

# Disparities in Survival and Stage at Diagnosis in Ethnic and Racial Minorities Diagnosed with Early Onset Colorectal Cancer

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## INTRODUCTION

- The purpose of this study was to evaluate stage at diagnosis and survival of early onset colorectal cancer (age < 50) in different ethnic and racial groups
- Due to the increasing incidence of early onset colorectal cancer, it is important to understand disparities in care to ensure equitable diagnosis and optimal survival

## METHODS

**Type:** Retrospective Cohort Study

**Timeline:** 2000-2017

**Inclusion criteria:** Patients age < 50 diagnosed with colorectal cancer between 2000-2012

**Source:** National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results 18 Registries (SEER 18) Research Plus Database

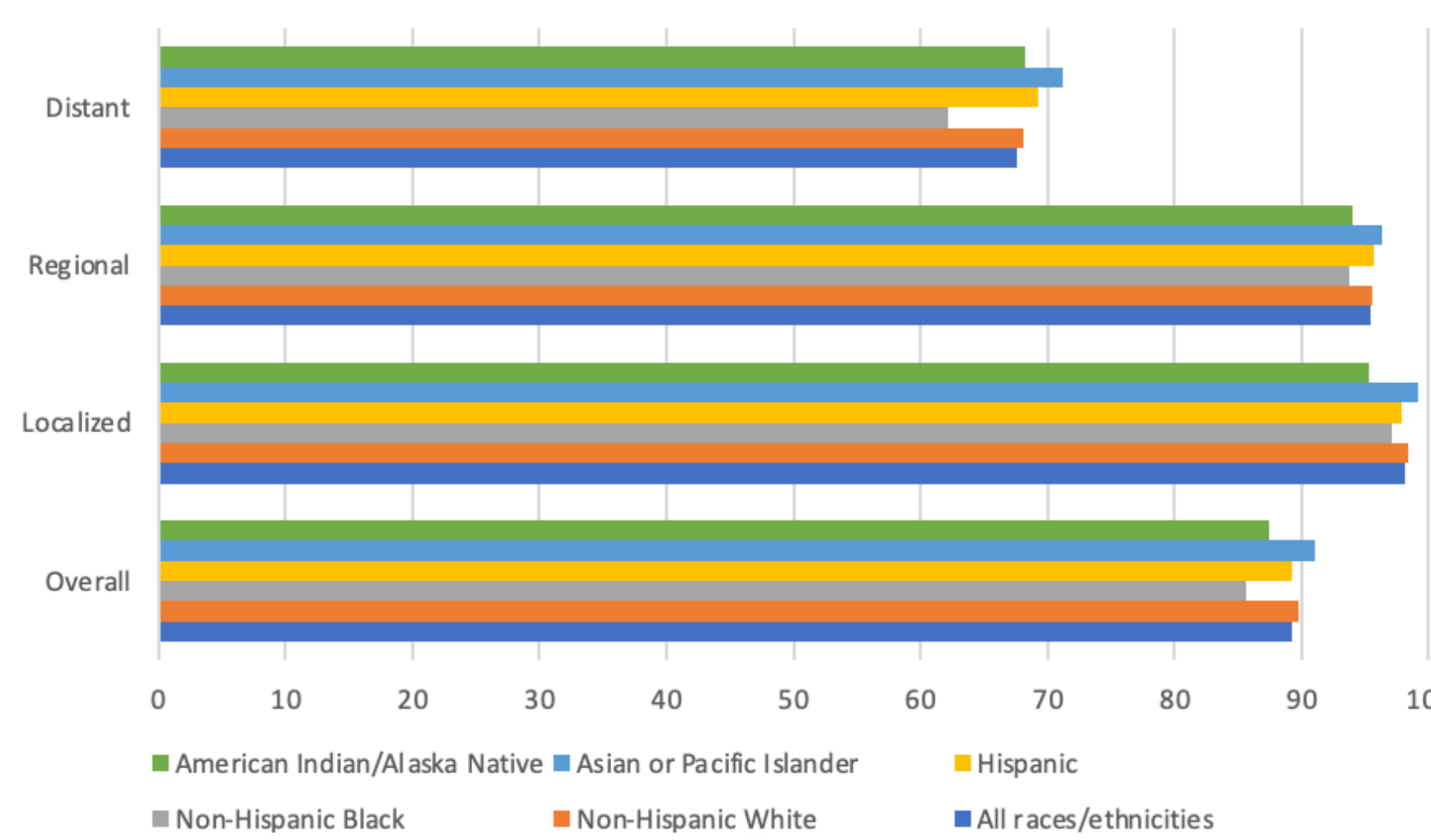
**Size:** 71,651 patients

**Analysis:** Kaplan Meier analysis for survival, Chi-Squared test for stage at diagnosis

**Limitations:** SEER does not record disease-free survival, survival data not available for patients lost to follow-up

## RESULTS

Figure 1: One Year Survival (%)



