



Associations between Sociodemographics and Pediatric Osteosarcoma Characteristics

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Background

- Osteosarcoma is the most common malignancy of bone¹
- Survival rates for osteosarcoma are around 70%²
- There has been little study of associations between patient characteristics, tumor features, and outcomes in pediatric osteosarcoma

Purpose

- Predictor variables:** sex, age group, race/ethnicity, county SES, rurality
- Outcome variables:** tumor size, tumor site, metastases, chemotherapy, amputation, treatment time, survival
- How are these variables related?

Methods

- Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results: a national cancer registry
- Patients ages 0-24
- Samples from 2004-2020
- 2391 osteosarcoma cases
- Multivariate logistic regression to assess tumor features/treatment
- Multivariate Cox regression to assess cause-specific survival

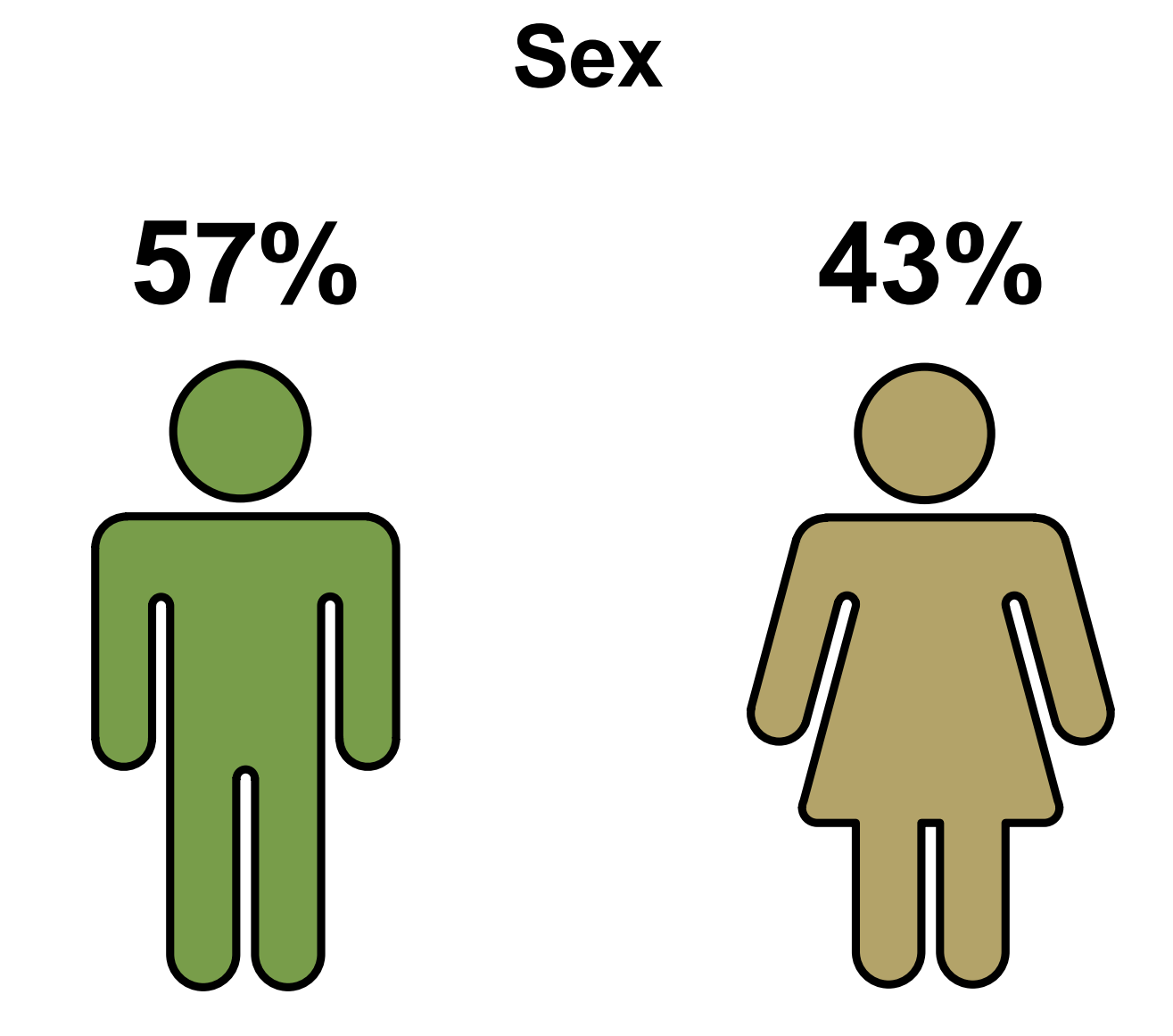
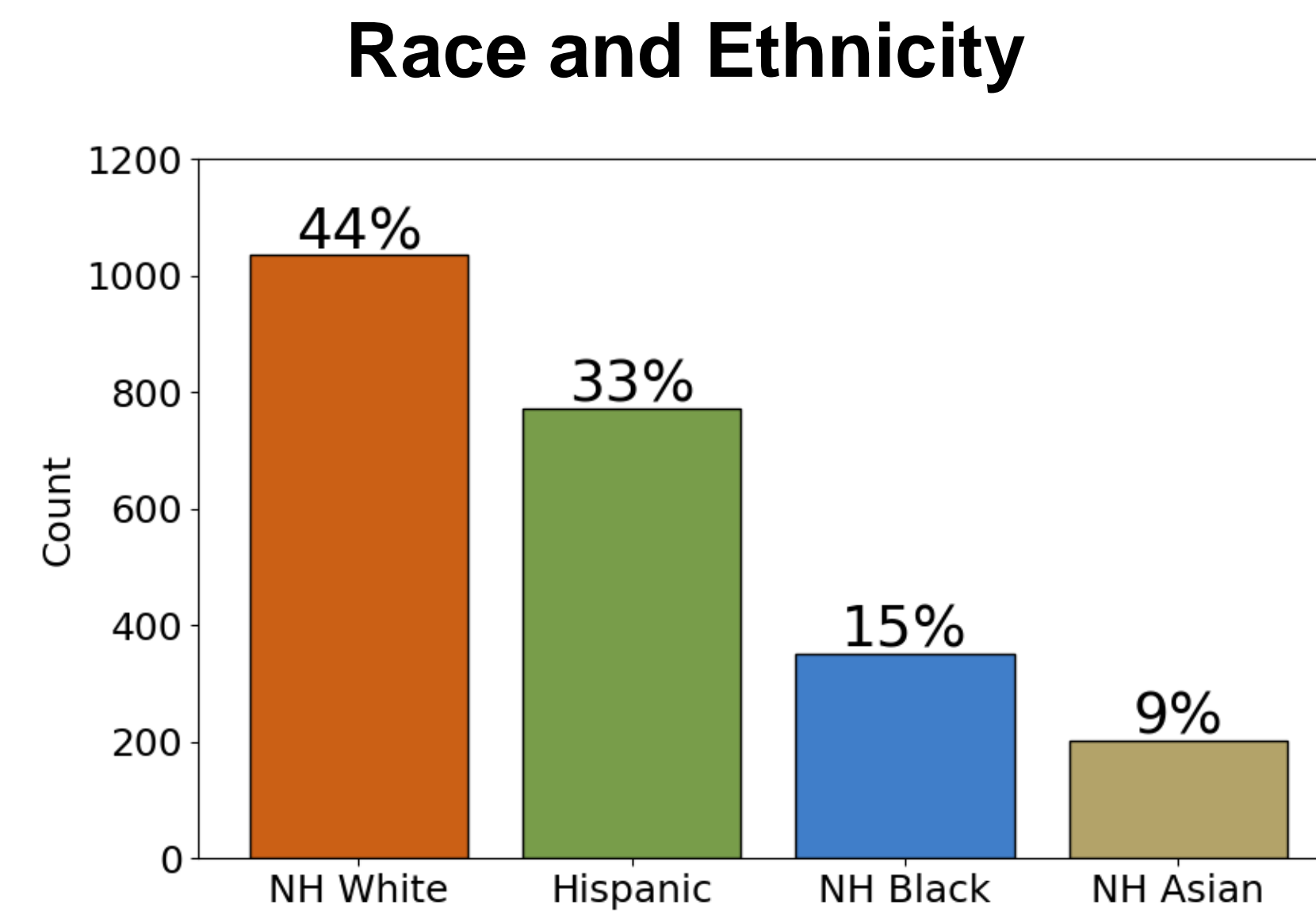
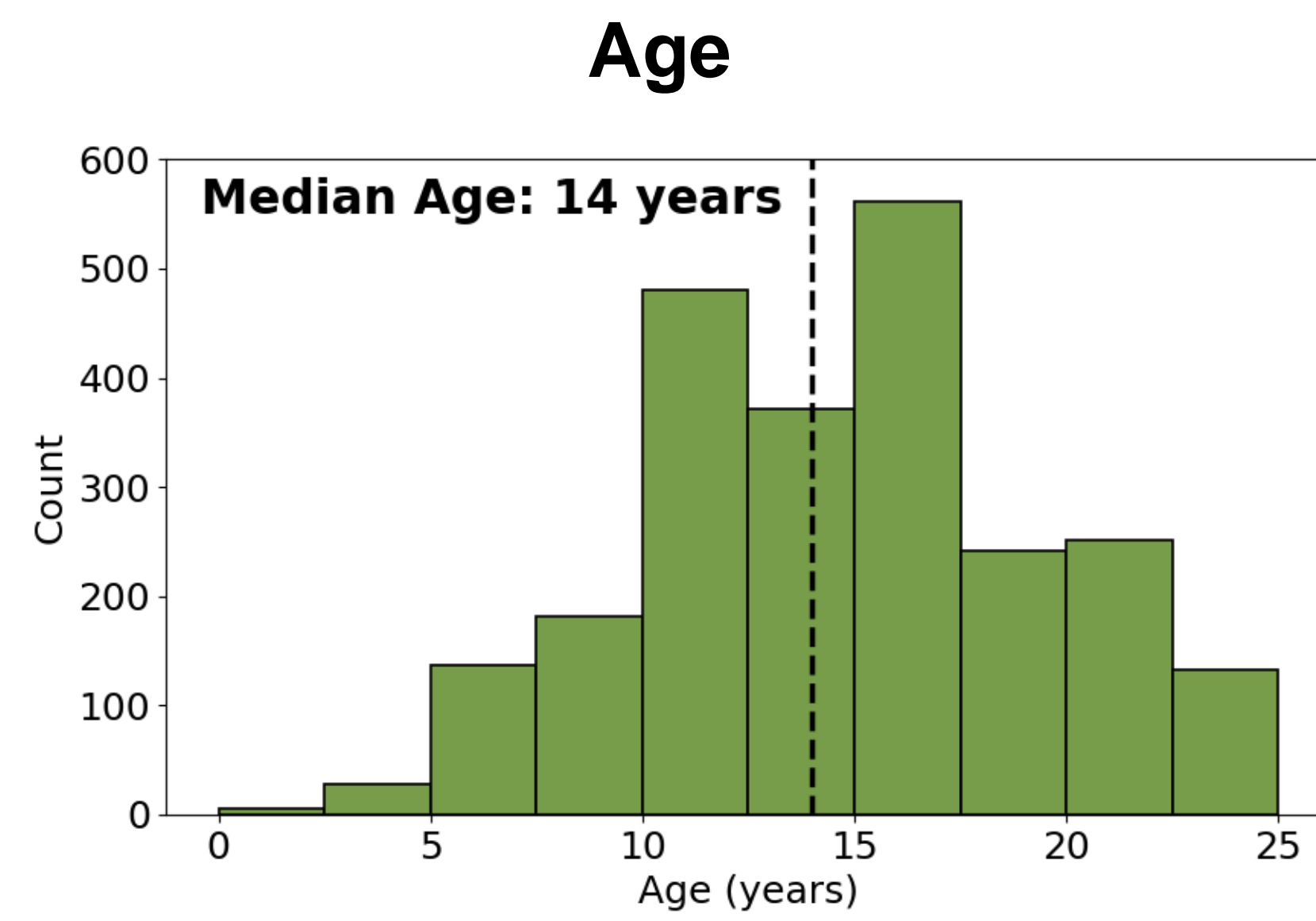
Conclusion

