Corrigenda for *World Cancer Report: Cancer Research for Cancer Prevention*				
Chapter, page, location	**Details of Corrigendum**	**First published in PDF format**	**Correction made to PDF format?**	**Correction made to print format?**
Chapter 2.7, page 101, column 1	The text of the third bullet point in the Summary was modified, as follows: Original text: "Strong evidence exists for an association between obesity and increased risk of cancers of the postmenopausal breast, colorectum, endometrium, kidney, liver, oesophagus, and pancreas, and moderate evidence exists for an association with cancers of the gall bladder, mouth, pharynx, larynx, ovary, prostate (advanced), and stomach." Revised text: "Strong evidence exists for an association between obesity and increased risk of cancers of the postmenopausal breast, colorectum, endometrium, **ovary,** kidney, liver, **gall bladder, stomach,** oesophagus, and pancreas, and moderate evidence exists for an association with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, prostate (advanced), **and male breast, and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma**."	4 February 2020	Yes, 20 February 2020	Yes
Chapter 2.7, page 106, column 1	The text of the first three paragraphs under the subheading "Obesity" was modified, as follows: Original text: "**Obesity** Overweight and obesity are generally assessed through various anthropometric measures. In population studies of cancer, the predominant measures used are body mass index (BMI), which is obtained by dividing the body weight (in kilograms) by the square of the height (in metres), and waist circumference. There is now considerable epidemiological evidence supporting an association between overweight and obesity and cancer risk (Table 2.7.1). This evidence has been systematically reviewed in dozens of meta-analyses based on hundreds of studies conducted worldwide, including by WCRF/AICR [2]. There is currently *convincing* evidence that being overweight or obese in adulthood is associated with increased risks of cancers of the postmenopausal breast, colorectum, endometrium, kidney, liver, oesophagus, and pancreas, and *probable* evidence for an association with cancers of the gall bladder, gastric cardia, mouth, pharynx, larynx, ovary, and prostate (advanced), and *limited suggestive* evidence for an	4 February 2020	Yes, 20 February 2020	Yes

Corrigenda for *World Cancer Report: Cancer Research for Cancer Prevention*				
Chapter, page, location	**Details of Corrigendum**	**First published in PDF format**	**Correction made to PDF format?**	**Correction made to print format?**
Chapter 2.7, page 106, column 1	association with cervical cancer [2]. For breast cancer, being overweight or obese as an adult before menopause decreases the risk of premenopausal breast cancer risk, but greater weight gain in adulthood increases the risk of postmenopausal breast cancer. The IARC Handbooks volume that reviewed the evidence on obesity and cancer in 2016 concluded that there was *sufficient* evidence for an association between obesity and 13 cancer sites, and included thyroid cancer, multiple myeloma, and meningioma in this category along with the sites previously listed by WCRF/AICR [18].” Revised text: “**Obesity** Overweight and obesity are generally assessed through various anthropometric measures. In population studies of cancer, the predominant measures used are body mass index (BMI), which is obtained by dividing the body weight (in kilograms) by the square of the height (in metres), and waist circumference. There is now considerable epidemiological evidence supporting an association between overweight and obesity and cancer risk (Table 2.7.1). This evidence has been systematically reviewed in dozens of meta-analyses based on hundreds of studies conducted worldwide, including by WCRF/AICR [2] **and by the IARC Handbooks programme [18]**. **On the basis of these most current reviews,** being overweight or obese in adulthood **increases the risk** of cancers of the postmenopausal breast, colorectum, endometrium, **ovary,** kidney, liver, **gall bladder, gastric cardia,** oesophagus, and pancreas [2,18]. The IARC Handbooks concluded that there was also *sufficient* evidence for an association between obesity and thyroid cancer, multiple myeloma, and meningioma [18]. There is moderate evidence for an association with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, prostate (advanced), **and male breast, and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma** [2,18], and there is *limited suggestive* evidence for an association with cervical cancer [2]. For breast cancer, being overweight or obese as an adult before menopause decreases the risk of premenopausal breast cancer risk, but greater weight gain in adulthood increases the risk of postmenopausal breast cancer.”	4 February 2020	Yes, 20 February 2020	Yes

Corrigenda for *World Cancer Report: Cancer Research for Cancer Prevention*

<table>
<tr><th>Chapter, page, location</th><th>Details of Corrigendum</th><th>First published in PDF format</th><th>Correction made to PDF format?</th><th>Correction made to print format?</th></tr>
<tr><td>Chapter 2.7, page 107, Table 2.7.1</td><td>The following rows of the table were modified:

Original text:
<table><tr><th>Cancer site</th><th>Obesity</th></tr><tr><td>Prostate</td><td>Strong evidence for increased risk (advanced)</td></tr><tr><td>Mouth, pharynx, and larynx</td><td>Strong evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Thyroid</td><td>Limited evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Multiple myeloma</td><td>Limited evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Meningioma</td><td>Limited evidence for increased risk</td></tr></table>
Revised text:
<table><tr><th>Cancer site</th><th>Obesity</th></tr><tr><td>Prostate</td><td>Moderate evidence for increased risk (advanced)</td></tr><tr><td>Mouth, pharynx, and larynx</td><td>Moderate evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Thyroid</td><td>Strong evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Multiple myeloma</td><td>Strong evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Meningioma</td><td>Strong evidence for increased risk</td></tr></table></td><td>4 February 2020</td><td>Yes, 20 February 2020</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chapter 2.7, page 107, Table 2.7.1</td><td>Two rows were added to the table, as follows:

<table><tr><th>Cancer site</th><th>Obesity</th></tr><tr><td>Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma</td><td>Moderate evidence for increased risk</td></tr><tr><td>Male breast</td><td>Moderate evidence for increased risk</td></tr></table></td><td>4 February 2020</td><td>Yes, 20 February 2020</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
</table>