

GENDER DIFFERENCES OF ESOPHAGEAL CANCER IN KOREA

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Poster

Oesophagus

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Retrospective Korean study of 2,068 esophageal cancer patients found female gender was an independent favorable prognostic factor with higher 5-year survival than males despite strong male predominance of disease.

KEY POINTS

- Female patients had significantly better 5-year overall survival than males (53.5% vs. 44.5%, $p=0.038$) and lower recurrence rates after complete remission (15.3% vs. 25.1%, $p=0.03$)
- Multivariate analysis identified female gender as an independent favorable prognostic factor (HR 0.77, 95% CI 0.60-0.99, $p=0.044$) along with younger age and earlier stage
- Female patients differed from males in having higher proportion of adenocarcinoma (5.6% vs. 0.8%), upper/middle esophageal tumor location (75.0% vs. 18.3%), lower smoking rates (22.2% vs. 86.5%), and lower alcohol consumption (26.4% vs. 89.9%)
- The male to female ratio was 13.4:1, with median age younger in females (62 years) than males (64 years), and squamous cell carcinoma remained the predominant histology in both groups

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