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Introduction:

Prostate cancer is the leading cancer in men across the UK, with over 52,000 diagnoses annually (1).

Black men face twice the risk compared to white men, with 1 in 4 Black men being diagnosed in their lifetime (1). However, this evidence base for Black men is alarmingly small.

This research aims to provide data to help reduce health inequalities among Black men in prostate cancer diagnosis and care.

Objectives

- How does prostate cancer incidence vary by ethnicity?
- How does prostate cancer incidence for Black men vary by geographical region?
 - Contribution of each area to the England total of Black men diagnosed.
 - Crude incidence rate of Black diagnosed by cancer alliance.
- Because Black men have twice the risk of being diagnosed than white men, we assume the referral rate is higher in Black men than other ethnicities – is that true?

Methodology

Data Source: National Disease Registration Service (NDRS)

- Focus on incidence and urgent suspected referral rates by geographical region and ethnicity in England.

Study Design: Population based study

Key Findings

Incidence Variation By Ethnicity

	White	Asian or Asian British	Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Other ethnic group	Unknown
2017 - 2021	37450	903	1591	210	528	2801

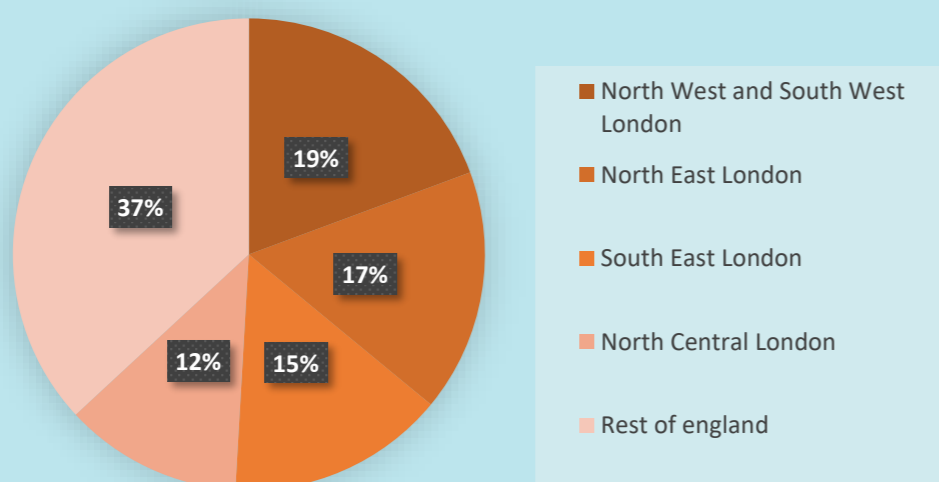
Black men make up 2.66% of the dataset of men over 50.

On average 1,591 Black men are diagnosed with prostate cancer ever year.

The unknown category has a concerning high average, 2801, 1210 more than the Black ethnicity. Indicating that true incidence rates may be slightly obscured.