- Numerous disparities in pediatric osteosarcoma presentation, treatment and survival
- Differences occur across sex, race/ethnicity, age group and rurality
- Further work is needed to explain and address these disparities

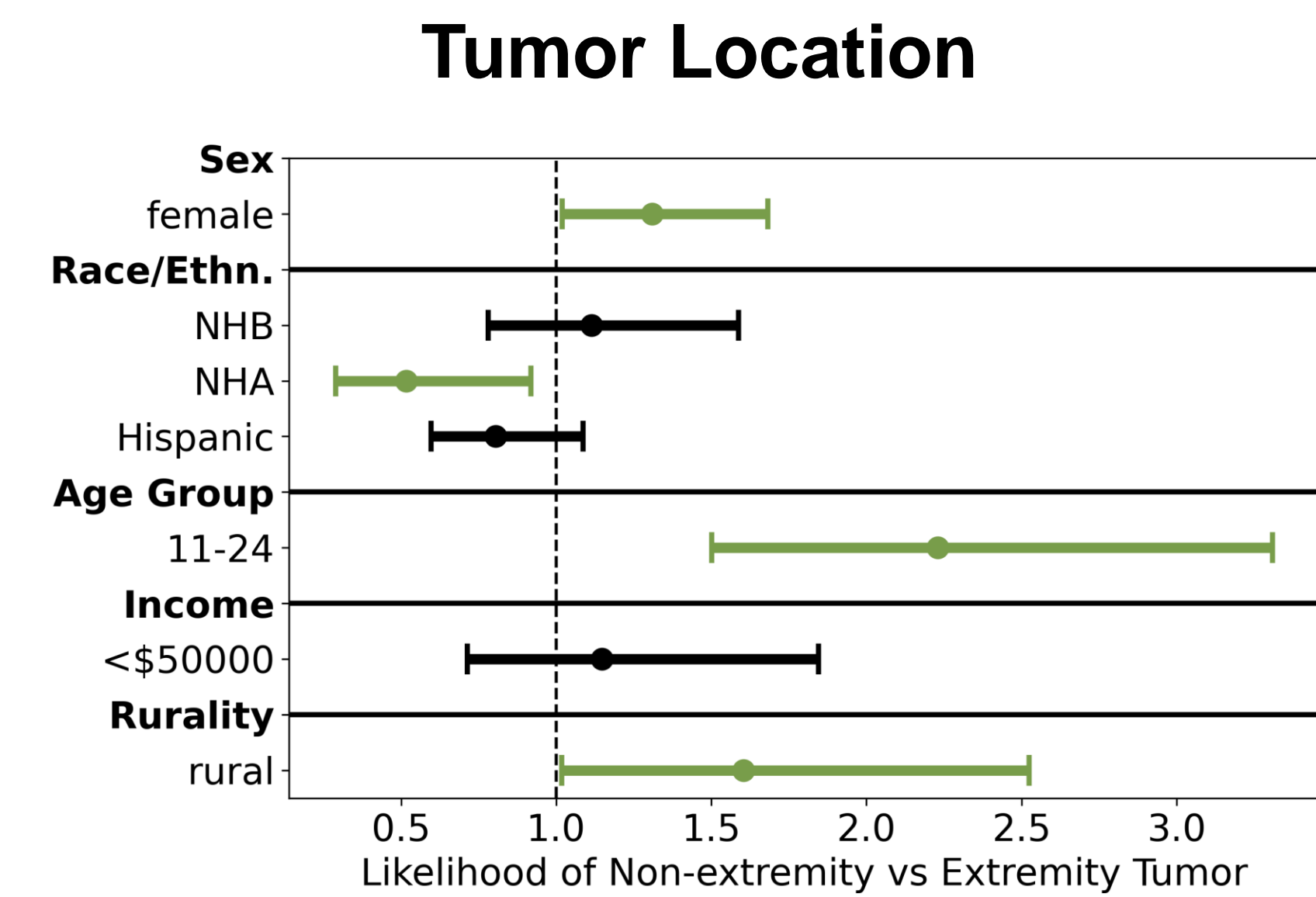
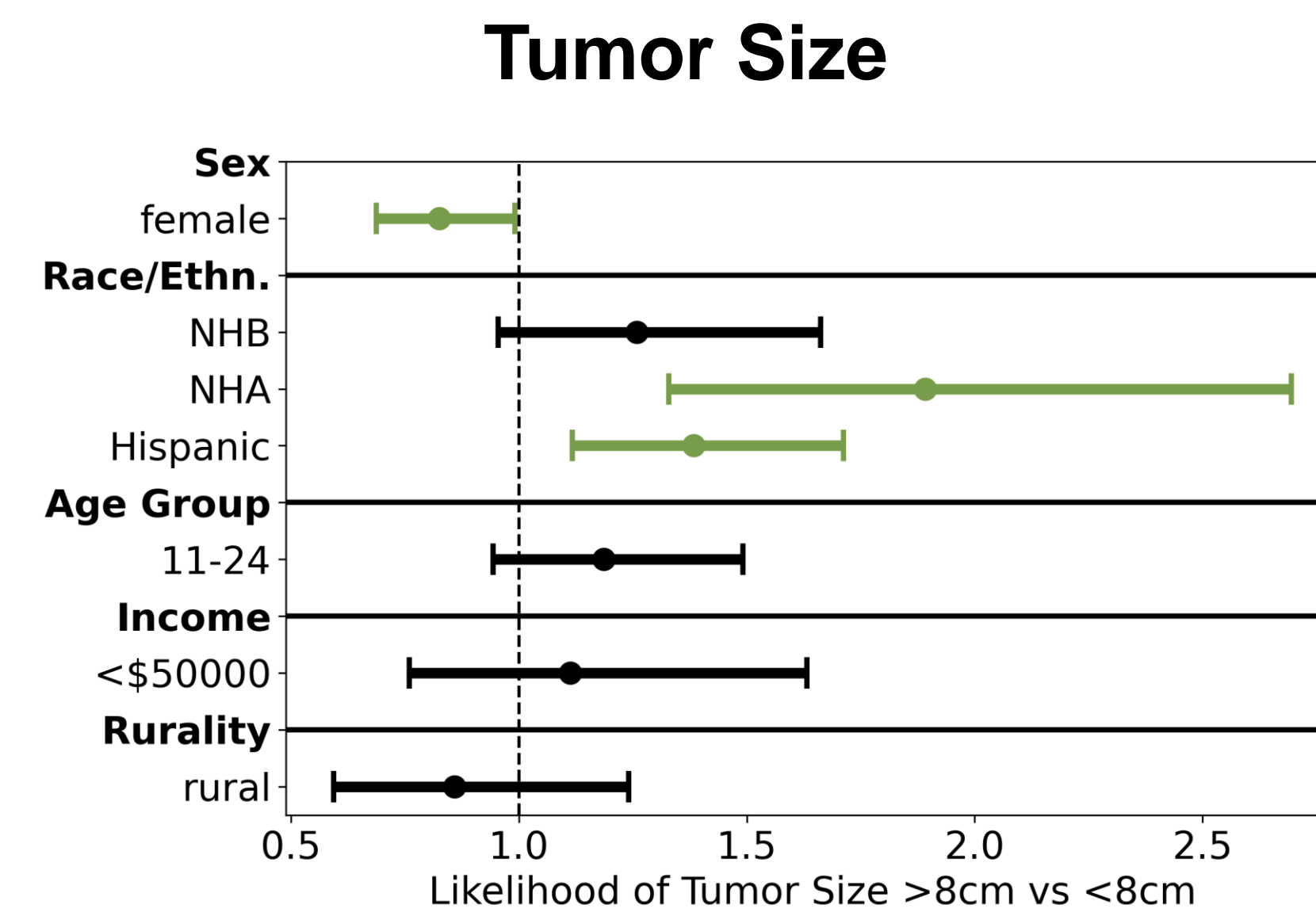
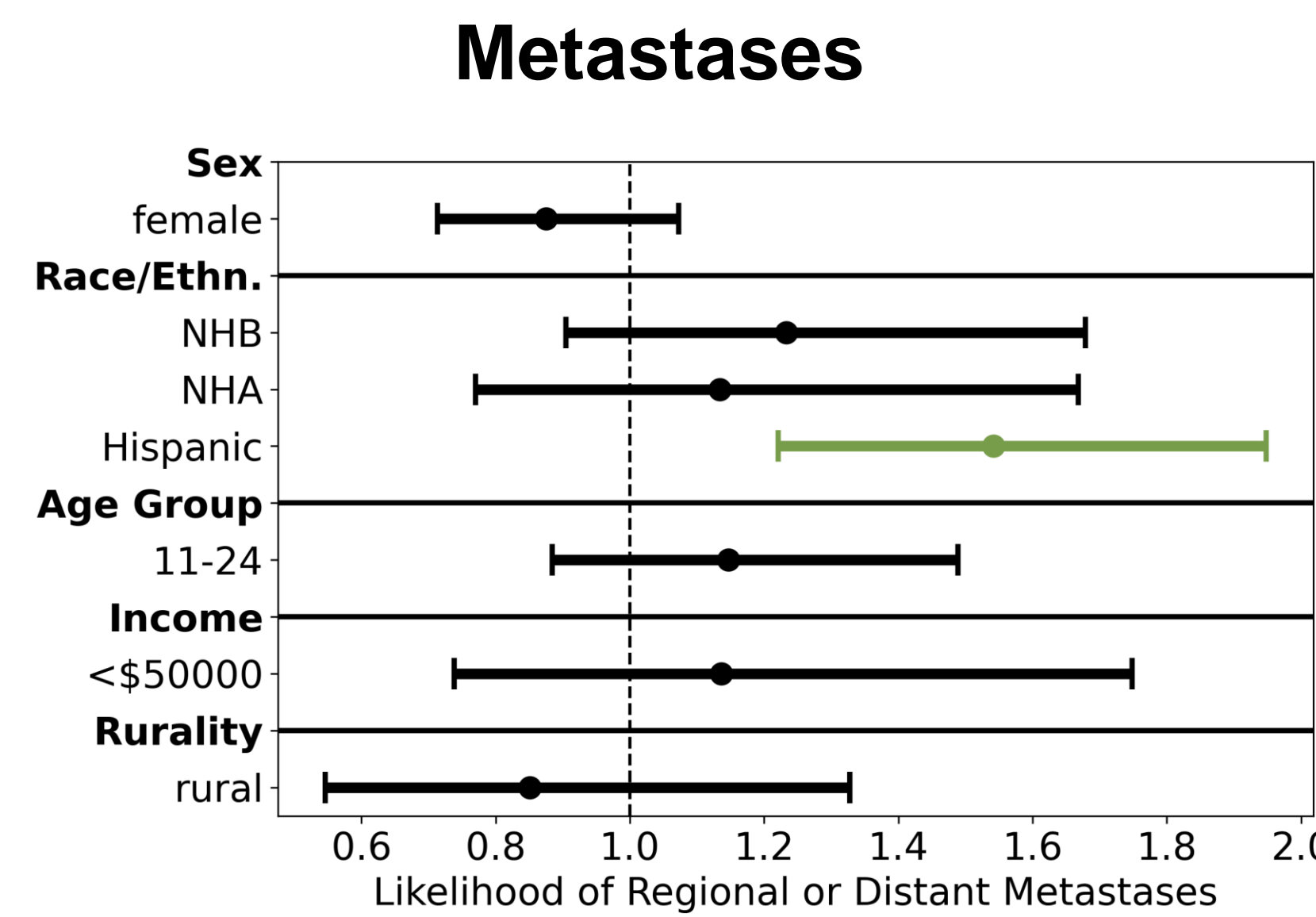
References

