors on SNd in MIBC, we focused on Geiger meter detected SNs and applied two different SN definitions. The 10 % rule yields a slightly larger number of SNs and a higher mean of SN/patient while decreasing the mean of FN nodes. The difference is greatest in the subgroup of chemo-naïve patients (Table 4). Regardless of SN definition, neither pT stage subgroup nor NAC affects the number of true positive SNs. SNd in postresection scars has also been feasible in penile cancer after previous removal of primary tumor [17]. The effect of NAC on SN

Table 4 Results of SN detection by two definitions (SNdef1 and SNdef2) in total and distributed over the three groups 1, 2 and 3

	SNdef1		SNdef2	
	Mean	Median (range)	Mean	Median (range)
Number of true SNs	222		227	
True SNs/patient	Mean	Median (range)	Mean	Median (range)
Group 1	3.63	3 (0–10)	3.17	3 (0–8)
Group 2	3.7	3 (0–9)	3.7	3 (0–11)
Group 3	2.78	2 (0–11)	3.67	2 (0–11)
All patients	3.42	2 (0–11)	3.49	3 (0–11)
Total number of FP SNs	33		30	
False FP SNs/patient	Mean	Median (range)	Mean	Median (range)
Group 1	0.5	0 (0–6)	0.5	0 (0–6)
Group 2	0.48	0 (0–5)	0.43	0 (0–5)
Group 3	0.56	0 (0–3)	0.44	0 (0–3)
All patients	0.51	0 (0–6)	0.46	0 (0–6)

The outcome of FP nodes in total and per patient is also reported. The table also records stratified mean and median values of SNs

Table 5 Univariate and multivariate analyses of different factors possibly having impact on SN yields for both SNdef1 and SNdef2

Predictors	True sentinel nodes		False sentinel nodes	
	SNdef1	SNdef2	SNdef1	SNdef2
	<i>p</i> value	<i>p</i> value	<i>p</i> value	<i>p</i> value
Univariate				
Age	0.03	0.51	0.93	0.92
Sex	0.6	0.75	0.97	0.74
Surgical centre	0.46	0.28	0.17	0.11
cT stage	0.17	0.27	0.57	0.57
NAC	0.27	0.749	0.83	0.94
CD	0.65	0.467	0.96	0.82
Group	0.54	0.76	0.97	0.98
pT stage	0.26	0.94	0.8	0.94
Harvested lymph nodes	0.0001	0.1	0.9	0.76
pN metastasis	0.41	0.33	0.75	0.65
Multivariate				
Age	0.25	–	–	–
Harvested lymph nodes	0.0001	–	–	–

In the multivariate analysis, finally only the total amount of harvested nodes (SNs plus non-SNs) showed importance for SNd and the total SN yield

biopsies was studied thoroughly in breast cancer showing increase in FNR [18]. However, the parallel to MIBC is not fully compatible; the use of NAC in breast cancer has increased the use of SNd on larger high-risk tumors. In contrast, our use of SNd in MIBC is not aimed at

minimizing the extent of lymph node dissection or detecting nodal metastases. Due to the diversity of lymphatic drainage for MIBC in the minor pelvis, our results contravene SNd as a method for nodal staging. This is probably also due to the diversity of lymphatic drainage for MIBC in the pelvic cavity. Another challenge would be to correlate the detected SNs with a molecular signature combined with clinical factors. Our prospective series, including the present material, also forms the matrix for ongoing immunological investigations with focus on T cells, B cells, cytokines and T regulatory cells. Induction of immune responses to tumor antigens has been detected in SNs, therefore being considered a good source for harvesting tumor-specific T lymphocytes [10, 19]. These findings enabled adoptive immunotherapy utilizing autologous SN-derived T cells, both in colon cancer and in MIBC [20–22]. For performing SN-based autologous cell therapy, the technical ability to perform SNd is a primary condition, also in patients undergoing NAC, regardless of individual pathoanatomical responses. All patients in the present series underwent open cystectomy with standard SNd. We anticipate from other groups, investigations of similar character with minimal invasive surgery (MIS) as, for example, with robotically assisted radical cystectomy. SNd with MIS has shown promising results by utilizing for instance indocyanine green fluorescence imaging [23]. Limitations of the current study include the uneven distribution of NAC patients versus chemo-naïve, only 8/65 patients having nodal dissemination and a heterogeneous group of both urologic surgeons and pathologists from totally six centers.

