RACISM & BIAS IN MEDICINE VISUAL SERIES

Dermatology Series: Skin Cancer in Skin of Color 1.1



Racial Disparities in Melanoma Survival: A survival analysis of 96,953 patients with primary cutaneous melanoma diagnosed from 1992 to 2009 assessed survival by race and severity of disease (Stage I-VI) at time of diagnosis. While melanoma incidence is highest in the White population, significant disparities in outcomes exist across races.

RISK OF LATER-STAGE DIAGOSIS

Black Patients have significantly higher odds of being diagnosed with more advanced (stage II-IV) melanoma compared to White Patients

| Stage | Relative Risk (95% CI) |
|-------|---------------------------|
| | 0.69 (0.62-0.77) |
| ll II | 1.76 (1.43-2.18) |
| III | 2.02 (1.51-2.70) |
| IV | 2.49 (1.80-3.44) |

SURVIVAL BY RACE

- Melanoma survival varies by race, with **shortest survival** seen in **Black Patients**
- After controlling for stage of disease, significantly shorter survival for Black Patients remained for those with stage I and III disease

CONCLUSIONS

- These findings may be due to a disparity in **secondary prevention** (i.e. melanoma screening)
- Misconceptions by patients and providers regarding the risk of melanoma in minority populations may contribute
- Research into biases, barriers, biology, and appropriate screening standards should be conducted to determine appropriate melanoma screening to patients of all skin color.

Citation: Dawes SM, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol.

Creator: Hayley Braun, MPH, MS4;
2016;75(5):983-991. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2016.06.006

Twitter: @HayleyBraun7

Faculty Reviewers: Loren Krueger, MD; IG:drlkderm; loren.d.krueger@emory.edu; Travis W. Blalock, MD

Emory Dermatology IG: @EmoryDerm
Twitter: @EmoryDerm

RACISIM & BIAS IN MEDICINE VISUAL SERIES

Dermatology Series: Skin Cancer in Skin of Color 1.1



Racial Disparities in Melanoma Survival: A survival analysis of 96,953 patients with primary cutaneous melanoma diagnosed from 1992 to 2009 assessed survival by race and severity of disease (Stage I-VI) at time of diagnosis. While melanoma incidence is highest in the White population, significant disparities in outcomes exist across races.

SURVIVAL BY RACE

SHORTEST LONGEST SURVIVAL SURVIVAL

BLACK AANAPI*

HISPANIC

WHITE

- Melanoma survival varies by race, with shortest survival seen in Black patients
- After controlling for stage of disease, significantly shorter survival for Black patients remained for those with stage I and III disease

*AANAPI: Asian American/Native American/Pacific Islander

RISK OF LATER-STAGE DIAGOSIS

RELATIVE RISK OF STAGE AT PRESENTATION FOR BLACK PATIENTS COMPARED TO WHITE

| Stage | Relative Risk (95% CI) |
|-------|------------------------|
| | 0.69 (0.62-0.77) |
| II. | 1.76 (1.43-2.18) |
| III | 2.02 (1.51-2.70) |
| IV | 2.49 (1.80-3.44) |

- → Stage at Melanoma diagnosis differs between White and Black patients
- → Black patients have significantly higher odds of being diagnosed with more advanced (stage II-IV) melanoma
- Notably, black patients are 2.5x more likely to be diagnosed with stage IV melanoma than their white counterparts

CONCLUSIONS

- ★ These findings may be due to a disparity in secondary prevention (i.e. melanoma screening)
- Misconceptions regarding the risk of melanoma in minority populations may contribute
- Melanoma in Black patients commonly presents on the trunk or lower extremities and not in sun-exposed locations.
- Research into biases, barriers, biology, and appropriate screening standards should be conducted to determine appropriate melanoma screening to patients of all skin color.

Citation: Dawes SM, et al. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2016;75(5):983-991. doi:10.1016/j.jaad.2016.06.006

Creator: Hayley Braun, MPH, MS4; IG: Haybraun Twitter: @HayleyBraun7
Faculty Reviewers: Loren Krueger, MD; IG: Drlkderm; loren.d.krueger@emory.edu; Travis Blalock, MD

Emory Dermatology IG: @EmoryDerm
Twitter: @EmoryDerm