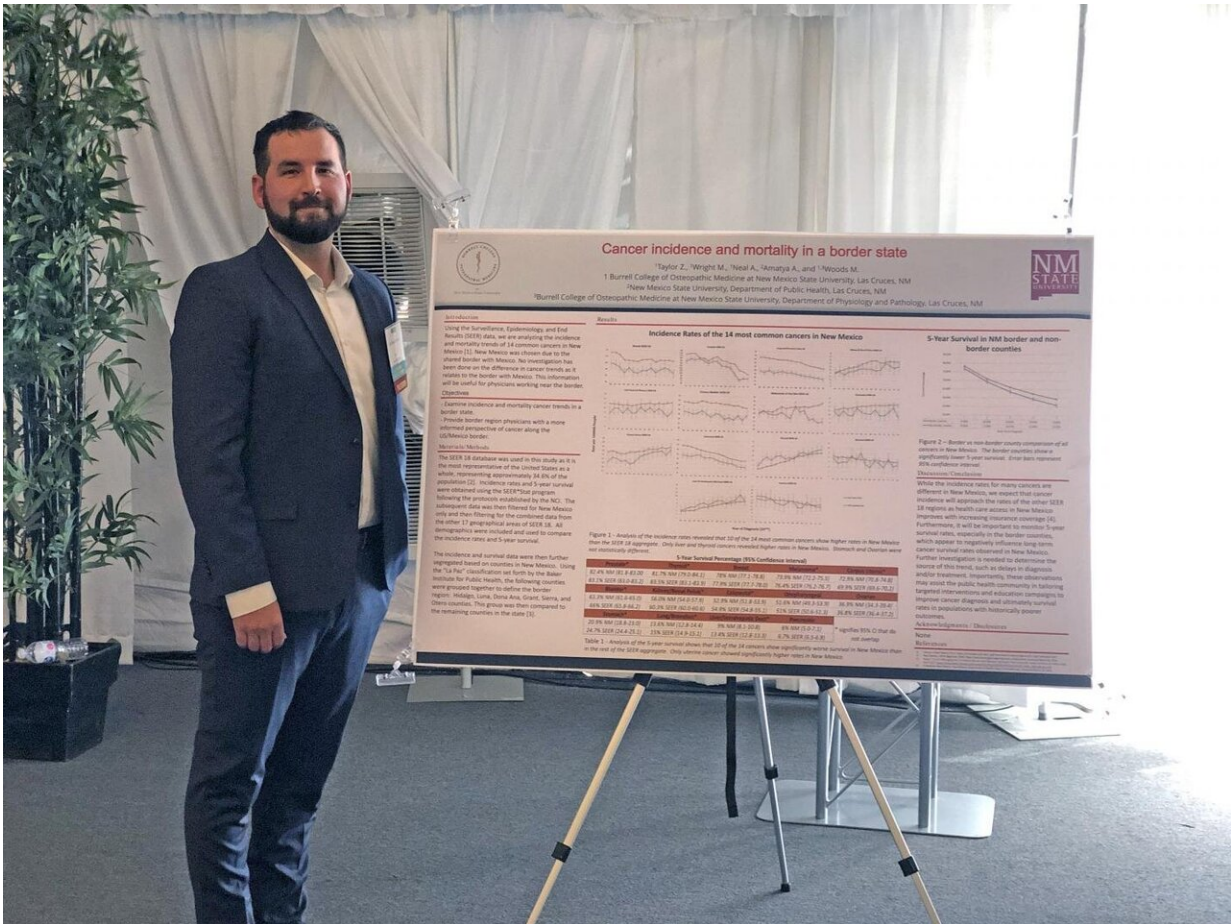


New Mexico cancer patients have lower survival rate, study finds

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Zac Taylor, a third-year medical student at the Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine, presented research on New Mexico cancer mortality rates at the annual meeting of the Arizona Osteopathic Medical Association (AOMA). He was awarded first place among all research poster presentations. Credit: Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine

Researchers at the Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine (BCOM) have found that cancer patients in New Mexico have lower chances of survival when compared to the rest of the nation.

The research was presented by third-year medical student Zac Taylor at the annual meeting of the [Arizona Osteopathic Medical Association \(AOMA\)](#). It was awarded first place among all poster presentations.

"Our preliminary data indicates that some populations, namely Hispanics living in the border region, may have a lower five-year [survival](#) rate for some types of the cancers, and there appears to be an association with the stage of the [cancer](#) at diagnosis," says Michael Woods, Ph.D., BCOM assistant professor of physiology and pathology who oversaw the research. "There could be several reasons for this, including access to [health care](#) or other societal factors that we don't fully understand yet."

For the project, the team sifted through cancer statistics collected by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program. SEER specifically collects and publishes cancer incidence and survival data, such as disease type and stage and patient treatment and outcomes. The database represents 34.6 percent of the U.S. population.

BCOM researchers analyzed the U.S. incidence and five-year [survival rates](#) for [patients](#) with 14 of the most common cancers, including breast cancer, stomach cancer and [prostate cancer](#).

They then narrowed in on the data for the state of New Mexico. Cancer incidence and survival rates were broken down further by counties located on the U.S.-Mexico border, which were defined as Hidalgo, Luna, Dona Ana, Grant, Sierra and Otero counties.

When compared to the national average, the results revealed that New

Mexicans with 10 of the most common cancers—prostate, thyroid, melanoma, bladder, kidney, colorectal, stomach, lung, liver and pancreas—have a significantly worse 5-year survival rate.

Kidney and liver cancer patients may fare worst. The national five-year survival rate for kidney cancer patients is 60.4 percent, according to the SEER data. However, in New Mexico, that number drops to 56 percent. Similarly, patients with liver cancer have a 13.4 percent survival rate nationally. In New Mexico, however, liver [cancer patients](#) have a 9 percent five-year survival rate.

Those living in New Mexico along the U.S.-Mexico border have even higher cancer mortality rates, with an average five-year cancer survival rate of 55.8 percent compared to the New Mexico average of 59.3 percent.

For his presentation and research, Taylor received a \$750 prize as well as a plaque from the AOMA.

"I felt that the project would be interesting to Arizona physicians since Arizona also shares a border with Mexico," Taylor says. "It was great to be recognized for the work that we have been doing here at BCOM."

The team hopes their findings can help with public health efforts in New Mexico, such as creating targeted interventions and health education campaigns to improve cancer diagnosis and ultimately, survival rates, in populations with historically poor outcomes.

Provided by Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine

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