

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The evolution of the epidemiological landscape of head and neck cancer in Italy: Is there evidence for an increase in the incidence of potentially HPV-related carcinomas?

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Abstract

The current study aimed to investigate the incidence and survival patterns of HNSCCs arising from different anatomic sites, potentially related (the oropharynx) or unrelated (the oral cavity, the larynx/hypopharynx) to HPV, to provide clues on possible growing impact of HPV in the epidemiology of HNSCC in Italy. Epidemiological data were retrieved from ten long-term Cancer Registries covering a population of 7.8 million inhabitants. Trends were described by means of the estimated annual percent change (APC) stratified by age and gender, and compared between HPV-related and HPV-unrelated anatomical sites. The data regarding 28,295 HNSCCs diagnosed in Italy between 1988 and 2012 were analyzed. In males, the incidence rate (IR) of cancers arising from sites unrelated to HPV infection significantly decreased in all age groups (APC: -3.31 for larynx/hypopharynx; APC: -1.77 for oral cavity), whereas stable IR were observed for cancers arising from sites related to HPV infection. In females, IR for cancers from HPV-related sites increased significantly over the observed period; the largest increment was noted in those over 60 (APC: 2.92%) who also showed a significantly lower number of HNSCCs from the larynx/hypopharynx (APC: -0.84) and a significantly higher number of oral cavity tumors (APC = 2.15). The five-year relative survival remained largely unchanged in the patients with laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCC and, conversely, significantly improved in the patients with SCC at HPV-related sites. The trends observed suggest a potential increasing impact of HPV infection on the epidemiology of HNSCC in Italy, but to a lesser extent and with a different pattern from that observed in other Western countries.

Introduction

In 2020, head and neck cancer (HNC) is expected to affect approximately 833,000 and 151,000 new patients worldwide and in Europe, respectively [1]. HNC is a frequently lethal cancer that mainly develops in the epithelial linings of the upper aero-digestive tract (the oral cavity, the oropharynx, the hypopharynx, and the larynx). Most HNCs are squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs) traditionally considered tobacco and alcohol exposure related [2]. High risk alpha human papillomaviruses (HPV)s, mainly HPV type 16 (HPV16), have recently been recognized as causally related to a subset of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas (OPSCCs) arising from the crypt epithelium of the palatine and lingual tonsils as well as to a substantial fraction of SCCs from unknown primary metastatic to the neck nodes. Both of these entities benefit from a significantly better prognosis [3–5]. Thus, HNSCC can be classified in HPV-related when arising from sites in which a substantial, though geographically varying, proportion of cases is caused by HPV infection and in HPV-unrelated when arising from head and neck sites where the etiological contribution of HPV is extremely marginal. As a sexually transmitted disease, the odds of HPV-positive OPSCC are associated, in a dose-dependent fashion, with several collinear sexual behaviors [6].

According to recent estimates, worldwide 38,000–45,000 cases of HNC are yearly attributable to HPV [7,8]. The findings of a recent pooled analysis disclosing prevalences of 59.3%, 31.1%, and 17.5% respectively in the United States, Europe, and Asia have confirmed that the geographic prevalence of HPV-related OPSCC is extremely heterogeneous [9,10]. Regional variations in the prevalence of HPV-related OPSCC on the European continent are quite pronounced with Northern European countries showing a higher proportion of cases with respect to Southern ones [10].

Interestingly, a significantly increasing prevalence of HPV-driven OPSCC has been observed over recent decades in Europe and North America [11]. Moreover, the annual number of new cancers arising from the oropharynx has been rising sharply in several developed countries, while the incidence of HNC from non-oropharyngeal sites has, conversely, been falling [12–20], presumably as a result of tobacco reduction strategies [21]. These findings support the hypothesis that factors other than tobacco exposure are linked to rising trends in OPSCC incidence and an increased acquisition of oral HPV infection ascribed to changes in sexual norms that have been evolving over the past half century is considered the most likely reason [20]. Information on the epidemiology of HNC in Southern Europe and, in particular, on the incidence of cancers arising from different sites of the upper aero-digestive tract is, nevertheless, currently limited. Recent data from Italian retrospective case series have shown that there has been a significant increase in the proportion of HNCs caused by the HPV infection over the last three decades [4,22].

