Demographic characteristics and initial diagnostic staging of patients with triple negative breast cancer across large community health systems in the US

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ISPOR 2022

OBJECTIVES

Community health systems (CHS) in the US play a large role in the care of patients with cancer, with over 50% of patients with cancer cared for in CHS. The profile of patients with triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) seen in CHS within the US is not widely published.

This analysis describes the demographic and diagnostic staging characteristics of patients with TNBC treated across a sample of CHS.

METHODS

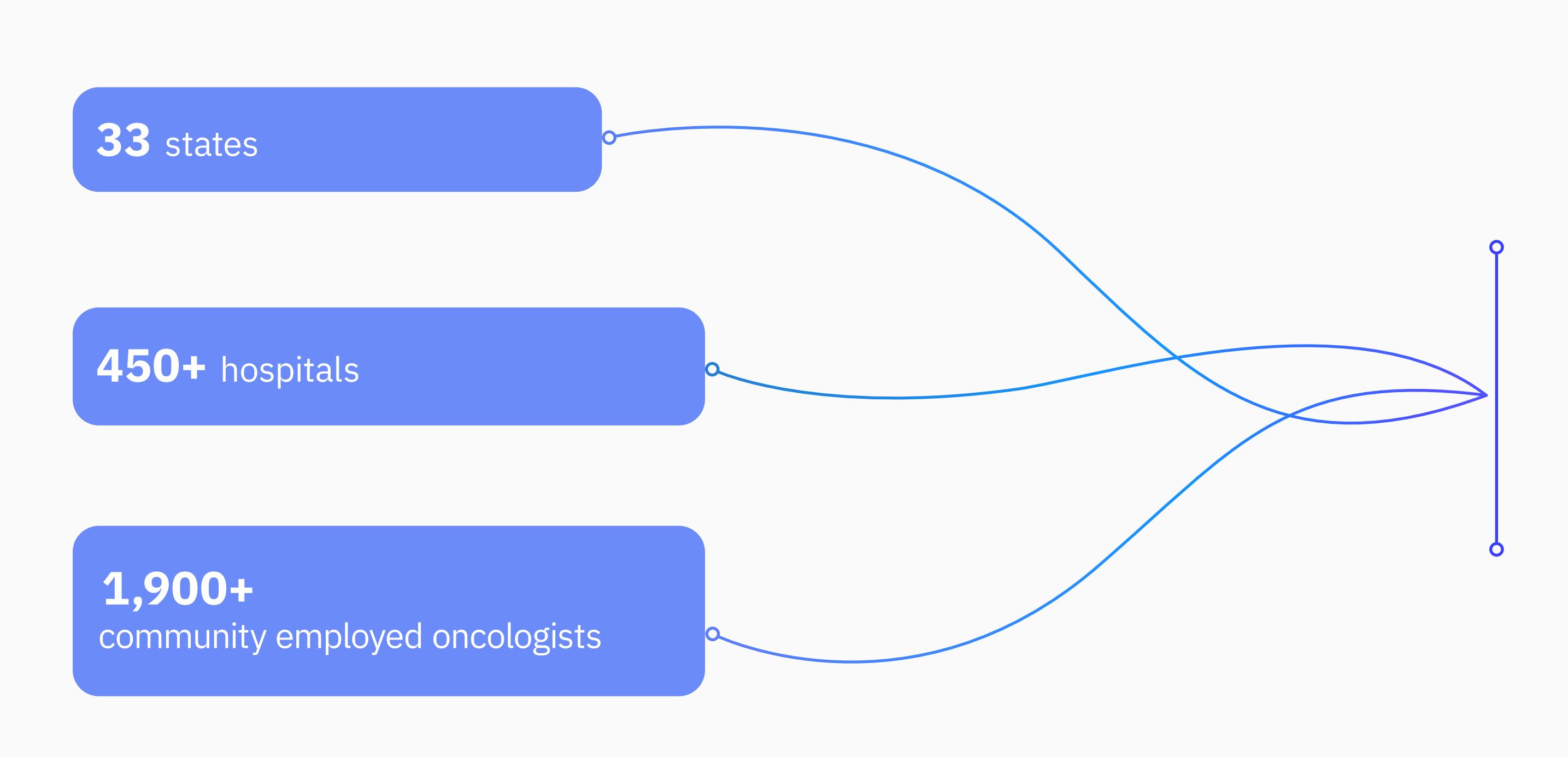
A retrospective analysis was performed utilizing the Syapse Learning Health Network[™] (LHN), an electronic medical record (EMR) derived database that collects cancer care data from multiple care settings within CHS. Data utilized for this analysis included both structured data (EMR fields like sex and birth date) and unstructured data (e.g. physician notes) validated by Syapse's Certified Tumor Registrars and then descriptively summarized.

TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

Patients with TNBC treated in CHS within the LHN tend to be older, menopausal or post menopausal based on age, and with most diagnosed at early stage of disease. Additional analysis is planned to provide further insight into clinical characteristics and treatment patterns of patients with TNBC treated within CHS.

Syapse Learning Health NetworkTM (LHN)





Patients aged 18+ with breast cancer

Breast cancer diagnosis from January 1, 2010 – December 3, 2021

Identified using ICD-10 codes



Patients with stage at diagnosis available



>50 YEARS OLD
with median age
of 60 years at
initial diagnosis

74%

