

ORAL CANCER IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Oral cancer is one of the 10 most common cancers in the world, with a delayed clinical detection, poor prognosis, without specific biomarkers for the disease and expensive therapeutic alternatives. Every year about 7,00,000 new cases of cancer are noted in India out of which 4,00,000 are of Oral cancer. 2000 deaths occur per year because of tobacco consumption. In India out of every 10 patients of cancer 4 are due to tobacco use by various ways. Oral cancer is a preventable disease, risk factors and natural history is already being known, where biomedical sciences and dentistry in particular are likely to improve their poor

clinical indicators.

Oral Cancer in India

Oral cancer is a highly relevant problem of global public health, especially for dental surgeons. It is located within the top 10 ranking incidence of cancers and despite the progress in research and therapy, survival has not improved significantly in the last years, representing a continuing challenge for biomedical science. Oral cancer is a malignant neoplasia which arises on the lip or oral cavity. Is traditionally defined as a squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), because in the dental area, 90% of cancers are histologically originated in the squamous cells.



Causes

1. GUTKHA
2. SNUFF

3. HUKKAH
4. CIGARETTE SMOKING
5. BEEDI
6. PAN MASALA
7. MAWA
8. JARDA

Sites of oral cancer

1. ANGLE OF MOUTH
2. LIPS
3. TONGUE
4. FLOOR OF MOUTH
5. BUCCAL VESTIBULE
6. GUMS
7. PALATE
8. PHARYNX

Cancer of tongue



Cancer of gums.



Cancer of floor of mouth and buccal mucosa.



Cancer of pharynx.



Complications

1. DESTRUCTION OF THE STRUCTURES.
2. LOSS OF FUNCTION OF THE CONCERNED ORGAN.
3. EROSION OF THE BLOOD VESSELS OF THAT REGION
4. SPREAD TO BASE OF THE SKULL.
5. INVOLVEMENT OF LUNGS.



Symptoms of oral cancer.

1. Sore on lip/mouth that does not heal within 2 weeks.
2. Lump in the mouth.
3. White –red patch on tongue/gums/ lining of mouth.
4. Unusual bleeding, pain, numbness in mouth
5. Feeling of something being caught in the throat.
6. Difficulty or pain in chewing or swallowing.
7. Change in voice
8. Pain in ear.

Carcinogenic Contents

1. TOBACCO – nicotine, hydrocarbons ,polonium and nitrosoproline.
2. TOBACCO SMOKE- carbon monoxide,thiocyanate and hydrogencyanide.
3. BETEL NUTS- arecoline and arecaidine.
4. GUTHKA- magnesium carbonate along with contents of tobacco & betel nut. Prevention and future challenges.

There is now sufficient understanding of the causes to prevent a third of all cancers in the world and it has sufficient information to enable early detection and well-timed treatment of another third of cases, where the OSCC countenances this opportunity.

For oral cancer there is evidence that the visual examination as part of a population screening program reduces mortality in patients at high risk.

It is also possible to change lifestyles and impose barriers to the triggering factors.

Education to the general population and for those with particular risk, a good theoretical basis to meet key aspects of oral cancer plus the constant updating in oral pathology healthcare providers, should be significant to decrease the red numbers that have accompanied this disease in recent decades.

CONCLUSION

Oral cancer is a preventable disease, risk factors and natural history is already being known, where biomedical sciences and dentistry in particular are likely to improve their poor clinical indicators.

Lack of knowledge, variations in exposure to the environment, and behavioral risk factors indicate a wide variation in the global incidence and increases the mortality rate.