

Oral Carcinoma in Young-Clinico-Pathological Profile and Survival Outcomes in a North Indian Population

Monga S, Sharma AP, Malik JN*, Priya R, Rasool S, Naseeruddin K and Bahadur S

Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research and HAHC Hospital, Jamia Hamdard university, Hamdard Nagar, Delhi, India

*Corresponding author: Malik JN, Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research and HAHC Hospital, Jamia Hamdard university, Hamdard Nagar, Delhi-110062, India, Tel: +91 9811710433, Email: drjunaidnasim@yahoo.co.in

Citation: Monga S, Sharma AP, Malik JN, Priya R, Rasool S, et al. (2019) Oral Carcinoma in Young-Clinico-Pathological Profile and Survival Outcomes in a North Indian Population. *J Otolaryngol Stud* 2(1): 103

Received Date: June 19, 2019 **Accepted Date:** August 20, 2019 **Published Date:** August 22, 2019

Abstract

Aim: To study the prevalence, clinico-pathological profile and survival outcome of oral squamous cell carcinoma in young patients (<40 years).

Materials and methods: This prospective hospital based study was carried out in a tertiary care centre during the 5 year period between 2013-2018. Clinical work-up was done and data collected regarding age, site of tumour, alcohol and/or tobacco abuse. After histopathological and imaging study, diagnosis as per TNM staging was made. All 17 patients underwent surgery as the primary treatment, followed with or without postoperative radiotherapy. Kaplan Meier disease free survival was estimated as treatment outcome.

Results: 52.9% cases had squamous cell cancer of the buccal mucosa followed by tongue (35.2%), retromolar trigone (5.8%) and floor of mouth (5.8%) cases. 94% of patients consumed tobacco and/or alcohol. Out of these squamous cell carcinomas, 52.9% were well differentiated, 47% were moderately differentiated and none poorly differentiated carcinoma. Majority (47%) presented in TNM stage IVA followed by stage III, II and I of 17.3% each. Overall disease free survival at 3 years follow-up was 47%.

Conclusion: Majority of the patients presented in advanced stage and almost all of the patients consumed tobacco &/or alcohol. Although association of tobacco/alcohol with oral cancer in young is inadequately reported in literature, our study further corroborates the role of substance abuse, need for cancer awareness and screening in young patients for better treatment outcomes.

Keywords: Oral Cancer; Young; Survival Analysis; Squamous Cell Carcinoma

List of abbreviations: OSCC: Oral Squamous Cell Cancer; UICC: Union for International Cancer Control; AJCC: American Joint Committee on Cancer

Introduction

Oral cancer is the sixth most common cancer in the world and ranks among the top three cancers in India [1]. It is a major cause of mortality in areas of the world where chewing of tobacco or smoking tobacco with or without alcohol intake is a common practice. OSCC is mostly found in elderly males, however over the last few decades its incidence in young adults including the females has been increasing [2]. Byers *et al.* was the first to notice this trend in young adults around 1975 and later studies also reported the same findings [3].

The main factor leading to this epidemiological change is still not completely known. Many authors have reported that significant correlation between OSCC and use of alcohol and tobacco is not found in young people [4]. In fact it is interestingly reported that lot of young patients, particularly women report only minimal or no usage of alcohol or tobacco [5]. It is suggested that factors such as genetic inheritance, immunodeficiency, dietary factors, Herpes simplex, Human Papilloma virus, polymorphism of Interleukin-6 and Tumor necrosis factor are also important etiological factors in the development of OSCC either alone or in combination [6].

Not only in terms of causative factors but OSCC in young adults is suggested by many authors to be a different clinical entity than in older patients in terms of behaviour and prognosis [3,7]. They report rapid progression and poor response to treatment in young patients as compared to old patients [8,9]. The aim of this study is to compile and analyse the clinico-pathological profile and survival outcomes of young patients (<40 years) of OSCC in our institution.

