

CORRECTION

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Correction to: A comparison of stage-specific all-cause mortality between testicular sex cordstromal tumors and germ cell tumors: results from the National Cancer Database

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It was highlighted that the original article [1] contained the below errors in Tables 2, 3 and 4 and in the legends of Tables 3 and 4. This Correction article shows the correct Tables and legends.

- 1) In Table 2, for Stage I – SCSTs the number for “uninsured” and “privately insured” was swapped. The distribution should be uninsured = 20 (8%); privately insured = 169 (65%)
- 2) In Table 3, multivariable HR for Uninsured should read HR 2.31, 95% CI 2.01–2.66. Additionally, Urban/Rural should read HR 1.13, 95% CI 1.00–1.29. Among those with Stage II/III tumors, for percent of individuals in the patient’s ZIP code without a high school diploma, the less than 7% group should read HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.52–0.88. In Table 4, for stage II/III, HR for income >\$63 k should read HR 0.79, 95% CI 0.61–1.02. Additionally, for stage II/III, for percent of individuals in the patient’s ZIP code without a high

school diploma, the less than 7% group should read HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.52–0.88.

- 3) In Table 4, for stage II/III, HR for income >\$63 k should read HR 0.79, 95% CI 0.61–1.02. Additionally, for stage II/III, for percent of individuals in the patient’s ZIP code without a high school diploma, the less than 7% group should read HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.52–0.88.
- 4) Table legend corrections: For Table 3, the definition of the abbreviation “IQR” is unnecessary. Table 4 was missing the following - CI = Confidence interval, GCTs = Germ cell tumors, HR = Hazard ratio, SCSTs = Sex cord stromal tumors, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

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Table 2 Stage-specific comparison of the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with SCSTs versus GCTs

Factor	Stage I		p-value	Stage II/III		p-value
	SCSTs	GCTs		SCSTs	GCTs	
N	259	32,204		21	9708	
Age at diagnosis, median (IQR)	43 (34, 57)	34 (28, 43)	< 0.001	55 (42, 64)	33 (26, 42)	< 0.001
Diagnosis year			< 0.001			0.38
2004–2005	46 (18%)	6387 (20%)		2 (10%)	1780 (18%)	
2006–2007	33 (13%)	6416 (20%)		6 (29%)	1874 (19%)	
2008–2009	45 (17%)	6528 (20%)		5 (24%)	1942 (20%)	
2010–2011	75 (29%)	6487 (20%)		6 (29%)	1993 (21%)	
2012–2013	60 (23%)	6386 (20%)		2 (10%)	2119 (22%)	
Race/ethnicity			< 0.001			0.62
Non-Hispanic White	157 (61%)	25,125 (78%)		17 (81%)	7266 (75%)	
Non-Hispanic Black	47 (18%)	809 (3%)		1 (5%)	311 (3%)	
Hispanic/Other	52 (20%)	5672 (18%)		3 (14%)	2000 (21%)	
Unknown	3 (1%)	598 (2%)		0 (0%)	131 (1%)	
Insurance			< 0.001			0.087
Uninsured	20 (8%)	3411 (11%)		4 (19%)	1351 (14%)	
Private insurance	169 (65%)	24,575 (76%)		9 (43%)	6339 (65%)	
Medicaid/Medicare/other government insurance	62 (24%)	3605 (11%)		8 (38%)	1812 (19%)	
Unknown	8 (3%)	613 (2%)		0 (0%)	206 (2%)	
Income (per year)			0.38			0.68
Less than \$38 k	40 (15%)	3981 (12%)		5 (24%)	1507 (16%)	
\$38 k-62,999	115 (44%)	15,408 (48%)		10 (48%)	4791 (49%)	
\$63 k or greater	100 (39%)	12,407 (39%)		6 (29%)	3256 (34%)	
Unknown	4 (2%)	408 (1%)		0 (0%)	154 (2%)	
Percent in ZIP code without a high school degree			0.69			0.75
21% or greater	37 (14%)	4450 (14%)		5 (24%)	1711 (18%)	
7–20.9%	147 (57%)	17,658 (55%)		12 (57%)	5355 (55%)	
Less than 7%	71 (27%)	9716 (30%)		4 (19%)	2496 (26%)	
Unknown	4 (2%)	380 (1%)		0 (0%)	146 (2%)	
Residence			0.42			0.51
Metropolitan	221 (85%)	26,877 (84%)		16 (76%)	7934 (82%)	
Urban/rural	38 (15%)	5327 (17%)		5 (24%)	1774 (18%)	
Charlson-Deyo comorbidity score			0.016			< 0.001
0	237 (92%)	30,544 (95%)		15 (71%)	9029 (93%)	
1 or more	22 (9%)	1660 (5%)		6 (29%)	679 (7%)	
Stage						0.21
Stage I	259 (100%)	32,204 (100%)		–	–	
Stage II	–	–		9 (43%)	5469 (56%)	
Stage III	–	–		12 (57%)	4239 (44%)	
Treatment			< 0.001			< 0.001
No orchiectomy	0 (0%)	30 (0.1%)		2 (10%)	634 (7%)	
Orchiectomy alone	250 (97%)	16,519 (51%)		10 (48%)	1106 (11%)	
Orchiectomy + adjuvant therapy	9 (4%)	15,626 (49%)		9 (43%)	7941 (82%)	
Other/unknown	0 (0%)	29 (0.1%)		0 (0%)	27 (0.3%)	

