

Conference Abstracts

Ethnic Disparities in Signet Ring Carcinoma: A Retrospective Analysis of Prevalence and Peritoneal Carcinomatosis Incidence among Hispanic Population

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Background

Signet ring carcinoma (SRC) presents a formidable challenge in oncology, characterized by its aggressive nature and propensity for peritoneal carcinomatosis (PC). While the incidence of peritoneal metastasis varies among individuals diagnosed with this carcinoma, little is known about the potential influence of race and ethnicity on this phenomenon. This retrospective study aims to investigate the relationship between ethnicity and the occurrence of PC in those patients.

Methods

A retrospective analysis was conducted on a diverse cohort of patients diagnosed with SRC within the past 5 years, and records were reviewed to collect demographic information, including ethnicity, and the presence or absence of PC. Statistical analyses were employed to assess the association between ethnicity and the incidence of peritoneal metastasis.

Results

The study encompassed 13 patients: 38% males and 62% females. Approximately 15.38% of patients were under 50 years old at the time of presentation, while 84.62% were over 50 years

old. The prevalence of SRC across various ethnicities was examined: 61.5% were of Hispanic origin (8 patients), 23% white (3 patients), 7.6% black (1 patient), and 7.6% of Asian descent (1 patient). There was a statistically significant relationship between ethnicity, age, and the incidence of signet ring carcinoma ($p = 0.002$). The incidence of PC among patients revealed that 30% developed this metastatic condition, with 50% of these cases present at diagnosis. Remarkably, half of the patients with PC were of Hispanic descent. The mortality rate among our patients was 38.5%, all of whom died within one year of diagnosis.

Conclusion

These findings underscore a potential correlation between ethnicity, particularly Hispanic descent, and the prevalence of SRC. Moreover, the observed high incidence of PC in SRC, especially among Hispanic patients, emphasizes the need for further research into the underlying factors contributing to these disparities. We note a limited sample size of patients in our urban community-based hospital, but consider whether ethnicity affects disease manifestation. We suggest personalized treatment strategies to improve outcomes for patients with SRC, particularly those of the Hispanic population.