

Disparities in Cancer Surgery in the United States

MORE likely	Black patients with colon cancer are more likely to refuse recommended surgery compared to White patients.
BETTER survival	Black patients with early-stage lung cancer receiving surgery at academic facilities have better 5-year overall survival compared to those treated at community medical facilities.
INCREASED likelihood	Hispanic and Black women have an increased likelihood of needing an emergency department visit within 90 days of breast cancer surgery compared to White women.
66% more likely	According to data from the Arizona Cancer Registry, from 2007 to 2016 Mexican American patients with kidney cancer were 66 percent more likely not to receive surgery compared to White patients.
LESS likely	Indian, Pakistani, and Chinese American women with breast cancer are more likely, while Filipino and Vietnamese American women are less likely to receive surgery within 30 days of diagnosis compared to White women.
18% more likely	Liver cancer patients living in counties with low socioeconomic status, housing and language vulnerabilities are 18 percent more likely not to receive surgical interventions that can improve outcomes.
HIGHER mortality	Lower levels of neighborhood income and education are independently associated with higher 30-day and 90-day mortality among patients undergoing surgical treatment for gastric cancer.

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