Mapping Mortality: Gender, Race, and Urbanization Insights Into Mantle Cell Lymphoma Trends in the United States

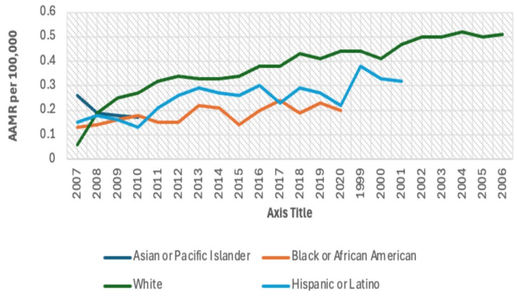
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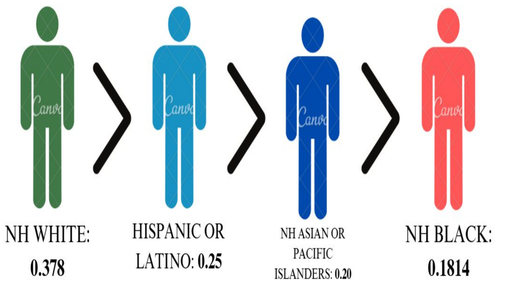
Introduction

- Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a rare and aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma making up 3–10% of NHL cases in the US.
- Mortality trends remain understudied across demographics.



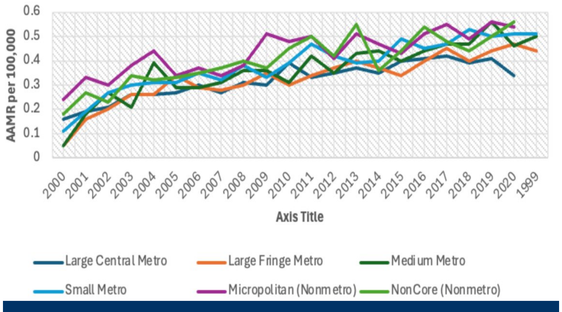
Objectives

To analyze national MCL mortality trends (1999–2020) stratified by gender, race, and urbanization using CDC WONDER data and Joinpoint regression.



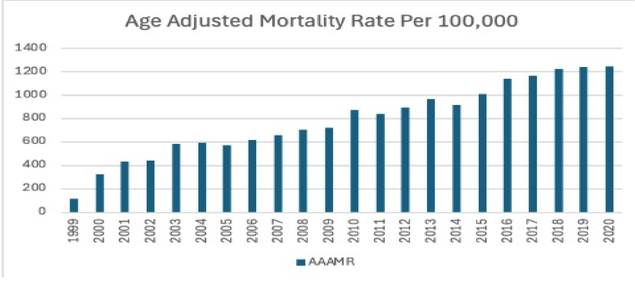
Methods

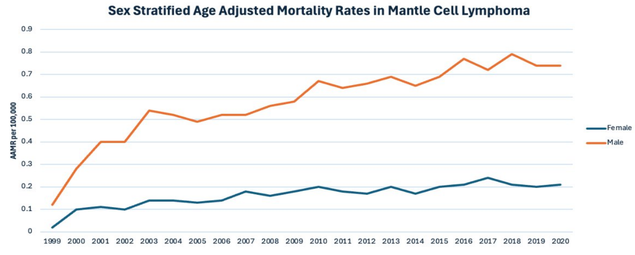
- Data source: CDC WONDER (1999–2020)
- ICD-10 code: C83.1 (MCL)
- Outcome: AAMR per 100,000
- Analysis: Joinpoint regression
- Stratification: Gender, race, urbanization



Results

- **Overall**: AAMR rose from 0.05 to 0.47 with APC 3.26% annually.
- **Race**: White ↑, Hispanic ↑, Black ↑, Asian/Pacific Islander ↓
- **Urbanization**: Rural ↑, large fringe metro ↑, medium metro ↑, small metro ↑, non-metro micropolitan ↑, noncore metro ↑.
- **Gender**: Males 3× higher AAMR compared to females.





Discussion

- Rising mortality in White, male, and rural populations.
- Gender disparity is evident.
- Urban–rural disparity highlights healthcare access gaps.

Conclusion

- MCL mortality is rising, especially in white, male, and rural groups.
- Early detection and targeted strategies are crucial.
- Need for public health initiatives to improve equitable resources for high-risk individuals

References

1) https://wonder.cdc.gov/