DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL PROFILES OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AT HASAN SADIKIN GENERAL HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: The incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is high in developing countries such as Indonesia. OSCC shows geographical variation with respect to the age, sex, site and habits of the population. Objectives: To describe the demographic and clinical profiles of Hasan Sadikin General Hospital patients with OSCC. Methods: The medical records of the patients were reviewed to determine age, gender, habits, site of the primary tumor, and stages of the OSCC during January 2013 until December 2014. The patients' demographic and clinical characteristics were then statistically analyzed. Results: There were 36 cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma recorded in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital, with equal prevalence in both genders. The overall mean age was 49.58±10.12 years, with majority of patients (72.2%) were affected by the age 40-50 years old. Tongue was the most affected site (77.8%). The majority of the patients had advanced stage when first examined. Smoking habit were found on 15 patients (41.7%). Management of oral SCC varied according to site and stage of the tumor. Conclusion: Most of OSCC patients in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital were diagnosed at advanced stage. Therefore, plan for prevention and early diagnosis of oral cancer as well as education to patients should become priorities among medical practitioners.

Keywords: clinical profile, demographic profile, oral squamous cell carcinoma, RSHS.

Introduction

Oral cancer is one of the most common cancers and constitute a major public health problem. Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the most common and frequent malignancy, accounting up