

Incidence and Mortality from Mucosal Head and Neck Cancers amongst Australian States and Territories: What It Means for the Northern Territory

Author

Singh, Jagtar, Jayaraj, Rama, Baxi, Siddhartha, Ramamoorthi, Ramya, Thomas, Mahiban

Published

2013

Journal Title

Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention

Version

Version of Record (VoR)

DOI

[10.7314/APJCP.2013.14.10.5621](https://doi.org/10.7314/APJCP.2013.14.10.5621)

Rights statement

© The Author(s) 2013. The attached file is reproduced here in accordance with the copyright policy of the publisher. For information about this journal please refer to the journal's website or contact the author(s).

Downloaded from

<http://hdl.handle.net/10072/390049>

Griffith Research Online

<https://research-repository.griffith.edu.au>

MINI-REVIEW

Incidence and Mortality from Mucosal Head and Neck Cancers amongst Australian States and Territories: What It Means for the Northern Territory

Jagtar Singh¹, Rama Jayaraj^{1*}, Siddhartha Baxi², Ramya Ramamoorthi³, Mahiban Thomas⁴

Abstract

Mucosal head and neck cancers are squamous cell carcinomas that develop in the upper-aero digestive epithelium. Together they constitute the sixth most common cancer with an estimated 900,000 new cases and 350,000 deaths each year reported worldwide. The risk factors are tobacco, alcohol and human papillomavirus (HPV). Our research team initially reported a high incidence rate of HNC in the indigenous population of the Northern Territory. Mortality rates also vary in the Australian States and Territories, with particularly high mortality observed in the Northern Territory. There is a paucity of incidence studies of HNC for the Australian States and Territories. Therefore this review primarily focuses on variation in incidence and mortality across the country and highlights specifically the high incidence and mortality in the Northern Territory. Attention is also given to sex-specific incidence and mortality rates

Keywords: Head and neck cancer - incidence rate - international classification disease - mortality rate - risk factors

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, **14** (10), 5621-5624

Introduction

Most head and neck cancers ($\geq 90\%$) are squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs) originating from mucosal lining of oral and oropharyngeal, hypopharynx, larynx, sinonasal tract and nasopharynx, and thus termed head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) (Argiris and Eng, 2004; Marur et al., 2010). The global trends for head and neck cancer (HNC) in terms of incidence, etiologic, and demographic patterns has been changed in past 15 years (Johnson-Obaseki et al., 2012). HNC is the sixth most common cancer; an estimated 900,000 new cases and 350,000 deaths each year have been reported worldwide (Parkin et al., 2005; Silveira et al., 2012). HNC is considered as lethal diseases for approximately 50% of diagnosed cases, which is primarily due to late detection in advanced stages (Warnakulasuriya, 2009). The successful treatment of these patients depends on early detection and the right therapy (Rezende et al., 2010). HNC is strongly associated with certain environmental and lifestyle risk factors including tobacco use and alcohol consumption, UV light and certain strains of HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) (Döbrössy, 2005).

The incidence and mortality from cancer of the oropharynx have previously been reported higher in the Indigenous people than in the non-Indigenous people in the Northern Territory (NT), Australia (Cunningham

et al., 2008). The incidence of HNC was reportedly the same for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, but mortality was three times greater for Indigenous people in Queensland between 1997 and 2006 (Moore et al., 2010). There are not enough studies to compare the incidence and mortality rate of HNC among the Australian States and Territories.

Literature Survey

The incidence and mortality data were obtained from a web-based search using key words such as incidence rate, mortality rate and risk factors of HNC and /or HNSCC. We have reviewed the articles from PubMed, MEDLINE, Google Scholar and reports from the Australian cancer councils. This review paper collates data from cancer registries of the Australian States and Territories that covering almost the entire Australian population.

