

EXHIBIT 65

A detailed assessment of glyphosate use and the risks of non-Hodgkin lymphoma overall and by major histological sub-types: findings from the North American Pooled Project

MANISHA PAHWA, CANCER CARE ONTARIO, CANADA

BEANE FREEMAN L.², SPINELLI J.^{3,4}, BLAIR A.², HOAR ZAHM S.², CANTOR K.², PAHWA P.^{5,6}, DOSMAN J.⁵, MCLAUGHLIN J.^{1,7,8}, WEISENBURGER D.⁹, DEMERS P.^{1,7}, HARRIS S.^{1,7,10}

¹ Occupational Cancer Research Centre, Cancer Care Ontario, Toronto, Canada

² Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, U.S. National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, U.S.A.

³ British Columbia Cancer Agency Research Centre, Vancouver, Canada

⁴ School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

⁵ Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada

⁶ Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada

⁷ Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

⁸ Public Health Ontario, Toronto, Canada

⁹ Department of Pathology, City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, U.S.A

¹⁰ Prevention and Cancer Control, Cancer Care Ontario, Toronto, Canada

Purpose: Glyphosate is the most frequently used herbicide worldwide. The International Agency for Research on Cancer recently classified glyphosate as a probable carcinogen for non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), but the epidemiological studies considered were limited by small sample sizes and a lack of exposure-response data for NHL sub-types. We evaluated potential associations between glyphosate use and NHL risk using detailed information from the North American Pooled Project (NAPP).

Methods: Data from NHL cases (N=1690) and population-based controls (N=5131), recruited from Canada and the Midwest U.S. during the 1980s-1990s for 4 different studies, were recently pooled for the NAPP. Self-reported glyphosate use information was used to assess possible associations with NHL overall and by histological sub-type (follicular lymphoma [FL], diffuse large B-cell lymphoma [DLBCL], small lymphocytic lymphoma [SLL], and other). Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated with multiple logistic regression models adjusted for demographic and NHL risk factors.

Results: Unadjusted for other pesticides, subjects who ever used glyphosate (N=133) had a significantly elevated NHL risk (OR=1.43, 95% CI: 1.11, 1.83). Glyphosate use for >3.5 years increased SLL risk (OR=1.98, 95% CI: 0.89, 4.39). Handling glyphosate for >2 days/year was associated with significantly higher odds of NHL (OR=2.42, 95% CI: 1.48, 3.96) and DLBCL (OR=2.83, 95% CI: 1.48, 5.41). There were suggestive risk increases (p-value ≤0.02) for NHL, FL, and SLL with greater years*days/year of glyphosate use. Except for SLL, risks attenuated when adjusted for other pesticides.

Conclusions: This analysis suggested that glyphosate use was associated with increased NHL risk. Risk differences by histological sub-type were not consistent across glyphosate use metrics and may have been chance findings. Nevertheless, the NAPP's large sample size yielded more precise results than previously possible.

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The role of oral hygiene in head and neck cancer: Results from International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology (INHANCE) Consortium

DANA HASHIM, ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI, UNITED STATES

SARTORI S.¹, BRENNAN P.², CURADO M.³, WÜNSCH-FILHO V.³, OLSHAN A.⁴, ZEVALLOS J.⁴, WINN D.⁵, FRANCESCHI S.², CASTELLSAGUÉ X.⁶, LISSOWSKA J.⁷, RUDNAI P.⁸, MATSUO K.⁹, MORGENSTERN H.¹⁰, BOFFETTA P.¹

¹ Department of Preventive Medicine and Department of Translational Epidemiology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY USA

² Genetic Epidemiology Group, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France

³ Epidemiology- CIPE/ACCAMARGO and Faculdade de Saúde Pública, Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

⁴ Department of Pediatric Dentistry and Department of Epidemiology, University of North Carolina School of Public Health, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

⁵ Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD

⁶ Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO)-IDIBELL, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Catalonia, Spain; CIBER de Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Spain

⁷ The M. Skasodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, Dept. of Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, Warsaw, Poland