Incidence of Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Has Increased Significantly in Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Native Men Since 2000

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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

Results

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.