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Incidence of Neuroendocrine Tumors in the Ethnically/Racially Diverse Population of New Mexico

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BACKGROUND: The incidence of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) is increasing worldwide and there is evidence that both incidence and survival vary by race/ethnicity. We utilized existing records from a population-based cancer registry to characterize NET incidence in New Mexico's (NM) Hispanic whites (HW), American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN), non-Hispanic whites (NHW), and blacks.

METHODS: The New Mexico Tumor Registry (NMTR) was queried using previously described definitions/categories (JCO 2008; 26(18):3063-3072) to identify all NET cases diagnosed among NM residents between 2006 to 2015. Average annual, age-adjusted incidence rates were calculated by the direct method (US 2000 standard population). Rates were calculated by racial/ethnic categories and sex based on demographic information that was systematically ascertained from medical records and other sources. Incidence rates from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program were used for comparison.

RESULTS: A total of 1,239 NET cases were diagnosed among NM residents during the study period with an average of 120 cases annually. Most cases occurred within the digestive system (69.3%), with an additional 21.1% of cases in lung and 9.6% in other primary sites. Incidence rates varied by race/ethnicity: 5.6 per 100,000 person-years (95% CI 5.2-6.1) in NHW, 5.3 (95% CI 4.8-5.8) in HW, 4.5 (95% CI 3.5-5.7) in AI/AN, and 6.0 (95% CI 4.0-8.8) in blacks. Differences by race/ethnicity were not statistically significant. Rates were similar between males and females for NHW and HW, but rates were marginally higher in males than females

for AI/AN and blacks. Differences in rates by sex were not statistically significant in any racial/ethnic group. Rates in NM were slightly lower that nationwide rates for all races-combined (6.8 per 100,000 person–years, 95% CI 6.7-6.9).

Conclusion: NET incidence is similar among NM's largest racial/ethnic groups. We are presently conducting additional analyses to characterize NET trends over time and survival in NM.