### **6 Steps to an Oral Cancer Exam**

Your dental or medical provider will:

- 1. Ask you to remove your dentures if you wear them.
- 2. Check and feel your face, neck, ears and lip to look for any lumps. Feel under your chin and on both sides of your neck.
- 3. Look and feel the inside of your lips and cheeks for red or white spots.
- 4. Ask you to stick out your tongue

and look for red or white spots on your tongue with a piece of gauze to see the sides and



under your tongue.

- 5. Check the roof of your mouth, the back of your throat and the floor of your mouth.
- 6. Put a finger under your tongue and the other finger under your chin and press down to check for lumps.

If you would like to know more about oral cancer, contact the:

#### **Office of Oral Health**

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 201 West Preston Street, 3rd Floor Baltimore, MD 21201 410-767-5300

dhmh.oralhealth@maryland.gov http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/oralhealth





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Oral Cancer



Martin O'Malley, Governor Anthony G. Brown, Lieutenant Governor Joshua M. Sharfstein, M.D., Secretary

Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

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# About Oral Cancer

**Oral cancer** is a type of cancer that occurs anywhere in the mouth and on the lips.

- ◆ Approximately 40,000 new cases of oral cancer are expected in the United States each year.
- ◆ In Maryland, an average of 600 new cases are expected each year.
- The risk factors of oral cancer include:
  - ◆ Age. Most oral cancers occur after age 40.
  - ◆ Gender. Oral cancer is twice as common in men as in women.
  - ♦ Tobacco use.
  - ♦ Alcohol use.
  - ♦ Diet.
  - Prolonged sun exposure.



- ♦ Human Papillomavirus (HPV).
- MOST oral cancer is preventable.
   Early detection is important!

# **Signs and Symptoms**

It is important to consult with a dental or medical provider if any of these conditions last more than **two weeks**.

- A sore on your lip or in your mouth that does not heal. This is the most common symptom.
- Patches
   inside your
   mouth or on
   your lips that
   are white, a
   mixture of



red and white, or red.

- A sore throat or feeling that something is caught in the throat.
- Numbness on the tongue or other area of the mouth.
- Difficulty moving the jaw or tongue.
- Difficulty wearing dentures.
- Difficulty swallowing or chewing.
- Loosening of the teeth or pain around the teeth or jaw.

# **Prevention**

There is a better chance for a cure if oral cancer is found early.

- √ Have an oral exam once a year.

  Ask your dental or medical provider for an oral cancer exam during your visit.
- √ Avoid tobacco products —
  cigarettes, chew or snuff, pipes or
  cigars.

90% of patients with oral cancer use tobacco.

- √ Limit alcohol consumption. 80% of patients with oral cancer frequently consume alcohol.
- √ Use a lip balm with a SPF of at least 15.

30% of patients with oral cancer have outdoor occupations associated with prolonged sun exposure.

√ Eat a variety of fruits and vegetables.

Eating at least five servings of fruits and vegetables every day may provide some protection against oral cancer.

## **Free Help for Quitting Tobacco Use**

The Maryland Tobacco Quitline is a free service provided by DHMH to help people quit using tobacco products. Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) for free telephone-based counseling, support and tips to help you quit for good or visit www.quitnow.net/maryland.

