Radioiodines, including iodine-131

UTERINE CERVIX

Human immunodeficiency virus

However, it does not indicate

An agent is considered a cancer

seeks to identify cancer hazards.

The classification indicates the

HAZARD VS. RISK

Evidence from studies in humans

been evaluated, including individual chemicals,

complex mixtures, physical agents, biological agents,

personal habits, and occupational exposures.

The agents are classified as “cancerogenic to humans” (Group 1), “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A), “possible carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B), “not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans” (Group 3), or “probably not carcinogenic to humans” (Group 4). This classification, based on all published scientific evidence, reflects the strength of the evidence derived from epidemiological studies in humans, cancer biorepositories in experimental animals, and in vitro and in situ studies on the mechanisms of carcinogenicity. Evidence from studies in humans and animals is considered to be sufficient, limited, inadequate, or suggesting lack of carcinogenicity.

Data from mechanistic studies are considered as providing strong, moderate, or weak evidence for a given mechanism. To date, 120 agents have been classified in Group 1, the vast majority on the basis of sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies that the agent can cause cancer at one or several sites in humans. Some important risk factors known to cause cancer in humans have however not been covered in the IARC Monographs.