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### Tumor like Lesion in Oral Region

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#### Abstract

##### Objective

Oral and oropharyngeal lesions are common in developing world. The aim of this study was to assess the common tumor like lesion in oral region.

##### Methods

This descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among 39 patients presenting with tumor like lesion in oral region at Pathology department for histopathology, Dhaka National Medical College Hospital, Dhaka and the laboratory, Dhanmondi from January 2018 to December 2019. Purposive sampling method was followed. Statistical analysis of the results was obtained by using window-based computer software devised with Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS-20.1).

##### Results

Female patients (64%) suffering from more tumor like lesion in oral region than male patients. Most of the patients belonged to 21-30 years and 41-50 years (25.64%). Maximum (44.0%) patients had Pyogenic granuloma followed by Fibroepithelial polyp (33.0%), Traumatic Fibroma (8.0%), Epulis (5.0%), Mucocele (5.0%), Fibroma (3.0%) and Odontogenic keratocyst (3.0%). Most of the patients (71.8%) presented with growth/mass and 28.20% patients had ulceration. Only 13% patients had history of pain in tumor like lesion.

##### Conclusion

Most common tumor like lesion in oral region was Pyogenic granuloma followed by Fibroepithelial polyp.

**Keywords:** Benign Tumor, Oral and Oropharyngeal Lesion, Pyogenic Granuloma

#### Introduction

WHO classifies oral precancerous or potentially malignant disorders as “a morphologically altered tissue in which oral cancer is more likely to occur than its apparently normal counterpart”. PMD of oral cavity include a variety of lesions and conditions characterized by an increased risk for malignant transformation to oral squamous cell carcinoma. It has been well established by researchers that virtually all oral cancer are preceded by visible clinical changes in the oral mucosa usually in the form of white or red patch<sup>[1]</sup>. Among these, the most common are leukoplakia, erythroplakia, oral submucous fibrosis, lichen planus etc. Early detection and monitoring such potentially malignant lesions and conditions allows clinicians to detect and treat early intraepithelial stages of oral carcinogenesis<sup>[2, 3]</sup>. For example mild, moderate or severe dysplasia and carcinoma in situ, all of which generally precede the development of invasive oral squamous cell carcinoma. The prognostic implications of diagnosis and treatment of these early intra-epithelial stages of oral carcinogenesis are highly significant due to high survival rates of early oral squamous cell carcinoma<sup>[4]</sup>. There is a wide variation in the incidence and mortality rates of oral cancer in different regions around the world. In the developing world oral cancer is the third most common cancer after stomach and cervical cancer<sup>[5]</sup>.

#### Materials & method

This descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among 39 patients presenting with tumor like lesion in oral region at Pathology department for histopathology, Dhaka National Medical College Hospital, Dhaka and The laboratory, Dhanmondi from January 2018 to December 2019. Purposive sampling method was followed. The collected data were entered into the computer and analyzed by using SPSS (version 20.1) to assess the common tumor like lesion in oral region. The study was approved by the institutional ethical committee.

## Results

Female patients (64%) suffering from more tumor like lesion in oral region than male patients. Most of the patients belonged to 21-30 years and 41-50 years (25.64%) (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Socio-demographic Characteristics of the study population (n=39)

| Parameter     | Number | percentage |
|---------------|--------|------------|
| <b>Gender</b> |        |            |
| Male          | 14     | 35.89%     |
| Female        | 25     | 64.10%     |
| <b>Age</b>    |        |            |
| 1-10 years    | 3      | 7.69%      |
| 11-20 years   | 6      | 15.38%     |
| 21-30 years   | 10     | 25.64%     |
| 31-40 years   | 6      | 15.38%     |
| 41-50 years   | 10     | 25.64%     |
| 51-60 years   | 2      | 5.12%      |
| 61-70 years   | 2      | 5.12%      |

Maximum (44.0%) patients had Pyogenic granuloma followed by Fibroepithelial polyp (33.0%), Traumatic Fibroma (8.0%), Epulis (5.0%), Mucocele (5.0%), Fibroma (3.0%) and Odontogenic keratocyst (3.0%). (Table 2)

**Table 2:** Type of Tumor like lesion in oral region (n=39)

| Type of tumor like lesion | Number | percentage |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| Epulis                    | 2      | 5%         |
| Fibroepithelial polyp     | 13     | 33%        |
| Fibroma                   | 1      | 3%         |
| Mucocele                  | 2      | 5%         |
| Odontogenic keratocyst    | 1      | 3%         |
| Pyogenic granuloma        | 17     | 44%        |
| Traumatic Fibroma         | 3      | 8%         |
| Total                     | 39     | 100%       |

Most of the patients (71.8%) presented with growth/mass and 28.20% patients had ulceration. Only 13% patients had history of pain in tumor like lesion. (Table 3)

**Table 3:** Distribution of patients as per nature of lesions (n=39)

| parameter                | Number | percentage |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| <b>Nature of lesion</b>  |        |            |
| Growth/Mass              | 28     | 71.8%      |
| Ulceration               | 11     | 28.20 %    |
| <b>Clinical Symptoms</b> |        |            |
| Painful                  | 09     | 13%        |
| painless                 | 30     | 77%        |

## Discussion

Several studies on oral and oropharyngeal lesions have been done in India, Pakistan and many other regions of UK and USA, but not much yet have been done in our country. In our study Female patients (64%) suffering from more tumor like lesion in oral region. The finding was similar to Modi *et al.* (2013) study [6]. The contributing factor for female predominance in our study may be due to social and cultural practice of “pan” chewing habits. In the present study, the mean age of tumour like conditions were 34.05 years. Dissimilar results were obtained in the study conducted by Błochowiak, K. (2019) *et al.* In their study mean age was 56.3 years [7]. Pyogenic granuloma ranked first in the present study among the histopathological type of tumour-like condition. This was accordance with finding observed by

Gupta *et al.* (2016) [8]. Next frequency finding was fibroepithelial polyp. In our study Most of the patients (71.8%) presented with growth/mass and 28.20% patients had ulceration. Swelling was the main presentation in study reported by Muhsen and Raheem (2008) [9].

## Conclusion

Most common tumor like lesion in oral region was Pyogenic granuloma followed by Fibroepithelial polyp. Cross sectional studies are important entity in evaluating the prevalence of tumor like lesion in oral region in general populations. However this small study gives an understanding of the national scenario.

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## Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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