Oral Cancer

National Health Mission
Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare
Govt. of Odisha.
Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Oral cancer is one of most mutilating disease affecting mankind

- 6th most common cancer.
- In India it is most common cancer in male and 3rd most common cancer in females.
- Common cause of death worldwide
- Incidence rate:
  - In U.S.A. – approx. 3%
  - In India & other Asian countries – 30%
Incidence and survival of oral cancer Indian scenario

• In India alone over 100,000 cases are registered every year
• One district of India (Bhopal) has the highest Age Adjusted rate (AAR) for cancers of both the tongue (10.9 per 100,000) and mouth (9.6 per 100,000) in the world
• Next Ahmedabad
RISK FACTORS

- Tobacco
- Arecanut/ Betelnut (Supari)
- Alcohol (with or without tobacco)
- Malnutrition
- Physical irritants: Sharp teeth
- Viruses- HPV
- Oral Candidiasis
INCREASED RISK FOR MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION

- Ulcer for more than 3 weeks
- Leukoplakia > 2cm in size
- Non homogenous leukoplakia (white lesion with erosions)
- Lesion on tongue and floor of mouth
- Leukoplakia not associated with tobacco/arecanut habit (idiopathic leukoplakia)
- Consumption of betel quid with tobacco
- Female gender
- Alcohol with tobacco habit (increases 30 times higher risk)
- Leukoplakia with candidial infection
- HPV infection
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- A sore in mouth that doesn’t heal or increases in size
- Persistent pain in mouth
- Lumps or white, red or dark patches inside mouth
- Non-healing extraction socket
- Difficulty chewing, swallowing, speaking or moving tongue

- Changes in voice
- Difficulty in opening mouth, moving jaw, or swelling or pain in jaw
- Thickening of cheek
- Difficulty in tolerating spicy foods
- Excessive salivation
WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED?

- Every individual (woman or man) over 30 years should be screened

- Those who use tobacco in any form and/or alcohol
• Questionnaires
• Oral Examination
• Mouth self examination
• Biopsy and histopathological examination
THANK YOU