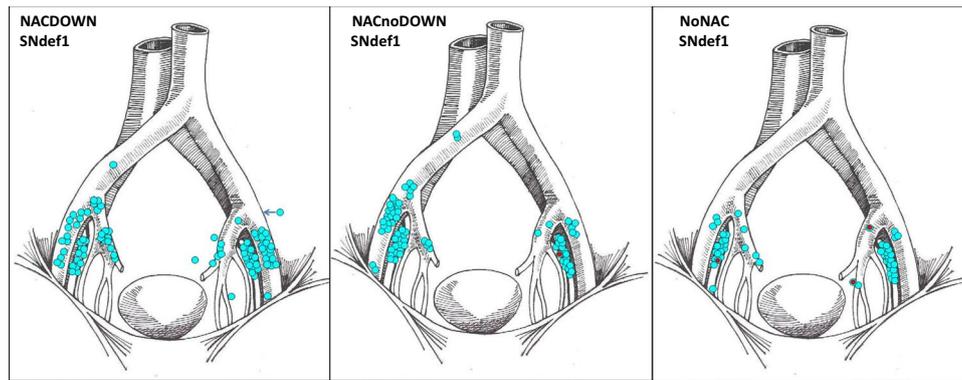


Fig. 2 Groups 1, 2 and 3, in which group 1 represents the patients who received NAC and completely downstaged (CD) to pT0N0M0 (NACDOWN), $n = 24$, and the distribution of detected SNs by SNdef1 in the whole group. Note the blue arrow indicating a SN in the left triangle of Marseille. Group 2 was the patients who received NAC but did not reach CD (NACnoDOWN), $n = 23$, and the resp. distribution of SNs in the whole group. Finally group 3 consists of

18 patients who were chemo-naïve (NoNAC), $n = 18$. The distribution of SNs by SNdef1 was similar in all three groups. The figure also illustrates the four nodal metastases found in detected SNs of three metastatic patients (red dots within blue-marked SNs), see also Table 3. The 18 false negative metastatic nodes of six, out of totally eight patients who were pN+, are not illustrated

Conclusions

SNd in MIBC is feasible also in patients undergoing NAC, regardless of pT stage—including pT0. SNd played no role for nodal staging in the present material.

Acknowledgments This work was supported by the Swedish Cancer Society, the Wallenberg Foundation, the Swedish Medical Research Council, Regionala forskningsrådet i Uppsala-Örebroregionen (RFR in Uppsala-Örebro), the Swedish Research Council funding for clinical research in medicine (ALF) in Västerbotten, VLL, Sweden, The Cancer Research Foundations of Radiumhemmet and the Cancer Research Foundation in Norrland, Umeå, Sweden. Research nurses Britt-Inger Dahlin and Kerstin Almroth (Department of Surgical and Perioperative Sciences, Urology and Andrology, Umeå University) were of great assistance in the work. We also thank Marcus Thuresson at Statisticon AB, Uppsala, Sweden, for valuable support in analysis of the statistics.

Author's contribution R Rosenblatt, M Johansson and A Sherif performed the protocol/project development, data collection and management, data analysis and manuscript writing/editing. F Alamdari, A Sidiki, B Holmström, J Hansson, J Vasko and O Winqvist participated in data collection or management and manuscript writing/editing. S Gabrielsson, P Marits and K Riklund wrote and edited the manuscript.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical standards The study was approved by the regional ethics committee (Stockholm/dnr: 2007/71-31 and 2014/724-32), as part of a larger prospective trial. All patients had given consent to participate, separately at both primary and secondary inclusions. Local ethical radiation approvals were obtained.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

- Holmang S, Hedelin H, Andreström C, Johansson SL (1997) Long-term followup of all patients with muscle invasive (stages T2, T3 and T4) bladder cancer in a geographical region. *J Urol* 158(2):389–392
- Stein JP, Skinner DG (2006) RC for invasive bladder cancer: long-term results of a standard procedure. *World J Urol* 24(3):296–304
- Advanced Bladder Cancer (ABC) (2005) Meta-analysis collaboration. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy in invasive bladder cancer: update of a systematic review and meta-analysis of individual patient data advanced bladder cancer (ABC) meta-analysis collaboration. *Eur Urol* 48(2):202–205 (**discussion 205–6**)
- Sherif A, Holmberg L, Rintala E, Mestad O, Nilsson J, Nilsson S, Malmström PU, Nordic Urothelial Cancer Group (2004) Neoadjuvant cisplatin based combination chemotherapy in patients with invasive bladder cancer: a combined analysis of two Nordic studies. *Eur Urol* 45(3):297–303
- Witjes JA, Compérat E, Cowan NC, De Santis M, Gakis G, Lebrét T, Ribal MJ, Van der Heijden AG (2014) Sherif A EAU guidelines on muscle-invasive and metastatic bladder cancer: summary of the 2013 guidelines. *Eur Urol* 65(4):778–792
- Bruins HM, Veskimaie E, Hernandez V, Imamura M, Neuberger MM, Dahm P, Stewart F, Lam TB, N'Dow J, van der Heijden AG, Compérat E, Cowan NC, De Santis M, Gakis G, Lebrét T, Ribal MJ, Sherif A, Witjes JA (2014) The impact of the extent of lymphadenectomy on oncologic outcomes in patients undergoing RC for bladder cancer: a systematic review. *Eur Urol* 66(6):1065–1077

