

Dissecting the role of acetaldehyde in oral carcinogenesis

Status: Recruiting

Eligibility Criteria

Sex: Male or Female

Age Group: 18 years and over

This study is NOT accepting healthy volunteers

Inclusion Criteria:

- 21 to 45 years of age: alcohol drinker who experiences flushing (reddening or warming of face) when you drink - 21 to 45 years of age: alcohol drinker who have Fanconi Anemia - 18 to 45 years of age: non-drinkers

Exclusion Criteria:

- Tobacco or nicotine users

Conditions & Interventions

Interventions:

Drug: Alcohol, Procedure: Biospecimen Collection, Procedure: Breath Test

Conditions:

Prevention & Wellness

Keywords:

Alcohol, Fanconi Anemia, drinking

More Information

Description: The goal of this study is to better understand how drinking alcohol may lead to oral cancers. Acetaldehyde, a chemical formed when the body breaks down alcohol, is believed to play an important role. This study will measure acetaldehyde and DNA damage levels in the mouth of participants after a low dose of alcohol. The levels will be compared between three groups, all having different degrees of risk for developing oral cancer, in order to identify DNA damage that might be crucial to cancer formation.

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