



Collaboration to Prevent Head and Neck Cancers

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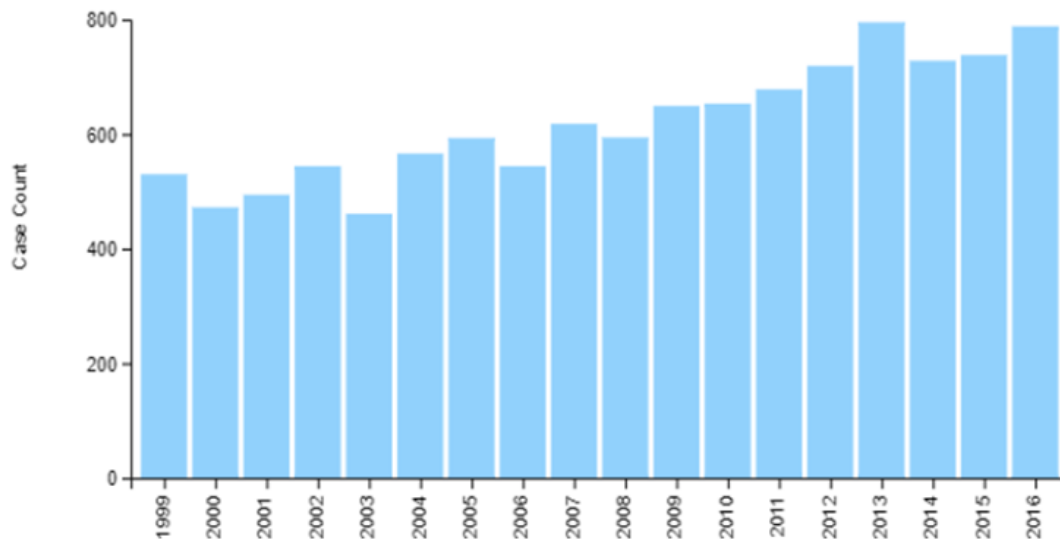


Background

- Increasing numbers of new oral cavity and pharynx cancers cases and deaths
- Increasing rates of HPV positive oropharyngeal cancers
- Continued efforts to prevent tobacco use in youth and tobacco cessation
- Need for oral cancer screenings
- Suboptimal HPV vaccination rates

Annual Number of New Cancers, 1999-2016

Oral Cavity and Pharynx, South Carolina



2016 SC data

New cases:

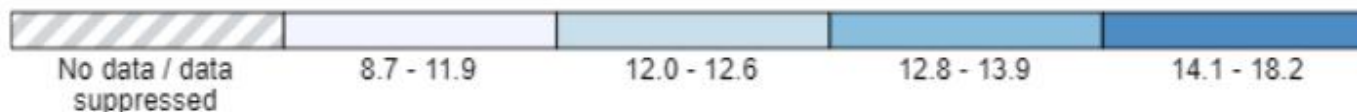
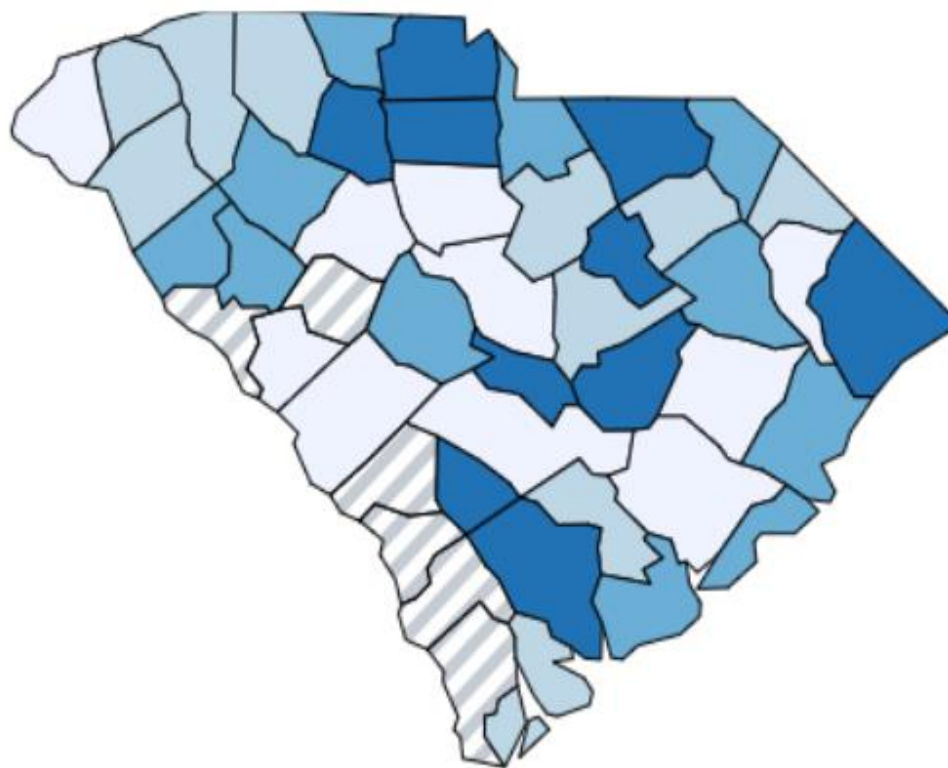
- 12.4 per 100,000 (age adjusted rate)
- 788 cases
- (US rate 11.7 per 100,000)

