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Summary

COLON CANCER IN DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS, POPULATION-BASED LARGE COHORT OF TWO ETHNIC GROUPS IN ISRAEL

Jabir Alkrenawi

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Colorectal

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A retrospective study of 61,679 colorectal cancer patients in Israel found that Arab patients were diagnosed significantly younger than Jewish patients, with 21.3% diagnosed at age 50 or younger compared to 8% of Jewish patients.

KEY POINTS

- Arab CRC patients had a mean diagnosis age of 62.5 years versus 70.8 years for Jewish patients, with higher rates of diabetes (37.6% vs 27.5%) and obesity (36% vs 21.4%).
- All-cause mortality was lower among Arab patients (49.6% vs 60.8%), though they died at a younger mean age (70.9 vs 79.8 years).
- Arab patients had lower rates of ischemic heart disease (9.7% vs 12.6%), hypertension (45.6% vs 53.7%), and chronic kidney disease (8.1% vs 10.3%).
- The authors conclude that disparities in risk factors, comorbidities, and mortality between ethnic groups warrant special consideration for specific populations in CRC screening and management.
- This material is relevant for gastroenterologists and oncologists working with ethnically diverse populations or interested in health disparities in colorectal cancer.

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