

# Women with liver cancer less likely than men to receive liver transplant

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Women with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) are less likely to receive a deceased-donor liver transplant (DDLT) and more likely to die while wait-listed than men, according to a study published online Sept. 4 in

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David C. Cron, M.D., from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and colleagues examined whether there are sex- or size-based disparities in access to DDLT. The analysis included 31,725 U.S. adult wait-listed liver transplant candidates receiving exception scores for HCC (Jan. 1, 2010, to March 2, 2023).

The researchers found that compared with men, women had a lower one-year cumulative incidence of DDLT (50.8 versus 54.0 percent) and a higher one-year cumulative incidence of [death](#) or delisting for health deterioration (16.2 versus 15.0 percent). Compared with men, women had a lower incidence of DDLT after adjustment, but without accounting for size (subdistribution hazard ratio [SHR], 0.92; 95 percent confidence interval [CI], 0.89 to 0.95), as well as a higher incidence of death or delisting (SHR, 1.06; 95 percent CI, 1.00 to 1.13). When adjusting for height and [weight](#), there was no association seen between female sex and incidence of DDLT or death or delisting, overall, but short women (

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