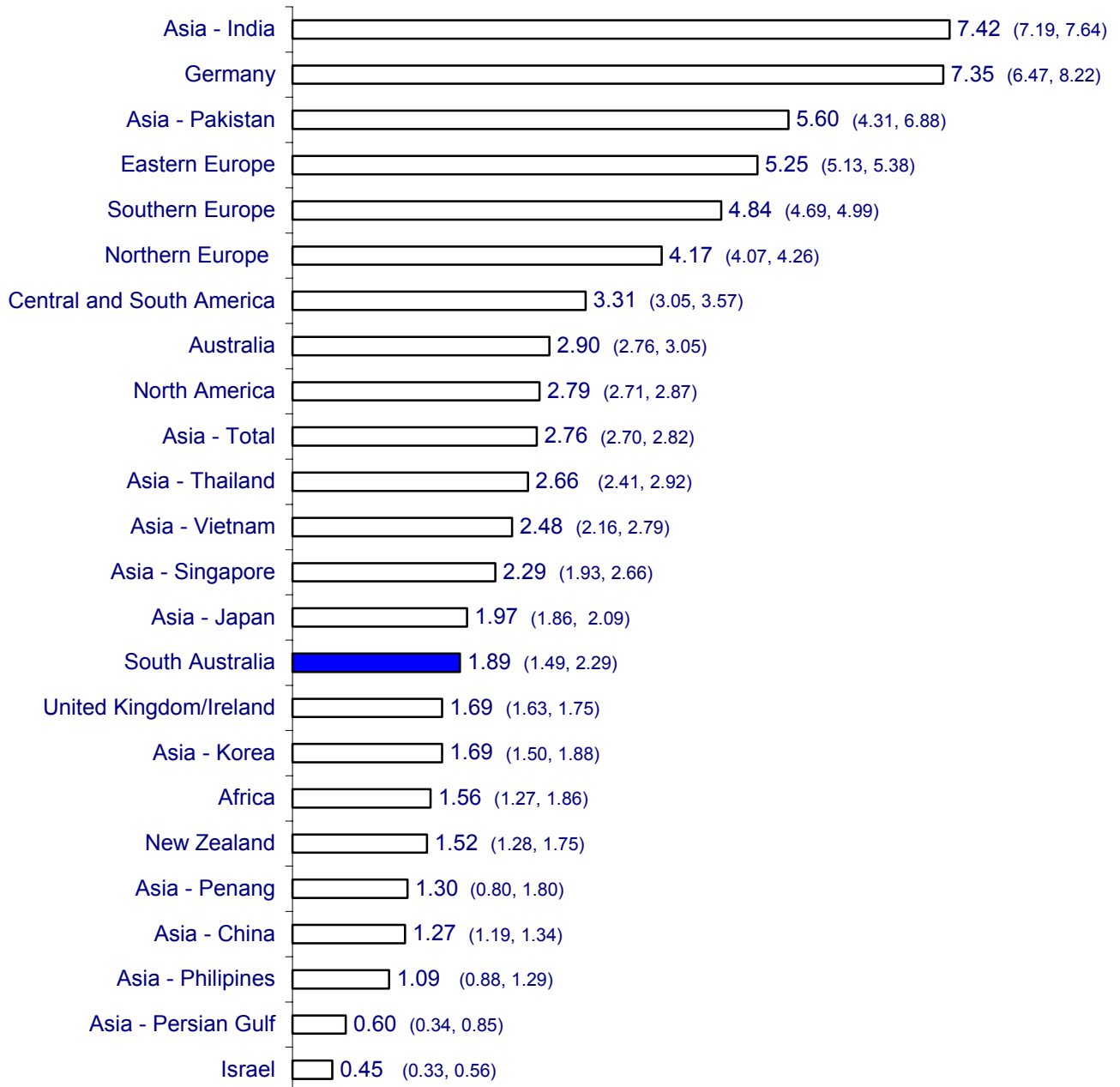


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**

Males

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

