

Avoidable incidence of head and neck cancer in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, 1998-2002

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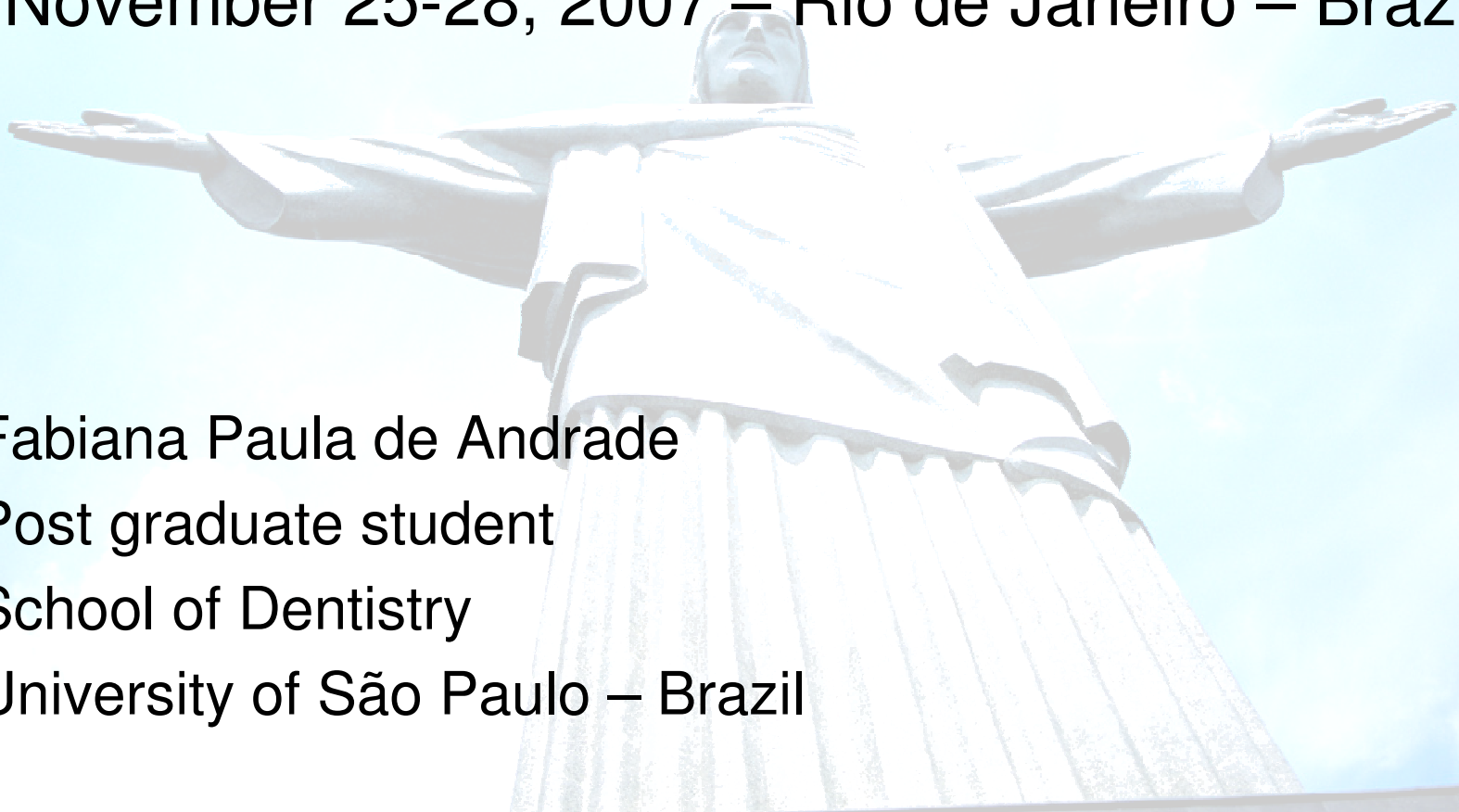


Oral Session

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Introduction

- The most common cancer of the head and neck, namely oral cancer, ranks eleventh worldwide (390,000 new cases per year).
- Pharyngeal (65,000 cases) and laryngeal cancer (160,000 cases) are also frequent.
- Most of head and neck cancer incidence is attributable to prominent risk factors as tobacco and alcohol consumption.