7. Sherif A, De La Torre M, Malmstrom PU, Thorn M (2001) Lymphatic mapping and detection of sentinel nodes in patients with bladder cancer. *J Urol* 166(3):812–815
8. Sherif A, Garske U, de La Torre M, Thörn M (2006) Hybrid SPECT-CT—an additional technique for sentinel node detection of patients with invasive bladder cancer. *Eur Urol* 50(1):83–91
9. Malmstrom PU, Ren ZP, Sherif A, de la Torre M, Wester K, Thorn M (2002) Early metastatic progression of bladder carcinoma: molecular profile of primary tumor and sentinel lymph node. *J Urol* 168(5):2240–2244
10. Marits P, Karlsson M, Sherif A, Garske U, Thörn M, Winqvist O (2006) Detection of immune responses against urinary bladder cancer in sentinel lymph nodes. *Eur Urol* 49(1):59–70
11. Liedberg F, Chebil G, Davidsson T, Gudjonsson S, Månsson W (2006) Intraoperative sentinel node detection improves nodal staging in invasive bladder cancer. *J Urol* 175(1):84–88 (**discussion 88–9**)
12. Rosenblatt R, Sherif A, Rintala E, Wahlqvist R, Ullén A, Nilsson S, Malmström PU, Nordic Urothelial Cancer Group (2012) Pathologic downstaging is a surrogate marker for efficacy and increased survival following neoadjuvant chemotherapy and radical cystectomy for muscle-invasive urothelial bladder cancer. *Eur Urol* 61(6):1229–1238
13. Kroon HM, Lowe L, Wong S, Fullen D, Su L, Cimmino V, Chang AE, Johnson T, Sabel MS (2007) What is a sentinel node? Re-evaluating the 10% rule for sentinel lymph node biopsy in melanoma. *J Surg Oncol* 95(8):623–628
14. Gould EA, Winship T, Philbin PH, Kerr HH (1960) Observations on a “sentinel node” in cancer of the parotid. *Cancer* 13:77–78
15. Cabanas RM (1977) An approach for the treatment of penile carcinoma. *Cancer* 39(2):456–466
16. Nieweg OE, Tanis PJ, Kroon BB (2001) The definition of a sentinel node. *Ann Surg Oncol* 8(6):538–541
17. Graafland NM, Valdés Olmos RA, Meinhardt W, Bex A, van der Poel HG, van Boven HH, Nieweg OE, Horenblas S (2010) Nodal staging in penile carcinoma by dynamic sentinel node biopsy after previous therapeutic primary tumour resection. *Eur Urol* 58(5):748–751
18. Patten DK, Zacharioudakis KE, Chauhan H, Cleator SJ, Hadjiminas DJ (2015) Sentinel lymph node biopsy after neo-adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer: are the current false negative rates acceptable? *Breast* 24(4):318–320
19. Marits P, Karlsson M, Dahl K, Larsson P, Wanders A, Thörn M, Winqvist O (2006) Sentinel node lymphocytes: tumour reactive lymphocytes identified intraoperatively for the use in immunotherapy of colon cancer. *Br J Cancer* 94(10):1478–1484
20. Karlsson M, Marits P et al (2010) Pilot study of sentinel-node-based adoptive immunotherapy in advanced colorectal cancer. *Ann Surg Oncol* 17(7):1747–1757
21. Sherif A, Hasan MN, Marits P, Karlsson M, Winqvist O, Thörn M (2010) Feasibility of T-cell-based Adoptive immunotherapy in the first 12 patients with advanced urothelial urinary bladder cancer. Preliminary data on a new immunologic treatment based on the sentinel node concept. *Eur Urol* 58(1):105–111
22. Sherif A, Hasan MN, Radecka E, Rodriguez AL, Shabo S, Karlsson M, Schumacher MC, Marits P, Winqvist O (2015) Pilot study of adoptive immunotherapy with sentinel node-derived T cells in muscle-invasive urinary bladder cancer. *Scand J Urol* 4:1–10
23. Imboden S, Papadia A, Nauwerk M, McKinnon B, Kollmann Z, Mohr S, Lanz S, Mueller MD (2015) A comparison of radiocolloid and indocyanine green fluorescence imaging, sentinel lymph node mapping in patients with cervical cancer undergoing laparoscopic surgery. *Ann Surg Oncol* 22(13):4198–4203