

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON RETINOBLASTOMA OUTCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

- Retinoblastoma represents 3% of all childhood cancers, and is the most common ocular cancer affecting children.
- Social determinants of health (SDOH) are defined as the “conditions in the the environments in which people live, learn, work, play, worship, and age.”
- SDOH include 5 key domains: economic stability, education access and quality, healthcare access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context.
- SDOH are known to impact retinoblastoma outcomes, but there are few reviews summarizing this data.

Objective:

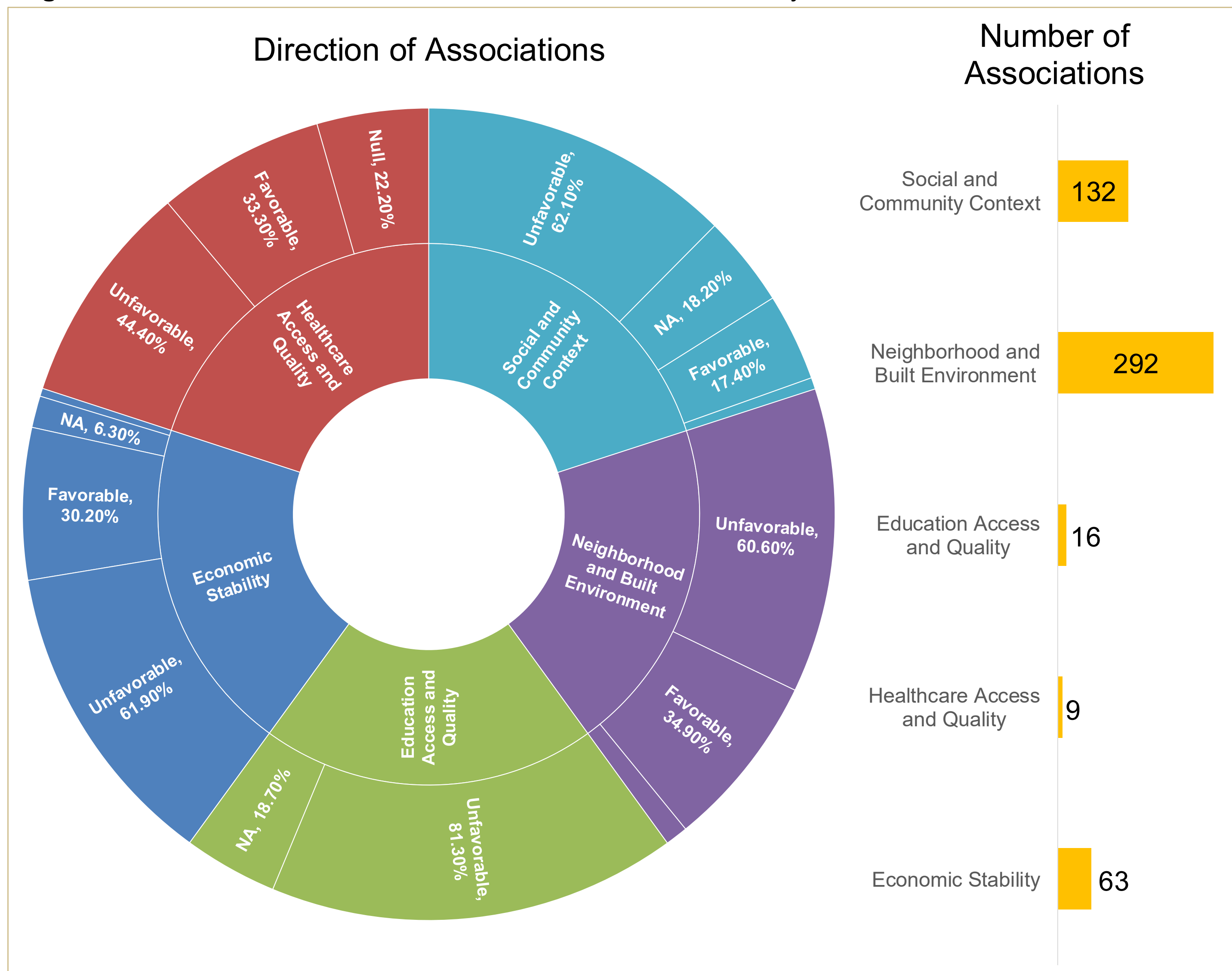
To assess how SDOH affect the development, detection, treatment, and prognosis of retinoblastoma.

Approach:

Systematic review of works published after 2000 that examined associations between SDOH and retinoblastoma (26 studies).

RESULTS

Figures. Direction of Associations and Number of Association by SDOH



Notable patterns of associations:

- 62.1% of 132 associations between social and community context and retinoblastoma were unfavorable.
- 61.9% of the 63 associations between economic stability and retinoblastoma were unfavorable.
- 60.6% of 292 associations between neighborhood and built environment and retinoblastoma were unfavorable.

CONCLUSIONS

- Retinoblastoma-related disparities arise across multiple, intersecting social and structural conditions.
- The effects of access to education and healthcare on retinoblastoma are understudied and may warrant further investigation
- It would be helpful to better standardize SDOH measurement in retinoblastoma research for easier future study.
- Public health strategies should aim to reduce barriers to timely diagnosis, referral, and treatment for underserved patients and families.



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