World Health Organization. International Agency for Research on Cancer. World cancer report. Edited by Stewart BW and Kleihues P. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Objective

- To estimate the avoidable proportion of head and neck cancer incidence by comparing figures reported to the city of São Paulo, Brazil, from 1998 to 2002, with median levels worldwide.

Methods

- Newly diagnosed cancer cases were informed by the population-based cancer registry of the city of São Paulo.
- Head and neck cancer was stratified by gender and anatomic site: (ICD, 10th)

lips (C00)

tongue (C01-02)

mouth cavity (C03-06)

salivary glands (C07-08)

pharynx (C09-14)

larynx (C32)

Methods

- Incidence rates for men and women were adjusted by age using the direct method and the world standard population distribution.
- Worldwide incidence rates during the 1990s were informed by the IARC database on Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, vol. VIII, 2002.

Methods

- The proportion of potentially avoidable cancer incidence was assessed by comparing figures related to the city with median levels worldwide.

Results

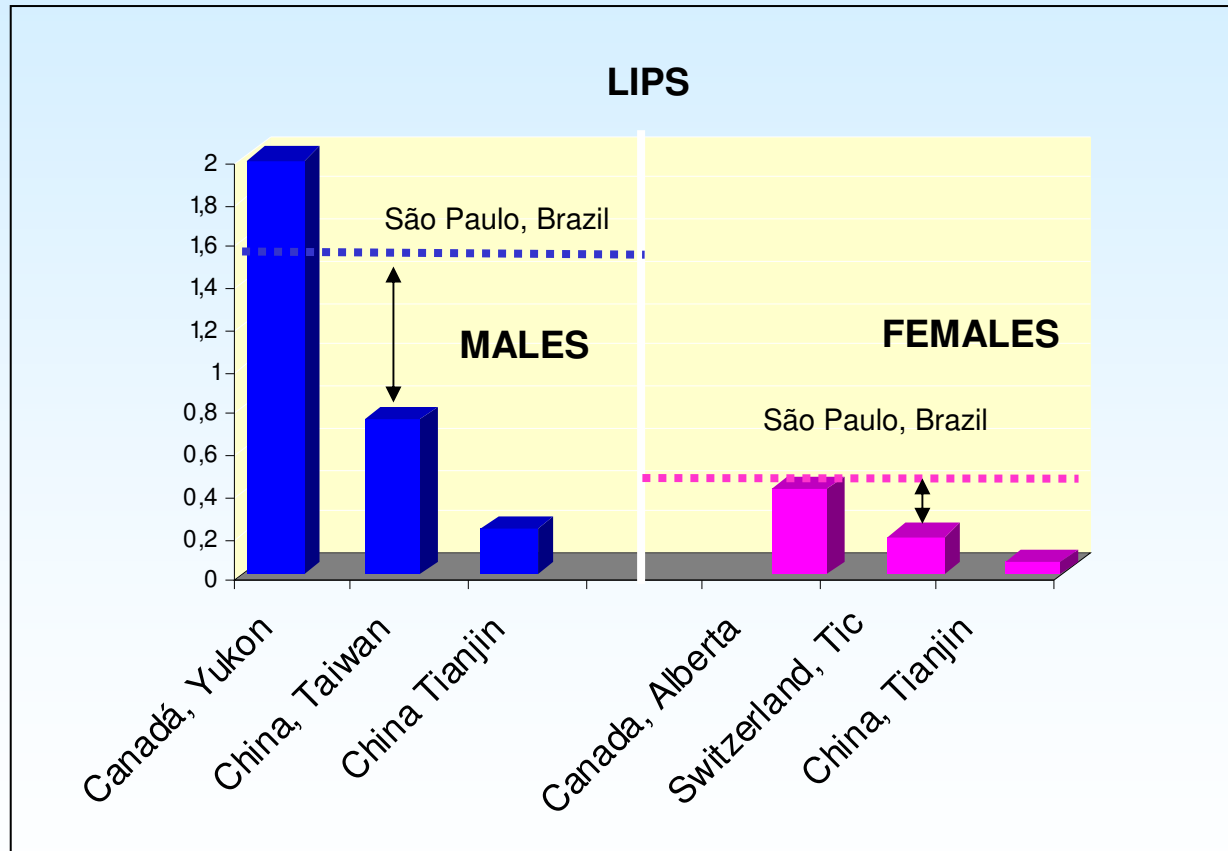


Figure 1. Worldwide incidence of lip cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

