



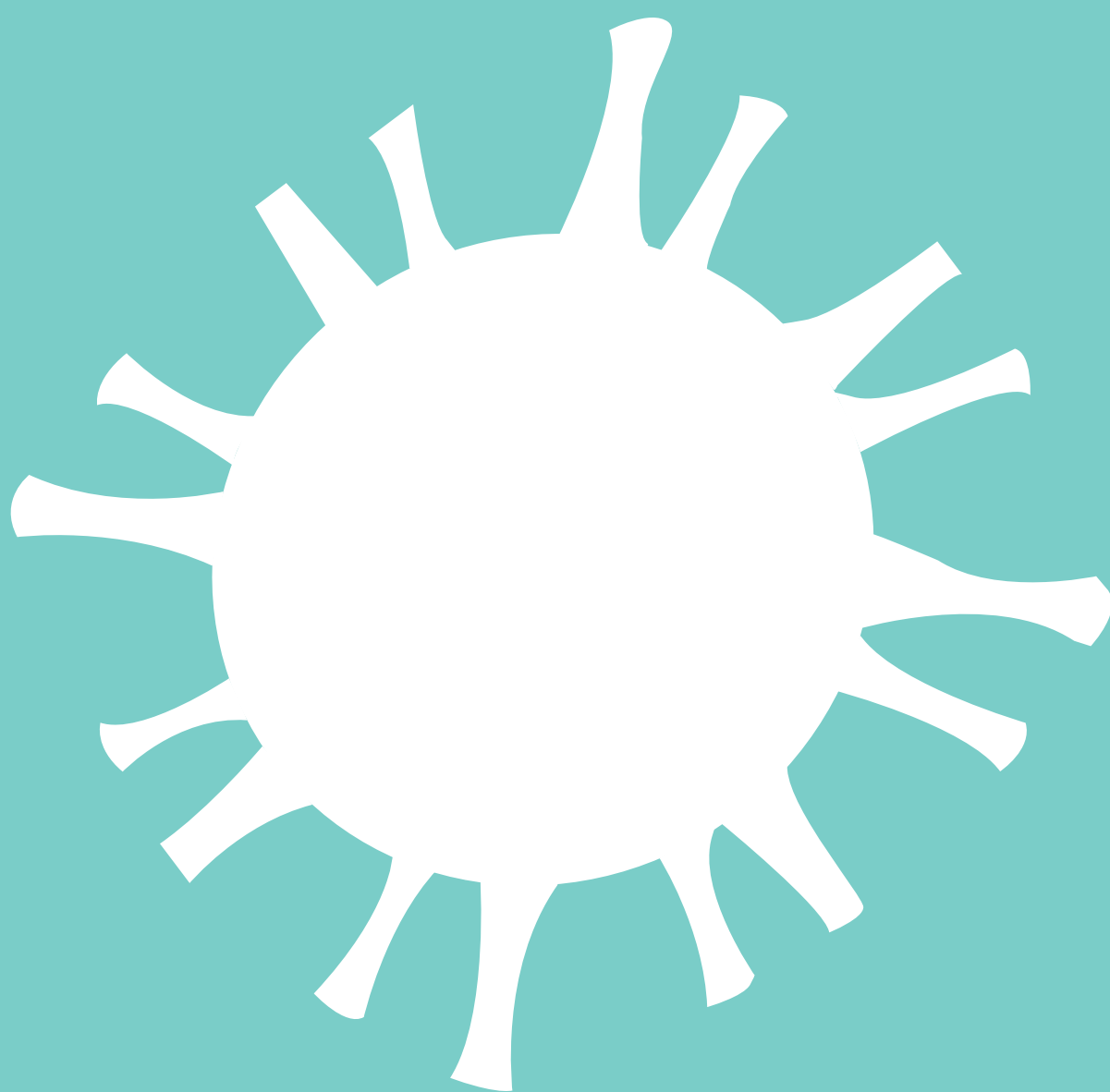
QIMR Berghofer
Medical Research Institute