To provide clues on a possible growing impact of HPV infection in the epidemiology of HNC in Italy, the current population-based study set out to investigate the patterns registered over the last quarter century in incidence and survival rates, stratified by age and gender, of HNSCCs arising from different anatomic sites potentially related or unrelated to HPV infection.

Material and methods

Sources of data

Incident cases of HNC registered between 1988 and 2012 were retrieved from the Italian Network of Cancer Registries (AIRTUM) based on a historical pool of 10 population-based Cancer Registries covering a population of 7.8 million of inhabitants (13% of the whole country).

All data were fully anonymized before access by the researchers. Only cancer registries that provided data over the entire 1988–2012 period were included in the present analysis (S1 Table).

Identification of HNCs and classification of anatomical sites

HNC cases were identified by extracting categories C00–C14 and C30–C32 of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10). Information on the cancers' morphology was codified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O) morphology codes (3rd edition).

Only malignant cases with morphology codes for squamous cell histology or morphologic variants of SCC were included in the analysis (morphology codes 8032, 8033, 8050–8052, 8070–8078, 8082–8084, 8094, 8123) and, depending on the anatomical site of the tumor origin, classified as HPV-related or unrelated.

Anatomic sites that are HPV-related included: the tonsils (C09), the base of the tongue (C01.9, C02.4), other oropharynx sites (C10) and Waldeyer's ring (C14.2). Unrelated HPV sites included: areas of the oral cavity [the tongue (C02 except C02.4), the gum (C03), the floor of the mouth (C04), the palate (C05), other and unspecified parts of the mouth (C06)] and the larynx-hypopharynx [pyriform sinus (C12), the hypopharynx (C13), and the larynx (C32)]. Cancers arising from the lip (C00), the nasopharynx (C11), the nasal cavity (C30), the sinuses (C31), and the salivary glands (C07–08) were not included in the analyses as they are linked to other etiological factors or to ill-defined sites (C14.0, C14.8).

Statistical analysis

Incidence rates (IR) were reported as European age-standardized and expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 person-year. Changes in the incidence rates of HPV-related and -unrelated anatomic sites were assessed in relation to the time period, age grouping (classified as 40–49, 50–59 and 60+ years) and gender using the annual percentage change (APC) with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI), indicating an increased or decreased trend with a 2-sided *P* value. The trend was considered to be significant when *P* was < 0.05.

Relative survival was calculated for all the cases included in the cohort analysis (diagnoses formulated between 1988 and 2012) as the ratio of observed to expected survival. National life tables by registry, age, and gender were used for calculating expected survival according to the Ederer II method [23]. Age-standardized five-year relative survival since diagnosis is the weighted average of the age-specific relative survival according to the International Cancer Survival Standard [24].

Statistical analyses were performed using the SEER*Stat software, Version 8.3.4 and the Joinpoint Regression Program, Version 4.5.0.1 (Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute).

Results

Trend according to the year of diagnosis

Incidence of all HNSCCs. Between 1 January 1988 and 31 December 2012, a total of 28,295 new cases of HNSCCs were registered in the AIRTUM pool with a 99.9% proportion of microscopically verified cases. The number of incident cases classified according to the site and gender are reported in Table 1. IR by site, gender, and calendar years are outlined in the S2 Table. The majority of cases (83%) regarded males for both the HPV-related and -unrelated sites. Overall, the IR fell significantly in the males (1988–1998: APC -1.66, 95% CI -2.36 to -0.96; *P*<0.001;

Table 1. The incident cases and age-adjusted incidence rate of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma per 100,000 inhabitants by site and gender during the period between 1988 and 2012 in Italy.

