



Population profile in oral cancer prevention campaigns in the state of parana-Brazil between 2009-2013

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Abstract:

Introduction: Health actions were realized to perform oral evaluation, as well as to raise awareness of the population to oral cancer risks.

Objectives: To examine the mouth of the individuals, searching for lesions, raise awareness of the oral cancer risks and then show the results found on the period of 2009 to 2013.

Method: 22.909 patients from 116 cities, of the total of 398 cities of the state of Paraná, Brazil, were examined. From these patients, between 1989 and 2013, 3930 lesions were found by the Hospital Erasto Gaertner Curitiba's service, being this research divided in groups of 5 years. The questionnaire utilized had items about schooling, family income, dentist frequency, habits, conditions, addictions, gender, age and ethnicity. When in clinical examination, it was observed total prosthesis, oral hygiene and any oral lesions. At last, all patients were instructed about oral cancer prevention.

Results: 4801 individuals with more than 30 years old were evaluated on 31 cities, from which, it was found 835 lesions. 62.5% were feminine gender and 37.5% masculine; 82.2% were Caucasians, 4.4% were Asians and 2.6% were Black. Also, 61.2% received less than 500 US dollars a month and 10.5% didn't wish to inform (DI). About schooling, 58.9% hadn't completed the elementary, 19.2% had completed high school, 8.3% completed college, 10.7% were not literate and 3.0% DI. About dentist frequency, 19.6% doesn't go to the dentist; 27.4%



only goes when in pain; 18.3% are edentulous; 20.0% goes once a year; 9,7% goes twice a year, 9.7% DI. Alcoholism 15.9%; smoking 21.6%, chimarrao (yerba mate) consume 36.9%; 51.6% had regular oral hygiene and 26.8% had bad. 6% of the patients never heard about oral cancer prevention, 8.6% had already done the prevention and 80.5% had never done it. 835 lesions were encountered and were forwarded to future closure: 30.7% were inflammatory; 44.3% traumatic; 8.4% leukoplakias; 7.6% papillomas, from which 8.3% had malignancy characteristics and 3.5% DI.

Conclusions: A higher number of lesions (766; 67.7%) were found on patients between 41 to 70 years old. New health actions should be performed.

Publication of speakers:

1. Laurindo Moacir Sassi et al. Significance of p16 positive expression in oropharyngeal cancers. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev.* 2014;15(23):10289-92.
2. Laurindo Moacir Sassi et al. Immunohistochemical analysis of BRAF V600E mutation in ameloblastomas. *Clin Oral Investig.* 2019 Feb;23(2):779-784.

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