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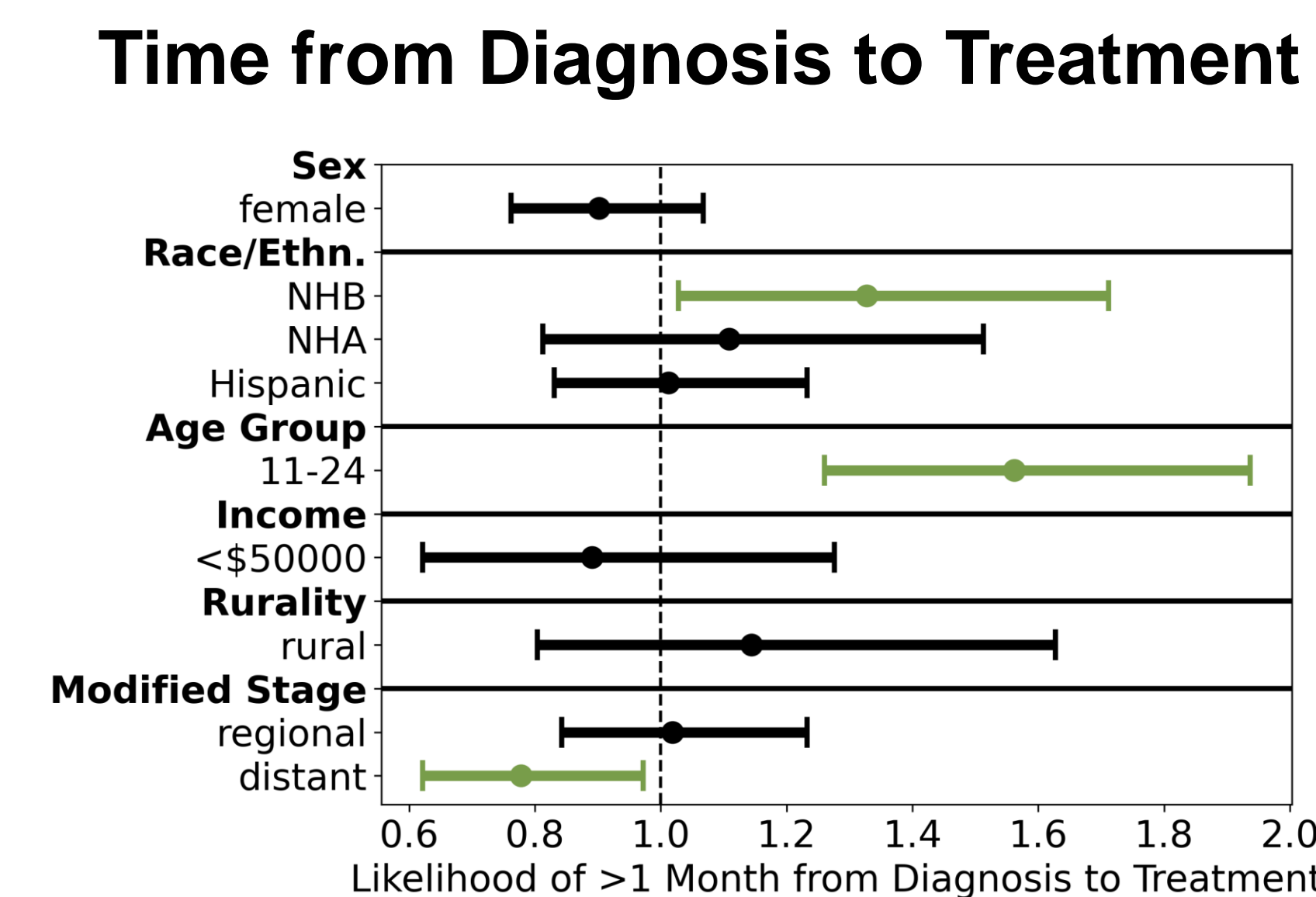
