

عنوان مقاله:

Epidemiology of oral and pharyngeal cancers : A retrospective study in Kermanshah, Iran

محل انتشار:

مجله بهداشت دهان و دندان و اپیدمیولوژی دهان و دندان, دوره 5, شماره 2 (سال: 1395)

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نویسندگان:

Mohammad Reza Zarei – Associate Professor, Department of Oral Medicine and Orofacial Pain, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman Iran

Goli Chamani – Associate Professor, Department of Oral Medicine and Orofacial Pain, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman Iran

Ali Akbar Haghdoost – Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Elaheh Tahmasebi – Resident, Department of Oral Medicine and Orofacial Pain, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Hamid Reza Mozaffari – Assistant Professor, Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran

Mahdi Momeni-Tikdari – General Dentist, Private Practice, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND AND AIM: The aim of this study was to determine the incidence and relative frequency of oral and pharyngeal cancers in Kermanshah, Iran, from March ۱۹۹۳ until March ۲۰۰۶. **METHODS:** The data used in this epidemiologic study were extracted directly from pathology records registered in ۱۲ (all) public and private pathology centers of Kermanshah province during the ۱۳-year study period. The medical data of ۱۳,۲۲۳ cases of cancer were studied. **RESULTS:** During the ۱۳-year period of this study, ۳۵۰ new malignant cases occurred in the oral cavity and pharynx. ۲۴۷ (۷۰%) were men and ۱۰۳ (۳۰%) were women. The mean age for oral and pharyngeal cancers was ۵۷ [standard deviation (SD) = ۱۷.۰۹] with male to female ratio ۲.۳۹:۱. The most common oral and pharyngeal cancers were squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) with ۲۸۳ patients. ۲۱۱ (۷۴.۶%) of the patients were men and ۷۲ (۲۵.۴%) of them were women; the mean age of SCC was ۶۰ (SD = ۱۶) with male to female ratio ۲.۹۳:۱. The two most common sites of involvement were lips [۱۶۶ (۴۷.۵%)] and tongue [۲۵ (۷.۱۴%)]. The overall incidence rate of oral and pharyngeal cancers was ۱.۴۷ per ۱۰۰,۰۰۰ populations. **CONCLUSION:** In summary, the incidence risk of oral and pharyngeal cancers in people living in Kermanshah province is similar to the most other provinces of Iran. However, this study showed that the rank of oral and pharyngeal cancers among males (۹th most common cancer) is low when compared to other regions of Iran and other countries such as India, Australia, and France.

کلمات کلیدی:

Epidemiology, oral cancer, pharyngeal cancer, Iran

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