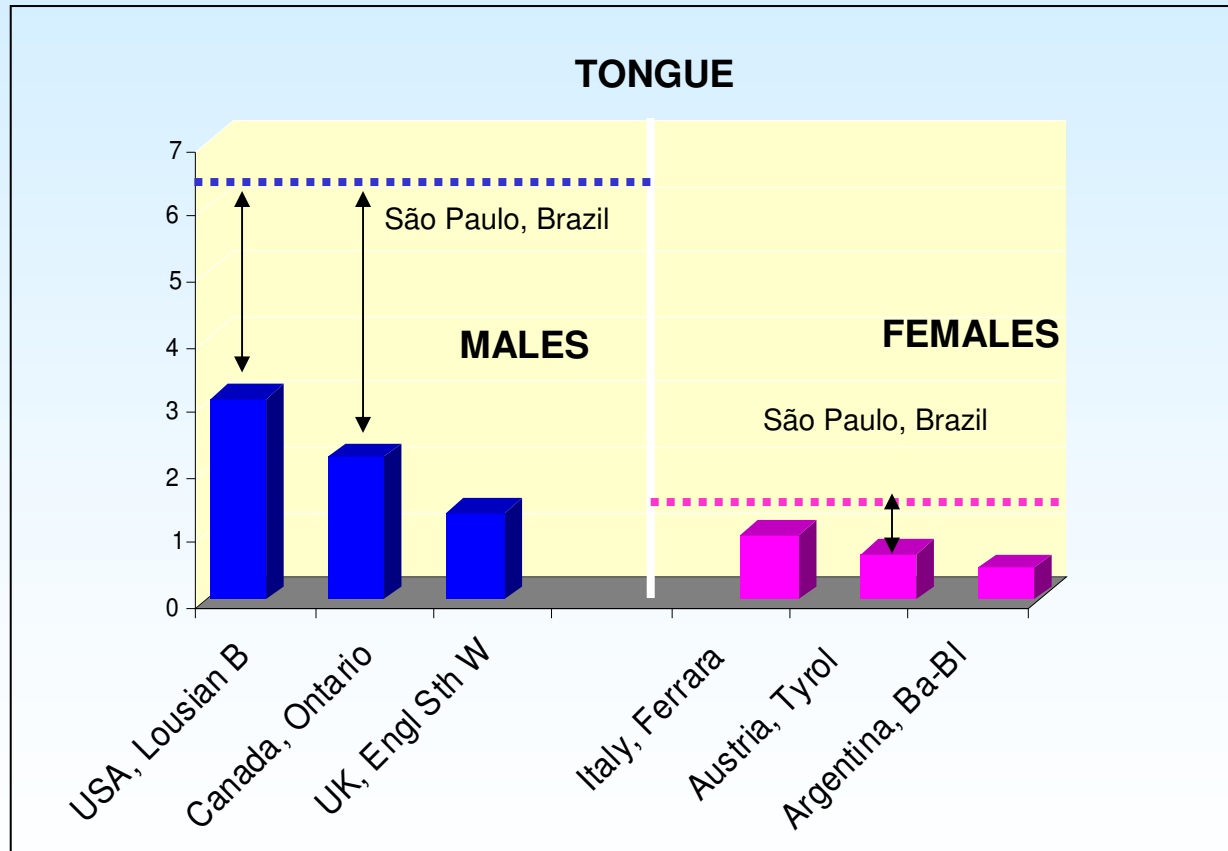


Figure 2. Worldwide incidence of tongue cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

