TRENDS AND DISPARITIES IN DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA MORTALITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1999–2020): A CDC WONDER DATABASE ANALYSIS

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Introduction

DLBCL remains a leading cause of lymphoma-related death in older adults despite therapeutic advances.

Mortality is influenced by age, comorbidities, treatment tolerance, and relapse risk.

Long-term patterns in age-, sex-, and region-specific mortality are not well described.

Aim

To evaluate temporal trends and demographic disparities in DLBCL mortality among U.S. adults aged ≥55 from 1999 to 2020 in the United States.

Methods

- Data Source CDC WONDER death certificate data
- Descriptive analysis of death certificate data from 1999 to 2020
- DLBCL deaths in adults aged 55 and older
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma identified cause
- Age-adjusted mortality rate (AAMR), Annual Percent Change (APC)
- By age group, sex, geographic region, place of death (medical facility, home, nursing home/long term care)
- Joinpoint regression to calculate APC and 95% confidence intervals

Results

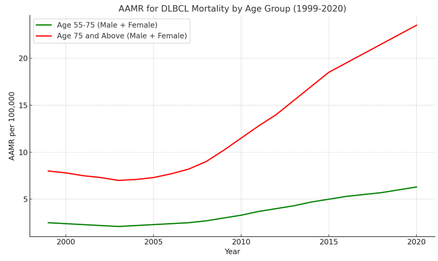
AAMR increased after 2007
In adults aged 55–74, AAMR rose from 1.6 (2007) to 3.1 (2020)

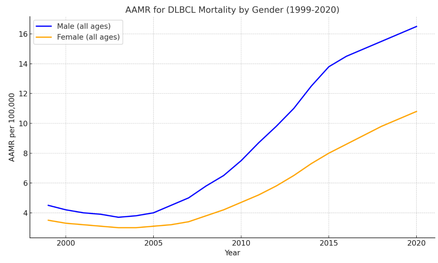
75+
Higher mortality in ≥75 age group
AAMR increased from 5.6 (2007) to 12.5 (2020)

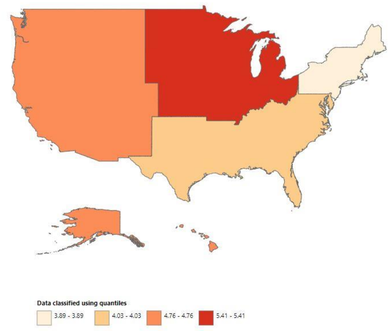
Consistently higher AAMRs in men

Most deaths in medical facilities, then homes, nursing homes, hospice

48,776 deaths — Age ≥55







AAMR Category	States	Deaths
High AAMR (≥4.0)	Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin	5,963
Intermediate AAMR (3.0–3.9)	Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming	18,302
Low AAMR (<3.0)	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia	24,511

Conclusions

- ✓ Highest mortality in adults aged ≥75.
- ✓ Geographic disparities: South and Midwest most affected.
- ✓ Inpatient deaths more common in ≥75, possibly due to delayed palliative care or greater disease burden.

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