Oral Cancer

By

Ms. Zain A. Malkawi. MSDH
• **Cancer:**

- Imbalance between cell production and cell loss.
- Cells showing loss of normal growth control that show invasive and metastatic potential.
- It is neoplastic disease: transformation of normal body cells into malignant ones.
Benign Tumours

- Grows by expansion and does not infiltrate the surrounding tissues.
- Encapsulated and resemble the parent tissue.
- The rate of growth is slow usually and does not recur when removed, usually localized.
- And does not cause death unless its location interferes with vital functions.
- No necrosis, vascular or lymphatic invasion.
Malignant Tumours

- It sends out process and destroy the surrounding tissues
- The rate of growth is relatively rapid
- Invasive activity at the margin
- Poor resemblance to the parent tissue
- Frequently show central necrosis
- Tends to recur when removed
- Usually causes death unless its growth can be controlled
What is Oral Cancer..!!

• Has the same significance of oral diseases

• Happens in any structure of oral cavity:
  1. Tongue's surface
  2. Lips
  3. Cheek
  4. Gingival tissue
  5. Tonsils
  6. Salivary glands

Help Us END Oral Cancer
www.oralcancer.org
Oral Cancer Symptoms

- Sore or lesion which has not healed within two weeks.
- Thickening or lump in cheek
- White or red patches on oral tissue
- Difficulty moving jaw or tongue
- Numbness or swelling of the jaw
- Soar in throat: feeling of something caught in throat
- Chronic hoarseness
Risk Factors For Oral Cancer

• Use of Alcohol and tobacco excessively in combination: chronic alcoholic people have more lesions at the tongue and the floor of the mouth rather than other location of the oral cavity.

• Overexposure to sunlight

• Poor oral hygiene

• Long – term exposure to the chemical carcinogens of tobacco : smoking or smokeless

• Prevention Methods of Oral Cancer  

• Early Detection will save life...!!!
The 8-Step Oral Cancer Screening

A. Gingiva
B. Lip
C. Buccal mucosa
D. Vestibule
E. Hard palate
F. Tonsillar area
G. Ventral surface of tongue
H. Lateral border of tongue
Halitosis
Halitosis

- Halitosis word is derived from the Latin word *halitus*, meaning 'breath', and the Greek suffix *-osis* meaning 'diseased.'

- Unpleasant odor of exhaled air, (Oral Malodor) and the causes may be local (90% in the oral cavity) or systemic (10% non oral causes).

- The primary cause of halitosis is dry mouth, or xerostomia.

- Bad breath must be a health concern.
Causes of Halitosis

• *Xerostomia creates:*
  
  ✓ Breeding ground for anaerobic bacteria in oral cavity.
  
  ✓ Insufficient oxygenating saliva.
  
  ✓ pH levels decrease creating a high acidic condition that help to growth of anaerobic bacteria.
  
  ❖ These oral anaerobes consume proteins in the form of: (mucus, food particles and other mouth debrises that are not adequately brushed).
The bacteria that consume oral proteins produce amounts of **sulfurous** compounds that smell like: rotten eggs or decaying organic matter.

**Causes chronic halitosis is:**

The excrement of anaerobic bacteria that facilitated by the fermentation of peptides and proteins which found in:

- Gingival crevicular fluid
- Saliva,
- Desquamated epithelial cells
- Blood.
Oral Causes of Halitosis

- Periodontal infections
- Tongue coating microorganisms
- Xerostomia
- Faulty restorations: retaining food and bacteria
- Unclean dentures
- Throat infection
- Carcinomas
- Cleft palate
Non-Oral Factors (Systemic Factors) Cause Halitosis

- Renal or hepatic failure
- Carinomas
- Diabetes
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Upper respiratory, nasal passages
Diagnostic Approaches of Halitosis

• **Professional diagnosis:**

✓ *Halimeter*: portable sulfide monitor used to measure the level of volatile sulfur compounds (VSCs) in the mouth.

✓ *Gas chromatography (GC)*: used in analytical chemistry for separating and analyzing compounds that can be vaporized without decomposition.
Professional Diagnosis:

- **BANA test**: to find the salivary levels of an enzyme indicating the presence of certain halitosis-related bacteria.

- **β-galactosidase test**: salivary levels of this enzyme were found to be correlated with oral malodor.
Self Diagnosis

• Smelling one's own breath odor is often difficult

• Patients often self-diagnose by asking a close friend

• A better way would be to scrape the posterior back of the tongue with a plastic disposable spoon and to smell the drying residue.
Three Easy Steps to Test Yourself for Bad Breath

1. Stick your tongue out as far as possible

2. Firmly wipe your tongue 3-4 times from back to front with gauze

3. Using both sight and smell: check the gauze for discoloration and smell.

   💥 Wait 1 minute: If you see a color (ranged from yellowish to brown in color) on the gauze and smell odor; you are properly have halitosis
Home Tester...!!...bad breath detector!!
THE BAD BREATH TESTER

Simply switch on & breathe into this

- Switch on
- Breathe into it for 3 seconds
- Check the reading

Very good
Normal
Not so good
Bad
Very bad
Prevention Methods

• A professional scaling (Removing calculus and food derbies) at dental clinic by dental hygienist

• Brush, floss, and use tongue scraper.

• Drink enough water throughout the day.
Prevention Methods

- Eat fruits and vegetables: High fiber foods help to keep mouth clean and your body healthier.

- Chewing sugarless gum especially after meals helps regulate the pH of mouth and bacteria growth.

- Use a bacteria reducing mouthwash
Cosmetic Dentistry
Cosmetic Dentistry

- cosmetic dentistry art techniques that can enhance a good smile.

- Art technology and materials, cosmetically used to enhance teeth look more natural and last longer than they did in the past.

- It is for teeth that are chipped, stained, crooked or have spaces between them.
Why Do People Seek Cosmetic Dentistry?

- An accident or injury
- To improve appearance and maintain self-esteem
- To fix a previous or failed cosmetic treatment
- To look younger
- For Special events such as wedding.
Dark Teeth

• The colour of a tooth can be improved by bleaching.
• This is a simple and very effective process,
• usually carried out by wearing a thin mouthguard while you sleep.
Tooth Whitening

✓ It is actually a bleaching process

✓ Lightens discoloration of enamel and dentin.

✓ Professionally or at Home
Crooked teeth

✓ Teeth can sometimes be misshapen or twisted.

✓ This can be corrected e.g. by using porcelain veneers.
Porcelain Veneers

Veneers

BEFORE

AFTER
Lumineers

How a Lumineer Looks
Cosmetic Gum Surgery

• Cosmetic Gum Surgery - A "Gummy Smile" or a "Long Tooth Smile" are corrected and treated through gum surgery.
“Gummy Smile”

Before

After
Thank you