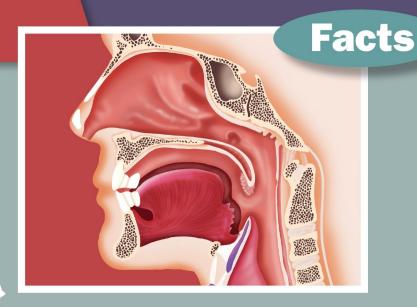
Oral Cancer



50,000

An estimated 50,000 people are diagnosed with oral cancer each year in the US. In the US, a person dies from oral cancer every hour of every day (around 9,000 people a year)



Risk Factors



Tobacco

smoking cigarettes, pipes, cigars. snuff, chew, smokeless tobacco



Alcohol

especially when you use tobacco at the same time



Exposure to HPV

the sexually-transmitted, Human Papillomavirus (HPV16)



Other conditions that may promote oral cancer include:







Infectious disease













Oral cancer's mortality rate is particularly *high*, not because it is hard to detect or diagnose. but because the cancer is often discovered late in its development.



Self-exam

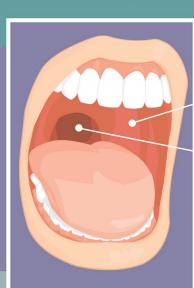


Perform a six-step oral cancer self-exam each month. Using a bright light and a mirror:

- 1 Remove any dentures
- **2** Look and feel inside the lips and the front of gums
- 3 Tilt head back to inspect and feel the roof of your mouth
- 4 Pull the cheek out to see its inside surface as well as the back of the gums
- 5 Pull out your tongue and look at all of its surfaces
- 6 Feel for lumps or enlarged lymph nodes (glands) in both sides of the neck including under the lower jaw

When performing an exam look for:

- White patches of the oral tissues leukoplakia
- Red patches erythroplakia
- Red and white patches erythroleukoplakia
- A sore that fails to heal and bleeds easily



- An abnormal lump or thickening of the tissues of the mouth
- **Chronic sore throat or** hoarseness
- Difficulty in chewing or swallowing
- A mass or lump in the neck

Your family dentist or oral and maxillofacial surgeon is in the best position to detect oral cancer during your routine dental examinations.



For more information, visit MyOMS.org.

