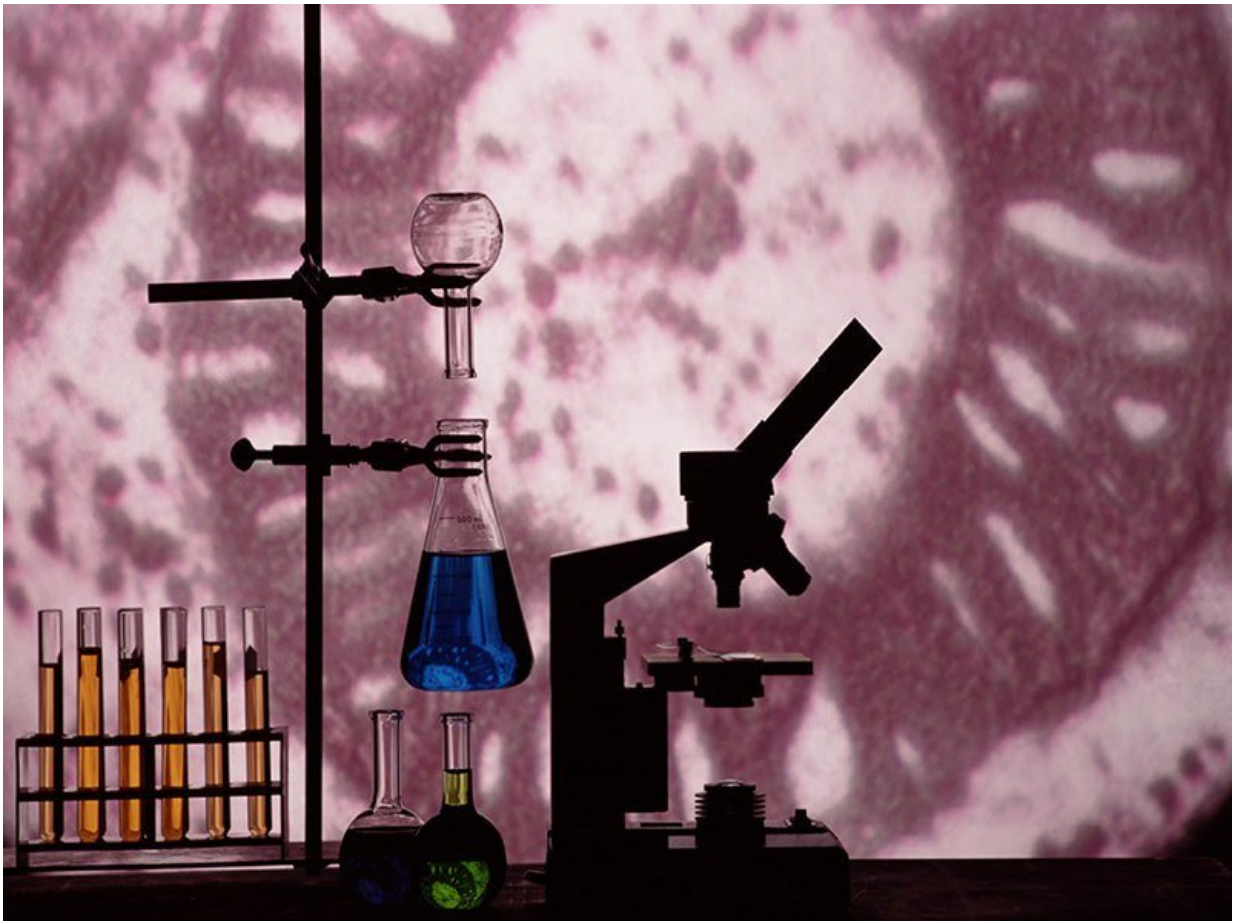


Sex, race, age disparities in survival for HPV-linked cancer

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(HealthDay)—For patients with human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated

cancers, there are large disparities in survival based on sex, race, and age, according to a study published online Nov. 6 in *Cancer*.

Hilda Razzaghi, Ph.D., from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, and colleagues examined high-quality data from 27 population-based [cancer](#) registries covering about 59 percent of the U.S. population to examine how relative survival varies for HPV-associated cancers. The analyses were limited to invasive cancers diagnosed during 2001 through 2011, and followed through 2011. Five-year relative survival was calculated from diagnosis to death.

The researchers found that the five-year age-standardized relative survival rates for cervical carcinomas, vaginal squamous cells carcinomas (SCCs), vulvar SCCs, penile SCCs, anal SCCs, rectal SCCs, and oropharyngeal SCCs were 64.2, 52.8, 66.0, 47.4, 65.9, 56.2, and 51.2 percent, respectively. Compared with black patients, white patients had consistently higher five-year relative survival for all HPV-associated cancers across all age groups, with the greatest differences by race seen for oropharyngeal SCCs among those aged

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