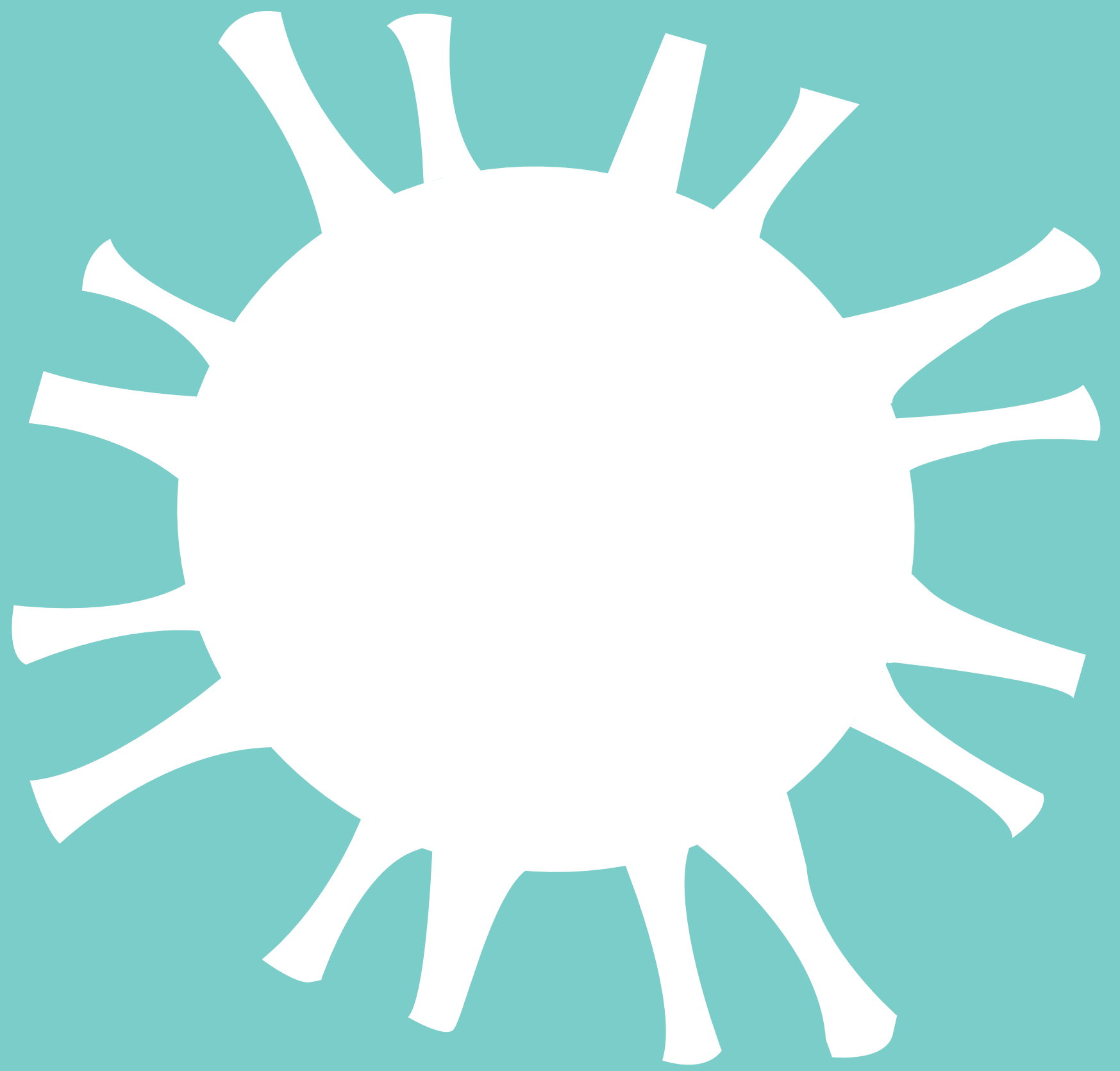
**GUIDE TO
REDUCE
YOUR
CANCER RISK**



DID YOU KNOW?

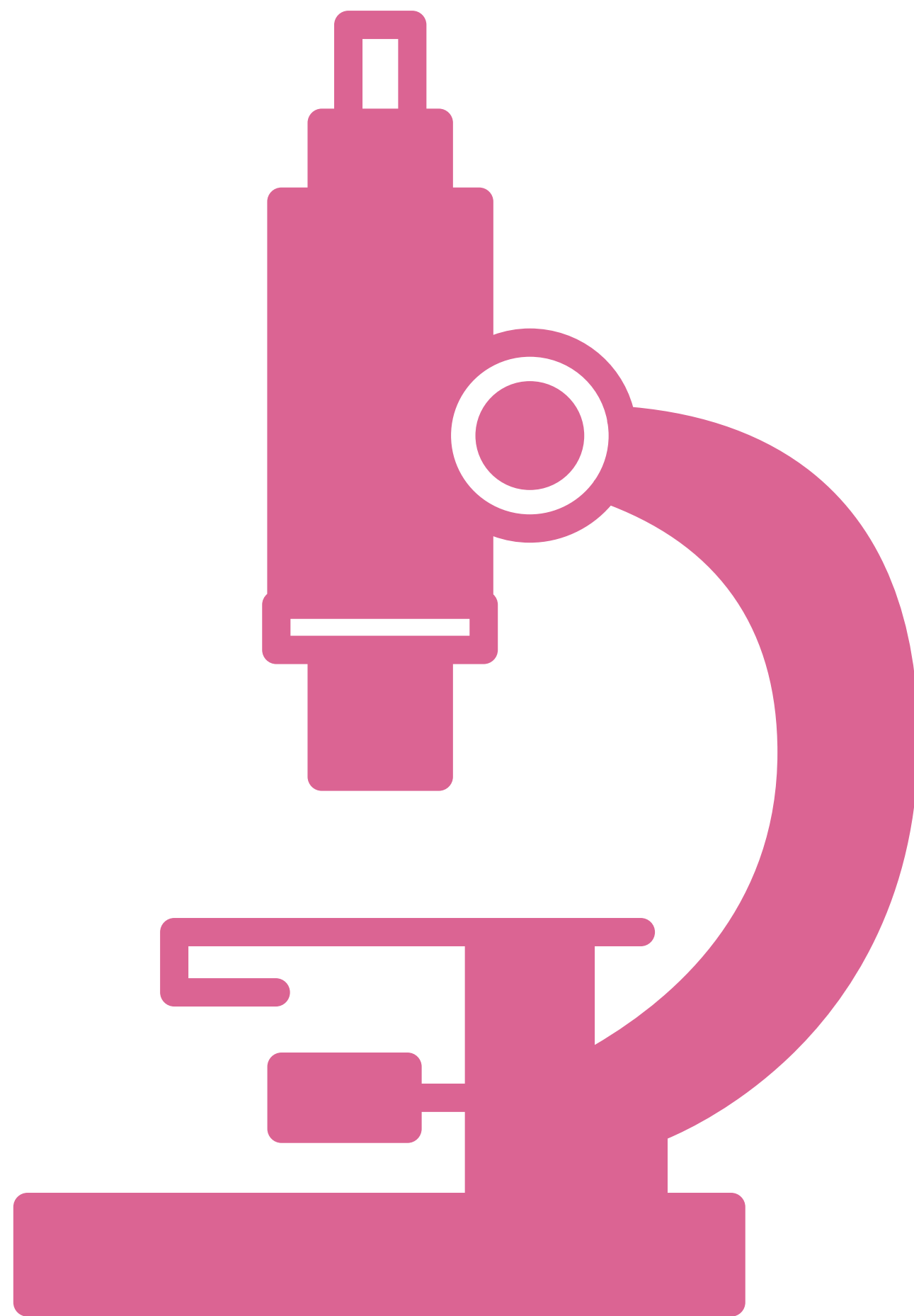
**Cancer is the leading
cause of death in
Australia. Sadly, nearly
48,000 Australians
will die from cancer in 2017.**





THE GOOD NEWS

**As it turns out, you
might have more
control than you
thought when it comes
to reducing your risk of
cancer.**

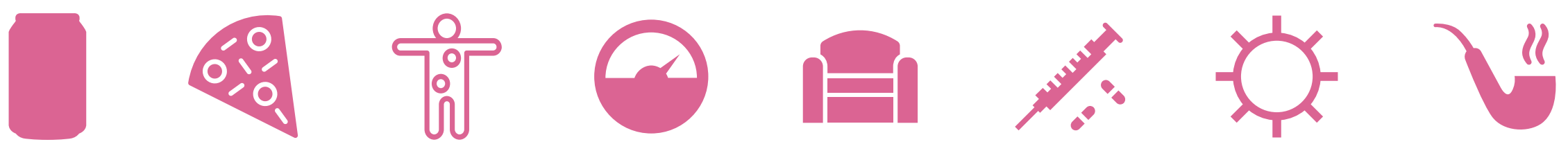


A research team at QIMR Berghofer recently led an Australian-first study that found that **38% of cancer deaths in Australia each year are potentially preventable.**

The findings mean that about 16,700 cancer deaths each year could be potentially avoided through lifestyle changes.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW THE ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY, PLEASE [CLICK HERE](#)

The team analysed data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Bureau of Statistics to determine how many cancer deaths each year are caused by preventable lifestyle factors.



