

Hepatobiliary Cancer Mortality in Disaggregated Asian-American Subgroups

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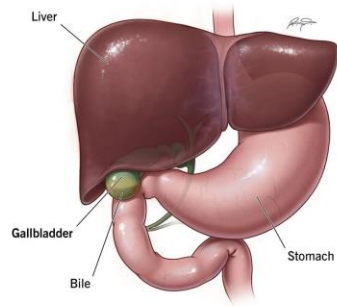
Introduction

Background

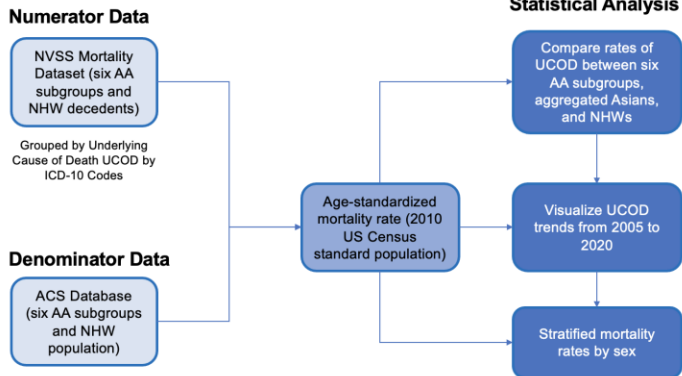
- Hepatobiliary cancer mortality increasing faster than any other cancer in the U.S.
- Asian Americans (AA) have the highest incidence rate of any racial group

Objective

- Compare hepatobiliary cancer mortality rates among AA subgroups in comparison to NHWs from 2005-2020

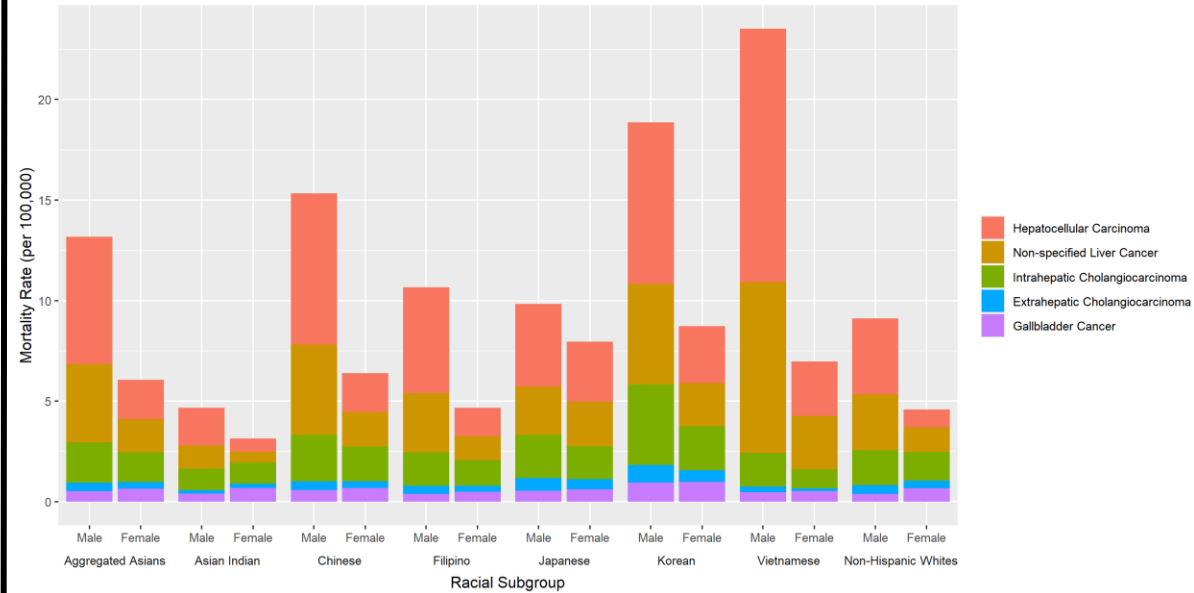


Methods

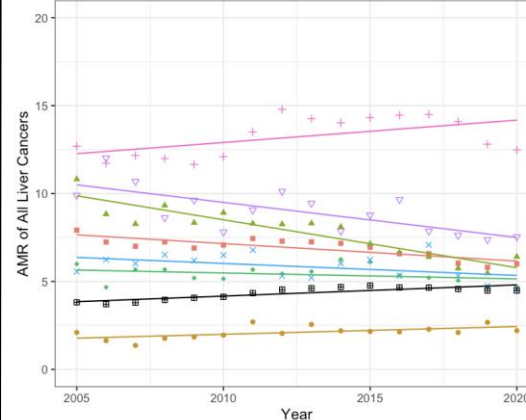


Results

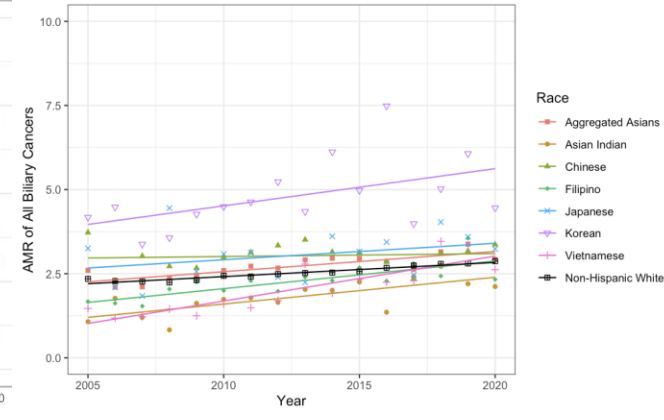
Age-Standardized Mortality Rate by Subgroup



Liver Cancer Mortality Trends



Biliary Tract Cancer Mortality Trends



Discussion

Key Findings

- Vietnamese** have the **highest liver cancer mortality**, which increased over the study period
- Koreans** have the **highest biliary tract cancer mortality**, which increased over the study period
- Biliary tract cancer mortality is similar between sexes, but **males** have higher liver cancer mortality than females

Conclusion

- Differences in mortality rates demonstrate need to **analyze subgroups separately** and inform the need for **ethnically targeted screening and prevention strategies**.

Future Considerations

- Include **mixed race and "Other Asian"** in analyses
- Sensitivity analyses** for potential confounders like nativity and alcohol consumption
- Increase awareness of differences between liver cancers to **reduce non-specified reporting**
- Introduce **targeted screening**, especially for Vietnamese and Korean Americans



Abstract + References