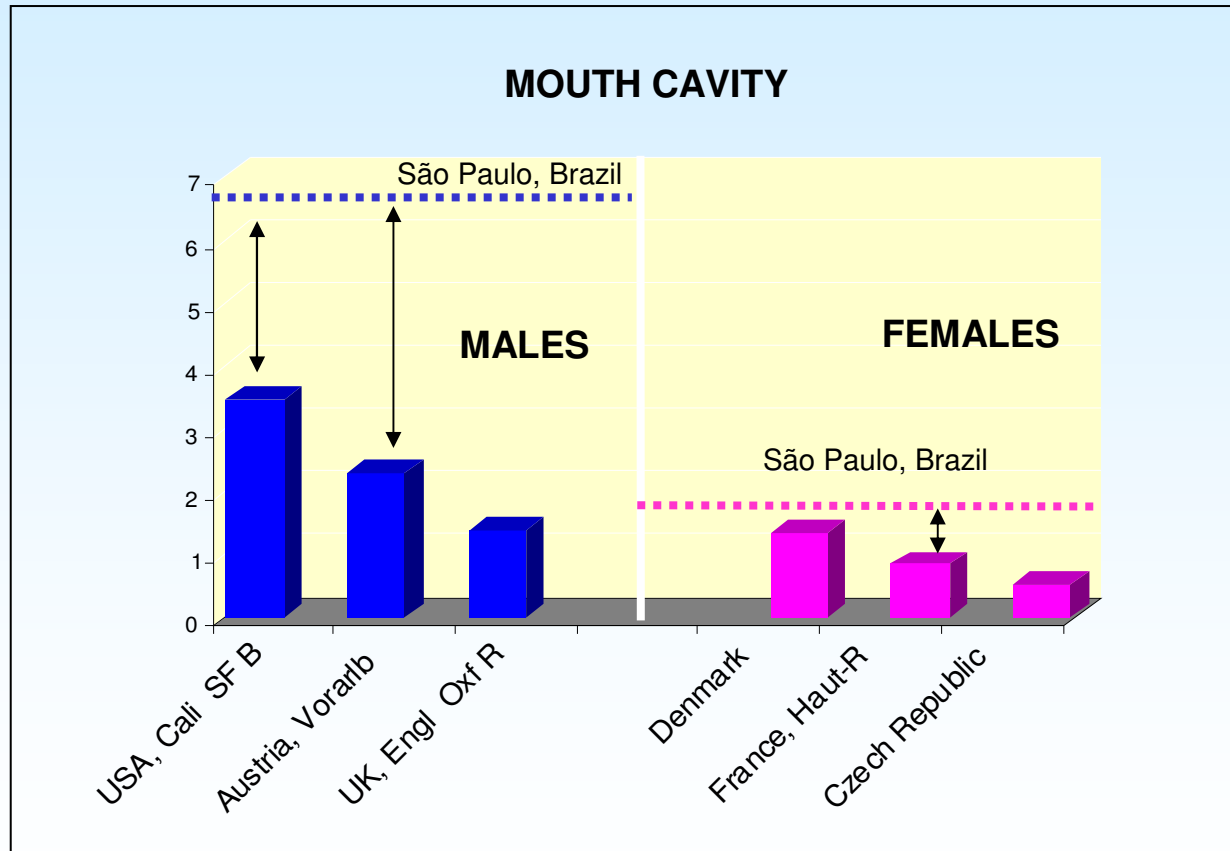


Figure 3. Worldwide incidence of mouth cavity cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

