

Chapter 17

Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx



Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Incidence and Mortality by Sex and Year

West Virginia Residents 1993 – 2001

Year	Male				Female				Total			
	New Cases	Incid. Rate	Deaths	Mort. Rate	New Cases	Incid. Rate	Deaths	Mort. Rate	New Cases	Incid. Rate	Deaths	Mort. Rate
1993	152	17.8	47	5.5	65	5.7	30	2.5	217	11.0	77	3.9
1994	132	14.9	47	5.5	78	7.2	11	1.0	210	10.6	58	2.9
1995	157	17.5	45	5.2	69	5.9	16	1.3	226	11.3	61	3.0
1996	143	15.6	33	3.8	66	5.7	13	1.1	209	10.3	46	2.3
1997	150	16.2	35	3.7	48	4.1	23	1.9	198	9.7	58	2.8
1998	144	16.0	39	4.4	75	6.6	23	1.9	219	10.7	62	3.0
1999	152	15.9	39	4.3	70	5.8	12	1.0	222	10.5	51	2.4
2000	146	15.7	26	2.8	79	7.0	13	1.1	225	10.9	39	1.9
2001	158	16.9	42	4.3	44	3.7	21	1.7	202	9.6	63	3.0

Number of new cases excludes in situ cases.

Rates are per 100,000 West Virginia residents and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table 17.1

Overview

- The 1997-2001 average annual age-adjusted incidence of cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx in West Virginia men (16.2 per 100,000) was nearly three times the incidence in women (5.5 per 100,000) (Figures 1.3 and 1.4), which is consistent with national trends.
- Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx occurred in all age groups; however, incidence increased with age (Figure 17.3). Over 90% of all cases were diagnosed in individuals aged 45 and older (Figure 17.5).
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of all cases were diagnosed at the regional or distant stage. Stage at diagnosis was not reported in 12% of cases (Figure 17.4).
- State-specific mortality data during 1996-2000 suggest that West Virginia mortality rates from cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx were not significantly different from the national average (Appendix B).

Risk Factors

- Risk factors include cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoking; use of smokeless tobacco; and excessive consumption of alcohol (ACS, 2003a).
- Infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) may also contribute to the development of cancer of the oral cavity and oropharyngeal cavity (ACS, 2003a).

Prevention

- Quitting smoking substantially decreases the risk of oral cancer.
- Alcohol abuse should be avoided.
- Regular oral examinations are important for this disease and other health reasons. Dentists and primary care physicians can do oral examinations (ACS, 2003a).

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Incidence Rates*, Age-Adjusted

West Virginia Residents 1993 – 2001, U.S. Residents 1993 – 2000

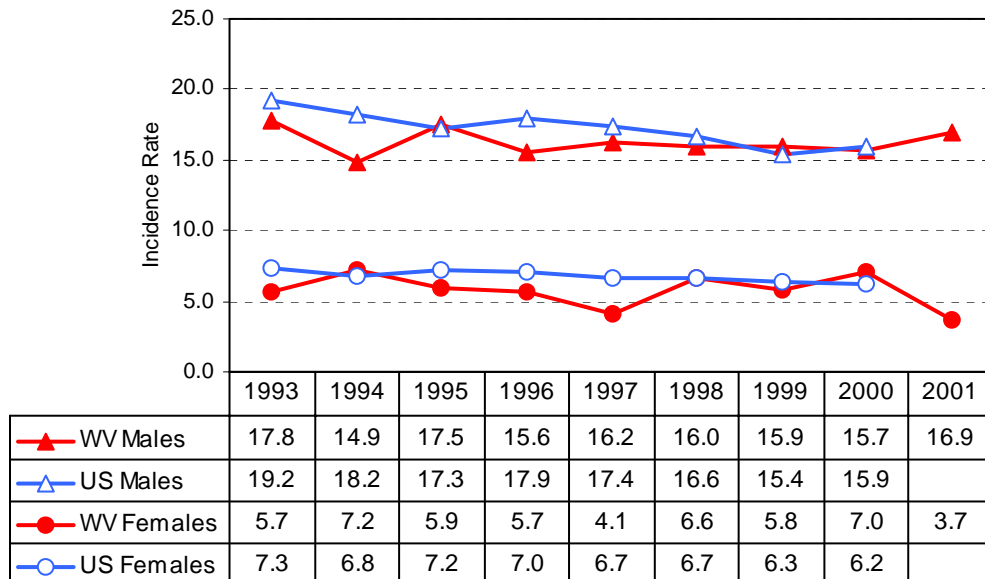


Figure 17.1

*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
U.S. rates are from SEER (Ries et al., 2003).

