

THROMBOSIS-RELATED DEATHS AMONG ADULTS WITH CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999–2024: A 25-YEAR ANALYSIS

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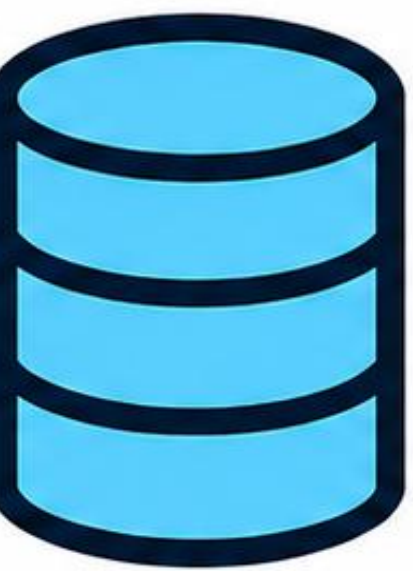
INTRODUCTION

Cancer-associated thrombosis (CAT) contributes substantially to morbidity, mortality, treatment interruptions, and healthcare utilization. Despite advances in prevention and anticoagulation, thrombotic complications remain a major challenge, adversely affecting treatment continuity and survival. National trends and disparities in thrombosis-related mortality among adults with cancer remain poorly characterized.

AIM

To characterize national trends, demographic disparities, and geographic variation in thrombosis-related mortality among adults with cancer in the United States from 1999 to 2024.

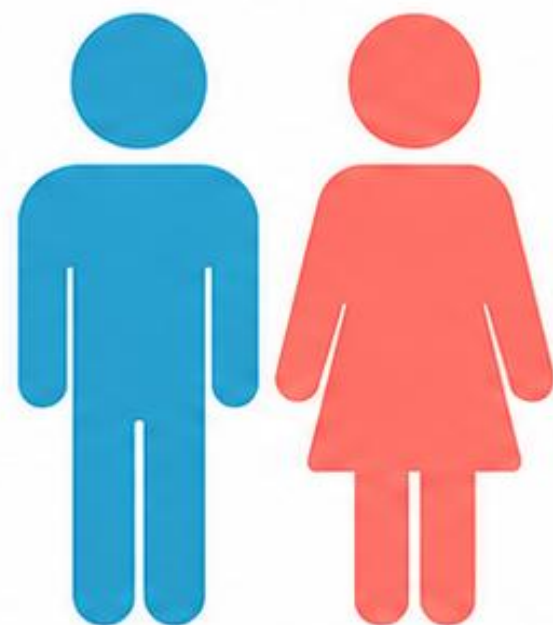
METHODS



Mortality data were obtained from the CDC WONDER database.



Deaths were included when both malignant neoplasm and thrombosis-related ICD-10 codes were listed on the death certificate.



Adults aged ≥25 years were included.



Age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population were analyzed by sex, cancer type, thrombosis category, census region, state, and place of death.



Joinpoint regression was used to calculate annual percent change and identify significant changes in mortality trends.

CONCLUSIONS

CAT-related mortality among adults with cancer has increased substantially over the past two decades

Enhanced VTE risk stratification, prevention, and timely management are needed to reduce the ongoing burden and mortality

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RESULTS

