

## Presentation, Management, and Preliminary Outcomes of Penile Cancer in a Latin American Referral Cohort

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**Title:** Presentation, Management, and Preliminary Outcomes of Penile Cancer in a Latin American Referral Cohort

**Background:** Penile cancer is a rare malignancy with limited prospective evidence and few real-world data from Latin America. The objective was to describe the clinical, pathological, and therapeutic characteristics, as well as the preliminary outcomes, of patients treated at an Argentine cancer referral center.

**Methods:** We conducted a retrospective, single-center observational cohort study using a cleaned patient-level database. Analyses were descriptive, and missing values were not imputed. Follow-up was calculated from diagnosis to the last documented clinical evaluation among patients with valid dates. Recurrence analyses were restricted to patients with available data. An exploratory complete-case comparison between stage I–II and stage III–IV disease was performed using Fisher's exact test.

**Results:** Seventy-one patients were included. Among 61 patients with complete diagnosis dates were diagnosed between May 2001 and October 2019. Age was <40 years in 9 patients (12.7%), 40–65 years in 44 (62.0%), and >65 years in 18 (25.4%). Squamous cell carcinoma accounted for 63 of 69 recorded histologies (91.3%). Stage was available for 24 patients: I in 6, II in 5, III in 7, and IV in 6. Palpable inguinal adenopathy was documented in 44 of 70 patients (62.9%). Sentinel lymph node evaluation was performed in 32 of 67 patients (47.8%), and inguinal lymphadenectomy in 18 of 63 (28.6%). Partial or organ-preserving surgery was recorded in 44 patients, whereas 17 underwent total penectomy. Recurrence status was available for 47 patients; 26 (55.3%) had a recorded recurrence. Among 58 patients with valid diagnosis and follow-up dates, median follow-up was 21.6 months (IQR, 10.3–93.4). Recurrence occurred in 4 of 9 patients with stage I–II disease and 10 of 10 with stage III–IV disease (Fisher's exact  $p=0.011$ ).

**Conclusions:** This cohort provides clinically relevant real-world evidence on penile cancer in an underrepresented Latin American population. The high frequency of palpable inguinal adenopathy, variation in primary and nodal management, and substantial recurrence burden reflect the complexity of patients referred to a specialized center. Completion of longitudinal data will enable definitive recurrence and survival analyses.