Site of HNSCC	Total			Males			Females			M/F ratio
	n	%	IR	n	%	IR	n	%	IR	
HPV-related	3984	14.1	1.8	3250	13.8	3.1	734	15.3	0.6	4.4
<i>base of tongue</i>	934	3.3	0.4	769	3.3	0.7	165	3.4	0.1	4.7
<i>tonsil</i>	2079	7.3	0.9	1655	7.0	1.6	424	8.8	0.4	3.9
<i>other oropharyngeal sites</i>	971	3.4	0.4	826	3.5	0.8	145	3.0	0.1	5.7
HPV-unrelated										
Oral cavity	7816	27.6	3.3	5277	22.5	5.0	2539	53	1.8	2.1
Larynx/Hypopharynx	16495	58.3	6.9	14975	63.7	13.8	1520	31.7	1.2	9.9
All sites	28295	100	13.8	23502	100	25.3	4793	100	4.2	4.9

HNSCC, head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; IR, incident rate; HPV, human papillomavirus

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1998–2012: APC -3.14, 95% CI -3.63 to -2.65; $P < 0.001$), while it rose significantly in the females (APC 1.41, 95% CI 0.61 to 2.22; $P = 0.001$).

Incidence at HPV-related sites. During the observation period, 3984 cases of potentially HPV-related cancers, 81.6% in males, were diagnosed. The average IR of HNSCCs from HPV-related sites during that period was 3.1 in the males and 0.6 in the females. The incidence remained stable in the males over the observation period (Fig 1A). Conversely, a significantly increasing annual incidence was observed in females (APC 2.72%; 95% CI 1.21 to 4.25; $P = 0.001$) (Fig 1B). The proportion of HPV-related sites with regard to all of the head and neck sites included in the analysis increased from 11.9% in the 1988–1992 period to 17.9% in the 2008–2012 period in the males ($P < 0.001$) and from 14.8% to 16.5% in the females ($P = 0.35$). Although the cancer registration process was never modified, we noted a decreasing tendency

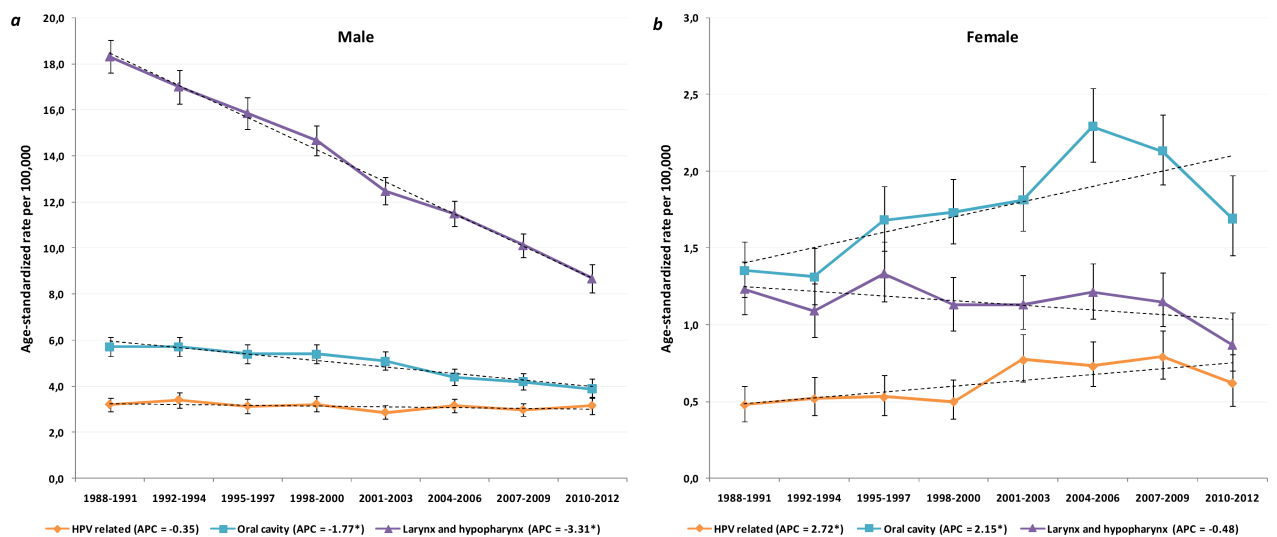


Fig 1. Age-adjusted incidence trends by calendar year of diagnosis for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) by sites and gender. Panel a and b show a significant decrease in the incidence of HNSCC from human papillomavirus (HPV)-unrelated sites (the oral cavity and the larynx/hypopharynx) in males; for females a significant increase was observed for oral cavity HNSCC and a stable trend for larynx/hypopharynx HNSCC. The incidence of HNSCC from HPV-related sites has been significantly increasing in females, but it is stable in males; bars indicate the 95% confidence interval.

