Title: Higher levels of neighborhood deprivation and risk for incident colorectal cancer and mortality outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Authors: Noelle K. LoConte, MD, Thomas Lawler, PhD, Lauren Giurini, Cibele B. Carroll, MD, Jennifer Weiss, MD, Shaneda Warren Andersen, PhD

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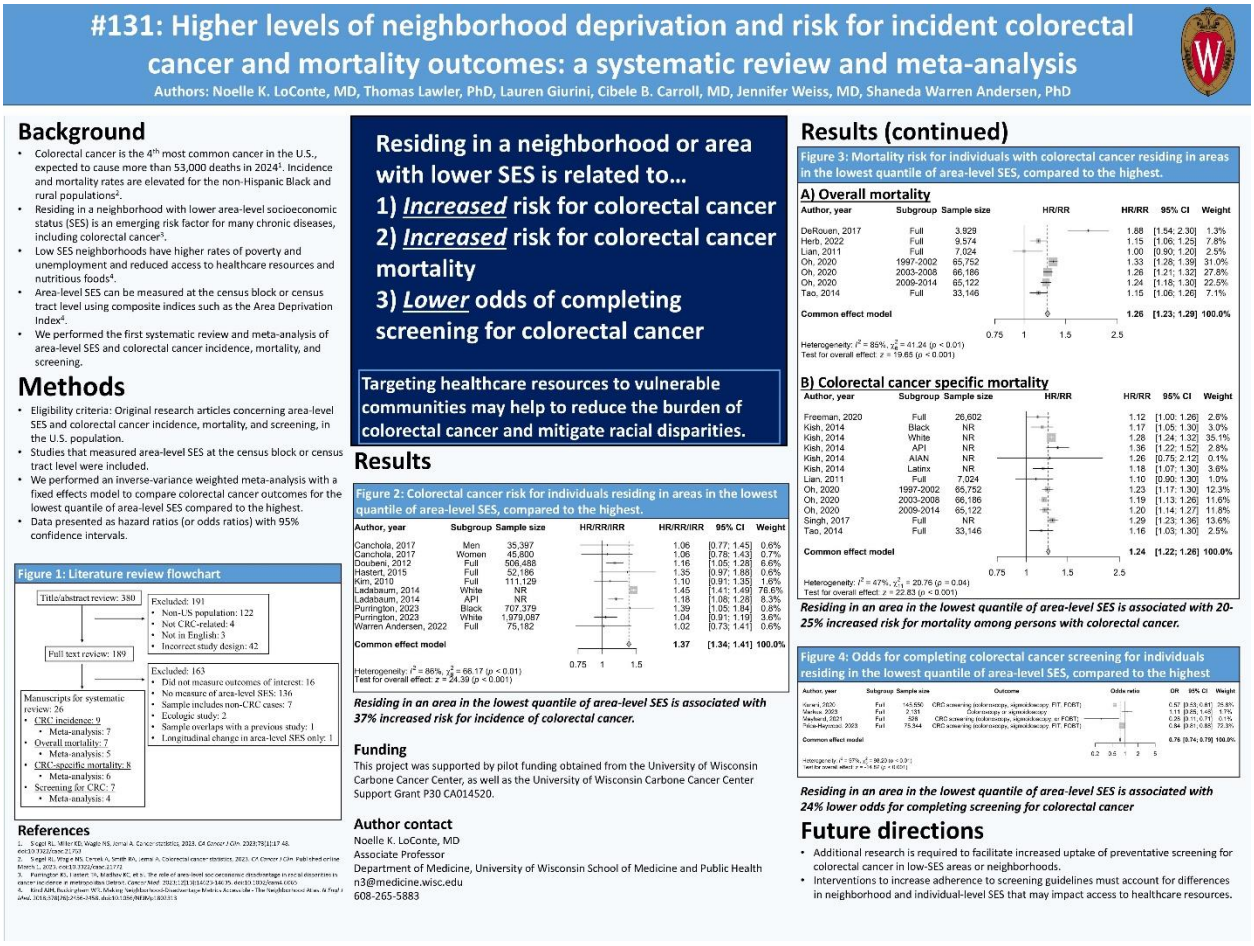
Scientific Poster:



Written Lay Abstract:

Population studies give us important information about what groups of people may be more likely to develop diseases such as cancer. This information can be used to let healthcare workers and policy makers know where health resources are needed most.

For this study, the researchers combined information from many population studies on the number of people who were screened for, had, or died with colorectal cancer in the US. The researchers found that, compared to areas with higher socioeconomic status, areas with lower socioeconomic status (lower income, education, and job status) tended to have fewer people who had colorectal cancer screening, more people who had colorectal cancer, and more people who had died with colorectal cancer.

This study tells us that areas with lower socioeconomic status may need healthcare resources to increase colorectal cancer screenings and lower the number of people who get or die of colorectal cancer.

Visual Lay Abstract:

Where can we focus our fight against colorectal cancer?

Researchers combined information from many population studies on people who were screened for, had, or died with colorectal cancer.

Lower socioeconomic status areas
(low income, education, and job status)

Fewer people screened for colorectal cancer

More people had or died with colorectal cancer

This study tells us that we could focus resources for colorectal cancer screening and care in areas with lower socioeconomic status.

Carbone Cancer Center
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
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