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Exploring Radiculopathy in Underserved Communities: A Focus on AANHPI Populations

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Background/ **Objectives:** Radiculopathy (RP) is a debilitating nerve compression condition. This study aims to address the paucity of research on RP in Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (AANHPI) populations and to identify differences in clinical presentation, comorbidities, and treatment of AANHPI in contrast to other ethnocultural racial groups in Hawaii.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study utilizes data from a single neurological care center in Hawaii. Adults aged ≥ 18 years diagnosed with RP between 2016-2023 were identified using ICD10 codes. Patients without electromyography (EMG), magnetic renaissance imaging (MRI), or sufficient demographical data were excluded. Statistical analysis was completed on R, with p<0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results: Data from 1287 out of 1,640 patients are included in the analysis, with 353 excluded. The cohort consisted of 28% Asians and 20% NHPIs. NHPIs had the youngest age of diagnosis, while Asians had the highest age of diagnosis (p<0.001). AANHPI populations were likelier to have public insurance (p<0.001). NHPIs had the highest rates of obesity (p<0.001 while Asians had the lowest (p<0.001). AANHPIs were more likely to have more than two medical comorbidities (p<0.001) and higher rates of hypertension (p<0.001), hyperlipidemia (p<0.001), hypercholesterolemia (p<0.001), and diabetes (p<0.001). AANHPIs were mainly treated with medications and were less likely to have received physical therapy, steroid injections, or surgery (p=0.042)

Conclusion: AANHPI patients are more likely to be publicly insured, have multiple comorbidities, and are less likely to receive specialized treatments. NHPI are diagnosed earlier and have higher rates of obesity. These findings are important for addressing underlying comorbidities and treatment disparities amongst AANHPI patients