Materials and Methods

Cases of oral cancer in less than 40 years old patients were studied (Figure 1). Out of a total of 79 patients of head and neck cancer diagnosed and treated in our hospital during the period from January 2013 to December 2018, only 17 patients of OSCC were less than 40 years and included in the study. Demographic data recorded included details regarding age, gender, family history of cancer, site of tumour, tobacco and/or alcohol abuse (Figure 2). WHO grading system was applied to classify tumours into well, moderate and poorly differentiated.



Figure 1: Oral carcinoma in young patients (a) Buccal; (b) Tongue

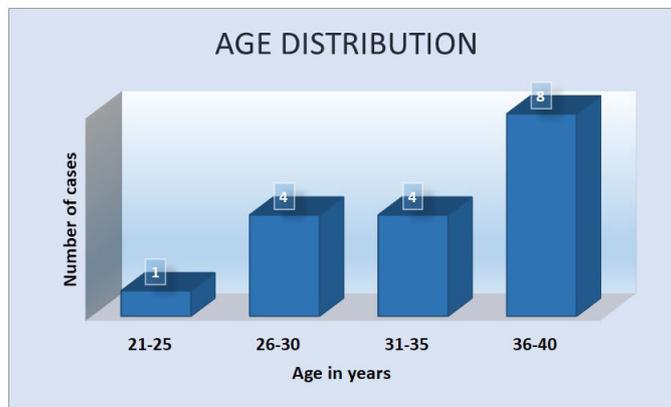


Figure 2: Age distribution in young cases of OSCC

Clinical and pathological details along with radiological findings were used to stage the patients using UICC TNM Classification of malignant tumours as per AJCC 2010. Treatment methods, loco-regional recurrences, and survival outcomes were further assessed in these patients.

Results

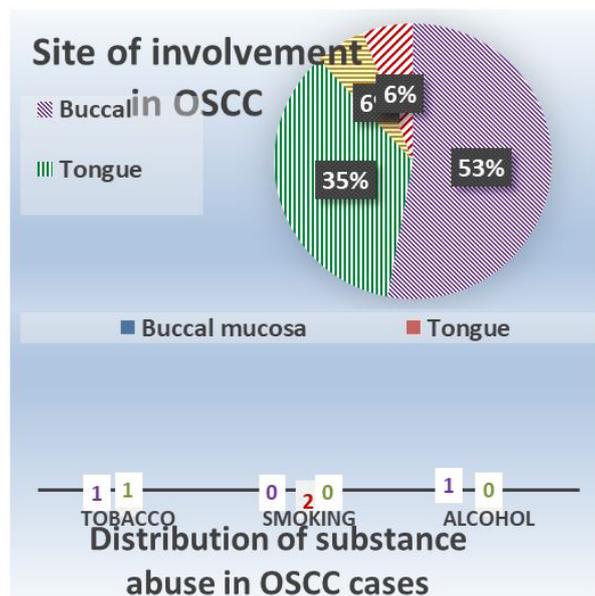


Figure 3: Sites of involvement in OSCC cases & association with substance abuse

We had 19 young-age patients of oral cancer, squamous cell cancer being the commonest type (n=17) while one patient had adenoid cystic carcinoma and another patient had mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The squamous cell carcinoma cases were included in the study among which 9 (52.9%) were well differentiated, 8 (47%) were moderately differentiated and none poorly differentiated carcinoma. Out of these 17 cases majority of patients 94% (n=16) consumed either tobacco or alcohol and only one patient had negative history of alcohol or tobacco use. All 9 cases of buccal mucosa patients (100%) and 5 out of 6 tongue cancer patients (83.3%) habitually consumed alcohol or tobacco or both (Figure 3).

