



American Indians/Alaska Natives, Non-Hispanic Blacks, and Colorectal Cancer

PA 966



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Disparities and Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer (CRC) continues to be a public health burden. American Indians/Alaska Natives (AIAN) and Non-Hispanic Black (NHB) individuals have the highest CRC incidence. Survival rates are lowest in NHB individuals. These disparities are present despite the expansion of CRC screening methods and changes in CRC screening guidelines, which were made to changes meant to include a larger population.

Is Inequity the Cause?

- ❑ Socioeconomic status is associated with screening barriers and late-diagnosis
- ❑ CRC studies with primarily NHB individuals yield incomplete data affecting CRC prevention and recommendations
- ❑ CRC screening and treatment differences yield poor outcomes
- ❑ Without inclusion in clinical trials, access to life-saving treatment is not available for all

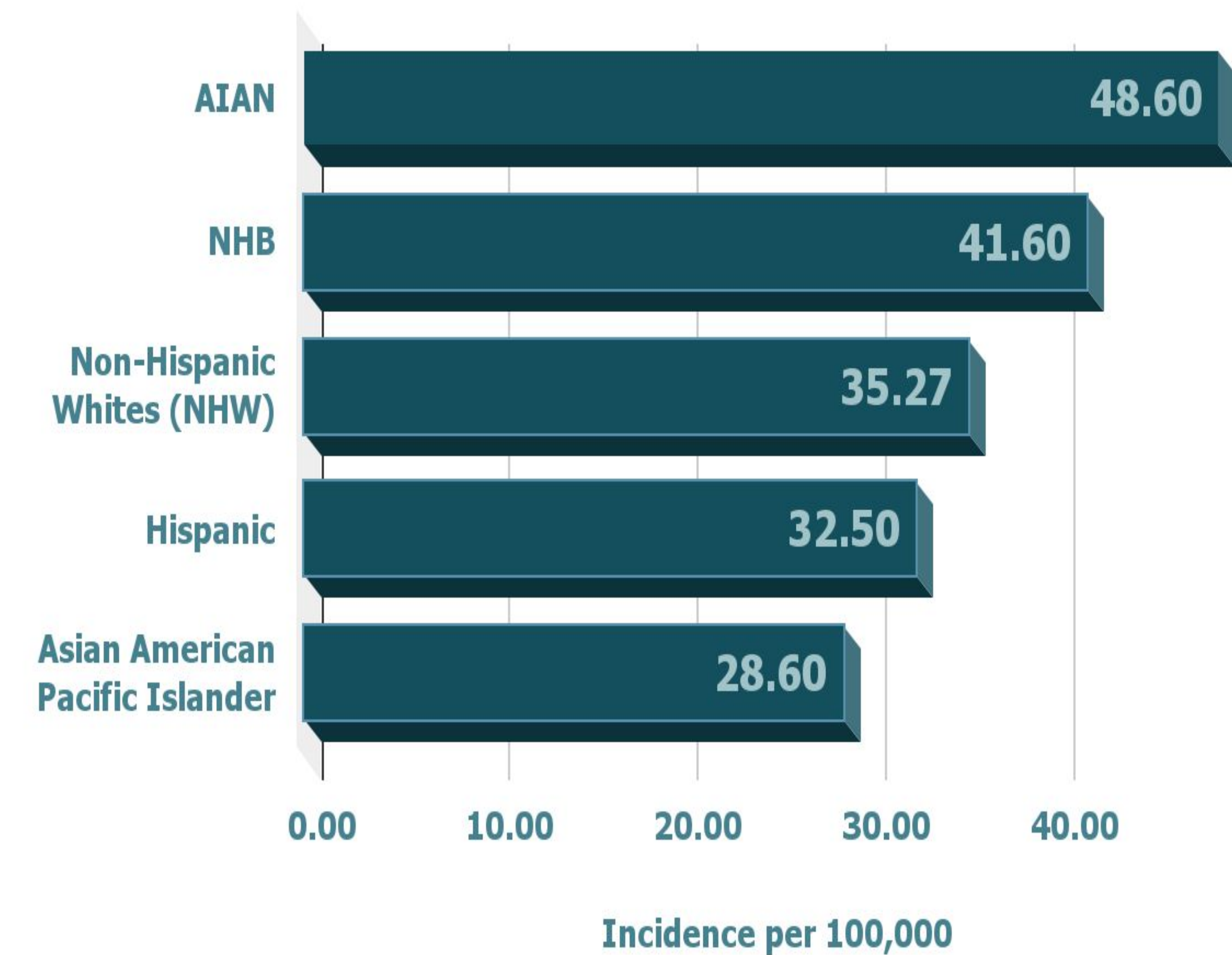
Colorectal Cancer Facts

