

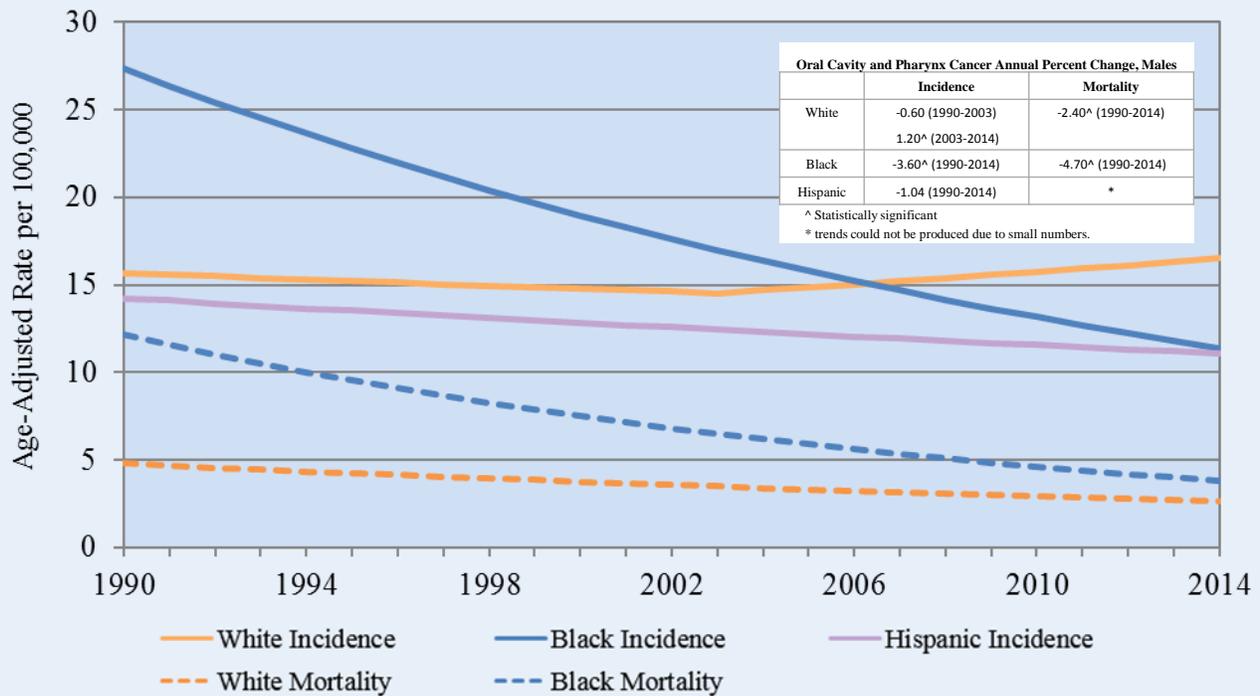
New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief

Cancers of the Oral Cavity and Pharynx

- Cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx (OCP) include cancers of the lip, tongue, salivary gland, floor of mouth, gum and other mouth, nasopharynx, tonsil, oropharynx and hypopharynx.
- Each year in New Jersey, there are about 1,083 newly diagnosed OCP cancers and 210 deaths due to this disease.
- OCP cancers are more common among older adults. The median age at diagnosis for this cancer is 63.
- Despite significant declines in OCP cancers among men since 1990, this cancer is still more common in men compared to women.
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking and oral tobacco products and alcohol use are among the strongest risk factors for OCP cancer. Other risk factors include infection with the human papilloma virus (HPV)¹ and certain genetic conditions such as Fanconi anemia and dyskeratosis congenita.



