

Factors Influencing Early Recurrence of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma- A Study in a Tertiary level Hospital of Bangladesh

N Uddin¹, M Iqbal², F Z Urmee³, KSM Bayazid⁴, AFM Sarwar⁵,
M Showkat⁶, T Rahman⁷, I A Haider⁸

Abstract

Recurrence is an important prognostic factor in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). The study explored the factors associated with early recurrence of OSCC. Out of 171 patients with OSCC who were admitted in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital between January 2014 and December 2014, a number of 69 patients were regularly followed-up. The recurrence rate was 46.4%. Univariate analysis showed that T stage, resection margin, adjuvant therapy status factors of recurrence ($P < 0.05$). Though worldwide recurrence rate of OSCC had been decreased for early presentation and surgery in T1 and T2 stage but situation is different in Bangladesh. Most of the patients attend in late stage and though adjuvant therapy was indicated, patients did not receive it in proper time and schedule resulting in increased recurrence rate. To prevent early recurrence and improve prognosis, we recommend giving emphasis on early diagnosis and surgery, extended local excision, and adjuvant therapy for patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma.

Key words: Squamous cell carcinoma; recurrence; factors.

Introduction

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the most common malignant tumor of the head and neck, and its incidence has increased in recent years¹. Surgery is the preferred treatment of choice in most of the cases. Despite great progress in chemotherapy, radiotherapy and targeted therapy in the last three decades, the

prognosis of OSCC is poor due to aggressive local invasion and metastasis, leading to recurrence. Thus, OSCC is still a challenging disease to treat in the field of head and neck cancer. Camisasca *et al.*² have reported that the 5-year survival rate was 92% in OSCC patients without recurrence. Lindenblatt *et al.*³ have reported that recurrence affected the 5-year survival rate and disease-free survival of patients with OSCC. Postoperative tumor recurrence leads to a poor prognosis and a poor quality of life. Identifying factors that affect the recurrence of OSCC to reduce postoperative recurrence is an emerging issue.

In this study, we collected clinicopathologic and follow-up data of patients with OSCC and analyzed recurrence factors. This study provides a basis to emphasize on early diagnosis and wide excision of lesion and necessity of adjuvant therapy for the management of OSCC.

Materials and Methods :

There were 171 admitted patients with histopathologically confirmed OSCC between January 2014 and December 2014 in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital. Out of them 57 patients were referred for palliative management, 16 patients were discharged on risk bond and curative surgery was done for 98 patients. After curative surgery, they were referred for consideration of adjuvant therapy to the oncology department. 69 patients were regularly followed-up who were included in the study. Detail preoperative,

1. Nasir Uddin, Associate Professor, Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital.

2. Mausumi Iqbal, 2=Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dhaka Community Medical College and Dental Unit.

3. Farhana Z Urmee, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon, MDC, CMH, Comilla.

4. KSM Bayazid, Department of Children, Preventive and Community Dentistry, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital.

5. AFM Sarwar, Associate Professor, Dhaka Dental College.

6. M Showkat, Dhaka Dental College.

Address of Correspondence

Nasir Uddin, Associate Professor, Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital, Mirpur-14, Dhaka, Bangladesh., E-mail: nasiruddin200@yahoo.com, Cell: +88-01819 22 64 60