INTRODUCTION

• Oral cancer ranks among the 3 leading types of cancer in the Indian subcontinent

• The disproportionately higher rates in India are due to the high prevalence of risk factors:
  - Tobacco-Smoking/Smokeless tobacco
  - HPV-infection rate twice higher owing to lack of vaccination programmes.
  - Poor awareness regarding Oral Hygiene.

• This study aimed at evaluating the disparity in gender and site prevalence at a tertiary cancer centre in North India.

METHODOLOGY

• The retrospective observational study, involving 3262 patients from 2000-2017, assessed the trends in mean age of incidence and diagnosis of oral cancer.

• Demographic and clinical data including site of cancer, diagnosis date were collected.

• Continuous and categorical groups were compared by non-parametric trend test and chi-square tests respectively.

RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Patients (n=3262)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>15-93 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>83.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>16.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Patients under study

CONCLUSIONS

Data from this retrospective study clearly reveals that the prevalence of Oral Cancer is much higher in Males as compared to females.

According to the study, tongue was the most common site of Oral Cancer.