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of registering unspecified sites over the observation period. To avoid a period effect in the trends, we omitted analyzing by subsites (i.e. the tonsil, the base of the tongue).

Incidence at HPV-unrelated sites. The average IR of the SCC of the oral cavity was 5.0 and 1.8, respectively, in the males and females. Oral cavity SCC was the most frequent HNSCC in the females (53% of the total). During the last three decades, cancer of the oral cavity significantly fell in the males (APC -1.77%, 95% CI -2.19 to -1.35; $P < 0.001$) (Fig 1A). An opposite trend was noted in the females (Fig 1B) who showed a significant rise (APC 2.15%; 95% CI 1.15 to 3.16; $P < 0.001$). The average IR of HNSCCs from the laryngeal and hypopharyngeal sites was approximately 11.5 times higher in the males (IR, 13.8) with respect to the females (IR, 1.2) showing the greatest difference between genders among head and neck sites. The relative prevalence of laryngeal (C32) and hypopharyngeal (C12 and C13) SCCs remained stable across the observation period ($P = 0.85$). The IR of HNSCC from the larynx and hypopharynx dramatically declined in the males (APC -3.31%, 95% CI -3.66 to -2.96; $P < 0.001$) falling from 18.3 per 100,000 in 1988–1991 to 8.7 per 100,000 in 2010–2012 (Fig 1A). A not statistically significant decrease was also observed for the females (APC -0.48%, 95% CI -1.39 to 0.43; $P = 0.28$) (Fig 1B).

Trend according to gender and age group

Incidence at HPV-related sites. In the males (Fig 2A), the IR of SCCs arising from HPV-related sites remained stable in the older categories but it fell significantly in those between 40 and 49 (APC -2.02%; 95% CI -3.47 to -0.56; $P = 0.009$). The IR of SCC arising from HPV-related sites increased significantly in females in all the considered age categories (Fig 2B). The largest and significant increase in the APC was observed in the women who were 60 and over in whom it rose from 1.20 per 100,000 in 1988–1991 to 2.30 per 100,000 in 2010–2012 (APC 2.92%, 95% CI 1.08 to 4.79; $P = 0.003$).

Incidence at HPV-unrelated sites. In the males (Fig 2C), the IR of HNSCC from the oral cavity declined across all the age groups. In the females (Fig 2D), the IR of oral cavity SCC remained stable in the age category 40–49 years, significantly increased in women aged 50–59 (APC 3.47%, 95% CI 1.93 to 5.04; $P < 0.001$), while and in the 60+ year olds it increased until 2006 (1988–2006: APC 3.70, 95% CI 2.42 to 5.00; $P < 0.001$) and flattened thereafter (2006–2012: APC -6.11, 95% CI -12.67 to 0.94; $P = 0.084$). In the males (Fig 2E), the IR of HNSCCs from laryngeal and hypopharyngeal sites significantly declined across all the age groups, with the greatest decrease noted in the 40 to 49 year olds in whom it fell from 12.6 per 100,000 in 1988–1991 to 3.6 per 100,000 in 2010–2012 (APC -5.43%, 95% CI -6.30 to -4.56; $P < 0.001$). In the females (Fig 2F), the IR of HNSCCs from the laryngeal and hypopharyngeal sites remained stable in the 50–59 year olds but declined significantly in the over 60 year olds, falling from 4.7 per 100,000 in 1988–1991 to 3.6 per 100,000 in 2010–2012 (APC -0.84%, 95% CI -1.65 to -0.01; $P = 0.048$).

Survival

Age-standardized relative survival (Fig 3) significantly improved between 1988 and 2012 in the patients with HNSCC arising from HPV-related sites and the oral cavity. The patients with SCCs at the HPV-related sites showed the greatest increase in 5-year survival, i.e. from 24.1% for the 1988–1992 period to 45.3% for the 2008–2012 period ($P = 0.043$). Conversely, relative survival in the patients with laryngeal and hypopharyngeal SCCs only increased by 3.5 percentage points ($P = 0.20$), although the relative prevalence of laryngeal and hypopharyngeal SCCs, with the latter carrying a relatively poor prognosis, remained stable across the entire observation period ($P = 0.857$).

