

ACS Cancer Conference 2025

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Disparities Among Early-Onset Colorectal Cancer in Hispanic Patients

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Background

- Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality in the United States.
- Racial and ethnic disparities in the incidence and outcomes of early onset Colorectal Cancer (eoCRC) exist, especially in Hispanic and Black populations.
- There is a notable gap in research regarding the stratification of Hispanic patients by country-of-origin.

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- The aim is to analyze demographic, clinical, and oncologic outcomes among Hispanic-American sub-populations.

Methods

- A retrospective cohort study was conducted using data from the National Cancer Database (NCDB).
- Patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer from 2004 to 2021 were included.

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Methods

- Patients were stratified by country-of-origin: Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central/South America, Spain, and Dominican Republic.
- We defined early-onset disease as cases diagnosed before the age of 45.
- Treatment delay was defined as starting any treatment, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or immunotherapy, more than 60 days after diagnosis.

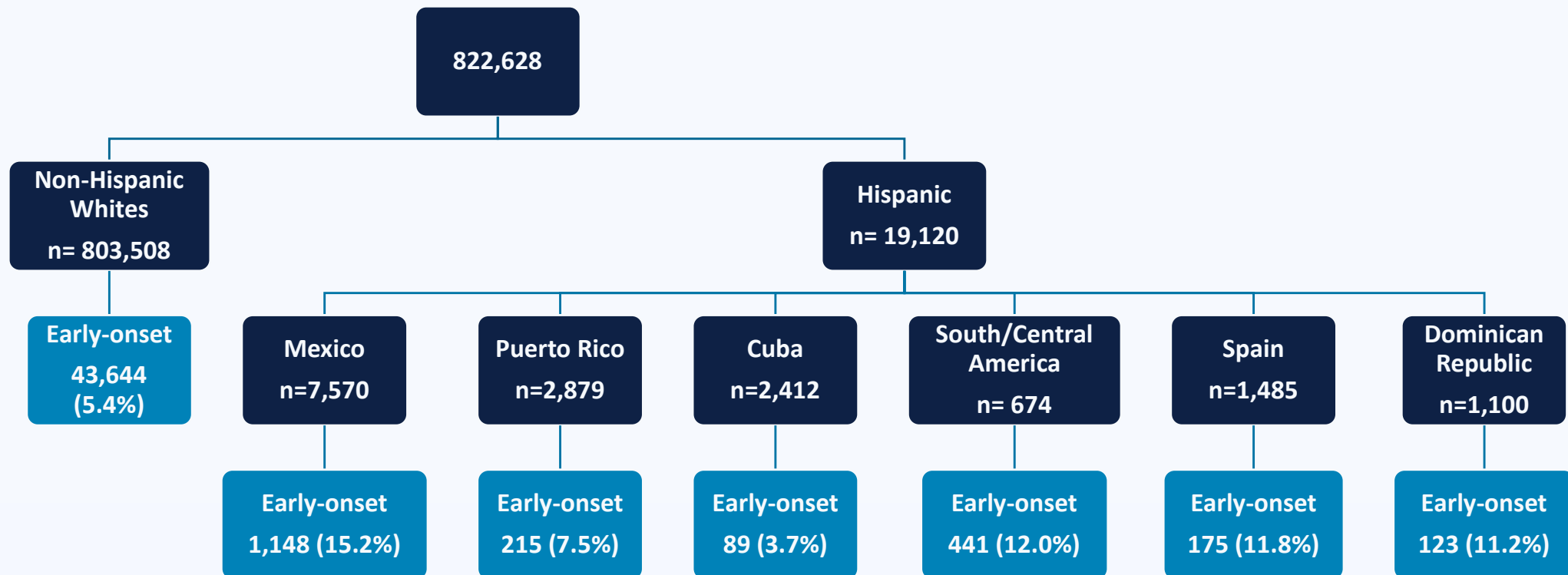
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Methods

- Univariate analysis was used to identify significant disparities among the various Hispanic sub-population groups.
- A binary logistic and multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression models were performed to assess factors associated with treatment delay and survival, respectively, adjusting for confounders.