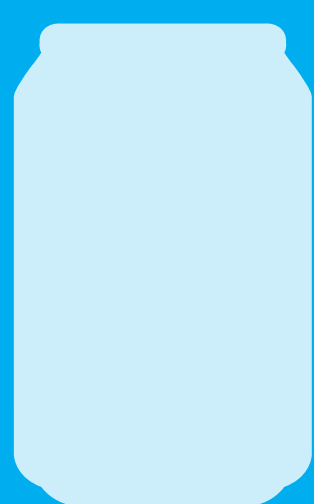
WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

People can help reduce their risk of developing and dying from cancer. We analysed the impact of 20 lifestyle and environmental risk factors (under eight broad groups) that are known to cause cancer.

CANCER CAUSES

FACTOR

CAUSALLY ASSOCIATED CANCERS*



Alcohol consumption

Oral cavity and pharynx, oesophagus (squamous cell carcinoma), stomach, colorectum, liver, breast (pre- and post-menopausal)



Diet

Low intake of dietary fibre

Colorectum

Low intake of fruit

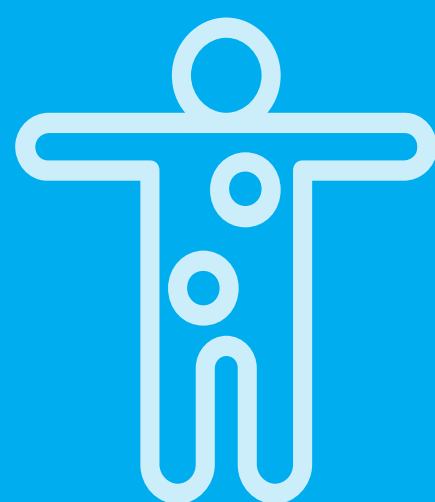
Oral cavity and pharynx, larynx, lung

Low intake of non-starchy vegetables

Oral cavity and pharynx, larynx

High intake of red and processed meat

Colon, rectum



Infections

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)

Nasopharynx, Hodgkin's lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma

Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Liver

Hepatitis C virus (HCV)

Liver, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Oral cavity, oropharynx, anus, vulva, vagina, uterine cervix, penis

Helicobacter pylori

Stomach (non-cardia), low-grade B-cell mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) gastric lymphoma

Human immunodeficiency virus, type 1 (HIV-1)

Anus, Kaposi's sarcoma, uterine cervix, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV)

Kaposi's sarcoma

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW THE ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY, PLEASE [CLICK HERE](#)

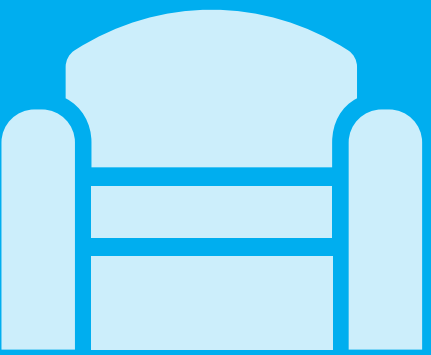
CAUSALLY ASSOCIATED CANCERS*

FACTOR



Overweight and obesity

Oesophagus (adenocarcinoma), stomach (cardia), colorectum, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, breast (post-menopausal), endometrium, ovary, prostate (advanced/fatal), kidney, thyroid, multiple myeloma



Physical inactivity

Colon, breast (post-menopausal), endometrium



Reproductive/hormonal

Breastfeeding (< 12 months amongst Parous women, termed “insufficient”)

Breast (pre- and post-menopausal)

Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT)

Breast, endometrium, ovary

Combined oral contraceptives (OCP)

Increases risk: breast, uterine cervix
Decreases risk: endometrium, ovary



Solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation

Melanoma of the skin



Tobacco smoke

Tobacco smoking

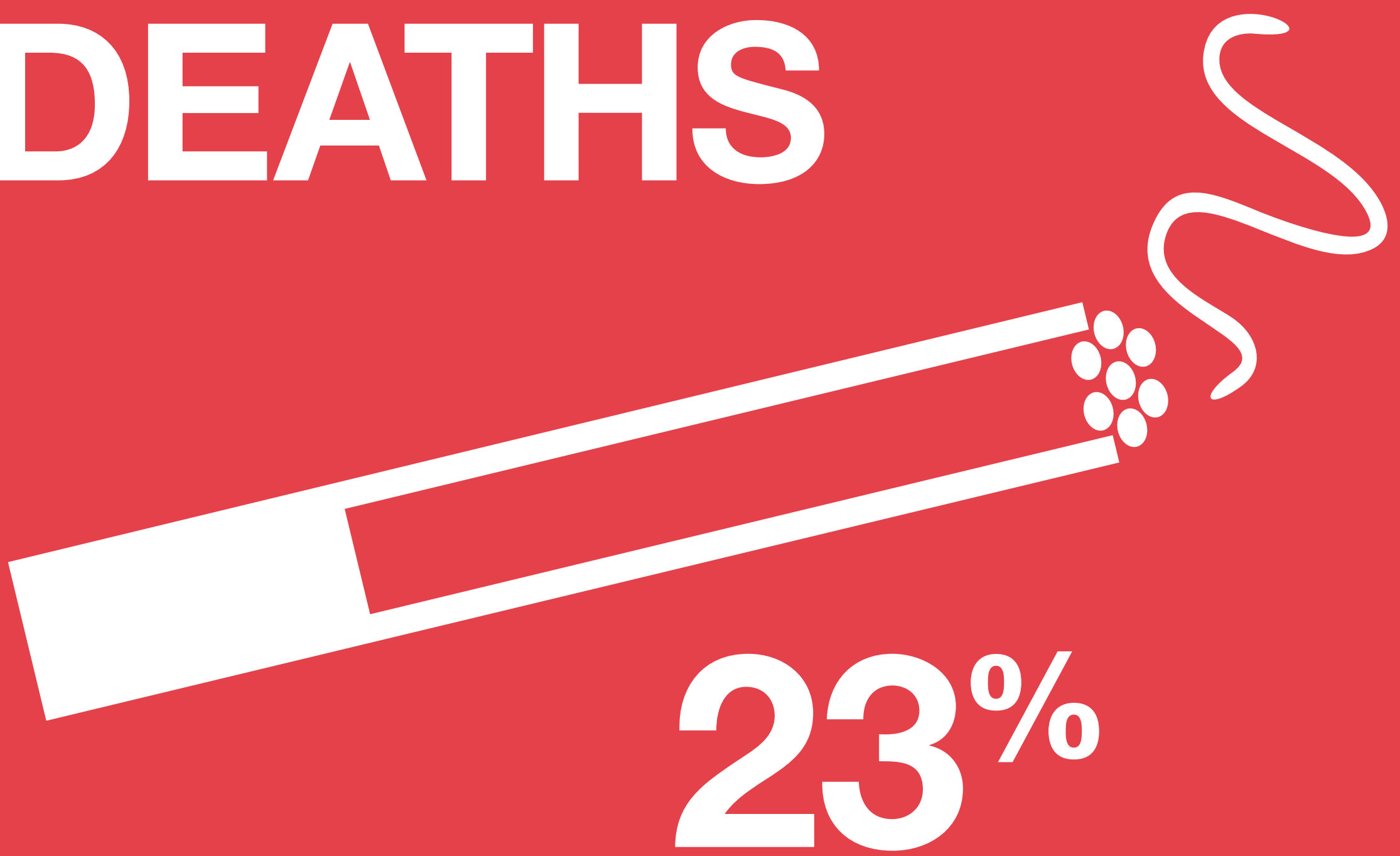
Oral cavity and pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, colorectum, liver, pancreas, larynx, lung, uterine cervix, ovary (mucinous), kidney, bladder, acute myeloid leukaemia

