Background

- Osteosarcoma is the most common malignancy of bone.
- Survival rates for osteosarcoma are around 70%.
- 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