
Disparities in Survival in Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Women with Cervical

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The Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) community is a diverse group, including over 21 ethnic groups, but is often misrepresented as one cohort. Differences in human papillomavirus prevalence and access to care lead to varying cervical cancer incidences and outcomes within the AANHPI community. Here, we compare overall survival (OS) of cervical cancer patients within the AANHPI subpopulations.

The National Cancer Database identified 84,395 women with cervical squamous cell carcinoma (ICD-O-3-code 8070). Races listed as “unknown/other” or “Other Asian” were excluded. Kaplan-Meier and Cox Regression Model were performed.

This study identified 985 East Asian (EA), 395 South Asian (SA), 1073 Southeast Asian (SEA), and 290 NHPI patients with cervical cancer. Mean OS was 144.0 months for EA, 137.0 months for SA, 132.6 months for SEA, and 116.1 months for NHPI. Kaplan-Meier revealed worse OS for SEA and NHPI compared to SA ($p=.011$, $p<0.001$, respectively) and EA ($p=0.002$, $p<0.001$, respectively). EA (HR=0.522; $p<0.001$), SA (HR=0.490; $p<0.001$), and SEA (HR=0.633; $p<0.001$) had lower survival hazard ratios compared to NHPI.

Survival disparities exist among AANHPI subgroups with cervical cancer. Disaggregation of AANHPI subpopulations revealed that SEA and NHPI patients had worse OS. NHPI patients had greater survival hazard ratios after controlling for socioeconomic

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variables. This study highlights the need to disaggregate AANHPI data so that disparities among subpopulations can be identified, investigated, and addressed.