The International Classification Disease (ICD) coding system of World Health Organisation (WHO) is widely used in the international database for HNC (Döbrössy, 2005). The termed as International Classification of Disease for Oncology (ICD-O) often used in the hospital at the time of diagnosis of sub-types of HNC. The ICD code for HNC (C01-C14 and C30-C32) is a term given to epithelial malignancies in the oral cavity (C01-C09), pharynx (C10-C14), nasal cavity (C30), para-nasal sinuses

¹School of Psychological and Clinical Sciences, Charles Darwin University, ³Menzies School of Health Research, ⁴Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Royal Darwin Hospital, Northern Territory, ²Genesis Health Care Bunbury, Bunbury, Western Australia, Australia *For correspondence: Rama.Jayaraj@cdu.edu.au

(C31) and larynx (C32).

Data Abstraction

Two investigators (J.S and R.J) independently abstracted data on the first author and year of publications, number of cases, methods of evaluation of data, studies States and Territories, overall and Age standard HNC incidence rate. However, the data has given as individual diagnostic sites, especially oral and oropharyngeal regions of HNC for Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, and they are compiled according to ICD cancer codes (C01-C14, C30-C32). The male to female ratio for HNC was calculated according to the number of new cases in the Australian States and Territories. Incidence rate is expressed as number of cases per 100,000. Age-standardised incidence rates for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) were estimated between 2002 and 2006. The incidence rate of HNC in other States and Territories were estimated for 2007. We have selected a year 2007 for the Australian States and Territories due limited data available in the cancer councils of ACT and Northern Territory.

Common Risk Factors for HNC

In assessing, the differences in incidence and mortality rates for the States and Territories of Australia, the explanation likely lies with appreciating the known causative agents and risk factors for HNC. The major risk factors for mucosal HNC are tobacco use, excess alcohol consumption and betel quid usage (Franceschi et al., 1994; Parrish et al., 1993; International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), 2010). Both alcohol and tobacco use are estimated to be more than 80% of attributable risk of HNC (Warnakulasuriya, 2009).

There is a geographic variation in HNC incidence between different countries of the world and among different regions within a country which conform to the trends in the major risk factors of HNC. This indicates that environmental factors may play a vital role in the pathogenesis of HNC (Attar et al., 2010).

In general, HNC is a tobacco smoking-related disease (Cataldo et al., 2010). Some studies have reported that tobacco smoking increased the risk of several cancers, including HNC (Blot et al., 1988; Basu et al., 2008). Tobacco smoking is also an important risk factor for laryngeal cancer and shows a strong dose-response relationship (Maestro et al., 1992; Somers et al., 1992). In Australia, about 70% of laryngeal cancers are attributed fully or in part to smoking (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2004). Excess alcohol consumption can cause HNC by itself and also act as a synergistic factor with tobacco in aetiology of HNC (Viswanathan and Wilson, 2004). The Northern Territory has highest smoking rate and alcohol consumption than any States and Territory in the Australia (Skov et al., 2010).

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection has been found to be strongly associated with oropharyngeal cancer (Gillison, 2004). Although the incidence of HNC associated with tobacco and alcohol consumption has

decreased considerably in the developed world, that of oropharyngeal cancers has increased (ACT Cancer Registry, 2009).

The main limitation of our review is the fact that cancer registries and reports have only limited data available pertaining to each risk for HNC patients. HPV testing is now standard in most Australian centres, so potentially a follow-up study will be able to address this point.

Incidence of HNC among the Australian States and Territories

HNC is a serious and growing problem in many parts of Australia (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005). Oropharyngeal cancers in the Australia, make up 2-3% of all cancers (Park et al., 2011). An increase from 23% to 28% in the incidence of oropharyngeal cancers over the period 2002-2011 is estimated (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005). It is a notifiable disease in all States and Territories of the Australia.

The incidence rate of HNC appears to be 12.3 per 100,000 in Australia, and is more frequently diagnosed among males than females (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). In 2006, approximately 2,756 cases of HNC were diagnosed in Australia, and males were more likely to have HNC, with 2,059 new cases reported, accounting for 3.5% of all new male cancers (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). On the other hand, 697 females were diagnosed with HNC, accounting for 1.5% of all new cancers in females (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008). The total numbers of new cases in 2007 are illustrated for Australian States and Territories (excluding ACT for which data is available only from 2002 to 2006) in Table 1.

