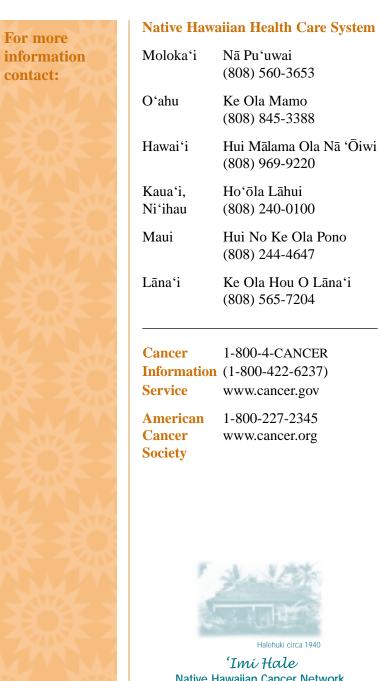
Things to look for and talk to your dentist or doctor about:

- A sore on the lip or in the mouth that does not heal
- A lump on the lip or in the mouth or throat
- A white or red patch on the gums, tongue, or lining of the mouth
- Unusual bleeding, pain, or numbress in the mouth
- A sore throat that does not go away, or a feeling that something is caught in the throat
- Difficulty or pain with chewing or swallowing
- Swelling of the jaw that causes dentures to fit poorly or become uncomfortable
- One tonsil larger than the other
- A change in the voice
- Pain in the ear



For more

contact:

Native Hawaiian Cancer Network A Program of Papa Ola Lokahí

This pamphlet was developed by 'Imi Hale with funding from the National Cancer Institute Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities (CA086105).

Protect Yourself from Cancers of the Mouth



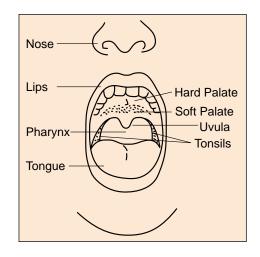
"I'd rather give up smoking than time with my 'ohana."

Melvin Pu'u and family Makaha. Oʻahu

Endorsed by 'Ahahui o nā Kauka **Native Hawaiian Physicians Association**

NATIVE HAWAIIAN CANCER AWARENESS SERIES

Oral cancer is cancer of the mouth (oral cavity) or the lips.



Facts:

- Cigarettes, chewing tobacco, and alcohol are the major causes of oral cancer.
- 80 90% of oral cancers may be prevented by avoiding the use of tobacco products.
- Men have a higher risk than women.

What Causes Oral Cancer?

- Chewing tobacco
- Smoking cigarettes
- Smoking cigars and pipes
- Smoking marijuana (pakalolo)
- Sun exposure to the lips



The oral cavity

You can prevent oral cancer if you quit smoking or chewing tobacco.

- Quitting will immediately improve your body's circulation and return blood pressure to a normal level.
- By avoiding tobacco products, you will also prevent lung cancer death and heart disease.
- Using lip balm that has sunscreen can also help to prevent oral cancer.



"My friend quit smoking because I quit. He said, if you can do it, I can do it."

-Walter Victor Hamakua Coast

Early detection means a better chance for cure!

• A dentist or doctor can do screening for oral cancer during a dental or physical exam.

Let's Quit

1. Get Ready

- Set a quit date.
- Throw away cigarettes, ashtrays, chewing tobacco.
- Talk to your doctor about options on how to quit.

2. Get support

- Talk to your family.
- Talk to your friends.
- Talk to your health care provider and get counseling.
- Call The Hawai'i Tobacco Ouitline 1-800-OUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669).

3. Change Your Routine

- Participate in healthy activities to distract yourself from urges.
- Eat a healthy diet.
- Drink lots of water, at least 8 cups a day
- Avoid alcoholic beverages.
- Go to places where people don't smoke or chew tobacco-movies, library, mall, museum, church, etc.
- 4. Expect Mood Changes-Your body has to re-adjust from the nicotine addiction.
- 5. Keep Trying—it normally takes 4 7 tries before a smoker finally quits!

