CLEAR CELL OVARIAN CANCER IN NATIVE ASIANS COMPARED TO US ASIANS - IS THERE A DIFFERENCE?

E-Poster Viewing ORAL FEATURED POSTERS

Lecture Title:

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Objectives: To study the incidence and trends of clear cell ovary cancer (CCOC) in the US and Taiwan.

Methods: Data were obtained from the United States Cancer Statistics (USCS) Public Use Databases and Taiwan Cancer Registry of Taiwan Health and Welfare Data Center (HWDC) from 2001 to 2017. SEER*Stat 8.3.9, Joinpoint regression program 4.8.0.1, and Excel were used to calculate the incidence and trends.

Results: Compared to Whites, Asians have nearly five-fold higher incidence of CCOC (2.44 vs 0.49 per 100,000). Native Asians have a 1.8 fold higher incidence vs. US Asians (1.58 vs. 0.86 per 100,000). The peak age range of CCOC diagnosis in Native Asians is younger compared to US women (50-54 vs. 65-69 years). From 2001 to 2017, there was an Increase in CCOC in both NAs and US Asians at 6.2% per year vs 2.1% per year, respectively. In a projected model, by 2029, the incidence of CCOC in NAs will surpass that of serous cancer in US Whites.

Conclusions: Over the last 17 years the rate of clear cell ovary cancer has increased for both Asians residing in Asia and the United States and may surpass other cell types in next decade. Further studies are needed to evaluate the genetic and environmental factors responsible for this disparity.

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