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Reply to Second Malignancies in Ewing Sarcoma Survivors

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We read with interest the letter submitted by Sultan in response to our publication “Longitudinal follow-up of adult survivors of Ewing Sarcoma: A report from the Childhood Cancer Survivor Study”. We have reviewed their publication¹ which estimated the standardized incidence ratio (SIR) of subsequent malignant neoplasms (SMNs) for Ewing sarcoma survivors diagnosed between 1973–2005 and the letter with updates which expanded the population of Ewing sarcoma survivors to 1973–2014. Both were based on the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) databases.^{2,3} While we agree that their paper and letter are generally consistent with ours, it is important to mention that the Sultan *et.al.* publication¹ included all patients with Ewing sarcoma regardless of age and without any requirement for survival. Our study⁴ had two very important requirements for inclusion; all patients were younger than 21 years of age at diagnosis and had survived at least five years. When one considers these population differences, which are critical to SMN risk, it is difficult to compare SIR for SMN.

References

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