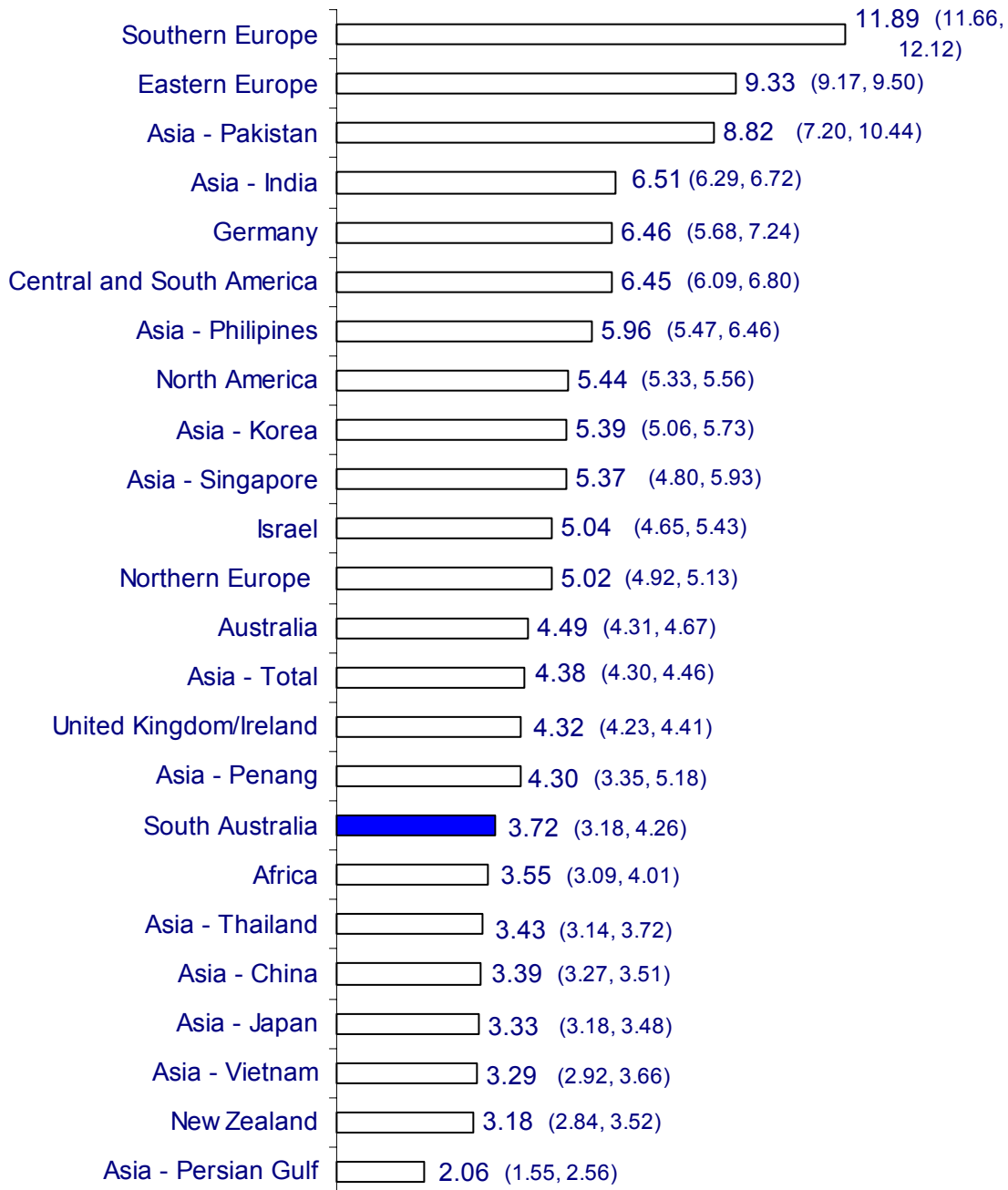


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Larynx**

Males

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

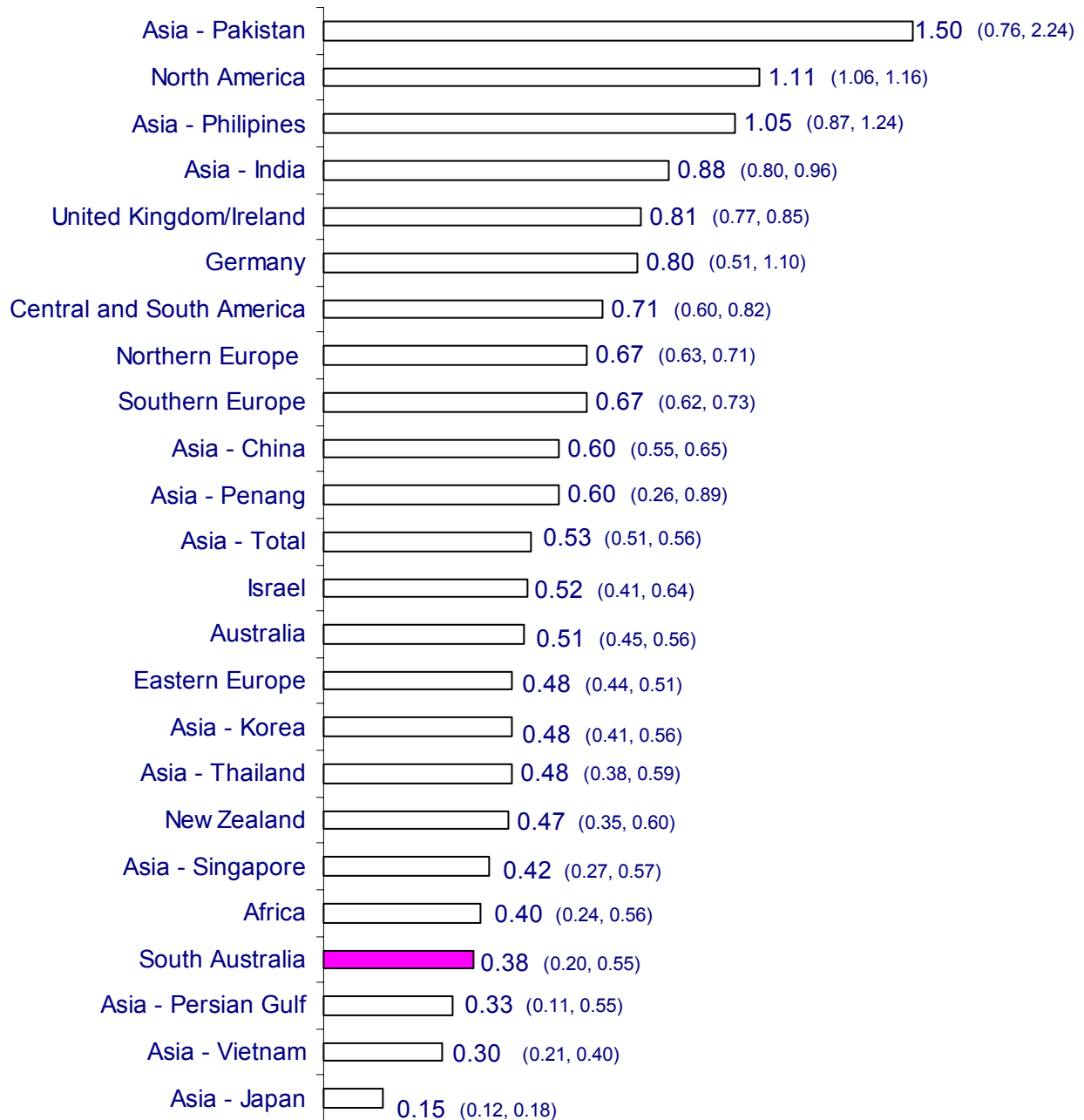


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Larynx**

Females

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

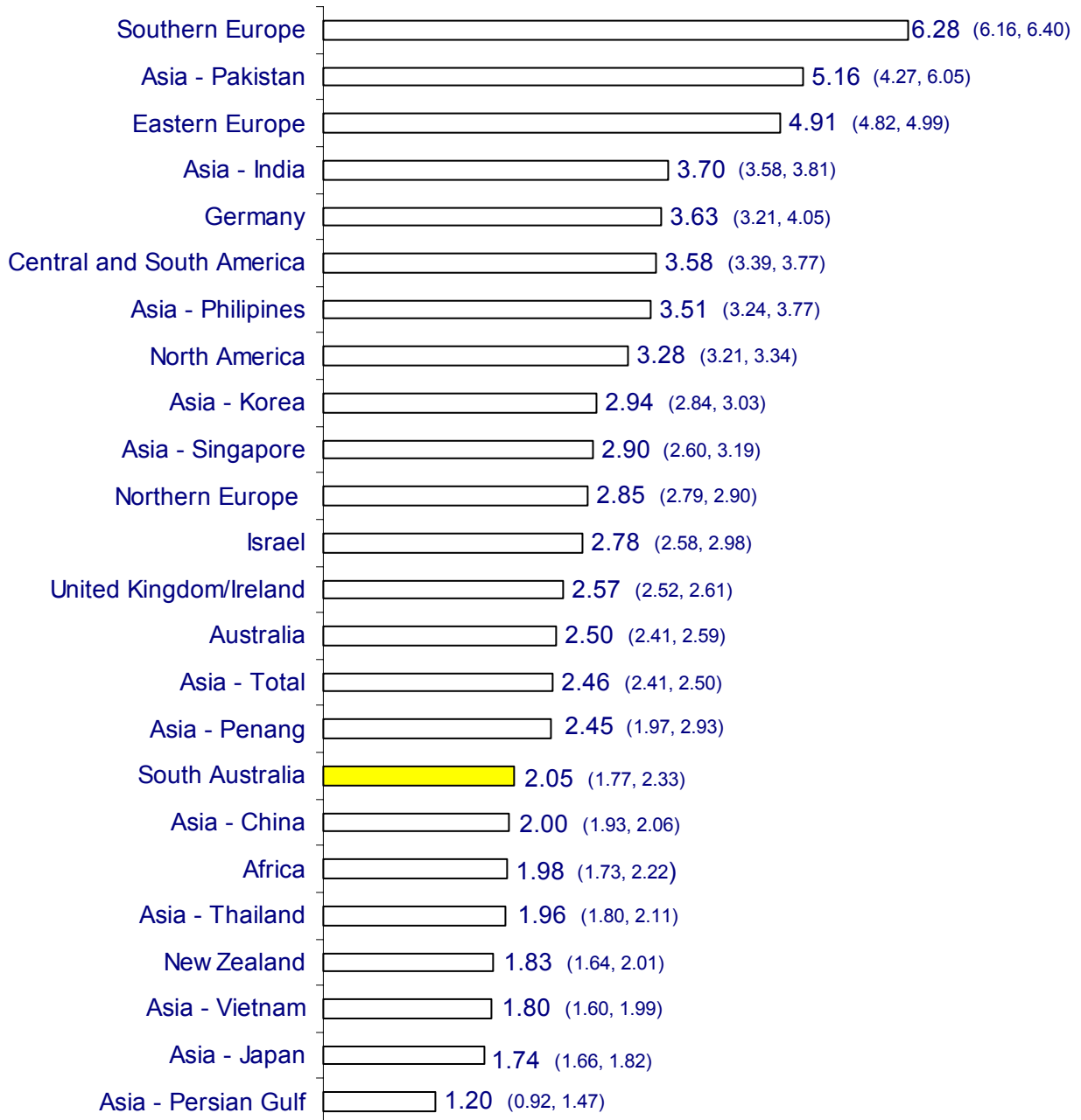


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Larynx**

Both

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



LARYNX

- **Larynx cancers vary in incidence worldwide more than three fold, with South Australia having a relatively low rate. During 1993-97, the South Australian incidence was about a third that recorded in Southern Europe.**
- Within South Australia, the incidence did not vary by country of birth to a greater extent in 1977-2000 than attributable to chance.
- The incidence of laryngeal cancer was higher in lower than upper socio-economic areas of South Australia during 1977-2001. Regions where elevated rates were suggested included for Adelaide, the Western region, and for the country, Whyalla.
- The incidence reduced by about 38% between 1977-81 and 1997-2001, mostly due a reduction in males, which likely was influenced by a decline in tobacco smoking. A corresponding reduction in mortality also was suggested.
- Risk factors include:
 - Tobacco smoking and excess alcohol consumption.
 - Probably diets low in fruit and vegetables.
 - Possibly exposure to ionising radiation, and in occupational settings, to asbestos and other carcinogens.