



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 DIAGNOSIS

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) |
|-------|------------------------|
| I | 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) |

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.



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SURVIVAL BY RACE

SHORTEST SURVIVAL

LONGEST 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 DIAGNOSIS

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

| Stage | Relative Risk (95% CI) |
|-------|------------------------|
| I | 0.69 (0.62-0.77) |
| II | 1.76 (1.43-2.18) |
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- ✦ 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.