Around 47% (n=8) of tumours were in T2 stage according to the size of tumour, and percentage of tumours belonging to T4a, T1, and T3 were 4 (23.5%), 3 (17.6%), 2 (11.7%) respectively. Regional nodes were involved in 11(64.7%) patients, while 6 (35.2%) patients had N0. According to TNM staging maximum patients, around 47% (n=8) were in stage IVA and patients in Stage III,II, I were 17.3% (n=3) each. Treatment was done according to NCCN (National Comprehensive Cancer Network) guidelines. All 17 (100%) patients received surgery as the primary treatment, followed with or without postoperative radiotherapy.

After the completion of treatment none of the patients had residual disease but one patient died due to post-surgical complication (tracheostomy tube blockage). Post treatment recurrence was seen in 8 out of 17 (47%), Mean duration of developing recurrence was 6 months with a range of 2 months in T_{4a} to 12 months in T₁N₀. Out of these 8 patients, 5 (29.4%) had local recurrence while 3 (17.6%) had regional recurrence. Six out of these eight (75%) had advanced stage at the time of presentation. Two patients (11.7%) developed second primary during follow up. For recurrent lesions salvage surgery treatment was done in 6 patients and palliative radiotherapy treatment was given to two patients. Overall disease free survival in this study at 3 years follow up was 47% calculated using Kaplan -Meier survival analysis (Figure 4).

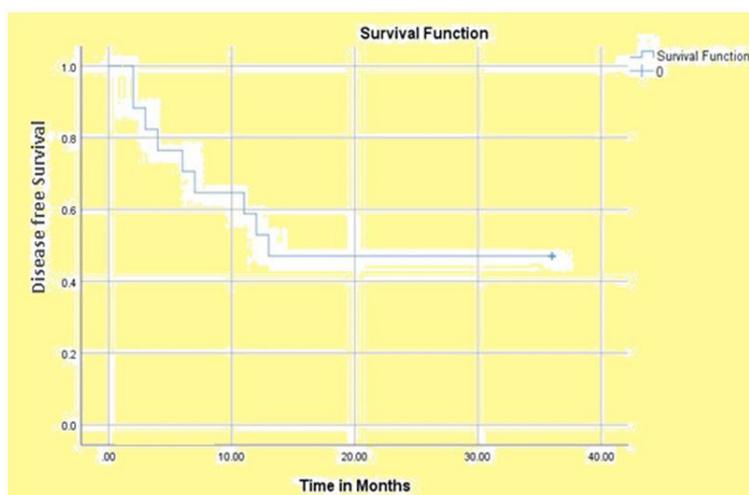


Figure 4: Post treatment disease free Kaplan Meier survival curve

Discussion

OSCC in patients under 40 years of age constituted about 21.5% of all cases of SCC of oral cavity in our hospital which is similar to other Indian studies [10]. However it is observed in a lower percentage ranging up to 6% in western studies [11,12]. All of our patients were males except one female which is in accordance with most of other studies [10-12]. Only few studies have shown a female predominance in young adults [3,13].

Tobacco use in both smoke or smokeless forms and alcohol has been proven to be an important risk factor for development of OSCC [14]. However role of these risk factors in younger patients diagnosed with OSCC have been studied by many authors and found to be debatable [15]. This may be due to the observations as per many studies that in a lot of young patients of OSCC the duration of consumption was too short for carcinogenesis to occur or they never consumed alcohol or tobacco [4,5,16]. In our study around 13 patients had consumed some form of tobacco and 6 were addicted to alcohol. Only 1 patient (5%) in our study never had alcohol or tobacco.

Additional risk factors like the effect of environmental carcinogens, causes of chronic local inflammation and viral infections could also be evaluated for statistical significance but in a larger cohort. A lot of studies have documented HPV as a possible risk factor for oropharyngeal & OSCC, especially in young but due to technical and financial constraints this test could not be performed. None of these young patients in our study had any additional risk cofactors. A positive family history of cancer has been studied as a predisposing risk factor for oral cancer in younger age where it is found to have higher chances of developing carcinoma at the same site in first degree relatives [10]. However in our study none of the patients had positive family history of oral cancer.