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Mortality Rates*, Age-Adjusted

West Virginia Residents 1993 – 2001, U.S. Residents 1993 – 2000

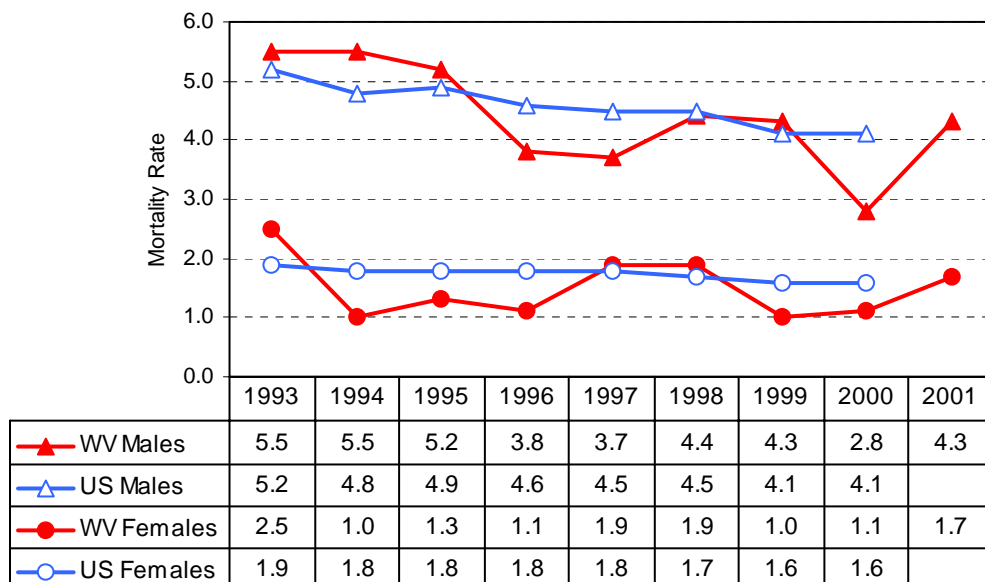


Figure 17.2

*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
U.S. rates are from SEER (Ries et al., 2003).

Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Incidence Rates*, Age-Specific
West Virginia Residents 1997 – 2001

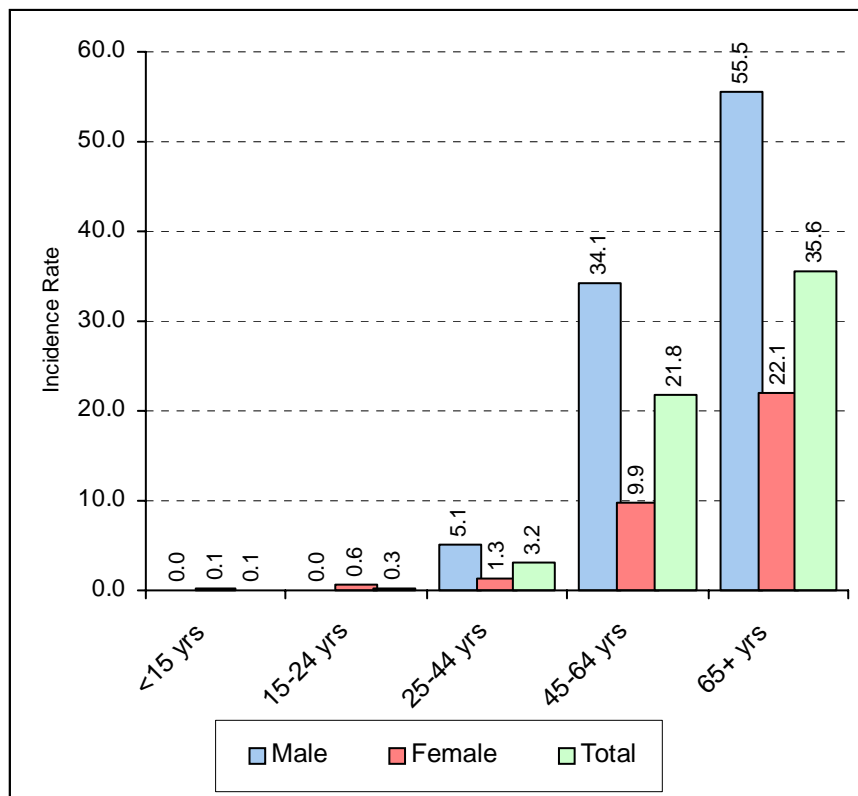


Figure 17.3

*Five-year average annual rate per 100,000 West Virginia residents

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Most Frequent Histologies
West Virginia Residents 1997 – 2001

ICD-O Code	Histology	% of Invasive Cases
807	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	81.8
801	Carcinoma	3.5
843	Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma	2.6
814	Adenocarcinoma	2.5
805	Papillary Carcinoma	2.0
820	Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma	1.8
800	Malignant Neoplasm	1.4

Table 17.2

Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis
West Virginia Residents 1997 – 2001