Exposure to smoking by partner in home

Lung

*These are modifiable causes of cancer as determined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF).

0% OF CANCER DEATHS



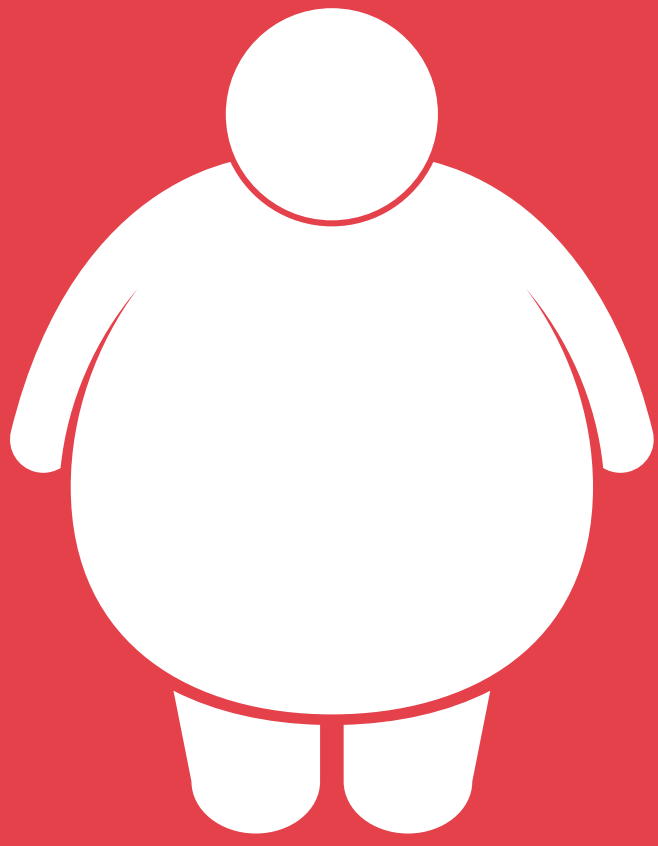
By far the biggest preventable cause of cancer deaths in Australia is tobacco smoke. Cancer caused by smoking and passive smoking killed 9,921 people in 2013 (23% of all cancer deaths).



5%

Dietary factors caused 5% of cancer deaths. Poor diet was responsible for 2,329 deaths from cancer.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW THE ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY, PLEASE [CLICK HERE](#)



5%

1,990 cancer deaths were caused by being overweight or obese.



5%

Infections caused 1,981 cancer deaths, accounting for 5%.



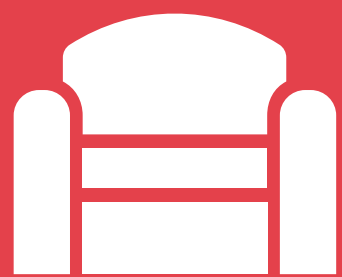
3%

Solar UV



2%

Alcohol



0.8%

Insufficient
Physical Activity



0.4%

Reproductive
/hormonal factors

NOTE: Imagery is illustrative only and not to scale.
Totals do not sum to 38% as some factors co-occur to cause cancer.

TIPS FOR STAYING HEALTHY AND REDUCING YOUR CANCER RISK

There are many ways that
Australians can make lifestyle
choices that promote their health
and wellbeing and reduce their
cancer risk.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (**NHMRC**) Australian Guidelines, and other government agencies, provide recommendations for healthy eating and lifestyle. Here are just a few to get you started.

Click the links to learn more.





LESS IS MORE

According to the NHMRC, there is no level of drinking alcohol that can be **guaranteed** to be completely 'safe' or 'no risk'. The NHMRC guidelines recommend no more than two standard drinks a day to help reduce the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol related disease or injury.

[Read the Australian Guidelines](#)

LESS THAN 2 STANDARD DRINKS / DAY

NUMBERS OF STANDARD DRINKS FOUND IN COMMON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES





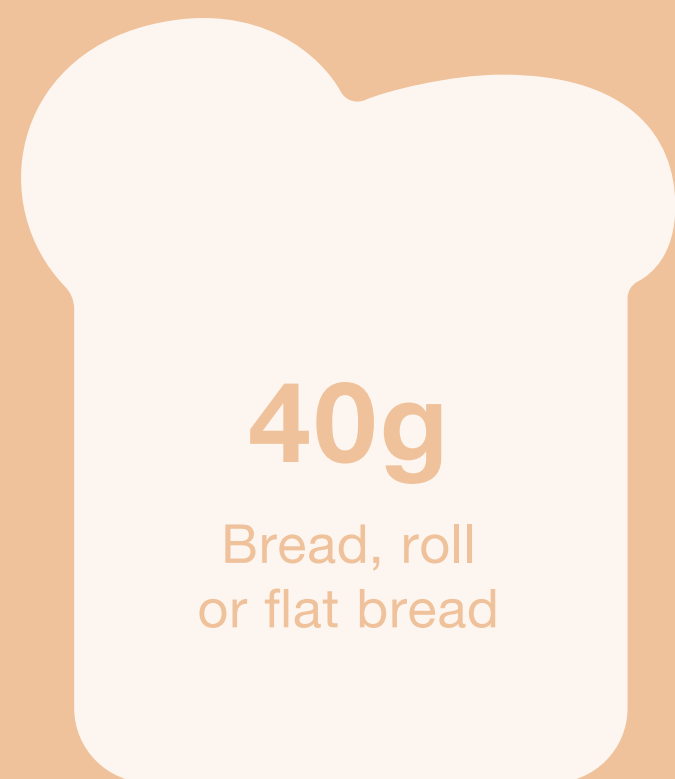
FILL UP ON FIBRE

According to the Australian Dietary Guidelines, most Aussies get less fibre than they think. The Guidelines recommend consuming at least four to six serves of fibre per day (1 serve = 5g of fibre).

