

Risk Factors Of Head And Neck Cancer

	Risk factor	Type of Head and Neck Cancer	
Lifestyle	Smoking (cigarettes, Pipes and cigars) First and second-hand tobacco smoke.	Tonsil Larynx Mouth Tongue 10-fold higher risk Not significant for cancers of the nasal cavity and salivary glands.	
	Alcohol (regular drinking)	Tonsil Tongue Mouth Larynx	
	Poor diet Low levels of Vitamin A and C	Salted fish in Chinese diet: It contains high levels of nitrates and nitrites that react with proteins to form nitrosamines. Larynx Processed meat: Larynx High fat content: Larynx Betel quid (Paan) salted or preserved food: Larynx	
	Bad weather		

Viral infections	Human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16: middle ear, tonsil, larynx, pharynx, nasopharynx, mouth, nasal, parasinus and tongue
	Herpes Simplex Virus 1 And 2: mouth
	Epstein Barr Virus (herpes virus type spread by the saliva): nasopharynx, nasal cavity, salivary glands.
Ultraviolet sunlight	Outer ear
Occupational exposure	Formalaldehyde (it is used to make chemicals, buildings and household products): Pharynx and mouth
	Hardwood dust (it is used in the industry to make wooden furniture, cabinets and floor): ethmoid adenocarcinoma, nasal cavity
	Leather dust (shoemakers): nasal cavity
	Manufacturing of rubber: larynx
	Sulphur mustard gas (warfare): Larynx
	Softwood: paranasal and nasal cavity
	Chromium (VI) compound: stainless steel, fabric, plastics and leather (nasal cavity)
	Nickel (make stainless steel): nasal cavity
	Acid mist (industry): larynx
	Cloth fibres
	Asbestos: larynx
	Radiation: Radium 226 and 228 radioactive metals are found in low levels in nature (air, water, soil and rocks: nasal cavity

		Isopropyl alcohol (household products): nasal cavity.
Socio demographic factors Genetics	Sex/Gender: Males are more at risk	Larynx Nasal and paranasal sinus Mouth
	Location: Urban rather than rural area	Larynx
	Ethnicity	South East Asia and Eastern China – Mouth, Salivary glands, nasopharynx North Africa: nasopharynx
	Race	Fair skin: Outer ear
	Age:	Older patients at most risk (above 75): Larynx Mouth Some cancers (50-70 years). Younger patients below 50 (smaller incidence) oropharynx
Medical conditions (co-morbidity)	Low immune system Systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus) autoimmune disease where immune cells attack body)	Outer ear Larynx
	Repeated ear infections	Middle ear
	Radiotherapy to Head and Neck cancer	Inner ear Salivary glands
	Chronic syphilis	Mouth Tongue

	Retinoblastoma	Nasal cavity
	Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) stomach flows back into oesophagus from stomach Barretts' oesphagus: grow abnormally	Larynx (two-fold increase)
	Family history (lifestyle factors not genetics)	Salivary glands Mouth
Family History and Genetic mutations	Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	
	Germline mutation of p53 guardian of the genome	Mouth
	Major Histocompatability Complex	Pharynx