

Sex influences survival in esophageal cancer

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(HealthDay) -- Sex is an independent prognostic factor for patients with locoregional esophageal cancer (LEC) and metastatic esophageal cancer (MEC), according to a study published online May 14 in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

Pierre Bohanes, M.D., of the Keck School of Medicine in Los Angeles, and colleagues utilized Surveillance, [Epidemiology](#), and End Results data from 1973 to 2007 to identify 13,603 patients with MEC and 26,848 patients with LEC to investigate the association between sex and survival in patients with [esophageal cancer](#).

The researchers found that, in multivariate analysis, women with MEC and LEC had significantly longer esophageal cancer-specific survival (ECSS) than men (hazard ratio [HR], 0.949 [P = 0.029] and 0.920 [P

"Sex is an independent prognostic factor for patients with LEC or MEC," the authors write. "As secondary [hypotheses](#), in comparison with men, women age 55 years or older with squamous cell LEC and women younger than age 55 years with squamous cell MEC have a significantly better outcome. These last two findings need further validation."

More information: [Abstract](#)
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