

## 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

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**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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**IRB**

**Number:** STUDY00012972

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