Significant decreases in one and five year survival among non-Hispanic Black patients as well as American Indian/Alaska Native patients ( $p < 0.01$ )

Figure 2: Five Year Survival (%)

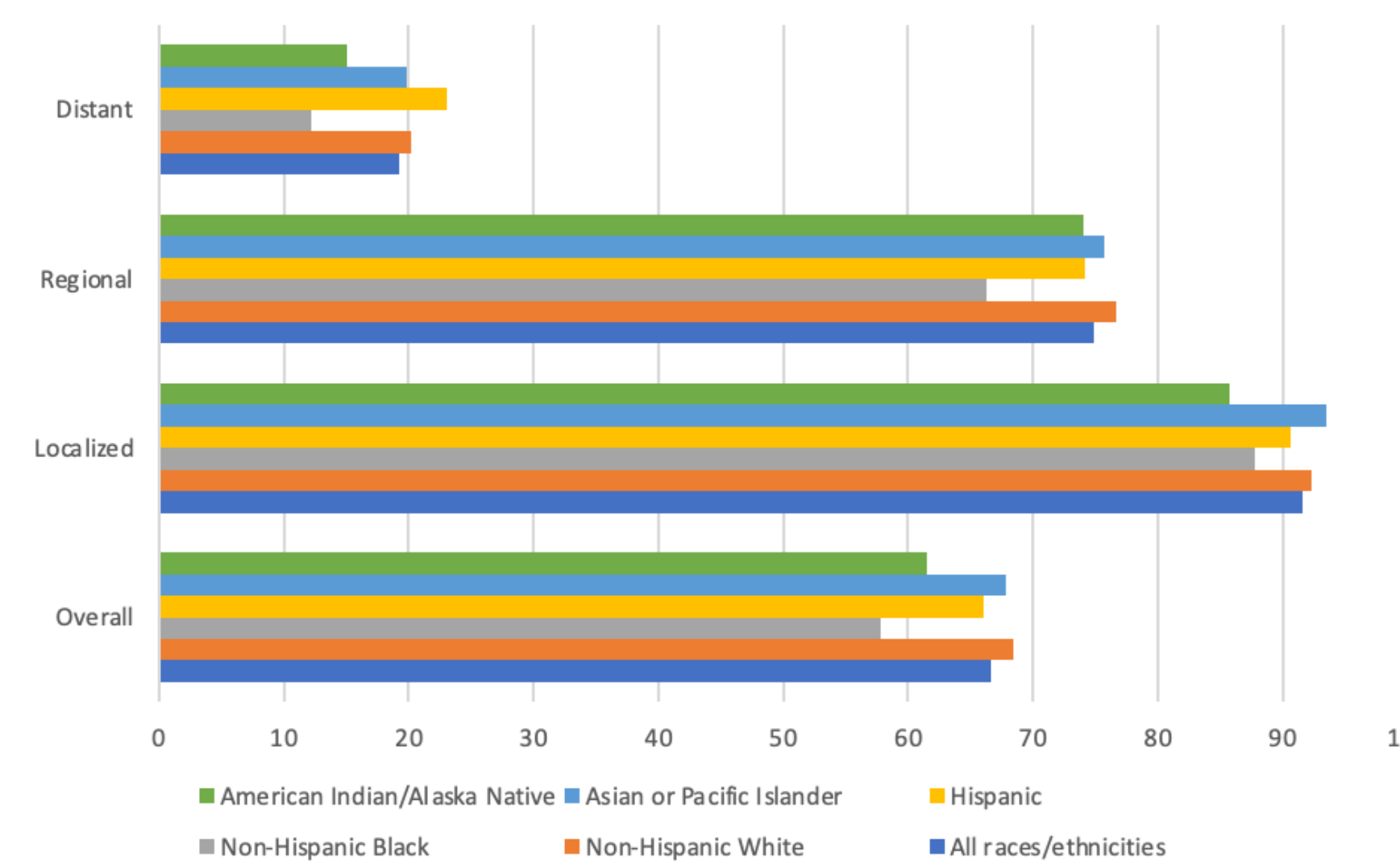
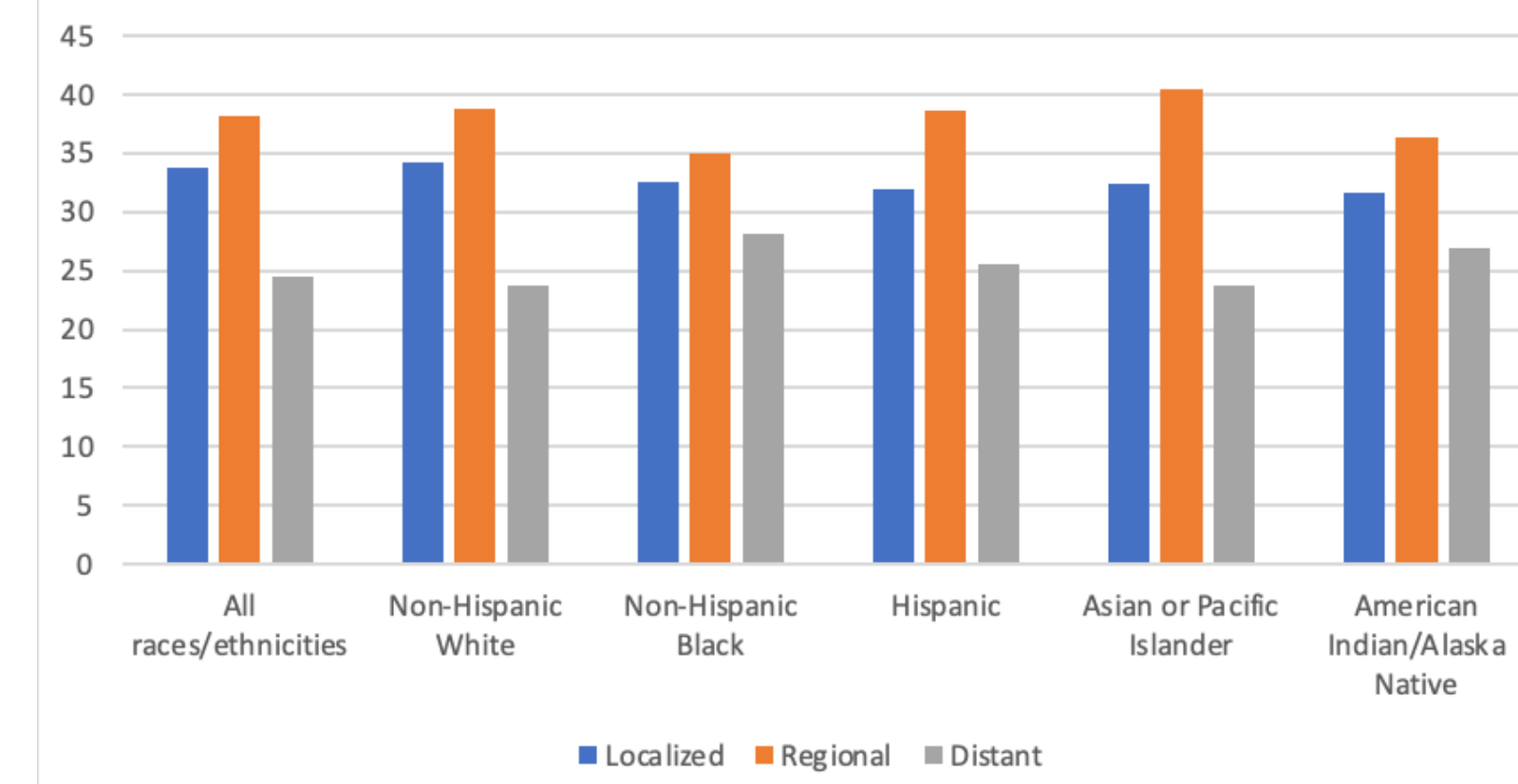


