

Oral Cancer Statistics

Oral Cancer in the United States

Overview

Oral cancer includes cancers of the mouth and pharynx (the back of the throat).

Oral cancer accounts for roughly two percent of all cancers diagnosed annually in the United States. Approximately 35,000 people will be diagnosed with oral cancer each year and about 7,600 will die from the disease.

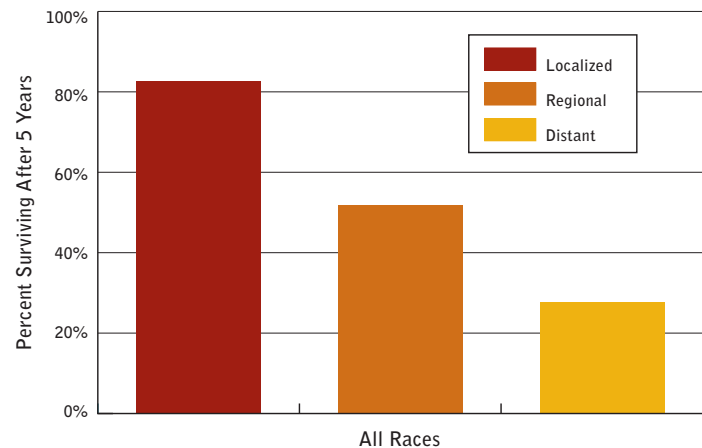
Stage at Diagnosis: Effects on Treatment Options and Survival

If oral cancer is caught when the disease is still localized (when it has not spread beyond the original tumor site), the 5-year relative survival rate is 82 percent. However, half of oral cancers are not diagnosed until the cancer has spread to nearby tissues or lymph nodes (regional cancer). At this stage, the 5-year relative survival rate drops to 53 percent. And those diagnosed when the cancer has spread further, to distant organs, have only a 28 percent 5-year relative survival rate.

Treatment for very early stage oral cancer may only require minor surgery to remove the cancer. In contrast, treatments required for later stage diagnosis can be extensive and disfiguring, and make it difficult to eat and swallow. These treatments may include surgery to remove parts of the lip, tongue, cheek, jaw, or neck. Chemotherapy and radiation to the head and neck can cause jaw pain and mouth sores, and salivary glands can cease to function.

Oral Cancer 5-Year Relative Survival Rate by Stage at Diagnosis

Source: Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2005
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute
SEER 17, Diagnosis Years 2000-2004 and SEER 13, Diagnosis Years 1996-2004



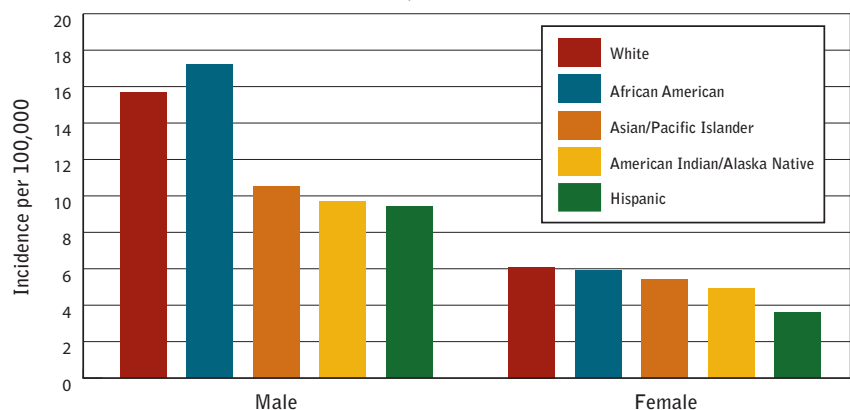
African American Men and Oral Cancer

Incidence (number of new cases)

African American men are at the highest risk of developing oral cancer compared to any other group in the U.S. population. Between 2001 and 2005 the incidence rate among African American men was 17 per 100,000.

Incidence of Oral Cancer by Gender and Race

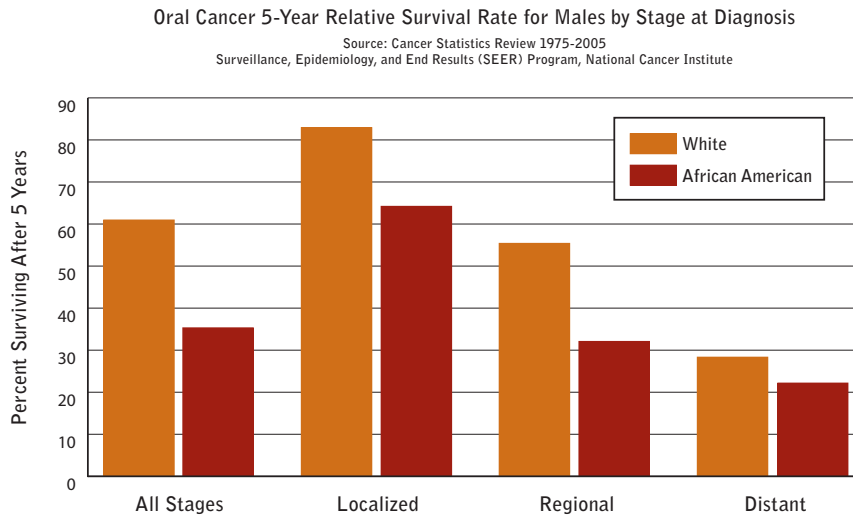
Source: Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2005
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute
SEER 17, Diagnosis Years 2001-2005



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Survival

The difference in survival rates between African American men and white men is staggering—61 percent of white men survive more than 5 years but only 36 percent of African American males live that long with the disease.



For additional copies of this fact sheet contact:

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Importance of Early Detection

It's important to find oral cancer early when it can be treated more successfully. Educating African American men about oral cancer's signs and symptoms—and the need to see a dentist or doctor if symptoms last more than 2 weeks—are key steps toward improving survival.

Additional Reading

Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Stat Fact Sheet. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://www.seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/oralcav.html>.

Ries LAG, Melbert D, Krapcho M, Stinchcomb DG, Howlader N, Horner MJ, Mariotto A, Miller BA, Feuer EJ, Altekruse SF, Lewis DR, Clegg L, Eisner MP, Reichman M, Edwards BK (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2005, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2005/, based on November 2007 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, 2008.

Dictionary of Cancer Terms. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://www.cancer.gov/dictionary/>.