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Aims

To clarify the impact of pancreatic cancer and, specifically, pancreatic adenocarcinoma, on patients of different:

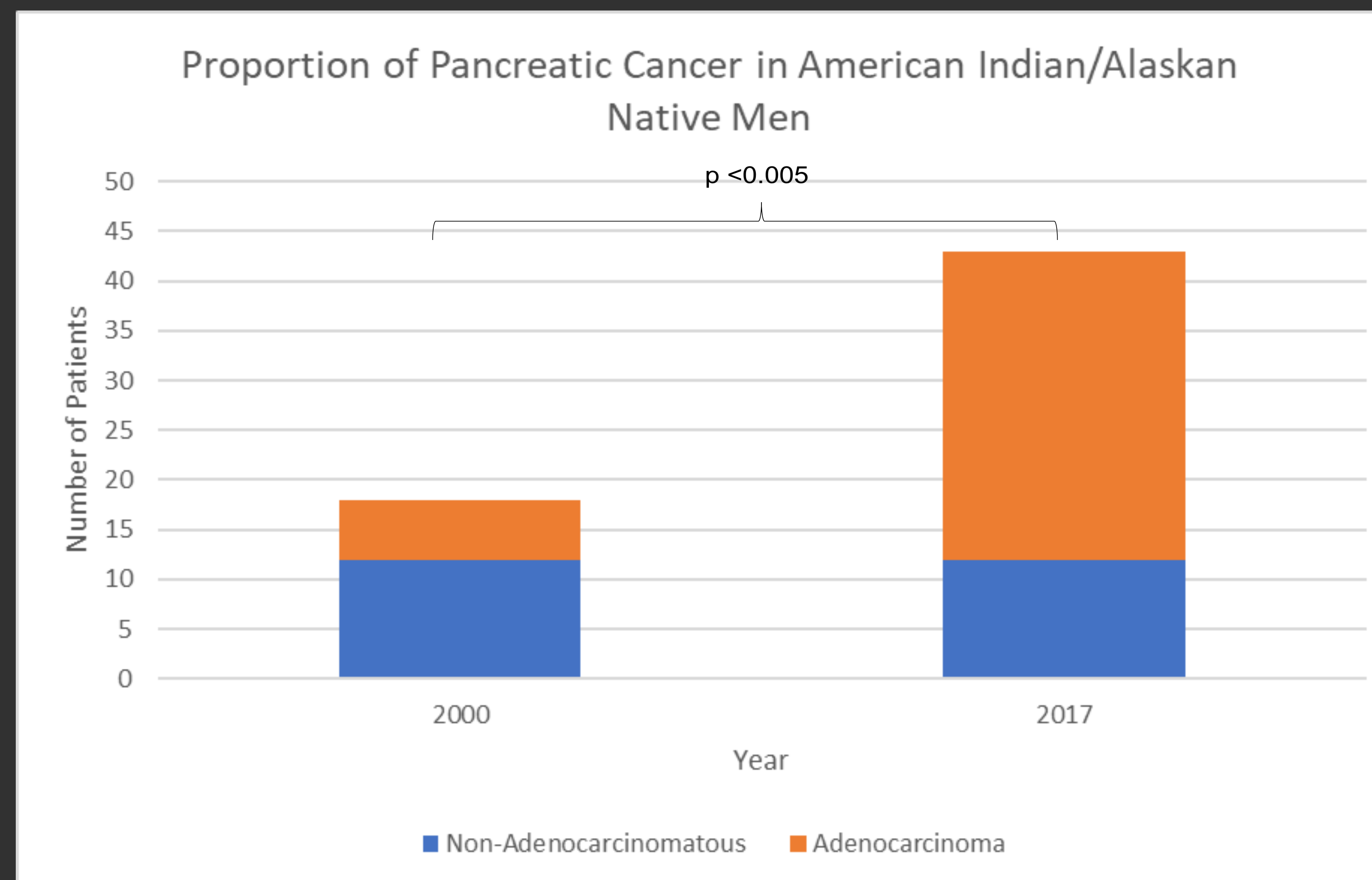
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Gender

Methods

- Data derived from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER) database:
- Years: 2000-2017
- # of registries: 18
- Race: White (W), Black (B), American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI), Asian/Pacific Islander (API)
- Ethnicity: Hispanic (H), Non-Hispanic (NH)
- Incidence age-adjusted to 2000 US Standard Population
- Annual Percent Change (APC) calculated by weighted least-squares regression line
- Comparison of proportions calculations performed with N-1 Chi-squared test

Key Findings/Conclusions

While most recent data still underscore that non-Hispanic black patients experience the highest incidence of pancreatic cancer and pancreatic adenocarcinoma, a startling trend suggests that non-Hispanic American Native/Alaska Native men, but not women, are at disproportionately increased risk of pancreatic adenocarcinoma now as compared to the year 2000.



Results

Pancreatic Cancer in 2017

Race and Ethnicity	Incidence per 100,000 in 2000	Incidence per 100,000 in 2017	Annual Percent Change (APC)	APC p-value
Non-Hispanic White	11.119	12.741	0.973	<0.001
Non-Hispanic Black	15.703	16.292	0.127	0.342
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	10.787	11.043	1.327	0.057
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	9.698	9.908	0.472	0.009
Hispanic	10.753	11.118	0.374	0.035

Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma in 2017

Race and Ethnicity	Incidence per 100,000 in 2000	Incidence per 100,000 in 2017	Annual Percent Change (APC)	APC p-value
Non-Hispanic White	6.051	7.546	1.646	<0.001
Non-Hispanic Black	8.237	9.934	1.027	<0.001
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	5.074	6.163	1.833	0.015
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.826	5.860	1.160	0.001
Hispanic	5.591	6.401	0.994	<0.001