Analysis by site of involvement shows that 9 (52.9%) cancer cases were on the buccal mucosa in young patients in our study which is in accordance with most of the other Indian studies [10,17] while majority of western studies report tongue to be the most common

site for oral site in young patients [17-19]. Tongue was the next most common site of involvement 6 (35.2%) followed by retromolar trigone 1 (5.8%) and floor of mouth 1 (5.8%) cases. This trend in India may be because of the common habit of keeping tobacco/quid in the gingivobuccal sulcus which is a significant causative factor for buccal cancer. Similarly in our study a higher percentage, 8 out of 9 (88.8%) patients with buccal mucosa cancer chewed tobacco compared to 4 out of 6 (66.6%) tongue cancer patients.

Most of the tumours in our study were well differentiated a trend which has also been observed by some authors but co-relation of tumour differentiation with prognosis is debatable according to some authors [18,20,21].

It is quite unfortunate to observe that most of our patients presented in the advanced stage of the disease (IVA). This is similar to the finding observed in some other studies [22,23]. This shows the delay in consulting the clinician by the patients. However a lot of other studies report a contrasting trend [9,24] which might be due to variability in cancer awareness in different populations.

The percentage of patients with nodal involvement was very high/significant similar to other studies [16,25]. Regan et al reported a rate of 50% nodal involvement in his study [18] while Son et al. [25] reported it to be more than 50%. However, Sarkaria et al. in an Indian study described less rate of nodal involvement [9].

Higher rate (47%) of loco-regional failure is probably due to advanced stage at the time of presentation in our series. Interestingly, although in few studies, similar high rate of failure is observed despite of the fact that majority of their patients presented in early stage [9].

Conclusion

These varied results of young patients of OSCC in the literature thus proves that clinico-pathological behaviour and survival outcome of Squamous cell carcinoma in young adults is still not adequately studied. Further studies are needed with large sample size and research into other possible confounding and prognostic factors particularly the role of genetics.

It is important for the doctors to be well aware of increasing trend of OSCC in young adults and any suspicious sign or symptom even in low risk adults should therefore not be ignored. Early detection of OSCC is directly linked to patient survival.

Patients' Data Protection

Confidentiality of Data

The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data and that all the patients included in the study have received sufficient information and have given their informed consent in writing to participate in the study and for data or photographs submitted as part of the Contribution.

Right to Privacy and Informed Consent

The authors declare that no explicit patient data appears in the article.

Protection of Human and Animal Subjects

The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this investigation.

References

1. Parkin DM, Pisani P, Ferlay J (1993) Estimates of the worldwide incidence of eighteen major cancers. *Int J Cancer* 54: 594-606.
2. Llewellyn CD, Johnson NW, Warnakulasuriya KA (2001) Risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity in young people - a comprehensive literature review. *Oral Oncol* 37: 401-18.
3. Byers R (1975) Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral tongue in patients less than thirty years of age. *Am J Surg* 130: 475-8.
4. Tsukuda M, Oishi K, Mochimatsu I, Sato H (1993) Head and neck carcinomas in patients under the age of forty years. *Jpn J Cancer Res* 84: 748-52.
5. Golas SM (2007) Trends in palatine tonsillar cancer incidence and mortality rates in the United States. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol* 35: 98-108.
6. Serefoglou Z, Yapijakis C, Nkenke E, Vairaktaris E (2008) Genetic association of cytokine DNA polymorphisms with head and neck cancer. *Oral Oncol* 44: 1093-9.
7. Kuriakose M, Sankaranarayanan M, Nair MK, Cherian T, Sugar AW, et al. (1992) Comparison of oral squamous cell carcinoma in younger and older patients in India. *Eur J Cancer B Oral Oncol* 28: 113-20.
8. Garavello W, Spreafico R, Gaini RM (2007) Oral tongue cancer in young patients: a matched analysis. *Oral Oncol* 43: 894-7.
9. Sarkaria JN, Harari PM (1994) Oral tongue cancer in young adults less than 40 years of age: rationale for aggressive therapy. *Head Neck* 16: 107-11.
10. Abdulla R, Adyanthaya S, Kini P, Mohanty V, D'Souza N, et al. (2018) Clinicopathological analysis of oral squamous cell carcinoma among the younger age group in coastal Karnataka, India: A retrospective study. *J Oral Maxillofac Pathol* 22: 180-7.
11. Schantz SP, Yu GP (2002) Head and neck cancer incidence trends in young Americans, 1973-1997 with a special analysis for tongue cancer. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 128: 268-27.
12. Office for National Statistics (2019) Cancer statistics: registrations series MB1. Office for National Statistics, UK.
13. Venables CW, Craft IL (1967) Carcinoma of the tongue in early adult life. *Br J Cancer* 21: 645.