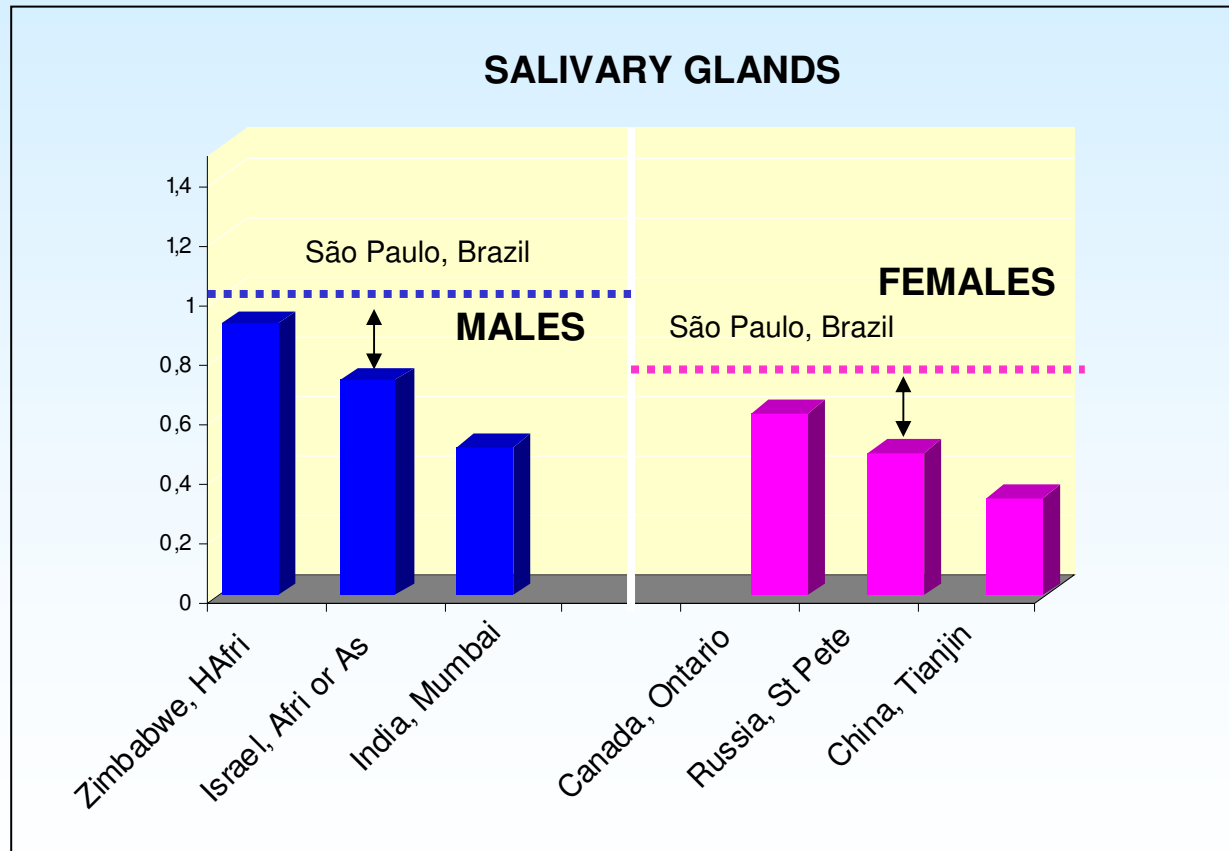


Figure 4. Worldwide incidence of salivary gland cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

