

#1058 Demographics, Treatment and Survival for Patients Diagnosed with Pancreatic Cancer 2010-2016

Maharaj Singh, PhD¹ and Michelle Simpson, PhD, RN¹

¹Advocate Aurora Research Institute, Advocate Aurora Health, Milwaukee, WI

Background

Despite improvements in mortality rate in other cancer types, the incidence and deaths caused by pancreatic cancer has increased over recent years. Pancreatic cancer is a predominantly asymptomatic cancer and very difficult to detect with diagnosis usually being late in the disease. It is among the most lethal cancers.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to describe demographics, evaluate incidence and overall survival of the patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Additionally, to find out percent survival after 1, 2 and 5-years for patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer.

Method

Data from National Cancer Database from 2010 through 2016 was used for this study. We identified of 384,753 patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. In this study population, patients with missing mortality (dead, alive) were excluded from the study sample. Descriptive statistics and Cox regression were used to analyze the data.

Results

Overall, there were 49% female, 79% non-Hispanic white (NHW), 12% non-Hispanic black (NHB), 5% Hispanic and the remaining 3% were from 'Other' race category which mainly included Asians and Pacific Islanders.

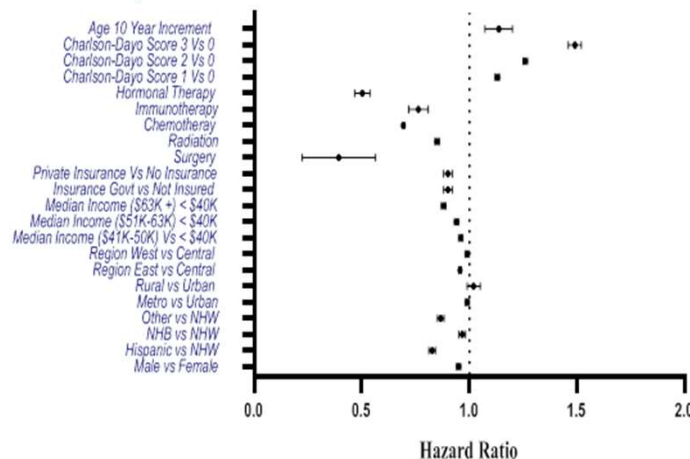


Figure 1. Hazard Ratio of mortality for patients diagnosed with Pancreatic Cancer

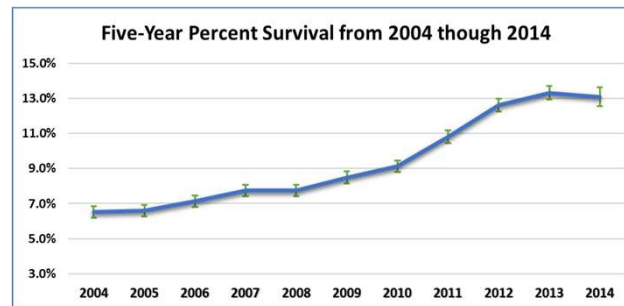


Figure 2 Five-year percent survival for patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer

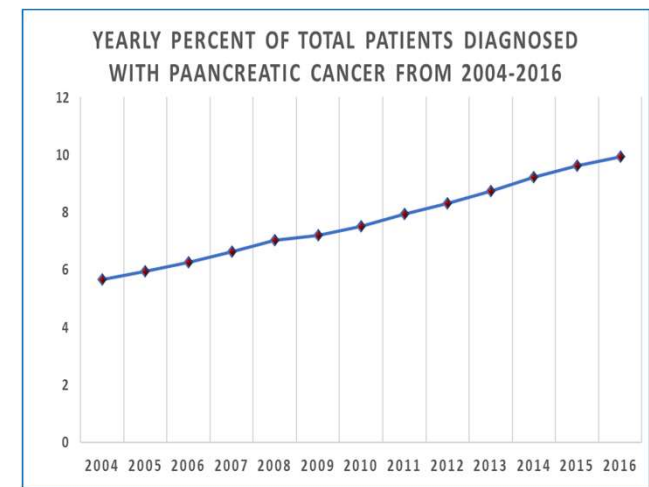


Figure 3. Percent of cases of the total from 2004 through 2016

Conclusion

Female, Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islanders and younger patients had better survival. The patients with insurance (government and private) and patients who had treatments had higher survival probability. Five-year survival has improved from 6% in 2004 to 13% in 2014.