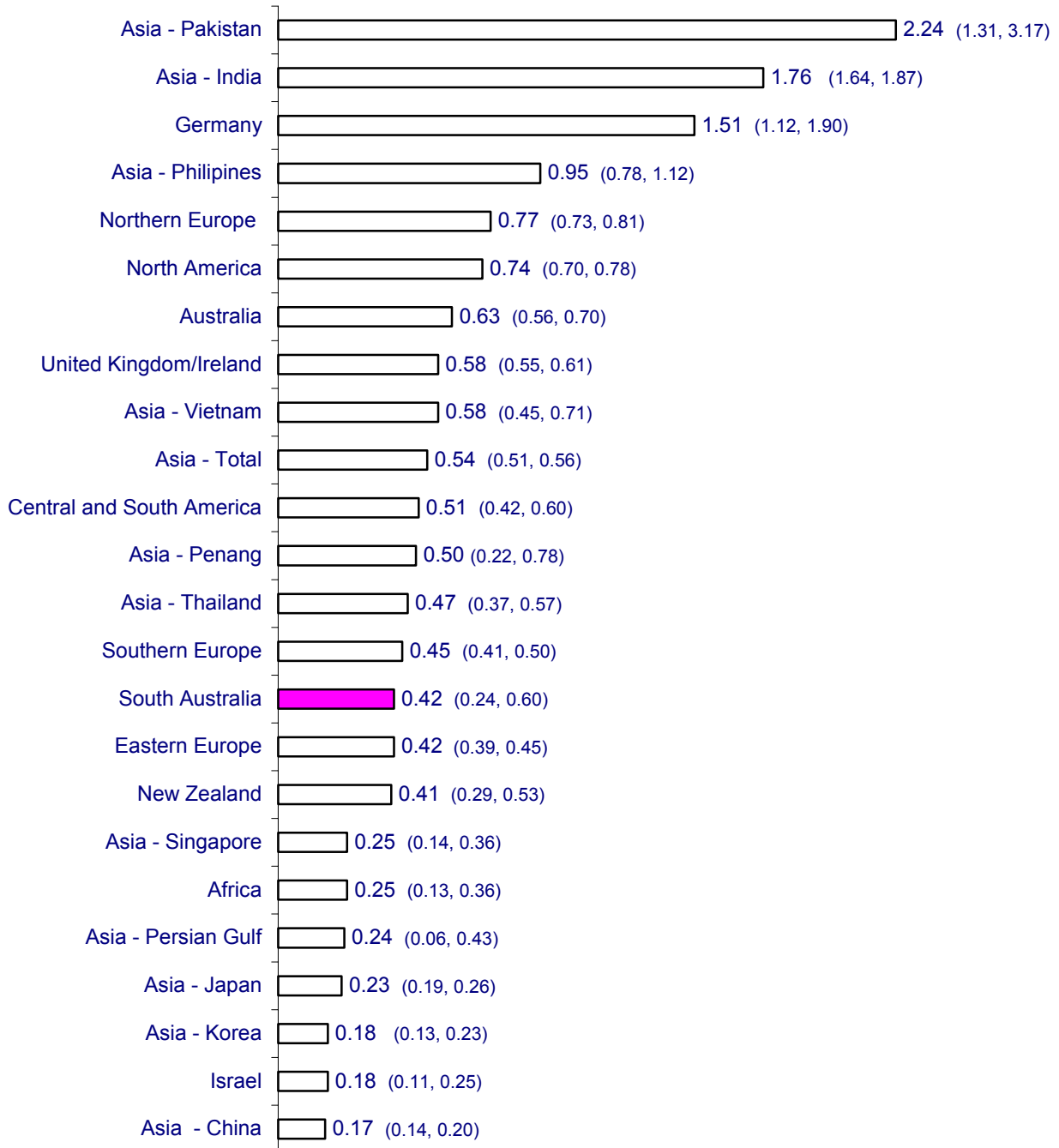


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**

Females

Incidence (95% confidence limits)