14. Singh MP, Misra S, Rathanaswamy SP, Gupta S, Tewari BN, et al. (2015) Clinical profile and epidemiological factors of oral cancer patients from North India. *Natl J Maxillofac Surg* 6: 21-4.
15. Llewellyn CD, Johnson NW, Warnakulasuriya KA (2004) Risk factors for oral cancer in newly diagnosed patients aged 45 years and younger: a case-control study in Southern England. *J Oral Pathol Med* 33: 525-32.
16. Cariati P, Cabello-Serrano A, Perez-de Perceval-Tara M, Monsalve-Iglesias F, Martínez-Lara I (2017) Oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma in young adults: A retrospective study in Granada University Hospital. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal* 22: 679-85.
17. Sankaranarayanan R, Mohideen MN, Nair MK, Padmanabhan TK (1989) Aetiology of oral cancer in patients less than or equal to 30 years of age. *Br J Cancer* 59: 439-40.
18. O'Regan EM, Timon C, Sheils O, Codd M, O'Leary JJ, et al. (2006) Squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck in young Irish adults. *Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 44: 203-6.
19. Sturgis EM, Cinciripini PM (2007) Trends in head and neck cancer incidence in relation to smoking prevalence: an emerging epidemic of human papillomavirus-associated cancers? *Cancer* 110: 1429-35.
20. Holm LE, Lundquist PG, Silfversward C, Sobin A (1982) Histopathological grading of malignancy in Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral tongue. *Acta Otolaryngol* 94: 185-92.
21. Iype EM, Pandey M, Mathew A, Thomas G, Sebastian P, et al. (2001) Oral cancer among patients under the age of 35 years. *J Postgrad Med* 47: 171-6.
22. Iamaroon A, Pattanaporn K, Pongsiriwet S, Wanachantararak S, Prapayasatok S, et al. (2004) Analysis of 587 cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma in Northern Thailand with a focus on young people. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 33: 84-8.
23. Ribeiro AC, Silva AR, Simonato LE, Salzedas LM, Sundefeld ML, et al. (2009) Clinical and histopathological analysis of oral squamous cell carcinoma in young people: A descriptive study in Brazilians. *Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 47: 95-8.
24. Siegelmann-Danieli N, Hanlon A, Ridge JA, Padmore R, Fein DA, et al. (1998) Oral tongue cancer in patients less than 45 years old: Institutional experience and comparison with older patients. *J Clin Oncol* 16: 745-53.
25. Son YH, Kapp DS (1985) Oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancer in a younger population. Review of literature and experience at Yale. *Cancer* 55: 441-4.

Submit your next manuscript to Annex Publishers and benefit from:

- ▶ Easy online submission process
- ▶ Rapid peer review process
- ▶ Online article availability soon after acceptance for Publication
- ▶ Open access: articles available free online
- ▶ More accessibility of the articles to the readers/researchers within the field
- ▶ Better discount on subsequent article submission

Submit your manuscript at
<http://www.annexpublishers.com/paper-submission.php>