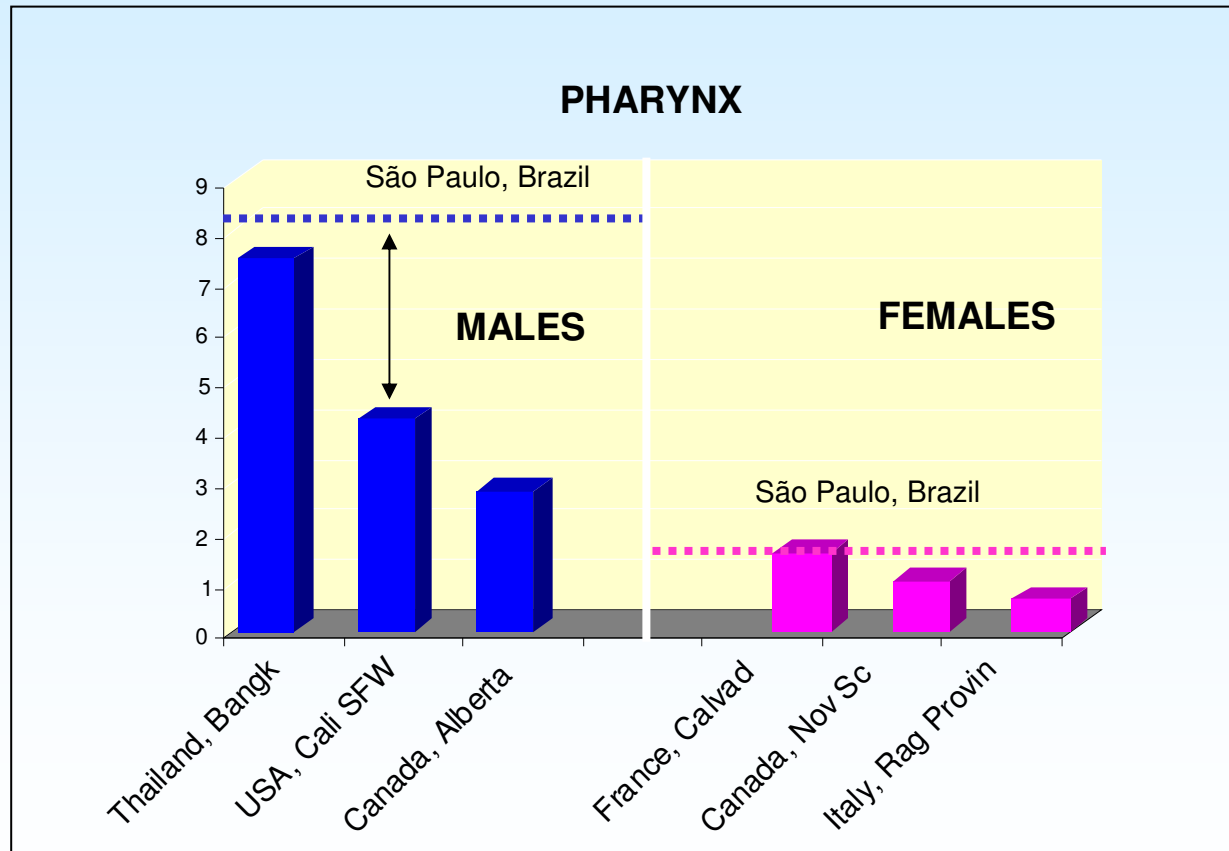


Figure 5. Worldwide incidence of pharyngeal cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

