WIP16-0012 THE INCIDENCE OF ORAL-SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OROFACIAL PAIN IN ORAL CANCER PATIENTS

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Objectives: Oral cancer is the type of cancer that can occur on patients and has unfavorable prognosis. The aim of this study was to provide a solid epidemiological data on the linear incidence of oral cancer patients in Indonesian sample as well as its relationship to orofacial pain as one of the detrimental effect of cancer.

Methods: Nine hospitals that are located in West Java Province, Indonesia, were randomly selected. The number of patients that visited the Oral Surgery outpatient clinic for the period of July 2014 to June 2015 that was diagnosed with oral squamous cell carcinoma was recorded. The percentage was then calculated and a Crossh analysis was performed to see the correlation with age, gender, and orofacial pain.

Results: From the nine hospital selected in the study, we found 95 new cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma for the period of July 2014 to June 2015. Out of 95 (56 females, 39 males) new cases, 53 patients were those who aged between 50-80 years old whilst 42 (88.44%) patients had a complaint about orofacial pain. There was a positive, significant correlation (p < 0.05) between age and orofacial pain experienced by oral cancer patients.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the Indonesian sample showed a high incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma. The current result should be used as baseline information for the planning of the management of oral squamous cell carcinoma and orofacial-cancer-related pain in Indonesia.