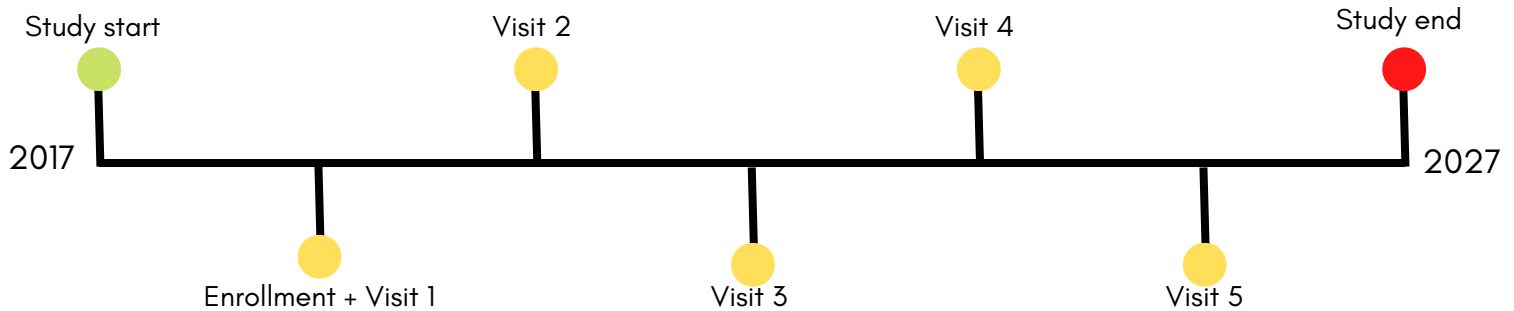


MOUTH Study

At A Glance



Thank you very much for being in our study. We sincerely appreciate your dedication and participation! We wanted to provide you with an update on the progress of our study since your enrollment.

In January 2022, we closed enrollment, having exceeded our goal of identifying 250 individuals eligible for follow-up.

| # of participants | Actual | Goal | % Goal |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Enrolled | 1282 | 1302 | 98% |
| In Follow-Up | 303 | 250 | 121% |
| Complete (so far) | 977 | 1302 | 75% |

Study progress as of January 1, 2023

So far, over 300 participants have had at least one follow-up visit, and 17 have completed all five visits for the study. Wow!

We currently have two sites still active, one at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and one at Mt. Sinai in New York City. Though the pandemic provided us with many challenges, we were able to continue collecting samples from participants around the country with remote collection kits. You may even have completed one yourself.



MOUTH Study: By the numbers

(as of 12/2022)



Remote kits completed:

155 kits

MRIs + Ultrasounds completed:

151



Saline swished and gargled:

18,710 mL



Time spent spitting in a tube:

100 hours



MOUTH Study

FAQ + What's Next?



How common are HPV infections?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a common sexually transmitted infection that causes most oropharyngeal cancer cases in the United States. There are ~79 million Americans who have HPV (genital, anal, or oral infection), and 14 million will be newly diagnosed with a new infection this year alone. The number of people with oral HPV has increased over the past 3 decades and is increasingly common in men than women.

Is there any treatment for oral HPV infection?

Currently there is no treatment for the oral HPV infection. Most people who acquire an infection usually clear the virus on their own within a year or two of getting the infection with no treatment or interventions. Most people who develop an oral HPV infection will never go on to develop the cancer.

About the HPV vaccine:

The HPV vaccine protects against new infection with most high-risk (cancer-causing) types of HPV infection and 2 other types of HPV that cause genital warts. It does not protect against any HPV infections you may already have. By age 30, most adults have already been exposed to some type of HPV and thus the vaccine provides lower benefit in adulthood. The vaccine is primarily recommended for boys and girls ages 9 to 26.

How can I learn more about oral HPV infections and oral cancer?

Our website (<http://bit.ly/MOUTHStudy>) has additional information about oral HPV and oral cancer.

Am I done with the study? Will I hear from the study team in the future about results?

Yes! You have completed all visits for our study. After your last visit you may be contacted to see if you would like to participate in an optional short interview about your experience in the study. We are working on analyzing the results collected so far and findings from this study will be published in multiple papers. Once published, info on these papers will be added to our website.

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