BACKGROUND

Breast cancer (BC) is the second leading cause of death among women.\(^1\) Mortality trends for Asian American (AA) are often reported as an aggregate, masking heterogeneity.\(^2\)

RESEARCH QUESTION

How do BC mortality trends vary among the 6 major AA groups and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) compared to non-Hispanic Whites (NHWs) from 2005-2020?

METHODS

Breast cancer deaths → National Vital Statistics System, Cause of Death ICD-10 codes (C50/D05), race and ethnicity, state


Calculated statistics:

- **PMR**: Proportional Mortality Ratio
- **AAMR**: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate* * reported per 100,000 person-years

DISCUSSION

- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in Asian Indians and Filipinas
- Proportion of BC deaths are increasing in all AA groups and NHPI compared to NHW
- Mortality trends are heterogeneous and converging
- Utah has the highest proportion of BC deaths

Future Directions

- Study mortality data in relation to incidence
- Contextualize results to changes in screening and policy

References


RESULTS

Figure 1: Proportion of Cancer deaths by Site and Race

Figure 2: Change in BC Proportional Mortality Ratios from 2005-2020

Figure 3: Change in BC Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates from 2005-2020

Figure 4: Proportional BC Mortality by state for all races from 2005-2020