[Read the Australian Guidelines](#)

AT LEAST **4-6*** SERVES /DAY

1 STANDARD SERVE SIZE EXAMPLES



TOP TIPS FOR GETTING MORE FIBRE:

- Eat more fruit and veg.
- Swap meat or chicken for cooked or canned legumes or veggies.
- Swap white flour for wholemeal flour
- Add chopped nuts to dishes.

*3-6 for women/ 4.5-6 for men



GET FRUITY

According to the Australian Dietary Guidelines, we should eat at least two serves of fruit per day.

[Read the Australian Guidelines](#)

AT LEAST **2** SERVES /DAY

1 STANDARD SERVE SIZE EXAMPLES



TOP TIPS:

- Fruit is most nutritious when eaten fresh, whole and raw.
- Avoid high kilojoule dried fruit.
- * Drink fruit juice only occasionally as it is acidic and less nutritious than whole fruit.

NOTE: Imagery is illustrative only and not to scale.



MUM WAS RIGHT, EAT YOUR VEGGIES

According to Australian Dietary Guidelines, adults should eat at least five serves of vegetables per day (75g per serve).

[Read the Australian Guidelines](#)

5

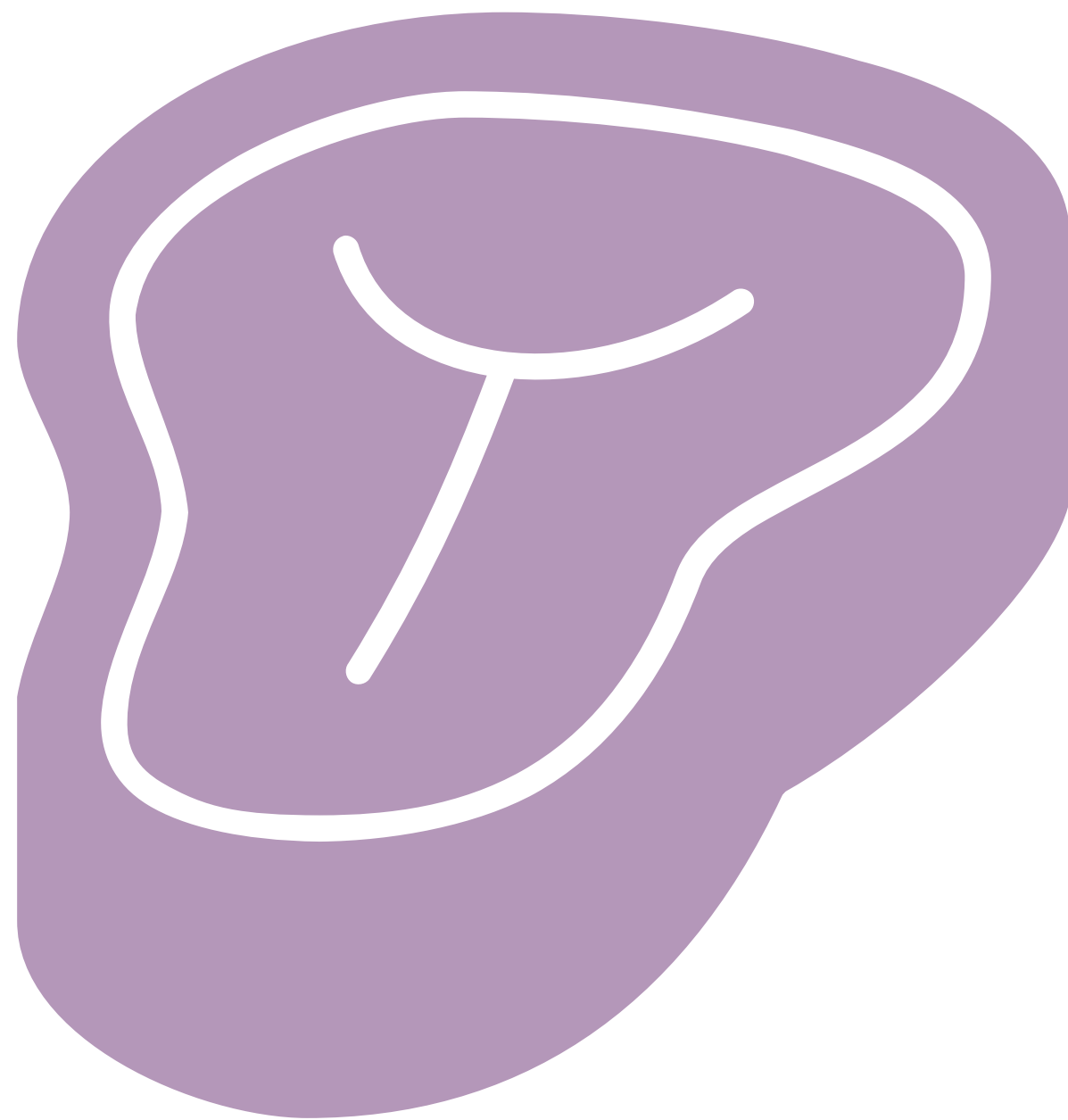
SERVES /DAY

1 STANDARD SERVE SIZE EXAMPLES



TOP TIP:

- Starchy vegetables like potato, cassava or sweet corn should only be part of your vegetable intake.



