



Comparison of Clinico-histopathologic Features of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Male and Female Patients

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Abstract

Background: Based on global data, the risk of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) is higher in males especially in older ages, with the male-to-female ratio in approximately 2.5: 1. The clinico-histopathologic features of OSCC in relation to gender are controversial in different reports. The aim was to compare the clinico-histopathologic features of OSCC between males and females.

Materials and Methods: The study was retrospective and was completed in Iran National Tumor Bank, Cancer Institute, Tehran, Iran. Medical and histopathologic records of cases with OSCC were retrieved from archive. Age, location, histopathologic differentiation and tumor size were recorded and compared between both genders. The frequency of clinico-histopathologic features was calculated and the distribution reported.

Results: Of 580 cases with OSCC, 347(59.8%) of patients were males and 233(40.2%) were females with a mean age of 38.5 ± 31.4 and 25.8 ± 23.4 years, respectively. 84(24.2%) of males and 66 (28.3%) of females were in seventh and eighth decades of life, respectively. In both genders, the most prevalent location was tongue (Males: $n=124$, 35.7% and Females: $n=100$, 42.9%). Moderately differentiated OSCC were more prevalent in males ($n=156$, 44.95%). The most prevalent pathologic differentiation of OSCC in females were well ($n=120$, 51.5%). 151 (43.5%) of cases in males and 114 (48.9 %) in females were 0-2 cm which was the greatest diameter of OSCC.

Conclusion: OSCC had more malignant differentiation in males compare to females. The findings showed, males developed OSCC at a younger age than females. The OSCC had higher malignant features in males in compare to females.

Key words: Carcinomas, Gender, squamous cell