Male Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence & Mortality Trends In New Jersey, by Race and Ethnicity



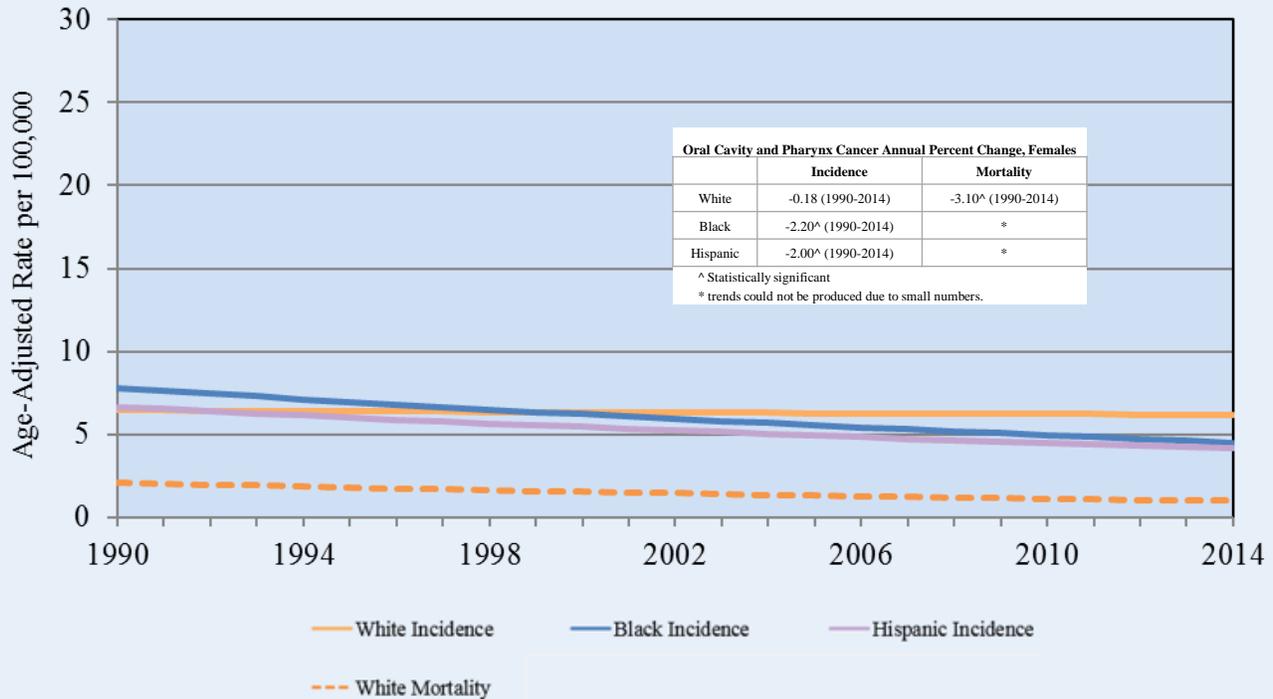
- OCP cancer **incidence** rates have declined among Black men (annual percent change (APC=-3.60[^]) from 1990-2014 to about half of what they were in 1990.
- OCP cancer **incidence** rates among White men have increased from 2003-2014 (APC=1.20[^]) and are now higher than rates in Black men and Hispanic men.
- The **mortality** rates for OCP cancer have declined for both White men (APC=-2.40[^]) and Black men (APC=-4.70[^]).



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**Female Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence & Mortality Trends
In New Jersey, by Race and Ethnicity**



- Both Black women (APC=-2.20[^]) and Hispanic women (APC=-2.00[^]) showed a decline in OCP cancer **incidence** rates from 1990-2014.
- OCP cancer **mortality** rates declined among White women (APC=-3.10[^]) from 1990-2014.
- Fortunately, OCP cancer **mortality** rates among women of all races combined are extremely low at about 1.2/100,000 cases per year. ²

Additional information on Cancers of the Oral Cavity and Pharynx can be obtained from the National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program at <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/oralcav.html>

¹ What Are the Risk Factors for Oral Cavity and Oropharyngeal Cancers? American Cancer Society. Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/oral-cavity-and-oropharyngeal-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html>. Accessed May 2017.

² Cancer Incidence and Mortality in New Jersey, 2009-2013, Cancer Epidemiology Services, New Jersey Department of Health, Available at: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/ces/documents/reports/report09-13.pdf>. Accessed April 2017.

Source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2016 file, New Jersey Department of Health. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. Joinpoint analysis was used to calculate annual percent change (APC) in incidence and mortality rates to identify points in time when trends changed significantly. [^] APC significantly different from zero at alpha = .05. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races. Note- Incidence and mortality trend analyses could not be produced for Asian or Pacific Islanders (API) due to small numbers. *Mortality trends could not be produced for Hispanic males and Black and Hispanic females due to small numbers.