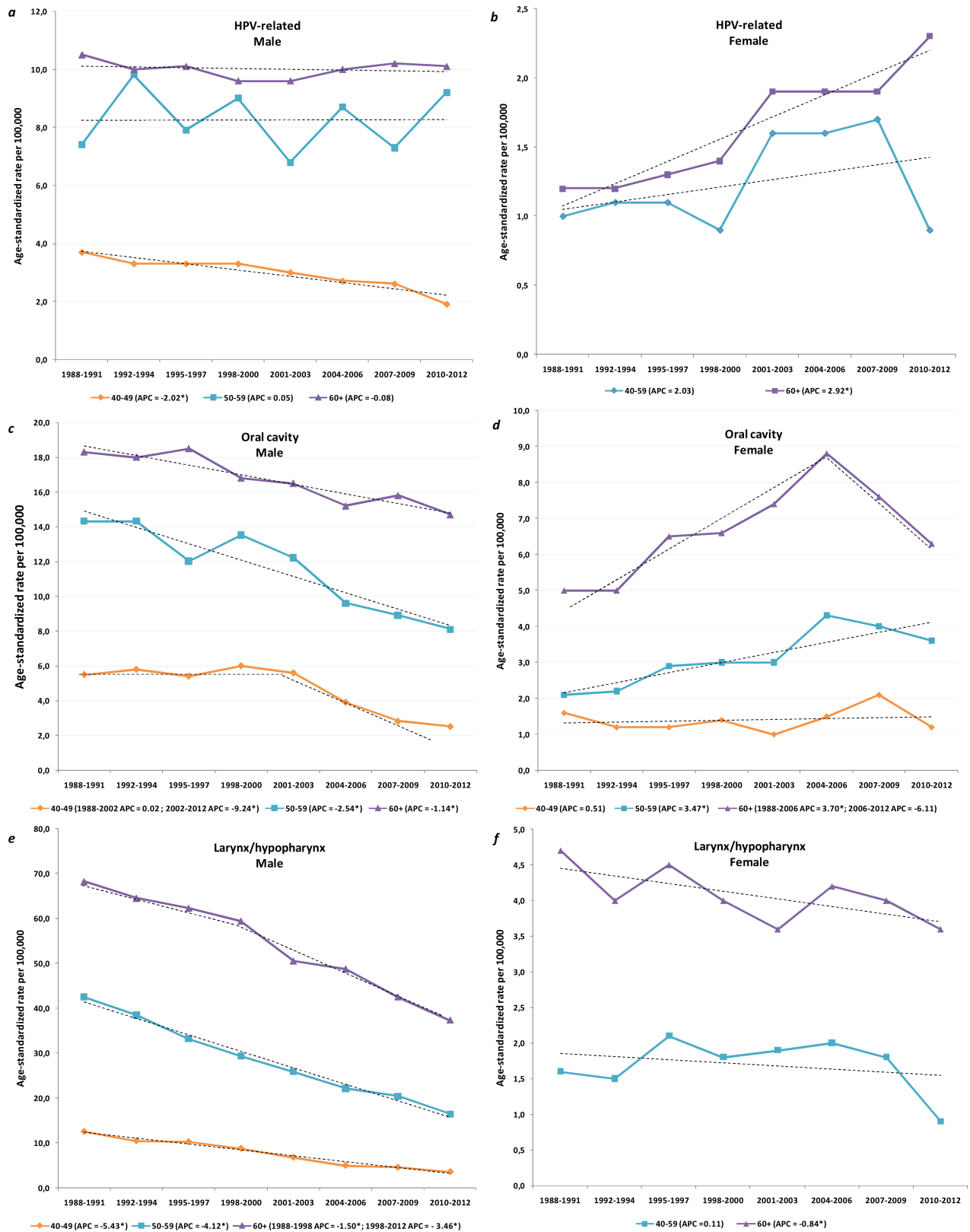


Fig 2. Age-adjusted incidence trends by calendar year of diagnosis for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) by sites, gender, and age group. Panels a and b outline the incidence trends in HPV-related HNSCC by age class showing the largest increase in females over 60 and a

decrease in the males between 40 and 49. *Panel c and d* depict a significant increase in the incidence of oral cavity cancers in females over 50; a decline was observed in the males over 40. *Panel e and f* depict incidence trends for laryngeal and hypopharyngeal SCCs showing a significant decrease in females over 60 and a significant decrease in males in all age groups. *APC* annual percent change (star indicates significant difference at $P < 0.05$).

