

Prostate cancer outcomes comparable for transgender women, cisgender men

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Most prostate cancer outcomes do not differ significantly between transgender women (TGW) and cisgender (CG) men, including prostate cancer-specific mortality, according to a study published online July 21 in *Cancer*.



Margaret Meagher, M.D., from the University of California San Diego School of Medicine in La Jolla, and colleagues compared oncological characteristics and <u>survival outcomes</u> between TGW and CG men with prostate cancer using data from the Veterans Affairs Informatics and Computing Infrastructure database (1999 to 2020) and the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results-Medicare database (2010 to 2017). The groups were matched in a 5:1 ratio (CG:TGW) based on age, race, year of diagnosis, and Charlson Comorbidity Index score. Data were included for 1,194 patients: 199 TGW and 995 CG.

The researchers found that there were no significant associations between transgender identity and metastatic presentation, high-risk localized disease, or prostate cancer-specific mortality. There was a significant association seen between transgender identity and improved overall survival.

"In <u>contrast</u> to previous studies, we did not detect worsened <u>prostate</u> <u>cancer</u> outcomes within [the transgender] community," the authors write.

"These conflicting data highlight the need for further investigation."

Several authors disclosed ties to the biopharmaceutical industry.

More information: Margaret Meagher et al, Prostate cancer in transgender women: A propensity score–matched analysis of disease severity and survival, *Cancer* (2024). DOI: 10.1002/cncr.35469

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