The risk for developing HNC increase with age and the majority of cases occur in people aged 50 and over. In 2007, the lifetime risk of developing HNC observed was higher in males (1 in 62) than females (1 in 205) (Australian Government and Cancer Registry, 2006).

Incidence of HNC in the Northern Territory population appears to be 31.1 (52% in males and 10.2% in females) which is far higher than the rest of Australia (Department of Health, 2011). The incidence rate of HNC in the Australian States and Territories are illustrated in Figure 1. Highest incidence rate of HNC has reported in the Northern Territory and approximately 5 times higher

Table 1. Number of New Cases for HNC among Australian States and Territories by Sex

States and Territories	Male	Female	Total	Year
Northern Territory	42	10	52	2007
New South Wales	638	262	900	2007
Victoria	439	151	590	2007
Tasmania	46	13	59	2007
Queensland	487	164	651	2007
South Australia	130	60	190	2007
Western Australia	262	90	352	2007
Australian Capital Territory	96	36	132	2002-2006

*Aitken et al., 2008; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Department of Health, 2011; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010

Table 2. Number of Deaths for HNC among Australian States and Territories by Sex*

States and Territories	Male	Female	Total	Year
Northern Territory	15	4	19	2007
New South Wales	257	86	343	2007
Victoria	186	83	269	2007
Tasmania	24	2	26	2007
Queensland	155	51	206	2007
South Australia	62	21	83	2007
Western Australia	84	29	113	2007
Australian Capital Territory	34	20	54	2002-2006

*Aitken et al., 2008; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Department of Health, 2011; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010

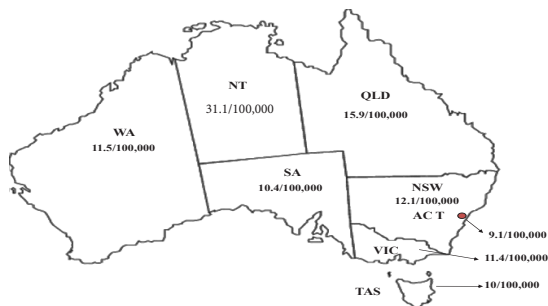


Figure 1. Incidence Rates of HNC among Australian States and Territories (Aitken et al., 2008; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Department of Health, 2011; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010)

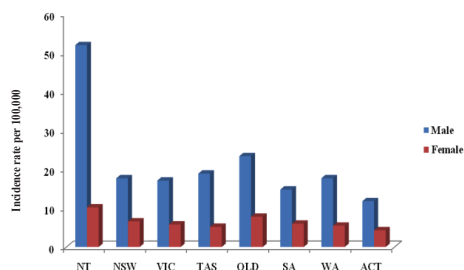


Figure 2. Incidence rate of HNC for males and females in the Australian States and Territories (Aitken et al., 2008; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Department of Health, 2011; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010)

in males than in females, (Department of Health, 2011) as shown in Figure 2. In addition, Indigenous people comprise about 2.4% of the Australian population and 32% (66,600) in the Northern Territory (Pink, 2006). While this segment of the Northern Territory accounts for over 47% of the HNC presenting to the Royal Darwin Hospital (Thomas et al., 2011). It is possible that the number of non-Indigenous patients who have HNC may be underestimated, as some may choose to travel interstate for management, particularly those with private insurance.

The second highest incidence rate of HNC has

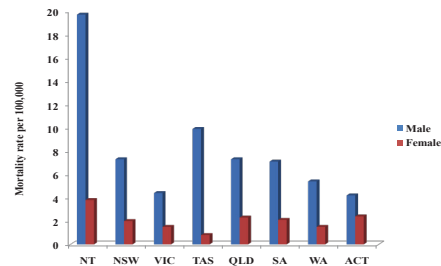


Figure 3. Mortality Rate of HNC for Males and Females in Australian States and Territories (Aitken et al., 2008; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Department of Health, 2011; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010)

reported in Queensland in 2007. Males in Queensland have approximately two times higher incidence rate of HNC than females (Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010). Furthermore, Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria have reported similar incidence rate of HNC; (Aitken et al., 2008; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010) however, South Australia and ACT showed lower incidence rate than other States and Territories (ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010).