Table 2 Stage-specific comparison of the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with SCSTs versus GCTs (Continued)

Factor	Stage I		p-value	Stage II/III		p-value
	SCSTs	GCTs		SCSTs	GCTs	
Last contact or death, months from diagnosis, median (IQR)	N = 229 41 (22, 62)	N = 28,855 53 (29, 80)	< 0.001	N = 20 19 (8, 55)	N = 8612 47 (24, 75)	0.002
Time from diagnosis to death, median (IQR)	N = 13 23 (18, 43)	N = 747 31 (14, 58)	0.78	N = 14 11 (7, 21)	N = 866 13 (4, 28)	0.96

GCTs = Germ cell tumors, IQR = Interquartile range, SCSTs = Sex cord stromal tumors

Table 3 Univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analysis on the association between sociodemographic and clinical characteristics and mortality of the overall cohort

	Univariable HR (95% CI)	Multivariable ¹ HR (95% CI) – Overall
Tumor type		
GCTs	Ref.	Ref.
SCSTs	2.96 (2.03–4.33)***	1.68 (1.13–2.49)*
Age (per 5-year increase)	1.21 (1.19–1.23)***	1.18 (1.16–1.20)***
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	Ref.	Ref.
Non-Hispanic Black	1.80 (1.41–2.29)***	1.13 (0.89–1.45)
Hispanic/other	1.27 (1.13–1.43)***	1.14 (1.01–1.30)*
Insurance		
Private insurance	Ref.	Ref.
Uninsured	2.63 (2.29–3.01)***	2.31 (2.01–2.66)***
Medicaid/Medicare/other government insurance	4.33 (3.88–4.83)***	2.72 (2.42–3.05)***
Income (per year)		
< \$38,000	Ref.	Ref.
\$38,000–\$62,999	0.71 (0.62–0.81)***	0.94 (0.82–1.09)
> \$63,000	0.44 (0.38–0.50)***	0.76 (0.63–0.92)**
Percent in ZIP code without a high school diploma		
> 21%	Ref.	Ref.
7–20.9%	0.63 (0.56–0.71)***	0.83 (0.73–0.96)*
< 7%	0.43 (0.37–0.49)***	0.74 (0.61–0.90)**
Residence		
Metropolitan	Ref.	Ref.
Urban/rural	1.49 (1.33–1.67)***	1.13 (1.00– 1.29)
Charlson-Deyo comorbidity score		
0	Ref.	Ref.
≥ 1	3.23 (2.82–3.70)***	2.06 (1.79–2.37)***

CI = Confidence interval, GCTs = Germ cell tumors, HR = Hazard ratio, SCSTs = Sex cord stromal tumors

*p < 0.05

**p < 0.01

***p < 0.001

¹The following variables were included in the multivariable analysis: tumor type, age, diagnosis year, race/ethnicity, insurance, yearly income, percent in ZIP code without a high school diploma, residence, Charlson-Deyo comorbidity score

Table 4 Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analysis on the association between sociodemographic and clinical characteristics and mortality by stage

	Multivariable ¹ HR (95% CI) – Stage I	Multivariable ¹ HR (95% CI) – Stage II/III
Tumor type		
GCTs	Ref.	Ref.
SCSTs	1.06 (0.60–1.86)	3.28 (1.88–5.73)***
Age (per 5-year increase)	1.23 (1.20–1.26)***	1.13 (1.10–1.16)***
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic White	Ref.	Ref.
Non-Hispanic Black	1.18 (0.80–1.72)	1.13 (0.81–1.56)
Hispanic/other	1.14 (0.95–1.38)	1.12 (0.94–1.32)
Insurance		
Private insurance	Ref.	Ref.
Uninsured	2.58 (2.08–3.21)***	2.07 (1.72–2.50)***
Medicaid/Medicare/other government insurance	3.15 (2.64–3.75)***	2.31 (1.97–2.70)***
Income (per year)		
< \$38,000	Ref.	Ref.
\$38,000–\$62,999	0.92 (0.74–1.15)	0.96 (0.79–1.16)
> \$63,000	0.74 (0.56–0.98)*	0.79 (0.61–1.02)
Percent in ZIP code without a high school diploma		
> 21%	Ref.	Ref.
7–20.9%	0.87 (0.70–1.07)	0.80 (0.67–0.97)*
< 7%	0.80 (0.61–1.06)	0.67 (0.52–0.88)**
Residence		
Metropolitan	Ref.	Ref.
Urban/rural	1.18 (0.98–1.42)	1.09 (0.91–1.29)
Charlson-Deyo comorbidity score		
0	Ref.	Ref.
≥ 1	2.03 (1.64–2.51)***	2.03 (1.68–2.45)***

CI = Confidence interval, GCTs = Germ cell tumors, HR = Hazard ratio, SCSTs = Sex cord stromal tumors

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

¹The following variables were included in the multivariable analysis: tumor type, age, diagnosis year, race/ethnicity, insurance, yearly income, percent in ZIP code without a high school diploma, residence, Charlson-Deyo comorbidity score