Geographical Disparities In Incidence

% of Black men diagnosed in each area, in 2021

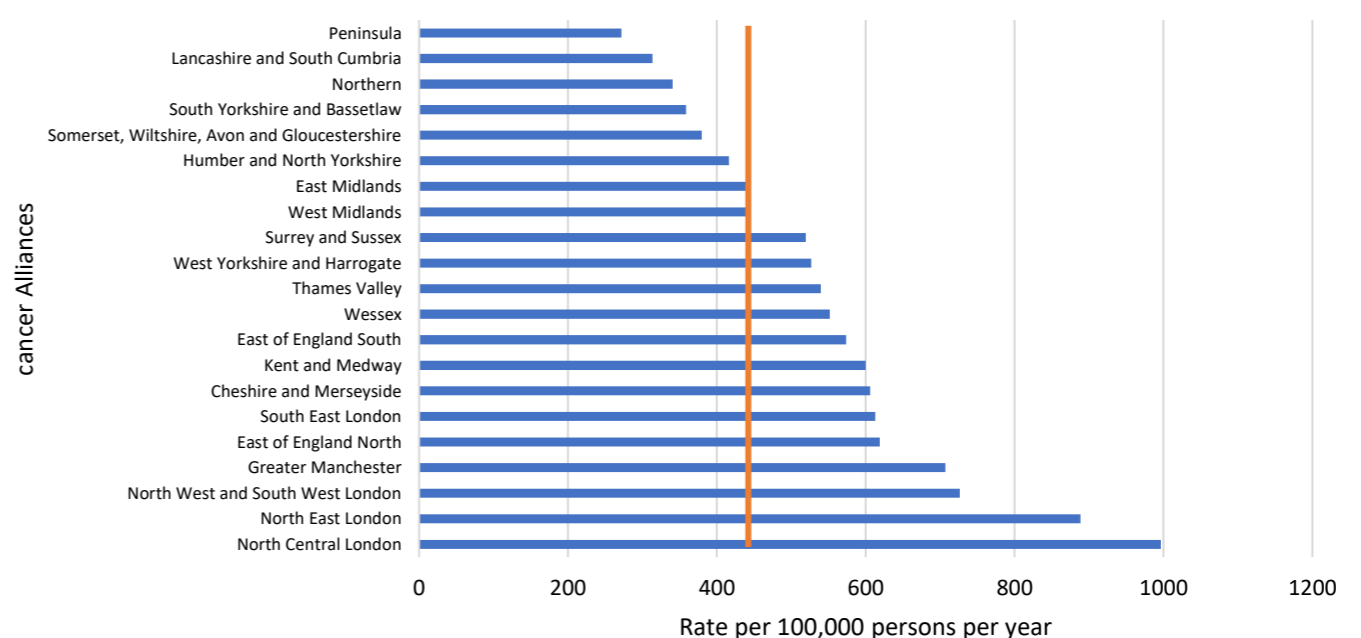


London has the highest proportion of prostate cancer diagnoses

With 19.35% (341 out of 1762) of Black men who are diagnosed being patients from the Northwest and Southwest London alliances.

In 2021, 1112 out of 1762 Black men diagnoses come from the London cancer alliances, that is 63% of all diagnoses in Black men.

Crude Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Persons Per Year, In 2021



Among all men the prostate cancer incidence is 425 per 100k persons per year, in comparison to only Black men where the incidence is 648 per 100k persons per year. An increase of 223 per 100k.

The London cancer alliance has the highest crude incidence rate with the North Central London alliance being the highest at 997 per 100k persons per year.

Referral Rate

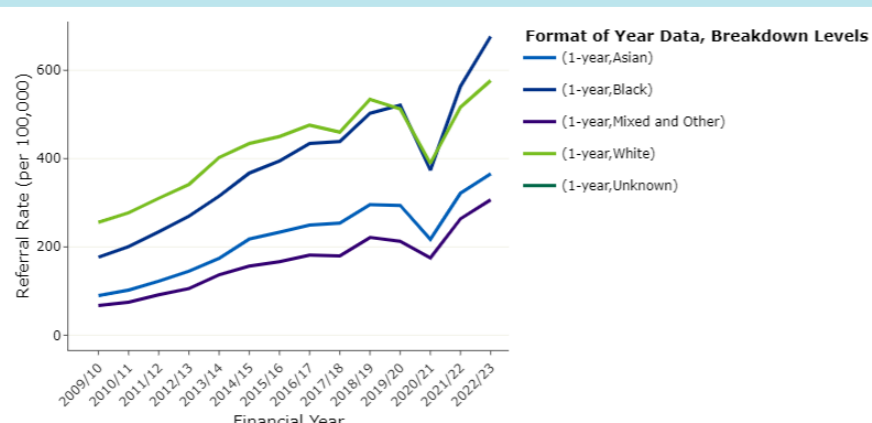


Figure 2: line graph showing the referral rates per 100,000 individuals across different ethnic groups for each financial year from 2009/10 to 2022/23. (2)

This is a broader look at urological cancer with an average of 534 over a 4-year period, from 2019/20 to 2022/23.

There was a huge jump from 2021/22 to 2022/23 in Black ethnicities with an additional 112.6 per 100,000 referrals.

Discussion

In summary, this analysis highlights significant disparities in prostate cancer incidence among Black men in England, with 63% of diagnoses concentrated in London's cancer Alliances.

This emphasises the need for focused efforts in London, including tailored awareness campaigns and support programmes that resonate with Black communities.

Despite progress in data collection, gaps in ethnicity-specific information hinder our full understanding of these health inequalities.

Addressing these disparities requires a dual approach: targeting regions with high late-stage diagnoses while ensuring Black men across the UK receiving necessary support and resources.

References:

- About prostate cancer [Internet]. prostate cancer UK. Available from: <https://Prostatecanceruk.org/Prostate-information-and-support/risk-and-symptoms/about-Prostate-cancer#:~:text=More%20than%2052%2C000%20men%20are>
- CWT USC referrals dashboard [Internet]. Shinyapps.io. 2014 [cited 2024 Aug 21]. Available from: https://nhsd-ndrs.shinyapps.io/cwt_referral_conversion_detection/