



Analysis of 340 Cases Visited Rizgary Hospital in Hawler City during 2009-2010

Dr. Shahen Ali Ahmed,*

Dr. Ahmed Abdulla Haeder, **

Dr. Hajer Ibrahim Abdulla, ***

Abstract

During two years period from 2009-2010 cases with oral lesions and oral diseases were recorded and analyzed, based on clinical, radiographic and biopsy examinations. The oral diseases were divided into 8 groups ,including 110 cases oral lesion, other oral diseases were trailing well behind ,followed by soft tissue swelling 51 cases, ,congenital anomalies 48 cases ,bone diseases 45 cases ,salivary gland diseases 31, other conditions 18 cases , and neuralgia 14 cases.

Keyword: oral diseases, oral lesions, bone diseases, salivary gland diseases, soft tissue swelling, congenital anomalies

Introduction

The field of oral medicine consists chiefly of the diagnosis of oral mucosal, lesions and medical management of the patient with complex medical disorders involving the oral mucosa and salivary glands as well as orofacial pain and temporomandibular disorders. Specialist strained in oral medicine also provide dental and oral health care for patients with systemic diseases that affect dental treatment, including patients receiving treatment for cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases⁽¹⁾.

The aims of this study were to identify different patients, and to assess their sex and age distribution.

Materials and Method

The study consists of 340 cases

visited Rizgary hospital suffering from oral diseases during 2009-2010, the history ,clinical examination ,investigations (x ray ,CTS ,MIR, laboratory investigation and biopsy)were done according to the requirement of the cases and also all cases were photographed and the slides of the cases were documented.

Results

Squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma

Table 1 shows four cases of squamous cell carcinoma in the lower lip in one female and 3 males smokers .The mean of age was 66 years (Fig1).One case of squamous cell carcinomas in the upper buccal mucosa in 60 years old male for about 2 years

*Assistant Lecturer Hawler University Dental College.

**Assistant Professor Hawler University Dental College.

***Professor Mustansiria University Dental College.

duration (Fig2).

One case of oropharynx carcinoma in 50 years old male smoker for about 3ys duration (Fig 3).Also two cases of squamous cell carcinoma in the mandible one in the left side of a female the others in a male .The mean of age was 60 years (Fig4). One case squamous cell carcinoma of the lateral border of the tongue in 50 years male for about 1 year duration, and one case SCC in the dorsum surface of the tongue in 80years female. The mean of age was 65 years (Fig 5). Also three cases of basal cell carcinoma on the lateral border of the nose in females .The mean of age was 60 years (Fig6).

Salivary Gland Disease

Table 2 shows fourteen cases with mucocele 11 in the lower lip and one case on the floor of the mouth and 2cases in the ventral surface of the tongue. Among them 6 cases were males and 8were females. The mean of age was 15years (Fig 7). One case with ranula in the floor of the mouth the age of the patient was 10 years (Fig8).

Six cases with pleomorphic adenoma on the parotid gland 2 cases were males and 4were females .The mean of age was 45 years (Fig 9).Five cases with adenoid cyst carcinoma all of them were males, one of them presented in the upper inner surfaces of the lip, and others were in the palate. The mean of age was 51 years (Fig 10).One case of mucoepidermoid carcinoma in the inner surface of the cheek the age was 35 years old (Fig11).

Four cases with salivary duct stone .Three in submandibular salivary gland, one was 28 years old and other was 30 years old the third was 30 years old female, one case was in parotid gland duct in 32 years old male. The mean of age was 30 years (Fig12).

Bone Diseases

Table 3 shows one case presented with osteosarcoma in the left side of the mandible in 31 years old female of about 3 years duration (Fig13).One case with osteoma in 57 years female(Fig14). One case of chondrosarcoma in 65 years male in the nose area of about 2 years duration. Eight cases with ameloblastoma on the mandible 2 cases were females and 6 were males. The mean of age was 40 years (Fig15). Two cases with dentigerous cyst one in female with the lower impacted third molar and other in male in the canine area .The mean of age was 27 years(Fig16).