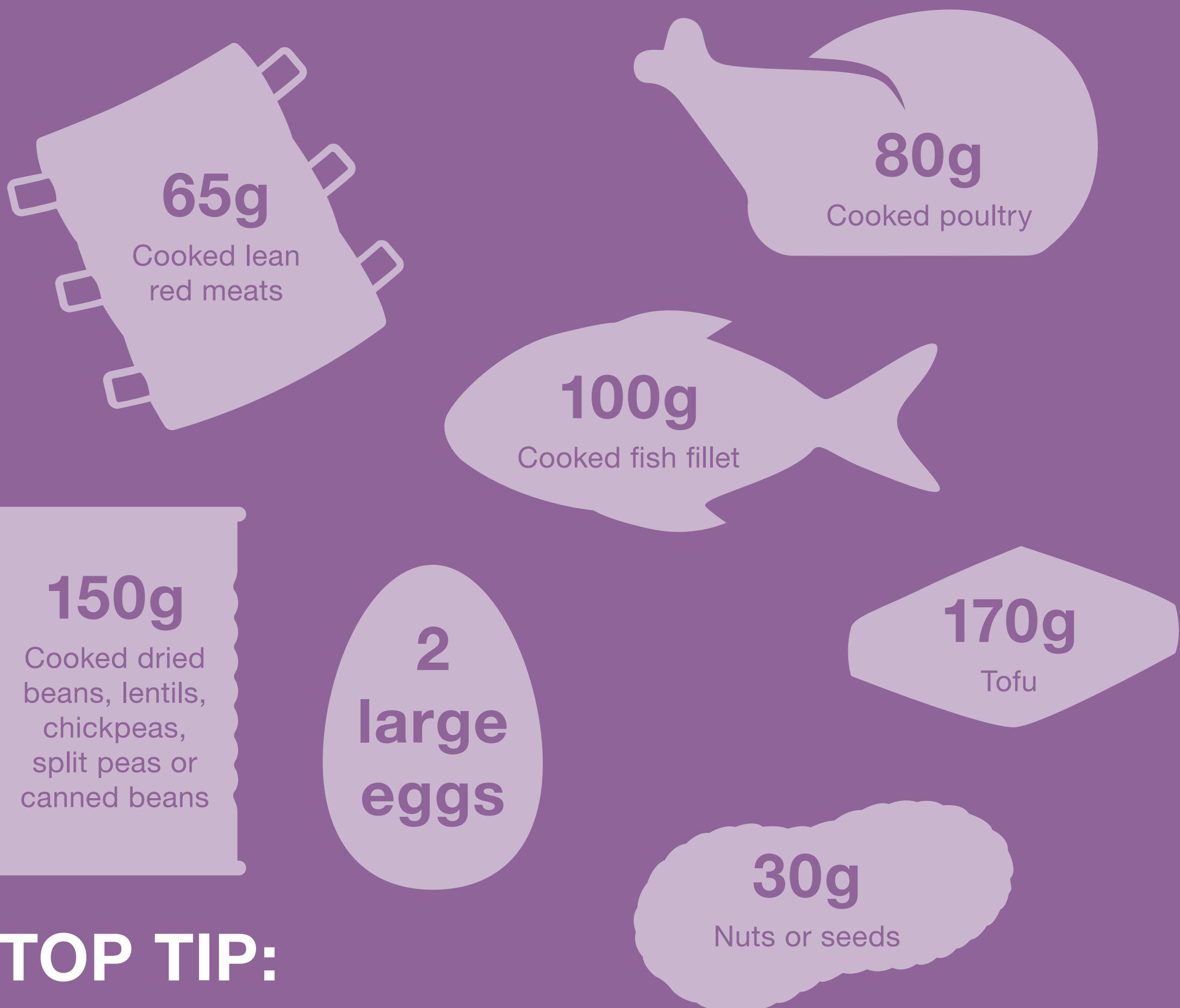
LEAN PROTEIN

According to the Australian Dietary Guidelines, adults should eat 2-3 serves per day of lean meat, poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts, seeds and legumes.

[Read the Australian Guidelines](#)

AT LEAST 2-3* SERVES /DAY

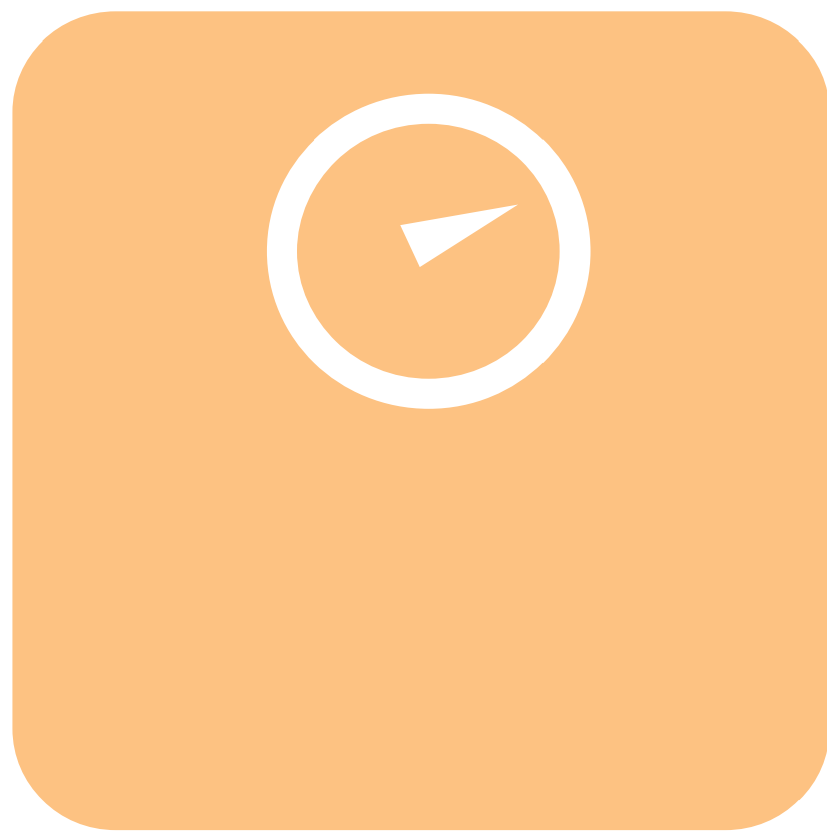
1 STANDARD SERVE SIZE EXAMPLES



TOP TIP:

- Only eat processed meats and sausages occasionally and in small amounts.
- To enhance dietary variety and reduce some of the health risks associated with consuming meat, up to a maximum of 455g per week (one serve [65 g] per day) of lean meats is recommended for Australian adults.