Often preventable with appropriate screening

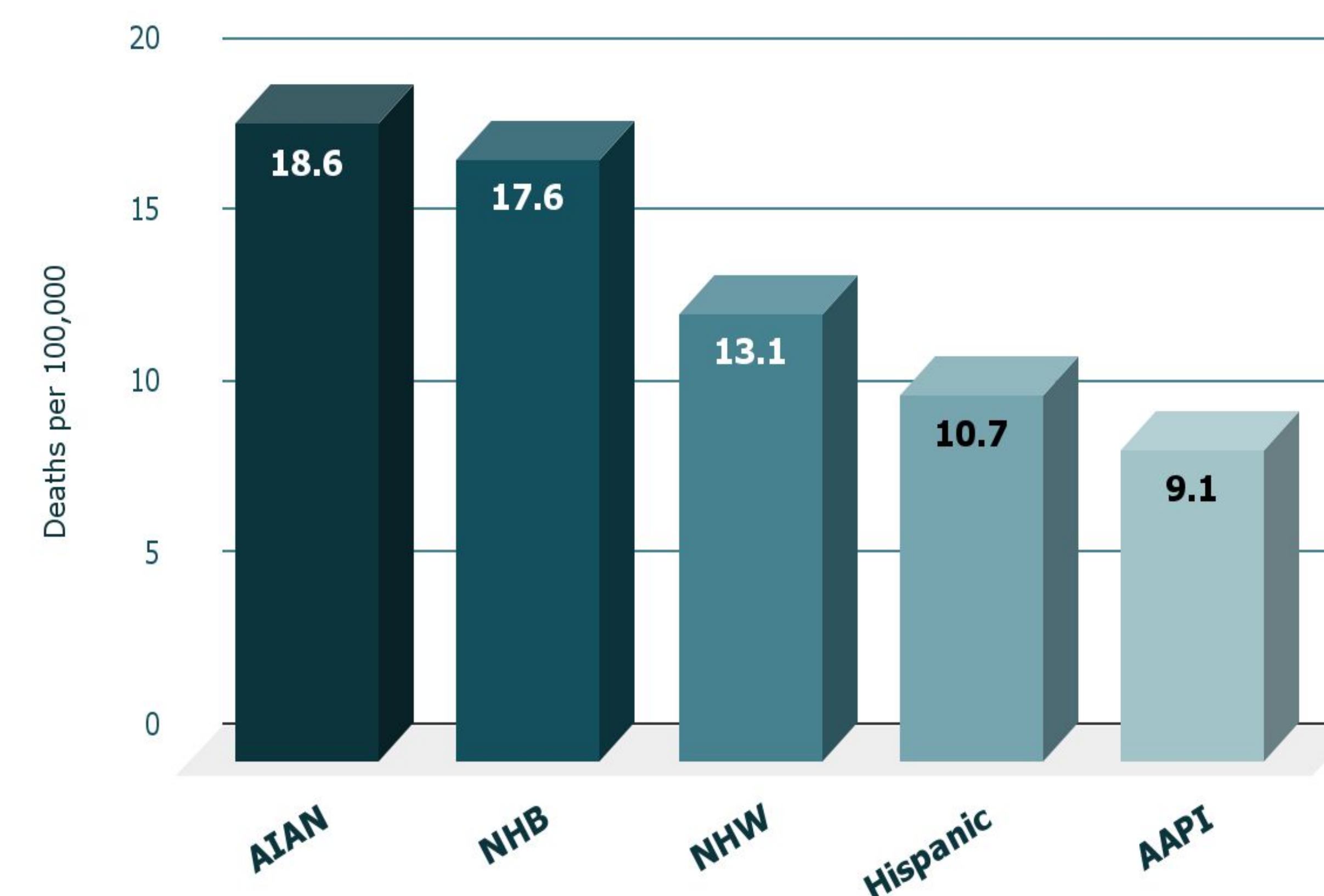
Can be curable in early stages

Prognosis correlated with the time of diagnosis.

CRC Incidence Rate in Ethnic Groups



CRC Mortality Rate in Ethnic Groups



"Racial disparities are largely a consequence of less access to high quality care across the cancer continuum. However, increasing access alone is insufficient to close these gaps"(Siegel et al., 2023).

Colorectal Cancer in America

CRC is the second leading cause of American cancer deaths. While strides have been made to prevent the disease, CRC continues to burden AIAN and NHB disproportionately.



Final Thoughts

- ❑ Medical studies need full representation to evaluate and address differences in CRC incidence and outcomes.
- ❑ Clinical trials can improve survival rates with new treatments further research is needed to evaluate minority underrepresentation.
- ❑ Equitable health care can lessen CRC occurrences, late-diagnosis, and ultimately improve survival rates.

References

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