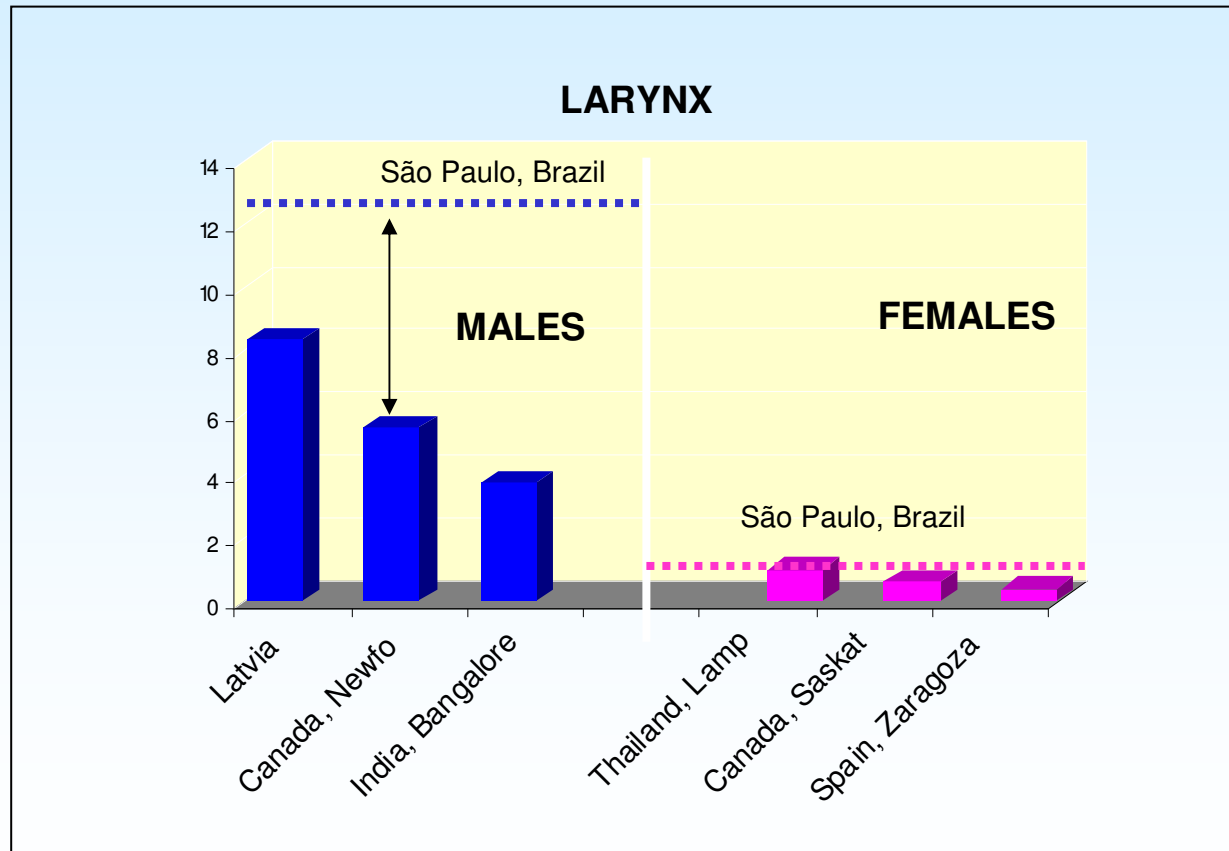


Figure 6. Worldwide incidence of laryngeal cancer: median levels, first and third quartiles; and incidence in São Paulo (dotted line), for males and females.

Results

Table 1. Proportion of avoidable incidence of head and neck cancer in the city of São Paulo, Brazil, 1998-2002, for males and females, as compared to median levels worldwide.

Anatomic localization	MALES	FEMALES
lip	55.8%	58.4%
tongue	66.5%	48.6%
mouth cavity	66.6%	57.6%
salivary glands	33.5%	46.5%
pharynx	49.0%	33.0%
larynx	57.7%	67.2%

Conclusion

- More than half of head and neck cancer incidence in São Paulo, Brazil, might be avoided at the long term by lifestyle changes (mainly smoking, alcohol consumption and dietary habits).
- The current study underscores the much that remains to be done for the primary prevention of head and neck cancer in the city of São Paulo.

Thank you!