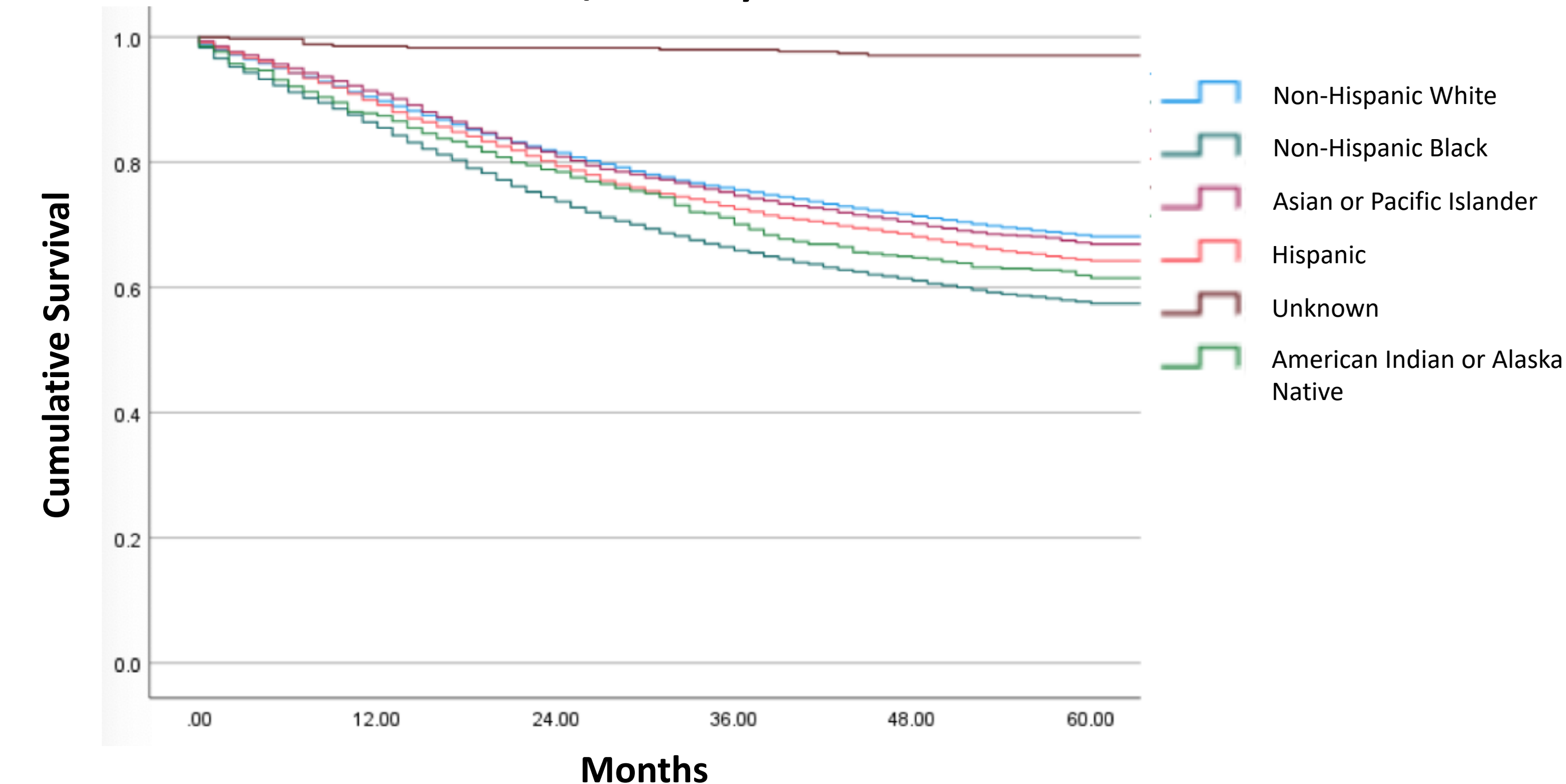
Figure 3: Distribution of Stage at Diagnosis by Race (%)



Significant differences seen between certain racial/ethnic minorities, particularly non-Hispanic Black patients, in stage at diagnosis ( $p < 0.01$ )

## RESULTS

Figure 4: Kaplan Meier Analysis of Overall Survival by Race/Ethnicity



## CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Patients from racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to be diagnosed with distant early onset colorectal cancer than their White counterparts
- ❖ Significant racial/ethnic differences are seen in overall and median survival for all stages at initial diagnosis
- ❖ Black patients have significantly lower one and five year survival than all other racial and ethnic groups