*2-2.5 for women / 2.5-3 for men



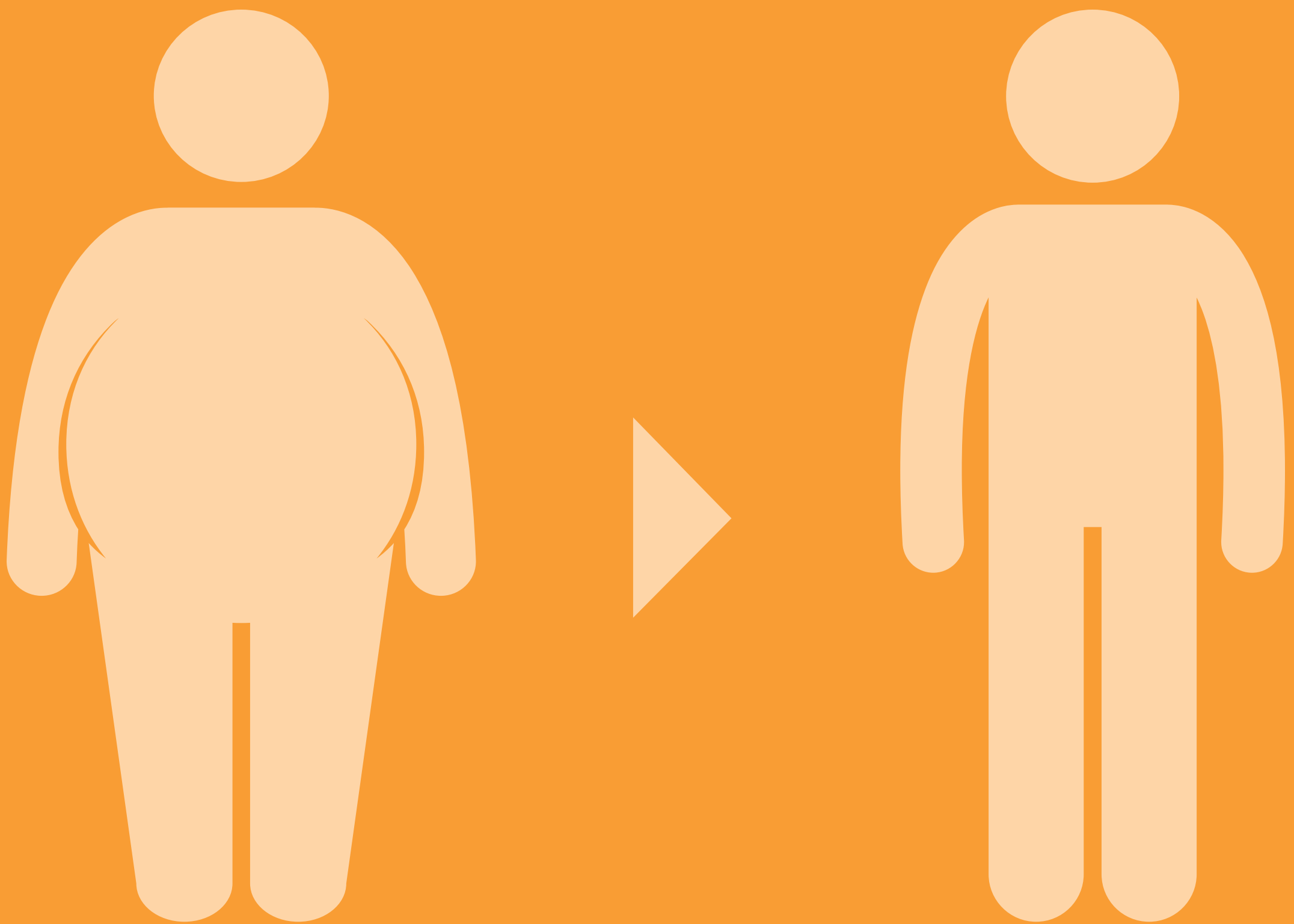
MAINTAIN A HEALTHY WEIGHT

According to the Australian Department of Health, overweight is measured at a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or more and obesity is determined at a BMI of 30 or more.

[Calculate your BMI](#)

KEEP YOUR BMI

IN THE HEALTHY RANGE OF
18.5-25
KG/M²



TOP TIPS FOR WEIGHT LOSS:

- Burn more kilojoules than you consume.
- Exercise is key. Get up and get moving.
- Stick to a healthy, well-rounded diet that covers off all of the major food groups.

BMI is your weight (in kilograms) over your height squared (in centimetres).

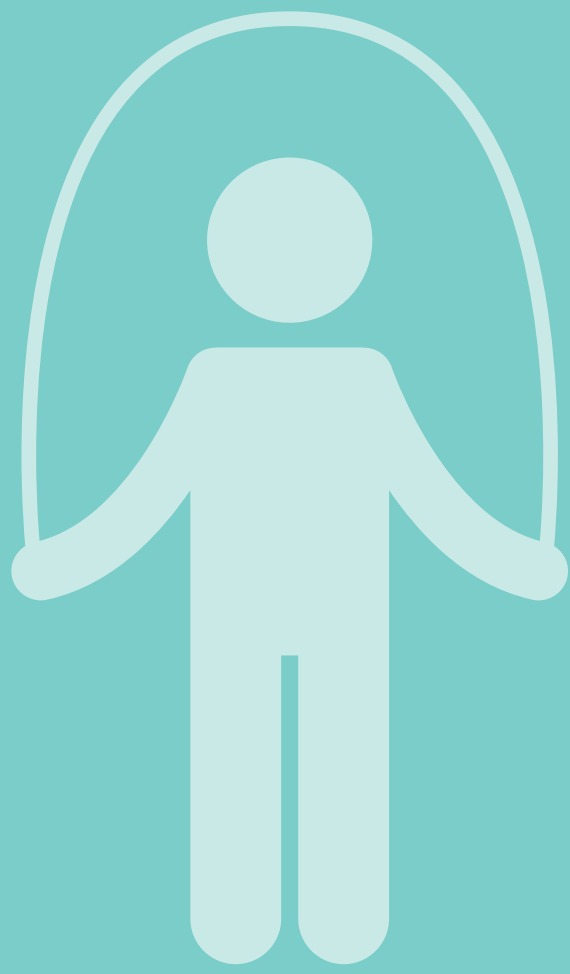


GET MOVING

The more you move, the healthier you'll be. According to the Australian Department of Health, adults under 64 years should aim for 150 to 300 minutes (2½ to 5 hours) of moderate intensity physical activity per week.