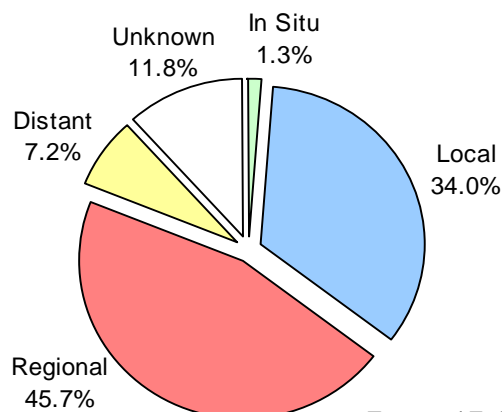
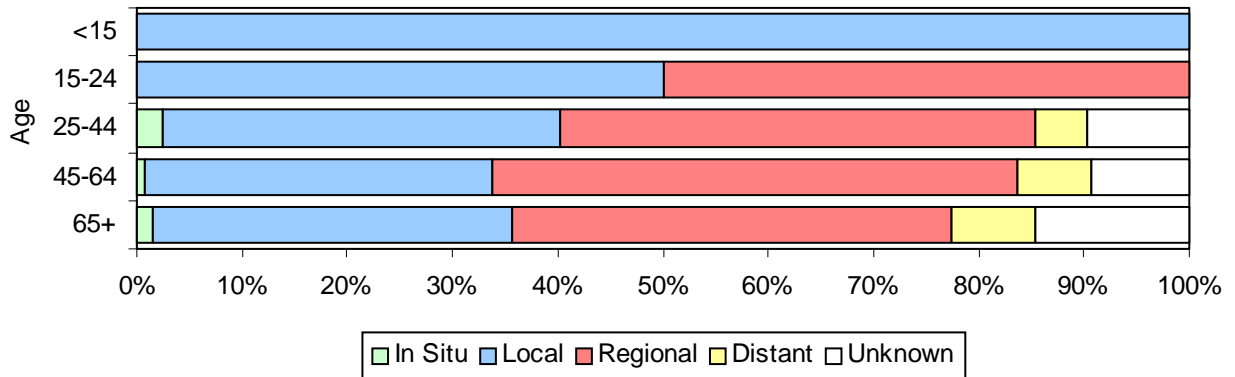


Figure 17.4

Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis by Age

West Virginia Residents 1997 – 2001



Age	In Situ		Local		Regional		Distant		Unknown		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<15	0	0.0%	~		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	~	100.0%
15-24	0	0.0%	~		~		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	~	100.0%
25-44	~		31	37.8%	~		4	4.9%	8	9.8%	82	100.0%
45-64	~		162	33.0%	~		34	6.9%	46	9.4%	491	100.0%
65+	8	1.6%	171	34.1%	210	41.8%	40	8.0%	73	14.5%	502	100.0%
Total	14	1.3%	367	34.0%	494	45.7%	78	7.2%	127	11.8%	1,080	100.0%

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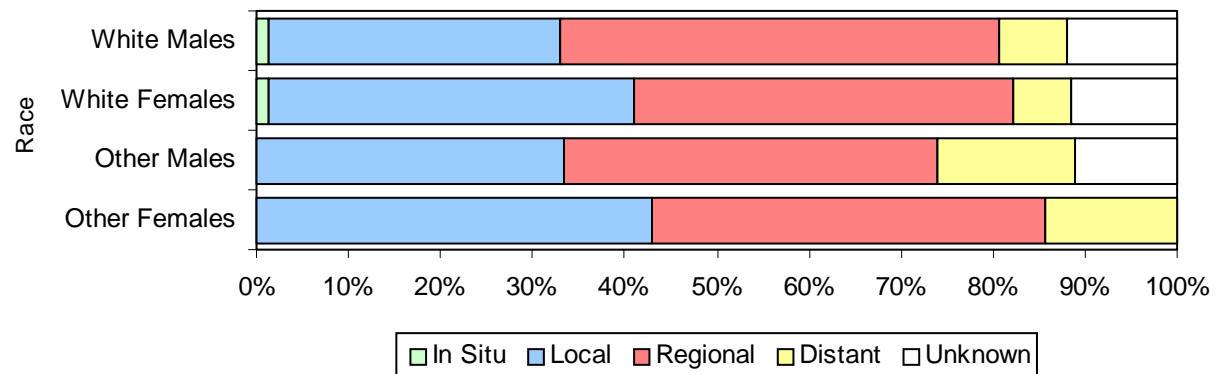
Total may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 17.5

Cancer of the Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Stage of Disease at Diagnosis by Race and Sex

West Virginia Residents 1997 – 2001



Race/Sex	In Situ		Local		Regional		Distant		Unknown		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White Males	10	1.4%	231	31.5%	351	47.9%	53	7.2%	88	12.0%	733	100.0%
White Females	4	1.3%	124	39.6%	129	41.2%	20	6.4%	36	11.5%	313	100.0%
Other Males	0	0.0%	~		~		~		~		27	100.0%
Other Females	0	0.0%	~		~		~		~		7	100.0%
Total	14	1.3%	367	34.0%	494	45.7%	78	7.2%	127	11.8%	1,080	100.0%

~ Suppressed due to small cell size

Total may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 17.6