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Discussion

This cancer registry-based study addressed trends in HNSCC incidence at different anatomic sites in Italy in relation to their potential association with HPV infection in Italy over a 25-year period. Overall, the analysis of APC basically identified three different patterns: 1. cancers whose incidence is increasing (SCC at HPV-related and oral cavity sites, both in females); 2. cancers whose incidence is decreasing (SCC of the oral cavity and the larynx/hypopharynx, both in males); 3. cancers whose incidence was substantially constant over the observation period (SCC at HPV-related sites in males and SCC of the larynx/hypopharynx in females). Thus, the analysis confirmed that the incidence rates varied depending on the site and gender.

As has been reported for other tobacco-related cancers, the marked decline in the incidence of laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCCs across all age groups mirrors the significant reduction characterizing men's smoking habits over the past six decades [21]. Cancer development at this site is, indeed, strongly related to tobacco exposure as well as to excessive alcohol intake [25], while other risk factors, including HPV infection, play a marginal causal role [26] with the estimated HPV-attributable fraction being 0.9% for laryngeal cancer diagnosed in Southern Europe [10]. In Italy, the prevalence of smoking has decreased from 35.4% in 1957 to 21.4% in 2016. While the decline in men has been steady (from 65.0% to 26.0%), the 6.2% prevalence that was initially registered in women in 1957 peaked at 25.9% in 1990 and then dropped to 17.2% in 2016 [27,28]. The rise in the numbers of women smoking that was registered in Italy until 1990 may explain the overall stable figures with only a slight, although significant, decrease noted for this site in the women over 60, as compared to the highly significant decline involving all age classes in the men. Although tobacco exposure accounts for 78% of laryngeal cancer in women with the relative risk being greater in females than in males [29], other relevant factors may have affected the incidence of these malignancies in females. Studies examining other European countries and the United States have also reported a decline in laryngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer incidence in males and a substantially steady pattern in females [11,15,27].

The incidence of other non HPV-related cancers has decreased in all age groups in males. SCCs of the oral cavity have, in particular, declined steadily and significantly over the observation period, even if the decline was lower than that for laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCCs. The trend in the females moved instead in the opposite direction, namely an overall increase in APC of 2.15% of SCC of the oral cavity, versus stable figures for laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCC. Similarly to smoking habits, per capita alcohol consumption in Italy has declined in both genders during the last 50 years, a decline that parallels the fall in deaths linked to liver cirrhosis [30]. While in 1988 the mean per capita consumption of alcohol in Italy was about 12 liters of pure alcohol per person per year, it decreased to about 6 liters in 2010, with men consuming 1.7 times more than women [30]. In 2016, 32.4% and 11.2% of Italian males and females, respectively, daily consumed alcohol [31]. While a pattern similar to the one noted for laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCCs could be expected, it should be remembered that the relationship between environmental risk factors and the risk of oral cavity SCC is different from the one linked to laryngeal/hypopharyngeal SCC, particularly with regard to alcohol consumption. Indeed, the adjusted relative risk associated with a 100 g^{-1} daily alcohol intake was 2.79 and 6.10 for laryngeal and oral cavity cancer, respectively [32]. Furthermore, according to one meta-analysis there is an increased risk for oral SCC even at low alcohol intakes [33]. Laryngeal SCC is not, instead, associated with light alcohol consumption [34]. It would seem then that a