[Read the Department of Health Guidelines](#)

AIM FOR 2.5-5 hrs MODERATE ACTIVITY HOURS /WEEK



**2.5-5
hours:**
moderate
intensity
activity



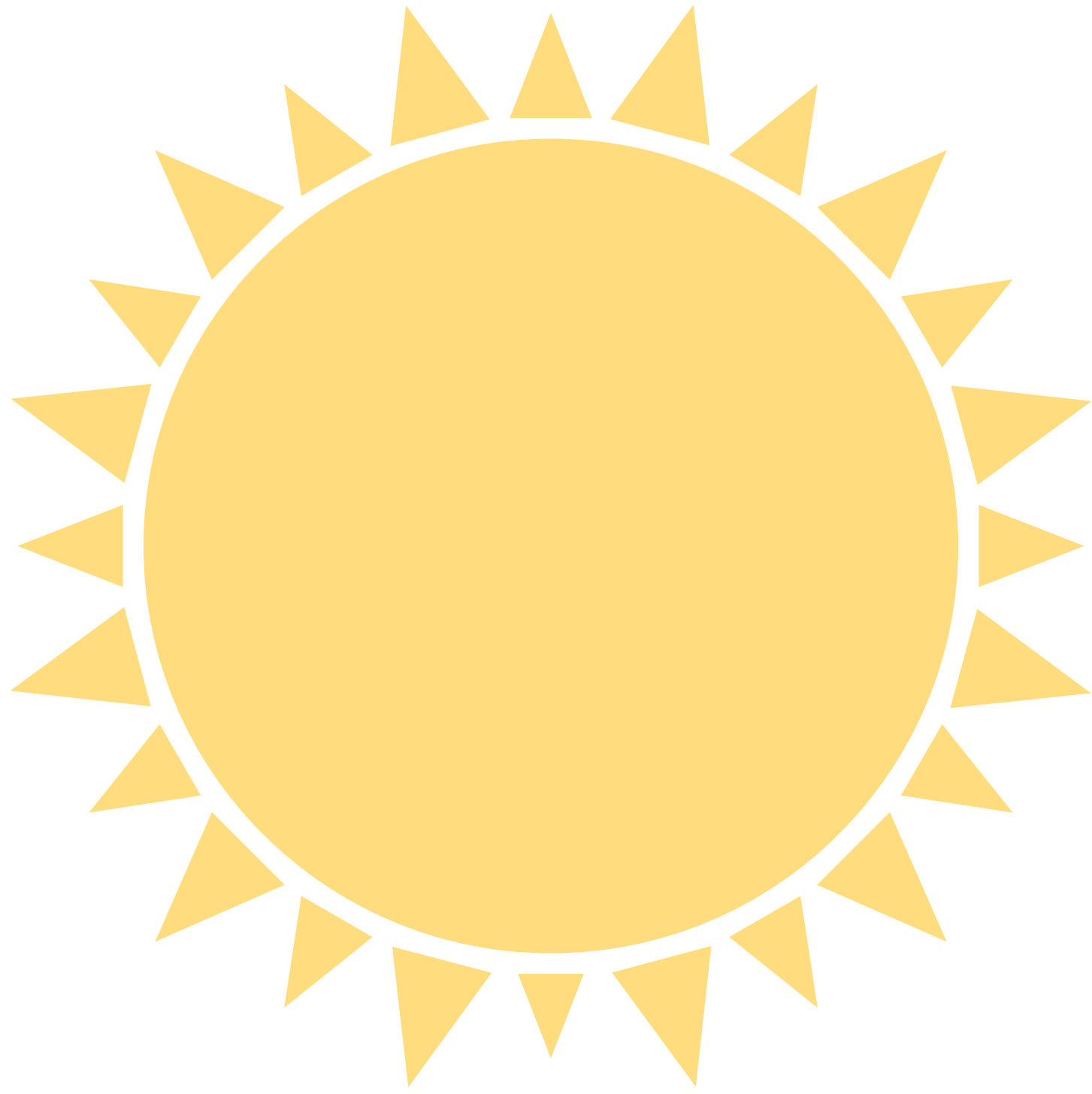
**1.25 – 2.5
hours:**
vigorous
intensity
activity



**2 days a
week:**
muscle
strengthening
exercises

TOP TIPS:

- Any physical activity is better than none. So get up, start slowly and build up to the recommended amount.
- Don't sit around for long periods of time.
- If you have to sit, get up every now and then to break things up.



STAY SUN SMART

Staying out of the sun can reduce your risk of developing melanoma of the skin. The more you go in the sun, the more you increase your chance of skin cancer.

[Read how to reduce your risk of skin cancer](#)

DID YOU KNOW?

QIMR Berghofer is a world-leader in skin cancer prevention. With the help of our research, Australians are more sun smart than ever, with Australia being the only country in the world where melanoma rates have begun to fall overall.

[READ MORE](#)

BUT DON'T GET COMPLACENT!



TOP TIPS FROM CANCER COUNCIL AUSTRALIA:

- Skip the sun when the SunSmart UV index exceeds 3.
- Keep covered. Wear protective clothing, close-fitting sun glasses and a hat that covers your face, neck and ears.



THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING

Smoking is a big no-no. If you stop smoking, or don't start smoking, you reduce your risk of tobacco related health issues including cancer.

[For more information on how to quit, visit QuitNow](#)

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO QUIT SMOKING.

- Call the **Quitline** 13 78 48
- Sign up to **QuitCoach**, an online tool to help you quit smoking
- Download **MyQuitBuddy**, a mobile app to support your journey to becoming smoke-free.
- Use patches, gum or medication
- Quit cold turkey
- Try hypnotherapy or acupuncture

IF YOU ARE TRYING TO QUIT:

- Don't switch to lower nicotine or tar: Weaker cigarettes won't decrease your risk of smoking-related disease
- Don't use filters or filter blockers
- Don't use e-cigarettes or vaping

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We would like to thank the following agencies that funded QIMR Berghofer's research:

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHRMC; Australia)
www.nhmrc.gov.au

Cancer Council Australia
www.cancer.org.au

If you would like additional information about cancer risk, and please contact Cancer Council Australia or Cancer Australia.

Cancer Council Australia
www.cancer.org.au

Cancer Australia
www.canceraustralia.gov.au

Information related to health guidelines has been sourced from the following agencies:

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
www.aihw.gov.au

Australian Government Department of Health
www.health.gov.au

Australian Government - Quit Now
www.quitnow.gov.au

Cancer Council Australia
www.canceraustralia.gov.au

National Health & Medical Research Council
www.nhmrc.gov.au

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