

Poster 16: Endometrial Cancer Disparities in South Texas-Bexar County: Hysterectomy-Adjusted Incidence in Young Hispanic Women

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Topic

Endometrial

Objectives

Endometrial cancer (EC) incidence is increasing, with disproportionate rises among younger Hispanic women. Within Texas, the Upper-South Health Service Region—where Hispanic women have the highest incidence rates—includes Bexar County, the region’s largest and most urban county, characterized by high-density Hispanic population and concentrated socioeconomic disparities. We evaluated EC incidence and the spatial distribution of socioeconomic and obesity-related risk factors in Bexar County.

Methods

We analyzed age-adjusted EC incidence rates (IRs) from SEER 22 (2000–2019) for Bexar County, stratified by age and race-ethnicity. Socioeconomic data were obtained from the American Community Survey. Geographic patterns of Hispanic population density and obesity prevalence were evaluated at the zip code level. Because county-level hysterectomy prevalence data are unavailable, approximate hysterectomy-adjusted IRs were derived using Texas-based estimates.

Results

Hispanic women had the highest EC incidence rates, particularly among those aged < 50 years (uncorrected: 9.8 vs. 5.2 and 2.7 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic White and Black women). Hysterectomy adjustment increased absolute rates but preserved disparities (17.6 vs. 10.3 and 5.2 per 100,000). Hispanic populations had worse socioeconomic indicators and were geographically clustered in areas with high obesity prevalence and socioeconomic disadvantage. Existing data demonstrate consistently higher obesity prevalence among Hispanic populations across age groups, supporting a disproportionate burden in younger Hispanic women.

Conclusions

EC incidence is highest among young Hispanic women in Bexar County and aligns with areas of obesity and socioeconomic disadvantage. Hysterectomy-adjusted estimates suggest disparities are robust and not solely attributable to differences in underlying population structure. These findings support targeted, population-specific prevention and early detection strategies.

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