HEAD AND NECK CANCER RISK FACTORS



LEADING CANCER BY INCIDENCE WORLDWIDE 550 000

CASES DIAGNOSED ΔΝΝΙΙΔΙΙΥ

6.5 OOO CASES EACH YEAR IN THE U.S. ALONE

BACCO AND ALCOHOL



USING TOBACCO PRODUCTS INCREASES YOUR RISK OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER BY COMPARED TO A NON-SMOKER



PEOPLE WHO USE BOTH TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL ARE AT GREATER RISK OF DEVELOPING THESE CANCERS THAN PEOPLE WHO USE EITHER TOBACCO OR ALCOHOL ALONE



OF HEAD AND NECK CANCERS ARE CAUSED BY TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE



OUIT TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND REDUCE/FLIMINATE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION TO REDUCE THESE MAINR RISKS FOR CANCER OF THE ORAL CAVITY AND LARYNX

HIIMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV): A COMMON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED VIRUS

DID YOU KNOW HPV DOESN'T JUST CAUSE I HPV-RELATED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER **CERVICAL CANCER IN WOMEN?**



OF CANCERS IN THE OROPHARYNX (INCLUDING THE TONSILS, SOFT PALATE. AND BASE OF THE TONGUE) ARE LINKED TO HPV

THE INCIDENCE OF OROPHARYNGEAL CANCERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IS INCREASII WHILE THE INCIDENCE FROM OTHER CAUSES IS DECREASING

AFFECTS MEN MORE OFTEN THAN WOMEN

PREVENTION THROUGH VACCINATION MAXIMUM PROTECTION IS ACHIEVED THROUGH 2 DOSES OF VACCINE GIVEN TO GIRLS AND BOYS AT AGES 11 AND 12











MATÉ

THIS TEA-LIKE REVERAGE CONSUMED BY SOUTH AMERICANS IS ASSOCIATED WITH AN **INCREASED RISK OF CANCERS OF** THE MOUTH, THROAT, AND LARYNX ORAL HEALTH

POOR ORAL HYGIENE AND MISSING TEETH MAY BE WEAK RISK **FACTORS FOR CANCERS** OF THE ORAL CAVITY

PRESERVED/SALTED FOODS

CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN PRESERVED OR SALTED **FOODS DURING CHILDHOOD** IS A RISK FACTOR FOR NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER **ANCESTRY**

ASIAN ANCESTRY PARTICULARLY CHINESE **ANCESTRY, IS A RISK FACTOR FOR** NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER



RADIATION EXPOSURE

RADIATION TO THE HEAD AND NECK. FOR NONCANCEROUS CONDITIONS OR CANCER, IS A RISK FACTOR FOR CANCER OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS



FPSTFIN-RARR VIRUS

IS A RISK FACTOR FOR NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER AND CANCER OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS



OCCUPATIONAL/INDUSTRIAL **EXPOSURE**

LARYNX, PARANASAL SINUSES AND NASAL CAVITY RELATED CANCER CAN BE CAUSED BY EXPOSURE TO WOOD OR NICKEL DUST. ASBESTOS. SYNTHETIC FIRERS OR FORMAL DEHYDE

