Squamous Cell Carcinoma:

Types → • Ulcerative type
• Nodular
• schirrous
• Papillary or verrucous type

Oral cancer: - Majority are squamous cell carcinomas: (Acanthomatous) → well diff SCC

- Etiology → multifactorial disease.
site – Tongue > lip.

Risk factors:

- Tobacco products And smoking.
: Carcinogens in tobacco can Act as initiator as well as promoter

Smokeless tobacco → betel quid appear to be the major carcinogen.

⇒ Oral cancer are found on the buccal And gingival surface in the site where tobacco products are held in contact.

⇒ Alcohol consumption

⇒ Radiation, vit A def, Poor nutrition, welding, metal Refining.

⇒ HPV types 6, 11, 33, 18 have found in 80% of carcinomas.

PATHOGENESIS:

Field cancerization → Phenomenon of susceptibility of the oral mucosa → multiple primary cancers

↓ Inactivation of the P16 gene (Stratified squamous epithelium → hyperplasia / hyperkeratosis)

↓ Mutation of the P53 tumor suppressor gene (progression of hyperplasia / hyperkeratosis)

↓ Amplification And overexpression of the cyclin D1 gene → Activate cell cycle progression.

MORPHOLOGY:

site - lower lip, ventral surface of tongue, floor of mouth.

Gross: early stages → may be superimposed on leukoplakia or erythroplakia.

late → appear as ulcerated / nodular gray white mass with irregular / undermined border

IPH non –

NON - HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA

Micro → Rang from well differentiated keratinizing neoplasm to poorly differentiated Anaplastic tumor

HPV Associate SCC → proliferation of nests and lobules of non keratinizing and basaloid cell

Spread:

1) Local:
2) Lymph node: mostly cervical node of deep retropharyngeal nods
3) Blood spread

Salivary Gland Neoplasms