Deaths: 193 (3 per 100,000)



Rate of New Cancers in South Carolina

Oral Cavity and Pharynx, All Ages, All Races/Ethnicities, Male and Female, 2012-2016



Rate per 100,000 people

Data source – U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on November 2018 submission data (1999-2016): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, June 2019.

Background

- HPV causes 70% of OPCs in the US (most type 16).
- Incidence of OPC has overtaken that of cervical cancer
- Estimates: about 3,500 new cases diagnosed in women and about 15,500 diagnosed in men each year in the US



SC HPV Cancer Data
 2011-2015

Cancer site	Sex	Incidence rate	Estimated Average Annual Number* for HPV-associated Cancers	Percentage HPV-associated Cancers Estimated to be Attributed to Any HPV Type	Estimated Average Annual Number* Cancers Attributed to Any HPV Type
Cervix	Female	7.4	187	91%	171
Vagina	Female	0.3	9	75%	7
Vulva	Female	2.6	76	69%	53
Penis	Male	0.8	20	63%	13
Anus	All	1.6	90	91%	82
Rectum	All	0.2	11	91%	10
Oropharynx	All	5.8	345	70%	242
	Female	2.1	65	63%	41
	Male	10.0	281	72%	203
TOTAL	All	13.3	736	79%	582
	Female	14.5	402	83%	334
	Male	12.1	335	73%	245



HPV vaccination is improving in South Carolina...

but we still need your help!



Estimated vaccination coverage, age 13-17 – NIS Teen, South Carolina, 2016 -2018

	2016	2017	2018
≥1 HPV	44.2%	59.6%	63.7%
Females	50.5%	59.8%	66.7%
Males	38.2%	59.3%	60.7%
HPV UTD	29.1%	42.7%	41.2%
Females	30.8%**	47.4%	44.8%
Males	27.4%	38.0%	37.7%
≥1 Tdap	77.5%**	89.4%	88.9%
≥1 MenACWY	68.9%	78.6%	79.7%

Refs: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/wr/pdfs/mm6633a2.pdf>
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6733a1.htm>
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6833a2.htm>

** lowest coverage estimate
in the US

Messaging

Prevention of Head and Neck Cancers

- Don't smoke. If you smoke, quit.
- Don't use smokeless tobacco products.
- Teens and young adults age 9-26 should get the HPV vaccine series.
- Visit the dentist regularly and ask about oral cancer screening.

Next steps

- DHEC Tobacco Prevention and Control, Immunization and Oral Health Divisions are collaborating for prevention campaign/education
- Develop/compile materials for youth and adults
- Oral health provider education and resources for youth/adults



South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
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South Carolina Adolescent Immunization Task Force

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