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What is Cancer?

- Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by
  - Uncontrolled growth and division
  - Spread of abnormal cells, which if not stopped can cause death
• Oral and oropharyngeal cancer will account for up to 31,000 new cancer cases and 8,000 to 9,000 deaths, representing 2% to 3% of all cancer deaths.

• Males are approximately twice as likely as females to be diagnosed with and to die from oral and oropharyngeal cancer.
Known risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma:

- long-term tobacco use
- alcohol use
- immunosuppression
- use of the betel (areca) quid
- long-term sun exposure
- recent studies indicate infection with human papillomavirus.
- Lichen Planus
- Lack of comprehensive oral cancer examination
Comprehensive Oral Cancer Examination Done By Your Dentist
Clinical Photos

As it was uncertain whether or not all of the clinical pictures shown at the live presentation, some of which were obtained a long time ago from various sources, have full releases from the subjects, ALL such photos have been deleted from this online copy of the full slide presentation.
Extraoral Examination

(The clinical photo omitted)

The extraoral assessment includes inspection of the face, head, and neck. The face, ears, and neck are observed, noting any asymmetry or changes on the skin such as crusts, fissuring, growths, and/or color change.
Perioral and Intraoral Soft Tissue Examination: Labial Mucosa

(Cluster photo omitted)

With the patient's mouth partially open, visually examine the labial mucosa and sulcus of the maxillary vestibule and frenum and the mandibular vestibule. Observe the color, texture, and any swelling or other abnormalities of the vestibular mucosa and gingiva.
Perioral and Intraoral Soft Tissue Examination: Hard Palate

(Clinical photo omitted)

With the mouth wide open and the patient's head tilted back, gently depress the base of the tongue with a mouth mirror. First inspect the hard and then the soft palate.
Perioral and Intraoral Soft Tissue Examination: Right Margin of the Tongue

*(Clinical photo omitted)*

Grasping the tip of the tongue with a piece of gauze will assist full protrusion and will aid examination of the more posterior aspects of the tongue's lateral borders.
Hyperkeratosis – Leukoplakia
Leukoplakia
Carcinoma
Carcinoma of Lateral – Border of Tongue
Clinical Photos *omitted*

As discussed above, due to the uncertainty of whether full releases from patients were available for all of the clinical photos, such clinical photos have been deleted from this online version of the presentation. Each of the following was illustrated on its own slide with a clinical photo in the original live presentation:

- Leukoplakia
- Erythroleukoplakia – Floor of Mouth
- Erythroleukoplakia – Palate
- Erythroleukoplakia
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma on Gingiva
- Smoker’s Palate
- Oral Cancer Stage 3
- Oral Cancer Stage 3/4
- Oral Cancer Stage 4
- Radiation Caries
- Oral Cancer Jaw Resection