

Disparities in Cancer Treatment

Discovery science is constantly fueling the development of new cancer treatments. However, several segments of the U.S. population remain at a disadvantage to fully benefit from the recommended cancer treatments. Findings of selected recent studies evaluating persistent disparities across the five pillars of cancer treatment are listed below:



SURGERY

American Indian or Alaska Native patients with kidney cancer were 49 percent more likely than White patients to undergo complete surgical removal of the kidney, a procedure associated with higher mortality rates.



RADIOTHERAPY

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander women with early-stage breast cancer were more likely than White women to experience a delay of 10 days following cancer surgery to receive radiation.



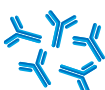
CHEMOTHERAPY

Black women with breast cancer living in rural South Carolina were two times more likely than White women to experience delays in recommended chemotherapy.



MOLECULARLY TARGETED THERAPY

Black patients with lung cancer were more likely than White patients to experience a delay of 28 days to receive a prescription for one of the FDA-approved molecularly targeted therapeutics.



IMMUNOTHERAPY

Hispanic patients with metastatic liver cancer were 37 percent less likely than White patients to receive immunotherapy.