



Research Article

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO ASSOCIATED LESIONS IN DENTAL OPD AT A TERTIARY CARE CENTRE

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to know the prevalence of tobacco associated lesions in Dental OPD at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna

Material and Method: All patients reporting to the Dental OPD who gave positive history of tobacco consumption were included in the study. Clinically the cases were diagnosed and patients with Leukoplakia, OSMF or SCC were recorded.

Result: It was observed that maximum number of patients were found to be that of OSMF

Key words:

Clinically the cases were diagnosed and patients with Leukoplakia, OSMF or SCC were recorded.

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INTRODUCTION

The oral cancer constitutes about 3% of all malignancies in the US, and approximately 25,000-30,000 patients of oral cancer are diagnosed every year.[1] Also, oral cancer is the most common malignancy in Southeast Asia, accounting for about 30-40% of all malignancies in India.[2]

In India, oral cancer is one of the leading cancer today. Its incidence is 12.6 per 1,00,000 population.[3,4] The premalignant lesion is a disease or syndrome if left untreated have significantly increased risk to develop cancer. The early detection of cancer is of significant importance as there is marked improvement of survival rates when the oral lesion is identified at an early stage.[5] However, different oral lesions have varying malignancy potential and not all oral lesions are premalignant in nature, hence it is essential to assess the spectrum of oral lesions and to identify the potential premalignant lesions[6]

Aim and Objectives

1. To know the prevalence of Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Dental OPD
2. To know the prevalence of Oral Sub Mucous Fibrosis in Dental OPD
3. To know the prevalence of Leukoplakia in Dental OPD

MATERIAL AND METHOD

All patients reporting to the Department of Dentistry, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences who gave positive history of tobacco consumption and were clinically diagnosed with having any malignant or premalignant lesion which was habit associated were included in the study. All the subjects were then divided into three categories of Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Leukoplakia and OSMF. The three groups were then divided on the basis of gender and age. The collected data was sent was statistical analysis.

RESULTS

A total of 116 subjects were recorded in our study. Our result showed that maximum number of patients were diagnosed with OSMF with 48 Male and 6 females on basis of clinical diagnosis. 31 male and 4 female patients were clinically doagnosed as Leukoplakia cases and 33 male and 3 female patients were clinically diagnosed as Squamous cell carcinoma.

Squamous_Cell_Carcinoma

	Frequency	Percent
No	80	69.0
Valid Yes	36	31.0
Total	116	100.0

Osmf

	Frequency	Percent
No	62	53.4
Valid Yes	54	46.6
Total	116	100.0

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Leukoplakia

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	81	69.8
	Yes	35	30.2
Total		116	100.0

Squamous_Cell_Carcinoma * Gender Crosstabulation

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	Male
Squamous_Cell_Carcinoma	Count	33	3	36
	Yes % within Gender	31.4%	27.3%	31.0%
Total	Count	105	11	116
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Squamous_Cell_Carcinoma * Age_Group Crosstabulation

		Age_Group						Total
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70=>	20-29
Squamous_Cell_Carcinoma	Count	4	17	34	61	42	87	31
	Yes % within Age_Group	4.3%	17.1%	34.8%	61.5%	42.9%	87.5%	31.0%
Total	Count	23	35	23	13	14	8	116
	% within Age_Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

OSMF * Gender Crosstabulation

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	Male
OSMF	Count	48	6	54
	Yes % within Gender	45.7%	54.5%	46.6%
Total	Count	105	11	116
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

OSMF * Age_Group Crosstabulation

		Age_Group						Total
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70=>	20-29
OSMF	Count	19	25	9	1	0	0	54
	Yes % within Age_Group	82.6%	71.4%	39.1%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	46.6%
Total	Count	23	35	23	13	14	8	116
	% within Age_Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LEUKOPLAKIA * Gender Crosstabulation

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	Male
Leukoplakia	Count	31	4	35
	Yes % within Gender	29.5%	36.4%	30.2%
Total	Count	105	11	116
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LEUKOPLAKIA * Age_Group Crosstabulation

		Age_Group						Total
		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70=>	20-29
Leukoplakia	Count	5	9	7	5	8	1	35
	Yes % within Age_Group	21.7%	25.7%	30.4%	38.5%	57.1%	12.5%	30.2%
Total	Count	23	35	23	13	14	8	116
	% within Age_Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

DISCUSSION

In our study, 30.2% of the subjects were diagnosed with leukoplakia which was similar to the study conducted by Faiz SM *et al* [6] Ambedkar *et al.* and Mishra *et al.* in which 45.5% , 37.8 % and 41.6% patients were respectively diagnosed with Leukoplakia [7,8]. 46.6% were diagnosed with OSMF which was similar to the study conducted by Faiz SM *et al.* in which 32.5% of the subjects were diagnosed with OSMF. A number of studies have reported it to be dominant premalignant type reporting in 30.4% to 88.1% of premalignant lesions [9-11]. When we talk about SCC 31% of the patients were diagnosed positively. In all the 3 lesions we can also observe that there was male predominance which was similar to the study conducted by Faiz. SM *et al* in which the male:female ratio was 1.7:1.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude that OSMF was the most predominant lesion followed by SCC and Leukoplakia. We need to educate patients about the habit of tobacco consumption and also conduct screening tests on a more wider scale so that the conversion of premalignant lesions into SCC can be prevented. This however was a short term study and more such studies need to be conducted.

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