



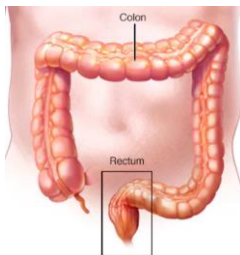
# COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY IN DISAGGREGATED ASIAN AMERICANS (2005-2020)



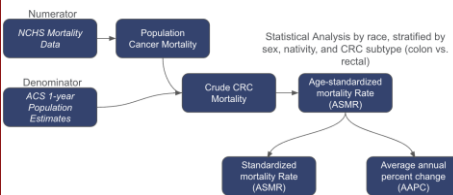
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## Introduction

- Asian Americans (AAs) are heterogeneous in biologic and socioeconomic characteristics
- Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest cause of cancer mortality
- Objective:** to characterize national differences in AA subgroup CRC mortality.



## Methods



## Results

Figure 1: Age-standardized CRC mortality trends

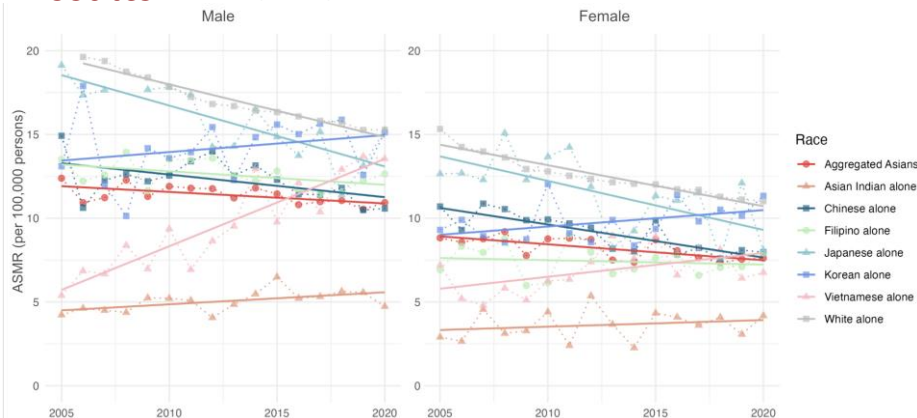
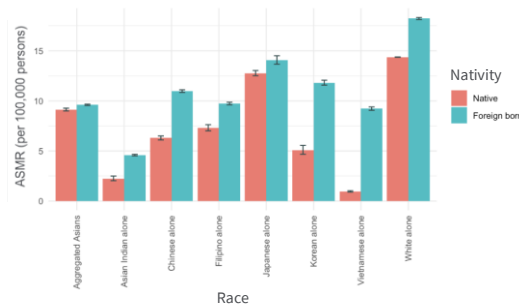


Figure 2: CRC mortality by nativity status



## Key Findings

**Race:** highest in Japanese males; lowest in Asian Indian females

**Sex:** higher in males overall

**Nativity:** higher in foreign-born  
**Cancer Type:** higher for colon cancer than rectal cancer

**Trends:** Mortality increased most in Vietnamese and decreased most in Japanese. By 2020, Koreans surpassed Japanese in ASMR.

## Conclusions

- AA subgroups demonstrate significant heterogeneity in CRC mortality, emphasizing the necessity of disaggregation in cancer research.
- While Vietnamese and Koreans experienced the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest ASMRs, they were the only two subgroups whose APC increased over the study period (3.4% and 1.4%, respectively). These findings indicate opportunities for increased screening and preventative measures.

## Future Directions

Immigrative studies of Korean and Vietnamese Americans will better characterize populations' risks for CRC. Investigating geographic trends in AA CRC mortality will allow for more specifically targeted interventions.