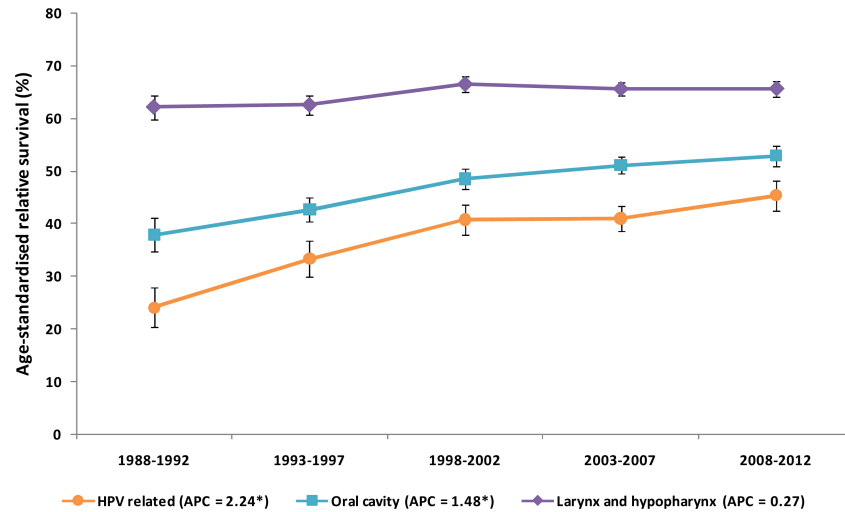


Fig 3. Five-year age standardized relative survival by calendar year and different head and neck sites. The figure shows a significantly improved survival in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinomas arising from human papillomavirus-related sites and from the oral cavity. Expected survival was calculated using the Ederer II method. Age standardized relative survival since diagnosis is the weighted average of age-specific relative survival according to the International Cancer Survival Standard. Bars indicate confidence interval at 95%. APC annual percent change (star indicates significant difference at $P < 0.05$).

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reduction in the dose-dependent exposure to risk factors could modify the incidence patterns for these two sites in different ways. A recent systematic review on the global incidence of oral and oropharyngeal cancer, which was based on 19 population-based studies carried out in 13 different countries, identified a general worldwide trend towards an increasing incidence of oral cavity cancer, especially in young subjects, and a simultaneous fall in other tobacco and alcohol related cancers. These findings confirm that further studies examining causative factors linked to this neoplasm are indeed warranted [35]. Interestingly, cutaneous beta HPV types can be detected at other anatomical sites besides the skin, including the mucosa of the oral cavity. DNA positivity for beta and gamma HPV types in mouthwash specimens have also been found to be a risk factor for cancer of the oral cavity [36] and in vivo experimental models have indicated that beta HPV49 may play a role in oral carcinogenesis [37].

Incidence trends for SCCs at HPV-related sites in Italians have remained stable in the males over the entire observation period, while a significant increase in the annual incidence was observed in the females (APC, 2.72%). The stable incidence in OPSCCs in males despite the marked reduction registered in environmental-related HNSCCs suggests that increasing HPV infection rates may be counterbalancing the effects of reduced tobacco and alcohol consumption.

Conversely, in females, the net increase in the incidence of SCCs at HPV-related sites may be due to the increasing role of HPV in these neoplasms in the absence of environmental-related OPSCC reduction. The geographic prevalence of HPV-related OPSCC is quite heterogeneous [9,10]. At the same time, oral HPV infection, which is the presumed precursor of HPV-driven OPSCC, is associated with several collinear sexual behaviors. Patients with HPV-induced OPSCC have indeed a higher number of sexual partners and more oral sex partners [38], and HPV's growing impact on OPSCC has been attributed to changing sexual behaviors following the sexual revolution of the 1960s. Compared to other Western countries [39], sexual behaviors have changed at a slower pace in Italy where the first signs of a more liberal attitude were noted in the 1970s [40]. Differences in sexual mores may have modulated the circulation

and diffusion of viruses over the last decades leading to diversified oral HPV infection rates and explaining the lower prevalence of HPV-driven OPSCC in Southern with respect to Northern Europe and the United States [9,10], and the more pronounced rise in these neoplasms (over the last three decades) in some countries [12,15,17,18] with respect to our estimates for Italy. In contrast to other studies (reviewed in [35]), we reported a downward trends of HPV-related sites in males <50 years. We actually expected to observe an increase in incidence of HPV-related cancers in younger males, since in this population the effect of smoking should be milder than in older males. However, epidemiological studies from The Netherlands [41] and France [14], did not find an increasing incidence for HNSCC arising from HPV-related sites and the oral cavity in younger age groups. The evolution of the epidemiological landscape of HNSCC in Italy (as well as in France), still undergoing transformations as a result of changing mores in tobacco and alcohol consumption, may be diluting the impact of the HPV transforming infection [14].

