

# POTENTIAL INFLUENCE OF EXCESS ADIPOSITY ON CANCER RISK

HYPOTHESIZED MECHANISM	CANCER TYPES LIKELY AFFECTED	
Chronic low-grade inflammation, increased oxidative stress, dysregulated adipokines (leptin, adiponectin) and cytokines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Esophagus (adenocarcinoma)</li><li>• Mouth, pharynx, larynx</li><li>• Stomach (cardia)</li><li>• Colorectum</li><li>• Liver</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gallbladder</li><li>• Pancreas</li><li>• Breast (postmenopausal)</li><li>• Endometrium</li><li>• Ovary</li></ul>
Elevated levels of insulin and insulinlike growth factor-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colorectum</li><li>• Pancreas</li><li>• Liver</li><li>• Kidney</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Breast (postmenopausal)</li><li>• Endometrium</li><li>• Prostate (advanced)</li></ul>
Elevated bioavailable estrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Breast (postmenopausal)</li><li>• Endometrium</li><li>• Ovary</li></ul>	

## Resources

1. World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute of Cancer Research. Continuous Update Project expert report 2018: body fatness and weight gain and the risk of cancer. <https://www.wcrf.org/dietandcancer/exposures/body-fatness>
2. Obesity and cancer. National Cancer Institute website. <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/obesity/obesity-fact-sheet>. Updated January 17, 2017. Accessed March 31, 2019.