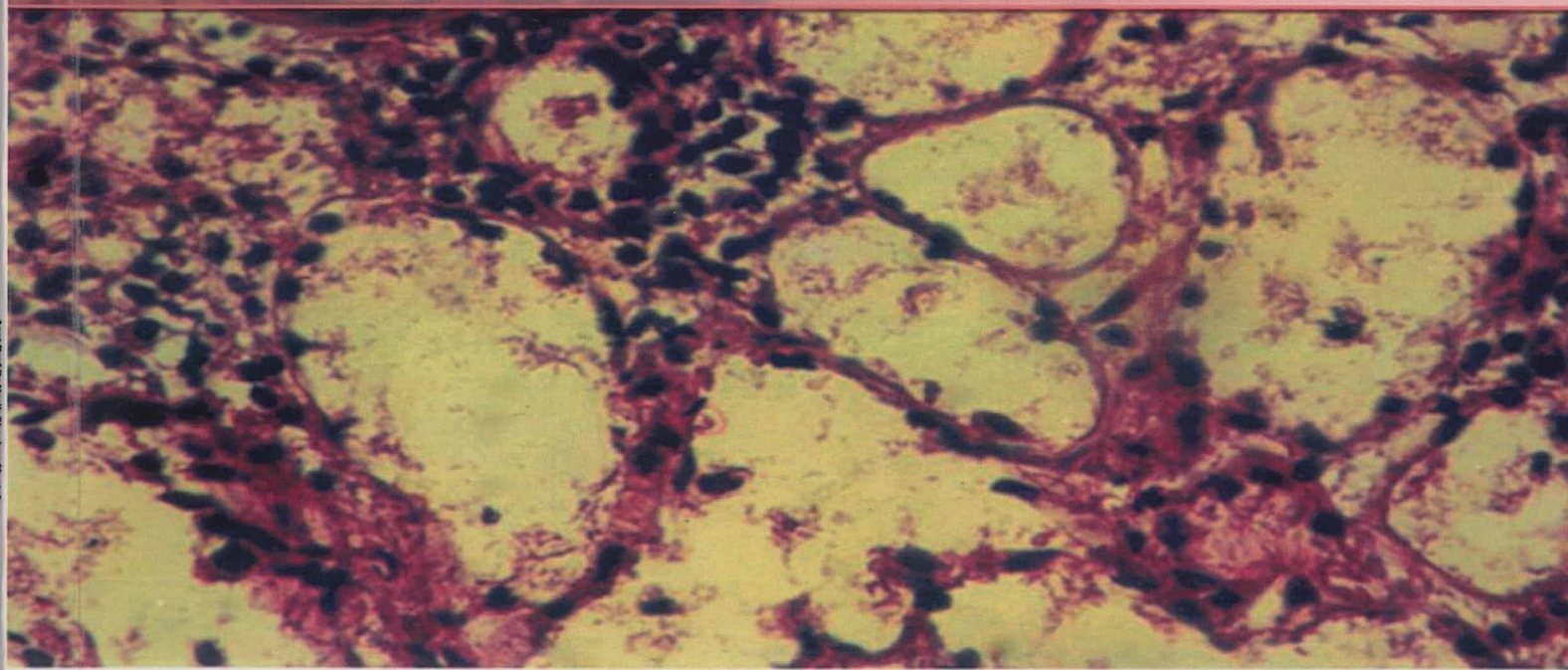




APPLICATION OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES IN CLINICAL DENTISTRY



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CHAPTER 6 *Dr. Muhammad ali Kashmoola*

Oral Cancer

6.1 Early Detection of Oral Cancer

Oral cancer varies widely in different parts of the world in regard to age, sex, site and distribution. The variation is dictated by several factors, mainly habits (tobacco or dietary). Most standard textbooks quote the Western data of oral cancer.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma has a male to female ratio of 2:1. The lower lip was the most commonly affected site, followed by the tongue, lower alveolar ridge, buccal mucosa, floor of mouth, upper alveolar ridge respectively. Ulceration and swelling was the most common clinical presentation. These data of the Western part of the world differ from that of south east Asia, India and Sudan, where oral cancer incidence may rise up to 30-40% of all cancers.

Oral cancer constitutes about 47.9% of all cancers of the upper aerodigestive tract. Squamous cell carcinoma constitutes about 3% of all cancers. More than 90% of all oral malignancies are squamous cell carcinomas. Oral cancer ranks as one of the 10 commonest cancers.