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Colon Cancer



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Treatment Delay

Country of Origin	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Non-Hispanic whites	1 [Reference]	
Mexico	1.98	<0.05
Puerto Rico	0.81	0.59
Cuba	1.24	0.77
Central/South America	1.68	0.14
Spain	1.55	0.33
Dominican Republic	1.52	0.49

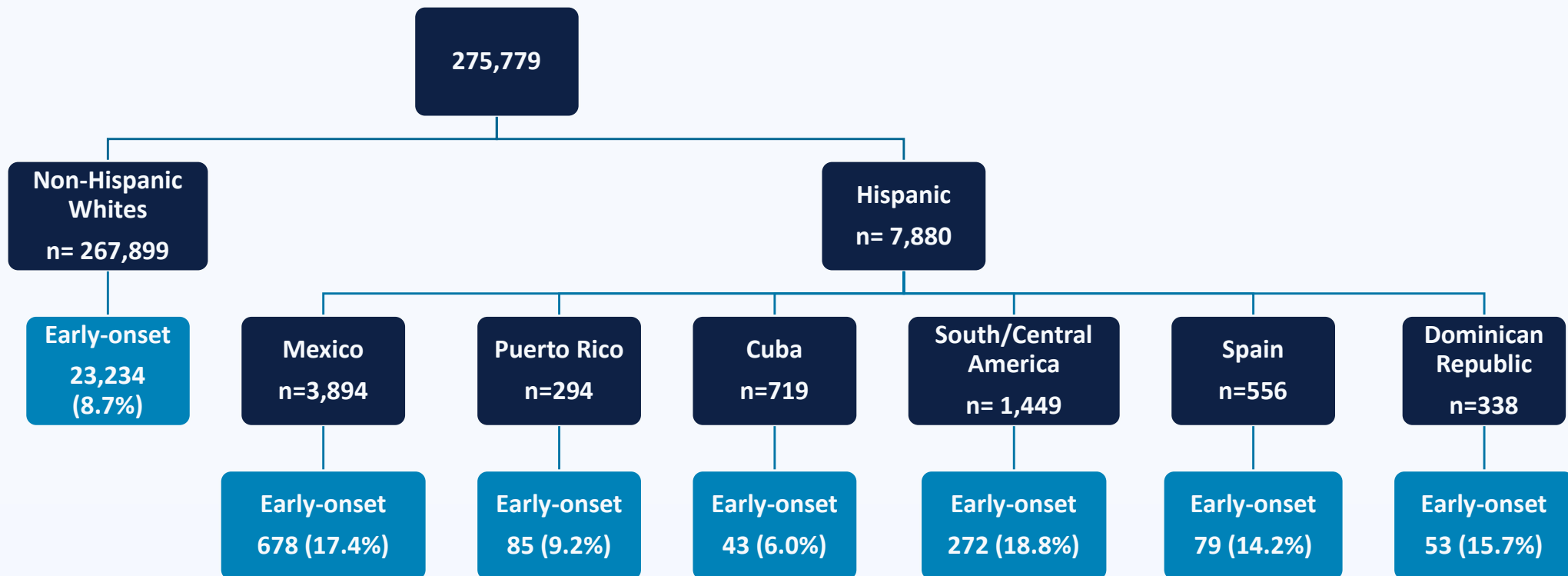
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Survival

Country of Origin	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Non-Hispanic whites	1 [Reference]	
Mexico	0.71	<0.05
Puerto Rico	0.74	0.12
Cuba	0.60	0.16
Central/South America	0.54	<0.05
Spain	0.85	<0.05
Dominican Republic	0.80	0.40

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Rectal Cancer



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Treatment Delay

Country of Origin	OR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Non-Hispanic whites	1 [Reference]	
Mexico	1.79	<0.05
Puerto Rico	0.99	0.98
Cuba	0.31	0.25
Central/South America	1.24	0.33
Spain	0.78	0.59
Dominican Republic	0.52	0.28

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Survival

Country of Origin	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> -value
Non-Hispanic whites	1 [Reference]	
Mexico	0.99	0.93
Puerto Rico	1.06	0.73
Cuba	1.29	0.37
Central/South America	0.94	0.69
Spain	1.05	0.96
Dominican Republic	0.64	0.15

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Conclusion

- In terms of early-onset colorectal cancer, we observed that certain Hispanic subgroups had significantly higher rates of early-onset cases compared to other groups.
- Treatment delay rates were significant among some Hispanic subgroups.
- However, Hispanic subpopulations demonstrated better survival outcomes in colon cancer compared to non-Hispanic Whites when adjusting for sociodemographic confounders.

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Future directions

- Should current screening recommendations be adjusted to consider ethnicity and country of origin?
- How can a population facing treatment delays and potential healthcare restrictions still have better survival outcomes?

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