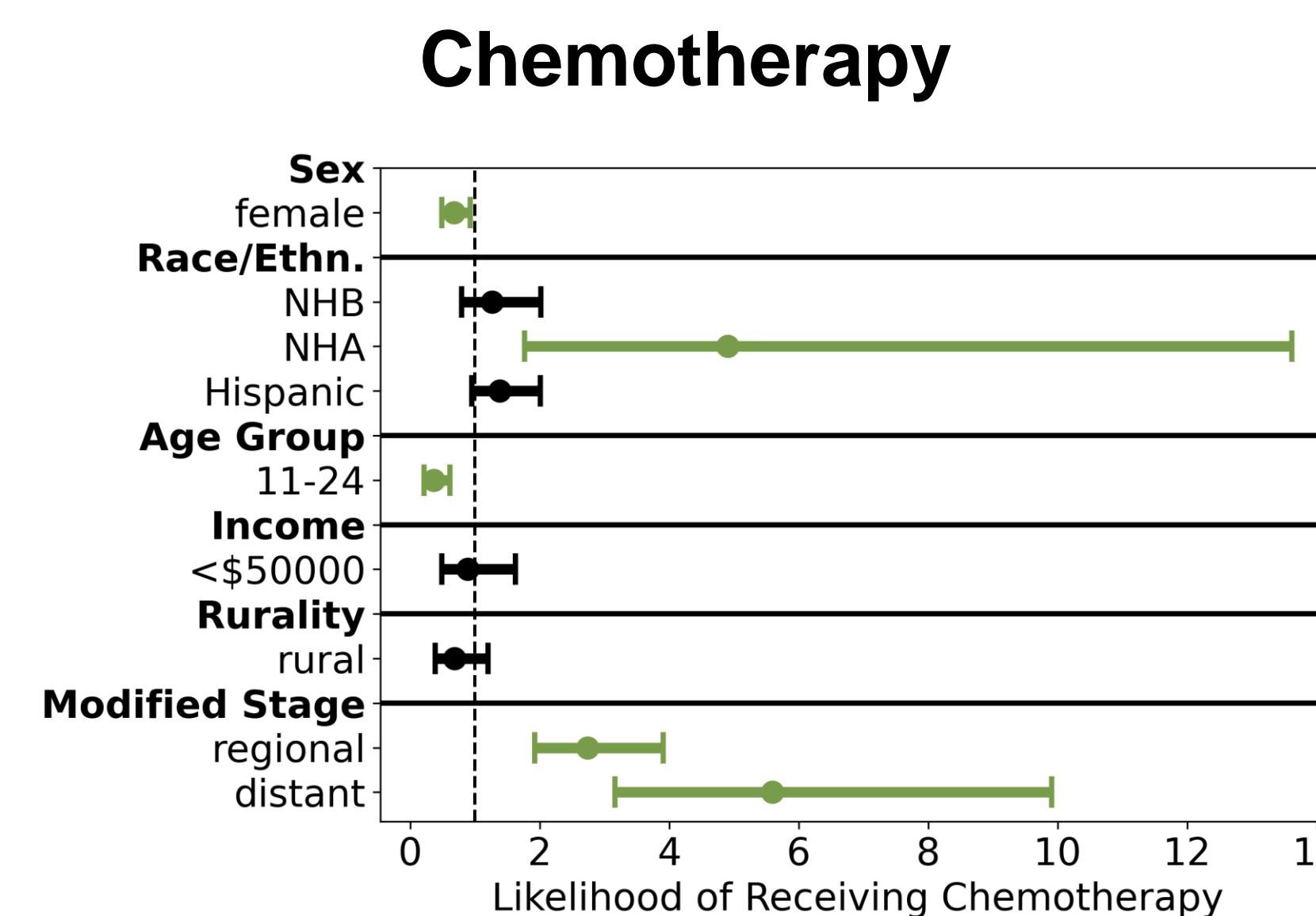
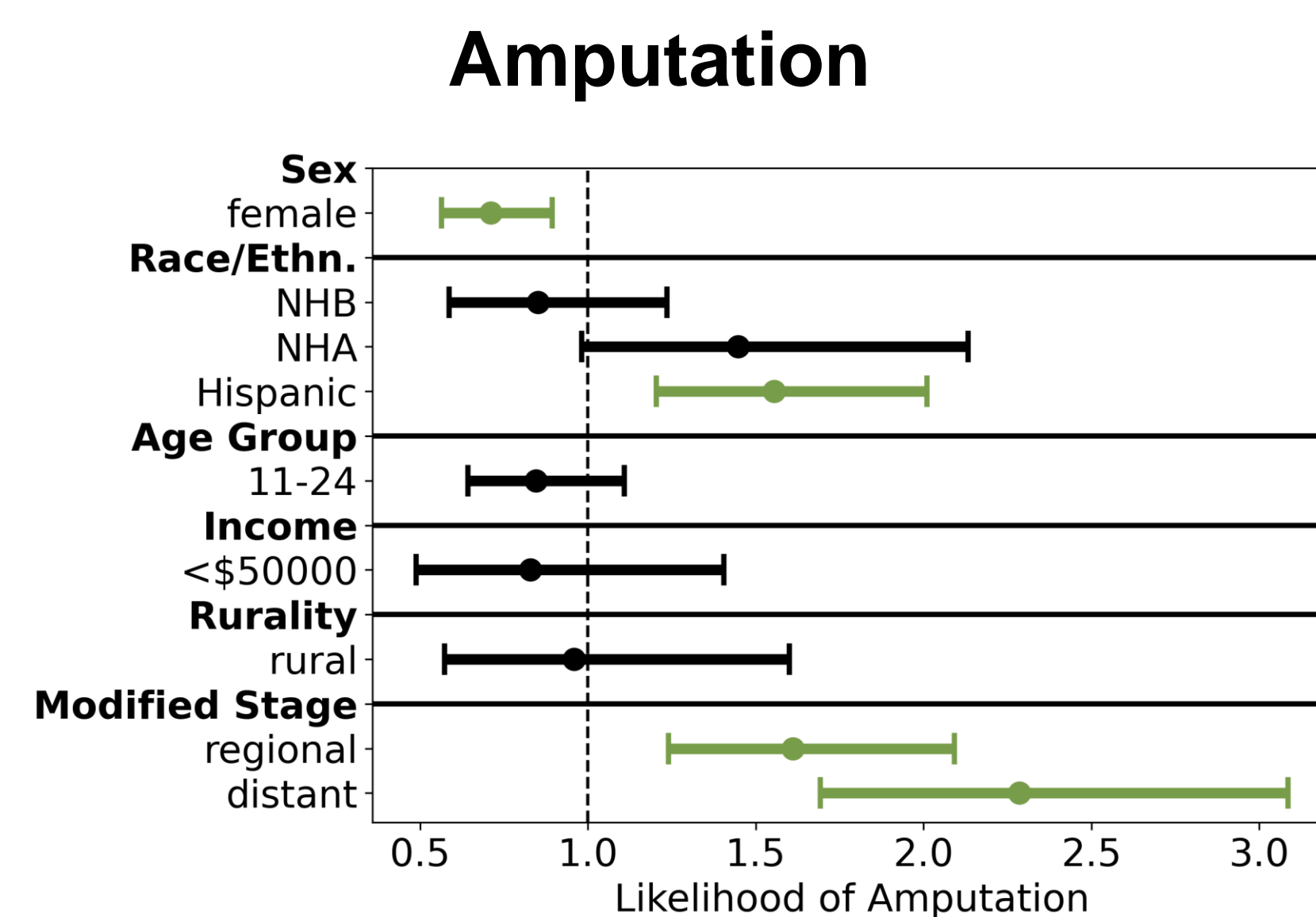
Sample Demographics



