Epidemiology

- American Society of Clinical Oncology, American Cancer Society, & World Cancer Research Fund all recognize an increased risk between being overweight or obese and developing cancer.\textsuperscript{1-4}
- Longitudinally, being overweight and obese leads to approximately 14% of all cancer deaths in men and 20% of cancer deaths in women.\textsuperscript{5}
- An estimated 6% of all new cancer cases can be attributed to obesity.\textsuperscript{6}
- Accordingly, 500,000 cancer cases will be diagnosed by 2030, based on projected obesity trends.\textsuperscript{2,7}
- Studies demonstrate that obesity is a factor in increased risk of breast, colon, endometrial, esophageal, gallbladder, kidney, pancreas, rectal, thyroid cancers.\textsuperscript{8}
- Obesity is associated with poorer cancer outcomes, higher risks of recurrence, and overall mortality.\textsuperscript{9-12}

Obesocarcinogenic Environment

- Both obesity and cancer have been linked to social and environmental factors including.\textsuperscript{15-16}
  - Urbanization
  - Inactivity due to technological advances (e.g., cars, elevators)
  - Inactivity due to decreased access to parks
  - Increased consumption of fast food
  - Decreased access to healthy foods
REFERENCES