HPV-driven OPSCC is characterized by a highly significant better prognosis compared to the non HPV-driven counterpart [42]. Consistently with the hypothesis that the increasing incidence of SCC at HPV-related sites depends on the increasing role of HPV infection, we expected to detect a trend towards an improvement in survival rates of these cancers during the observation period. Interestingly, while no significant rises in survival rates were observed in SCCs from the laryngeal/hypopharyngeal site (although the relative prevalence of hypopharyngeal SCC, carrying a poor prognosis, remained stable across the observation period), the most important improvement in prognosis involved SCCs arising from HPV-related sites. Similar trends have also been reported by other studies [41,43]. However, advancements in tumor staging, early detection, and greater use of combination treatment modalities, acting with different impact at different sites, may explain at least in part some of the improvement in survival of these patients.

Strengths and limitations of the study

The study's strengths include the large sample size and the long study period (25 years) using population-based data in a defined region. Cancer-registry data, characterized by elevated standards of completeness ensure the generalizability of these results. In addition, to our knowledge, this is the first study conducted in Southern Europe aiming to analyze the incidence trends of HNSCC focusing on anatomic sites associated with transforming HPV infection.

The study's main weakness is the lack of individual patient information on HPV status in tumor tissues and tobacco and alcohol exposure. Indeed, using cancer site as a proxy of HPV-related cancer could leave the door open to misclassification. The results are nevertheless in line with those produced by a prospective study that rigorously defined HPV-driven cases [44]. Other sources of information bias could be linked to misclassifications of some tumor sites due to the anatomic complexity of the head and neck region with no distinct boundaries between different sites. Misclassification could have led to an unquantifiable dilution of the trends reported here if a proportion of HPV-related cases were classified as HPV-unrelated, and vice versa.

In addition, the tendency of registering unspecified sites declined over the observation period. This bias would mean that the IRs for the first study years were underestimated, thus producing an opposite distortion depending on the shape of the trend observed: underestimation of the slope for a decreasing incidence and overestimation for an increasing one. The proportion of cases with unspecified sites was nevertheless low and decreased by less than 1% during the observation period, from 2.7% in 1988–1992 to 2.0% in 2008–2012, meaning that, the effect of this bias was probably quite small.

Finally, incident cases of SCC metastatic to the neck lymph nodes from an unknown primary were not included in the present analysis; as this entity is HPV-driven in a substantial proportion of cases [45], this may have underestimated the contribution of HPV in changing the epidemiological landscape of HNSCC in Italy.

Conclusion

Topographically restricted to the oropharynx, HPV-driven HNSCCs, which exhibit a survival benefit compared to HPV-unrelated tumors, have been increasing rapidly in several Western countries. Although to a lesser extent and following different patterns with respect to those observed in other Western countries, the trends in HNSCC incidence and survival rates at the different sites examined here suggest a potential increasing impact of HPV infection on oropharyngeal oncogenesis in Italy. One thousand five hundred sixty-five SCCs are expected to arise from HPV-related sites in Italy in 2017. According to the recent analyses, the fraction of OPSCCs driven by HPV infection in Southern Europe is estimated at between 20 and 30% [8]. Besides its connection to cervical cancer, HPV is also causally related to other anogenital cancers in both females and males. HPV cancer burden can be reduced if primary and secondary prevention strategies are prioritized in both genders. Particularly, every effort should be made to reinforce the adherence to HPV vaccination programs. Finally, future research should aim to identify new causative factors in SCC arising from the oral cavity.

Supporting information

S1 Table. List of included Italian cancer registries and number of cases by gender.
(XLSX)

S2 Table. Incidence rates by site, gender, and calendar years.
(XLSX)

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