The Mortality Rate of HNC among the Australian States and Territories

The mortality rate of HNC among males (667; 3%) were higher than females (231; 1.3%) (Australian Government and Cancer Registry, 2006). In 2007, there were 898 deaths from HNC in Australia, accounting for 2.3% of all cancer deaths. The data of deaths for HNC among Australian States and Territories showed in Table 2. However, the higher mortality rate of females HNC patients has observed in the Northern Territory than females from other States and Territories of Australia, as shown in Figure 3. The mortality rate for Northern Territory has reported 11.7 for HNC based on 19 deaths, which is comparatively higher to other States and Territories (Department of Health, 2011). Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia had similar mortality rate of HNC patients in year 2007 (Aitken et al., 2008; Queensland Cancer Registry, 2010; Tasmanian Cancer Registry, 2010; South Australian Cancer Registry 2010). However, Western Australia, Victoria, ACT have reported low mortality rate with 3.4, 2.9 and 3.3, respectively (ACT Cancer Registry, 2009; Western Australia Cancer Registry, 2009; Cancer Concil Victoria, 2010).

Conclusion

The deterioration of basic functions affecting head and neck areas, regardless of tumour site, are quite apparent and influence patient's lives. High incidence of HNC is observed with an increase in incidence rates in Australian

men. HPV-associated HNC in Australia is currently increasing, the trend may be attributable due to change in sexual behaviours (Hocking et al., 2011).

High incidence and mortality rates of HNC have observed in the Northern Territory which indicates that most cases were in an advanced stage at the time of detection despite the regular screening and examination. There is generally a lack of awareness of its symptoms, and causes of HNC existing worldwide. These gaps in knowledge need to be addressed by further public education. The new cases of HNC in the Northern Territory may be also an underestimate of the true numbers as some patients are living in remote communities. This could have implications on screening strategies and treatment for HNC in the Territory's remote communities.

