


HEAD & NECK CANCERS in IDAHO

2022

<p>Incidence</p>	<p>1,534 cases of malignant head and neck cancers diagnosed among Idahoans during 2015-2019.</p>	<p>Men in Idaho are 3 times more likely than women to be diagnosed with cancer of the head or neck.</p> <hr/> <p>7 in 10 deaths from head and neck cancers were among male Idahoans during 2015-2019.</p>
<p>Mortality</p>	<p>321 Idahoans died of a cancer of the head or neck during 2015-2019.</p>	<p>Prevent head and neck cancers by encouraging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination. • Patients to not drink alcohol or drink only in moderation and to quit using tobacco products. Contact ProjectFilter.org for free resources on quitting tobacco. • Bi-annual dental check-ups that include cancer screenings. 
<p>Prevalence</p>	<p>~1,800 Idahoans were living with a head or neck cancer diagnosis received in the prior 10 years as of July 1, 2019.</p>	<p>Call to Action</p> <p>For Idahoans living with a head or neck cancer diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to radiation, refer patients for speech pathology evaluation. • Talk to your patients about quality of life, diet, and physical activity during and after therapy.

<p>Health Behavior</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPV vaccination in Idaho has increased 55% in girls and 180% in boys since 2014, but less than half of Idaho's youth aged 13-17 are vaccinated against cancer - causing HPV strains. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As of 2020, 48.3% of girls and 44.4% of boys had completed the HPV vaccination series. • Tobacco products and heavy alcohol use are head and neck cancer risk factors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 8.2% of male and 6% of female Idahoans report drinking heavily* (2020 BRFSS). ◦ Nearly 2 in 5 Idahoans are current or former smokers (36.9%; 2020 BRFSS).
-------------------------------	---

There has been a **4.0%** decrease in rates of cancers of the larynx among males per year.

Idahoans living in areas with higher poverty were **30%** more likely to die of their head or neck cancer than Idahoans living in more affluent areas.

American Indians/Alaska Natives were **25%** and Asian/Pacific Islanders were **36%** more likely to die of their cancer within 5 years of diagnosis than white Idahoans.



March 2022

*Drinking heavily is defined as more than 14 drinks a week for men and more than 7 drinks per week for women.

This project has been funded in whole or in part with Federal funds from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) under Contract No. HHSN261201800006I and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under Cooperative Agreement 1NU58DP006270. The findings and conclusions herein do not necessarily represent the official position of CDC or NCI.