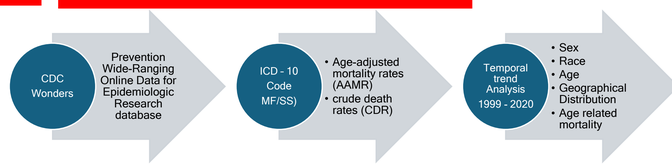
Trends and Disparities in the Mortality of Mycosis Fungoides/Sézary Syndrome Patients in the United States between 1999 and 2020

Dhruv Gandhi[1], Wajdan Ahmad[2], Indraneel Deshmukh[3]
[1]St Francis Medical Center, Monroe, LS, United States of America; [2]Al Tibri Medical College, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan; [3]University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Centre, Houston,TX, United States of America.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

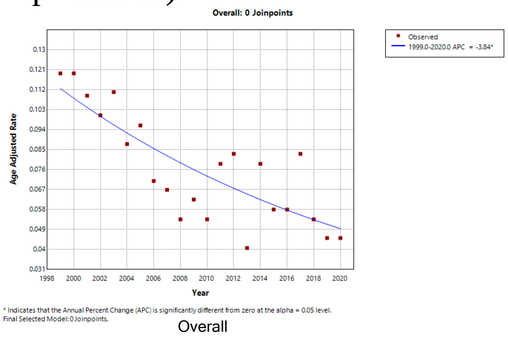
To determine trends and disparities in mortality data of United States (US) adults above 45-years of age with MF/SS from 1999-2020.

METHODS:



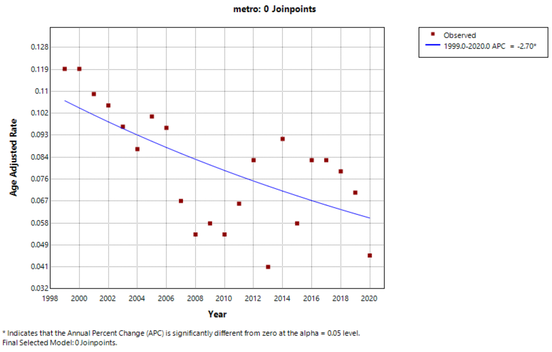
RESULTS:

- 2,113 deaths in patients with MF/SS were reported.
- Most patients died in inpatient medical facilities (46.19%).
- AAMRs decreased overall from 0.119 to 0.045 between 1999-2020 (AAPC:-3.84%; p<0.0001).



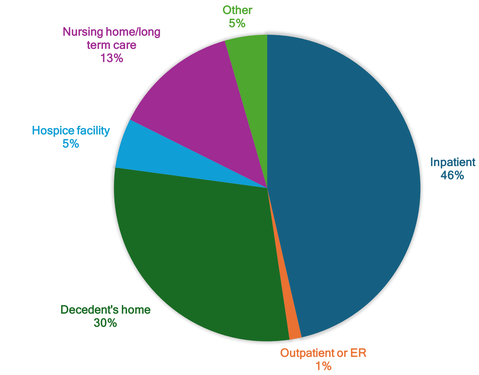
Overall

- CDR for 10-year age groups increased with increasing age from 0.022 in 45-54 years to 0.313 in 85+ years.

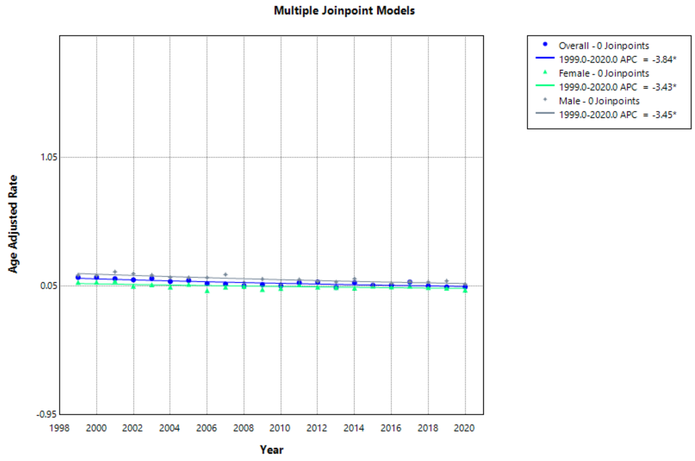


- Metropolitan areas had higher AAMRs than non-metropolitan areas (0.083 vs 0.054).
- Metropolitan areas showed a decline in AAMR between 1999-2020 (AAPC:-2.7%; p=0.0014).

Geographically, AAMRs were highest in West (0.1), followed by South (0.083). Of the states that had data available, Texas (0.119), Oregon (0.118), and Missouri (0.11) had the highest AAMRs. Metropolitan areas had higher AAMRs than non-metropolitan areas (0.083 vs 0.054).

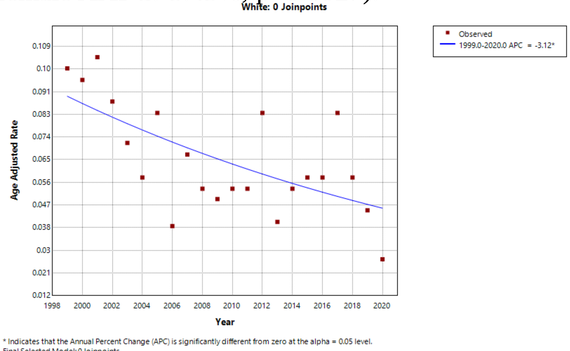


Place of Death



Overall Age Adjusted Mortality Rate + Gender

Males had a higher AAMR (0.105) as compared to females (0.041) and both sexes showed a nearly similar decline in mortality (male AAPC:-3.45%; p<0.0001 and female AAPC:-3.43%; p=0.0027).



- Black/African Americans had the highest AAMR (0.158), followed by Whites (0.058), Hispanics/Latinos (0.041), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (0.013).
- For Whites, between 1999-2020 there was a decline in AAMRs (AAPC:-3.12%; p=0.0014).

CONCLUSION:

- There has been a significant decline in MF/SS-related mortality from 1999-2020, though disparities persist across racial, geographic, and demographic groups. Black/African Americans, males, and residents of the Western US and metropolitan areas experienced disproportionately higher mortality rates.
- These findings highlight the need for targeted public health interventions to reduce mortality.

REFERENCES:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC WONDER: Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research. Available from: https://wonder.cdc.gov/
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Underlying Cause of Death 1999–2020. Available from: https://wonder.cdc.gov/wonder/help/ucd.html
3. Joinpoint Trend Analysis Software. Joinpoint Regression Program, Version 4.9.0.0. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. Accessed July 7, 2025. Available from: https://surveillance.cancer.gov/joinpoint/