References

- ACT Cancer Registry (2009). Cancer in the ACT Incidence and Mortality 2009. Canberra: ACT Cancer Registry.
- Aitken R, Morrell S, Barraclough H, et al (2008). Cancer Incidence and Mortality Projections in New South Wales: 2007 to 2011. New South Wales: *Cancer Institute NSW*.
- Argiris A, Eng C (2004). Epidemiology, staging, and screening of head and neck cancer. *Head and neck cancer*, **114**, 15-60.
- Attar E, Dey S, Hablas A, et al (2010). Head and neck cancer in a developing country: a population-based perspective across 8 years. *Oral Oncol*, **46**, 591-6.
- Australian Government and Cancer Registry (2006). Cancer in Australia 2006. Canberra: Australia Government Cancer Registry.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2004). Cancer in Australia 2001: Cancer series no. 28. Canberra: AIHW cat No. CAN 23.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2005). Cancer incidence projections Australia 2002 to 2011. Canberra: Australasian Association of Cancer Registries and National Cancer Strategies Group.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2008). Cancer in Australia: an overview 2008. Canberra: Australasian Association of Cancer Registries.
- Basu R, Mandal S, Ghosh A, et al (2008). Role of tobacco in the development of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma in an eastern Indian population. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, **9**, 381-6.
- Blot WJ, McLaughlin JK, Winn DM, et al (1988). Smoking and drinking in relation to oral and pharyngeal cancer. *Cancer Res*, **48**, 3282.
- Cancer Concil Victoria (2010). Cancer in Victoria 2007. Victoria: Cancer Epidemiology Center.
- Cataldo JK, Dubey S, Prochaska JJ (2010). Smoking cessation: an integral part of lung cancer treatment. *Oncol*, **78**, 289-301.
- Cunningham J, Rumbold AR, Zhang X, et al (2008). Incidence, aetiology, and outcomes of cancer in Indigenous peoples in Australia. *Lancet Oncol*, **9**, 585-95.
- Department of Health (2011). Incidence and mortality of head and neck cancer in Northern Territory 2007. In: Singh J (ed). Northern Territory: Northern Territory Government.
- Döbrössy L (2005). Epidemiology of head and neck cancer: magnitude of the problem. *Cancer Met Rev*, **24**, 9-17.
- Franceschi S, Bidoli E, Negri E, et al (1994). Alcohol and cancers of the upper aerodigestive tract in men and women. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, **3**, 299-304.
- Gillison ML (2004). Human papillomavirus-associated head and neck cancer is a distinct epidemiologic, clinical, and molecular entity. *Semin Oncol*, **31**, 744-54.
- Hocking JS, Stein A, Conway EL, et al (2011). Head and neck cancer in Australia between 1982 and 2005 show increasing incidence of potentially HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancers. *Br J Cancer*, **104**, 886-91.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (2010). Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide in 2008. Globocan.
- Johnson-Obaseki S, McDonald JT, Corsten M, et al (2012). Head and neck cancer in Canada: trends 1992 to 2007. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, **147**, 74-8.
- Maestro R, Dolcetti R, Gasparotto D, et al (1992). High frequency of p53 gene alterations associated with protein overexpression in human squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx. *Oncogene*, **7**, 1159.
- Marur S, D'Souza G, Westra WH, et al (2010). HPV-associated head and neck cancer: a virus-related cancer epidemic. *Lancet oncol*, **11**, 781-9.
- Moore S, O'Rourke P, Mallitt K, et al (2010). Cancer incidence and mortality in Indigenous Australians in Queensland 1997-2006. *Med J Aust*, **193**, 590-3.
- Park JH, Slack-Smith L, Smith A, et al (2011). Knowledge and perceptions regarding oral and pharyngeal carcinoma among adult dental patients. *Aust Dental J*, **56**, 284-9.
- Parkin DM, Bray F, Ferlay J, et al (2005). Global cancer statistics, 2002. *Cancer J Clin*, **55**, 74-108.
- Parrish K, Higuchi S, Lucas L (1993). Increased alcohol-related oesophageal cancer mortality rates in Japanese men. *Int J epidemiol*, **22**, 600.
- Pink B (2006). Population distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander Australian Bureau of statistics 47050. www.abs.gov.au.
- Queensland Cancer Registry (2010). Cancer in Queensland 1982-2007 incidencen, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence. cancer concil Queensland.
- Rezende TM, de Souza Freire M, Franco OL (2010). Head and neck cancer: proteomic advances and biomarker achievements. *Cancer*, **116**, 4914-25.
- Silveira A, Goncalves J, Sequeira T, et al (2012). Head and neck cancer: health related quality of life assessment considering clinical and epidemiological perspectives. *Br J epidemiol*, **15**, 38-48.
- Skov SJ, Chikritzhs TN, Li SQ, et al (2010). How much is too much? Alcohol consumption and related harm in the Northern Territory. *Med J Aust*, **193**, 269-72.
- Somers KD, Merrick MA, Lopez ME, et al (1992). Frequent p53 mutations in head and neck cancer. *Cancer Res*, **52**, 5996-6000.
- South Australian Cancer Registry (2010). Cancer in South Australia 2007. South Australia: Epidemiology Branch, South Australian Department of Health.
- Tasmanian Cancer Registry (2010). Cancer in Tasmania 2007. Tasmania: Tasmanian Cancer Registry.
- Thomas M, Singh J, Scott C, et al (2011). Head and Neck Malignancy In The Northern Territory. *Internet J Head and Neck Surg*, **4**, 2.
- Viswanathan H, Wilson JA (2004). Alcohol - the neglected risk factor in head and neck cancer. *Clinl Otolaryngol & Allied Sci*, **29**, 295-300.
- Warnakulasuriya S (2009). Global epidemiology of oral and oropharyngeal cancer. *Oral oncol*, **45**, 309-16.
- Western Australia Cancer Registry (2009). Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 2007. In: Department oh Health Perth. Western Australia (ed). Perth.