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## Clinico-pathological differences of oral squamous cell carcinoma among younger and older patients

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**Introduction:** Over 95% of the oral cancers are squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). The incidence of OSCC in earlier than 40 years old has been reported from 0.4 to 3.9% of all patients. Recent studies have indicated the increasing number of young and very elderly adults. The purpose of this study is evaluating the clinicopathological features of OSCC among younger and older patients.

**Materials & Methods:** In this retrospective study, files of 80 OSCC patients were retrieved from Oral Pathology Department. Demographic data including gender, age, clinical feature and location of lesions were collected. Archival formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue blocks were used to prepare hematoxylin and eosin stained for grading OSCC based on Broder's, Anneroth et al. and Bryne et al. classification among younger and older patients. The variables data were analyzed using Chi square, Mann Whitney and Fisher exact tests. The significant level was set at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Comparison of clinical criteria between young and old patients did not appear statistically significant. Furthermore, we did not find statistical significance between Broder's, Anneroth et al. and Bryne et al. Grading systems on two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Within the limitations of the present study, we show that there are not any specific histopathological parameters of OSCC in young and old patients. The incidence of OSCC in young patients was low compared to old patients. Although, further research need to access genetic, hereditary, diet and demographic factors with more patients.

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