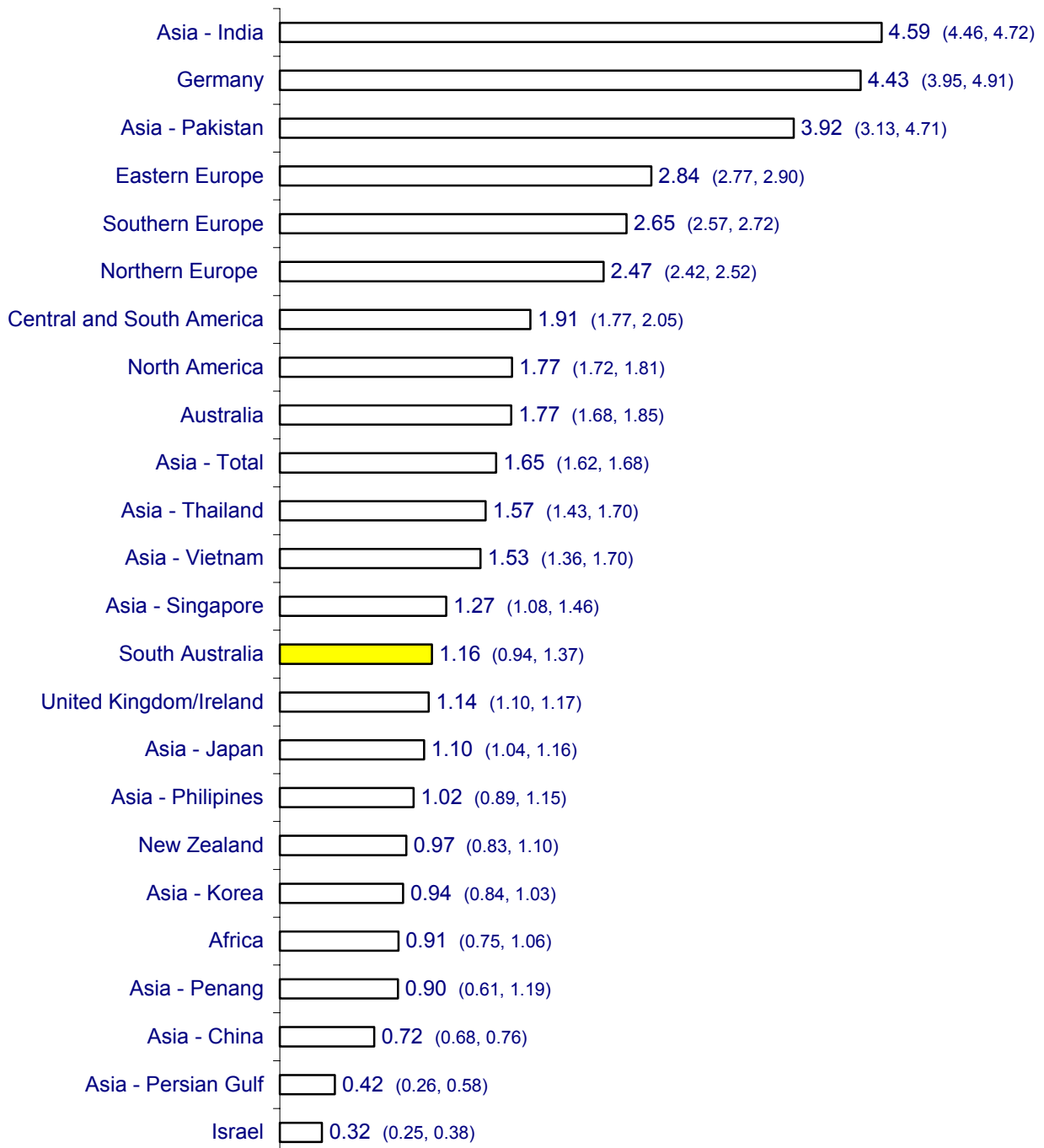


Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**

Both

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



PHARYNX (EXCLUDING NASOPHARYNX)

- **The incidence of these cancers is relatively high in Europe, with a greater than four-fold variation presenting around the world. The incidence in South Australia in 1993-97 was about a third lower than for Australia overall.**
- Within South Australia, residents born overseas had an incidence about 44% lower than the Australian born in 1977-2000. Among those with lower rates were residents born in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and the United Kingdom/Ireland.
- Higher incidence rates of these cancers were evident in South Australian males from lower than upper socio-economic areas during 1977-2001. A corresponding difference did not apply to females.
- Males from country regions had an incidence about 42% higher than Adelaide males in 1977-2001, whereas a corresponding elevation did not apply to females from country regions. Comparatively high incidence figures were suggested for male residents of Kangaroo Island, the Riverland and Whyalla.
- There was not clear evidence of a change in incidence or mortality from these cancers during 1977-2001.
- Behavioural risk factors for these cancers include:
 - Tobacco and excess alcohol consumption.
 - Diets deficient in fruit and vegetables.