

Article on Sex-Specific Survival Advantage with Parathyroid Hormone—Related Protein

In the article on sex-specific survival advantage with parathyroid hormone—related protein in the January 15, 2006 issue of *Clinical Cancer Research*, the column heads in Table 2 were reversed. The correct table appears here.

Table 2. Demographic and lung cancer data by sex and tumor PTHrP expression

	All patients		Females		Males	
	PTHrP-negative	PTHrP-positive	PTHrP-negative	PTHrP-positive	PTHrP-negative	PTHrP-positive
Total no.	134 (100)	273 (100)	46 (100)	78 (100)	88 (100)	194 (100)
Stage						
I	73 (53)	153 (56)	27 (59)	48 (61)	46 (52)	104 (54)
II	14 (10)	29 (11)	2 (4)	3 (4)	12 (14)	26 (13)
III	30 (22)	39 (14)	8 (17)	9 (12)	22 (25)	30 (16)
IV	10 (7)	13 (5)	8 (17)	5 (6)	2 (2)	8 (4)
Unknown	11 (8)	39 (14)	5 (11)	13 (17)	6 (7)	26 (13)
Histology						
Adenocarcinoma	56 (42)	136 (50)	17 (37)*	46 (59)*	39 (44)	89 (46)
Squamous	65 (47)	114 (41)	24 (52)*	27 (35)*	41 (47)	87 (45)
Large cell	12 (8)	22 (8)	5 (11)*	5 (6)*	7 (8)	17 (8)
Unknown	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)*	0 (0)*	1 (1)	1 (1)
Smoking						
Yes	88 (66)	193 (71)	25 (91)	52 (67)	63 (72)	141 (72)
No	4 (4)	18 (7)	3 (4)	11 (14)	3 (3)	7 (4)
Unknown	18 (30)	61 (22)	18 (5)	15 (19)	22 (25)	46 (24)
Smoker pack-years	50 (6, 160)	60 (2, 200)	50 (6, 100)	48 (2, 175)	52 (15, 160)	60 (3, 200)
Hospital						
VADHS	28 (21)	76 (28)	0 (0) [‡]	0 (0) [‡]	28 (32)	76 (39)
UCSD	72 (54)	149 (55)	30 (65) [‡]	67 (86) [‡]	42 (48)	82 (42)
Cytomyx	34 (25)	48 (17)	16 (35) [‡]	11 (14) [‡]	18 (20)	36 (19)
Age (y) [‡]	69 (43, 82) [‡]	64 (19, 89) [‡]	69 (49, 80) [‡]	65 (19, 89) [‡]	69 (43, 82) [‡]	64 (25, 87) [‡]

NOTE: Data are number (% column total) or median (range).

* $P = 0.054$, Fisher's exact test, excluding the unknown category.

[†] $P < 0.05$, Fisher's exact test, excluding the VADHS group.

[‡] $P < 0.05$, PTHrP-positive versus PTHrP-negative patients.

Hastings RH, Laux AMP, Casillas A, et al. Sex-specific survival advantage with parathyroid hormone—related protein in non—small cell lung carcinoma patients. *Clin Cancer Res* 2006;12:499–506.