



Incidence of Neuroendocrine Tumors in the ethnically/racially diverse population of New Mexico



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BACKGROUND

- The incidence of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) is increasing worldwide and there is evidence that both incidence and survival vary by race/ethnicity.
- Existing records were obtained from a population-based cancer registry to characterize NET incidence in New Mexico's (NM) Hispanic whites (HW), American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN), non-Hispanic whites (NHW), and blacks.

METHODS

- The New Mexico Tumor Registry (NMTR) was queried using previously described definitions/categories (JCO 2008; 26(18):3063-3072) to identify all NET cases diagnosed among NM residents between 2006 to 2015.
- Average annual, age-adjusted incidence rates were calculated by the direct method (US 2000 standard population).
- Rates were calculated by racial/ethnic categories and sex based on demographic information that was systematically ascertained from medical records and other sources.
- Incidence rates from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program were used for comparison.

RESULTS

- A total of 1,239 NET cases were diagnosed among NM residents during the study period with an average of 120 cases annually.
- Most cases occurred within the digestive system (69.3%), with an additional 21.1% of cases in lung and 9.6% in other primary sites.
- Incidence rates varied by race/ethnicity: 5.6 per 100,000 person-years (95% CI 5.2-6.1) in NHW, 5.3 (95% CI 4.8-5.8) in HW, 4.5 (95% CI 3.5-5.7) in AI/AN, and 6.0 (95% CI 4.0-8.8) in blacks
- Rates were similar between males and females for NHW and HW, but rates were marginally higher in males than females for AI/AN and blacks.
- Rates in NM were slightly lower than nationwide rates for all races-combined (6.8 per 100,000 person-years, 95% CI 6.7-6.9).

CONCLUSION

- NET incidence is similar among NM's largest racial/ethnic groups. We are presently conducting additional analyses to characterize NET trends over time and survival in NM.