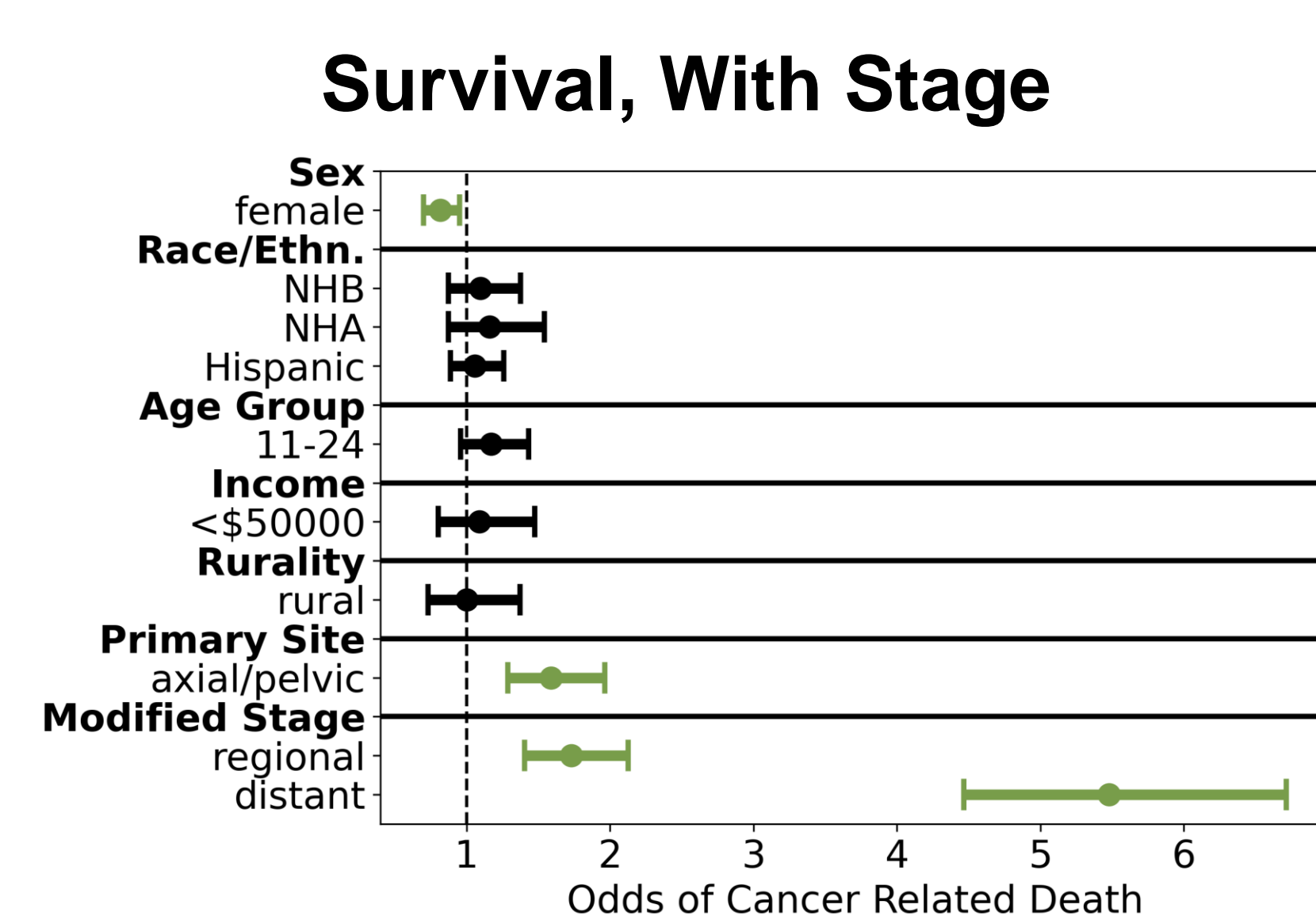
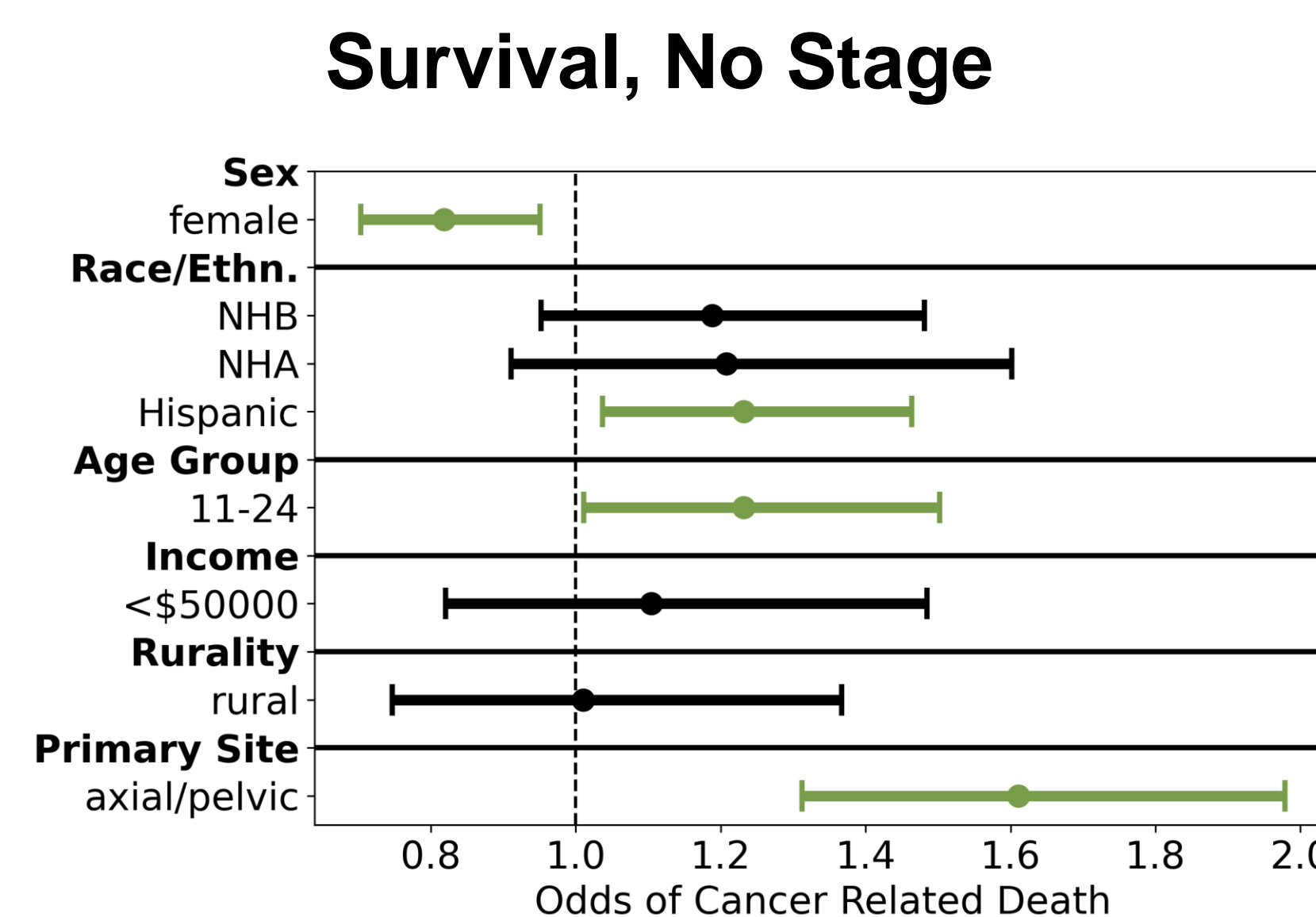
Presentation



Treatment



Survival



Reference Groups

- Sex:** male
- Race/Ethn.:** Non-Hispanic White
- Age Group:** 0-10
- County Income:** >\$50000
- County Rurality:** urban
- Modified Stage:** local
- Primary Site:** extremity