



IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention

Reduction or cessation of alcohol consumption, Volume 20A (in preparation)

Organ site	Strength of evidence^a
Oral cavity	<i>Sufficient</i>
Oesophagus	<i>Sufficient</i>
Larynx	<i>Limited</i>
Colorectum	<i>Limited</i>
Breast	<i>Limited</i>
Pharynx	<i>Inadequate</i>
Liver	<i>Inadequate</i>
Mechanism	
	Strength of evidence^b
Local exposure in saliva to genotoxic concentrations of acetaldehyde after ethanol ingestion	<i>Strong</i>
DNA damage	<i>Strong</i>
Intestinal permeability and microbial translocation	<i>Strong</i>

^a Strength of the epidemiological evidence that reduction or cessation of alcohol consumption reduces alcohol-related cancer risk.

^b Strength of the mechanistic evidence that cessation of alcohol consumption reverses alcohol-related carcinogenic mechanisms.