Twenty cases with residual cyst in different area in 12 males and 8 females. The mean of age was 26 years (Fig17).Four cases with residual cyst 3 of them were males and one female. The mean age was 32 years (Fig18).Two cases with fibrous dysplasia one in female and other in male. The mean of age was 45 years (Fig19). Two cases of with osteomyelitis in the mandibular area one female and other was male .The mean of age was 65 years (Fig20). One case with multiple keratocyst in the mandible and maxilla in 17 years old male (Fig21).Three cases with cementoblastoma in one male and 2 females .The mean of age was 35 years (Fig22).

Soft Tissue Swelling

Table 4 shows nine cases with denture induced granuloma 4 females and 5 males. The mean of age was 55 years (Fig23).Six with pyogenic granuloma all were females. The mean of age was 35 years old (Fig24). Eight cases with papilloma two of them were males and others were females. The mean of age was 18 years (Fig25). Two cases with lipoma one was female

and other was male .The mean of age was 40 years (Fig26).One case with pregnancy epulis in 28 years old female (Fig27). Eight cases with hemangioma ,3 females and 5 males .The mean of age was 32 years(Fig28).Eight cases with dermoid cyst 3 of them were females on the preorbital area, in 2 males in preorbital area and one male in the cheek .The mean of age was 28 years (Fig29). Five cases with sebaceous cyst on the skin of the cheek the all of them were males .The mean of age was 31 years (Fig30). Six cases with fibrous epulis , 2 males and 4 females. The mean of age was 27 years (Fig31).

Oral lesion and ulcers

Table 5 shows forty cases with RAS 18 males and 22 females .The mean of age was 29 years (Fig32).Nine cases with lichen palnus 5 males and 4 females .The mean age was 36 years (Fig33). Eight cases with severe oral candidal infection 4males and 4 females .The mean of age was 34 years (Fig34).Eleven cases with angular cheilitis in 4 males and 7 females. The mean age 43 years (Fig35).One case with median rhomboid glossitis in 34 years old male (Fig36).Two cases with black hairy tongue in smokers male. The mean age was 29 years (Fig37). Six cases with behcets disease 5 males and 1 female .The mean of age was 36 years (Fig 38). Two cases with erythema multiforme in females. The mean age was 17 years (Fig 39).One case with nicotinic stomatitis in 35 years old male .Nineteen cases with herpes labials 9 cases were males and 10 cases were females. The mean of age was 26 years .Seven cases with herpetic gingivostomatitis in 5 males and 1 female. The mean of age was 8 years.

Congenital Anomalies

Table 6 shows one case with macroglossia in 10 years old female (Fig40).Two case with tricher syndrome 1 2 years old male and other 16 years old female.The mean of age was 9 years (Fig41).Sixteen cases with cleft lip and palate in7males and 8females.The mean of age was 16 years Fig42).Eleven cases with tongue tie 5were males and 6 cases were females. The mean of age was 6 years (Fig43).Two cases with torticollis in males .The mean of age was 6 years (Fig44).Four cases with hereditary ectodermal dysplasia all of them were females .The mean age was 9 years (Fig45).Two cases with double lip one in male and other in female .The mean of age was 25 years (Fig46).One case of irregular lip in 7 years old male (Fig47). Eight case with geographic tongue 6were males and 2 were females. The mean of age was 18 years.

Other conditions

Table 7 shows one case 20 years old female with orofacial granulomatosis(Fig 48). One case with neurofibromatosis in 30 years old female (Fig 49).One case with digastrics muscle hypertrophy in 18 years old female (Fig50). Tow cases with angioneurotic edema one in young male and the other is female. The mean age was 20 years (Fig51).One case with massetric muscle hypertrophy in 28 years old male. Two cases with cervical lymph adenopathy due to tuberculosis both were males .The mean age was 12 years. One case with oroantral fistula in 45 years old female (Fig51). One case with severe condylar erosion and developing anterior open bite due to rheumatoid arthritis in 19 years old male(Fig 53) .

Neuralgia

Table 8 shows seven cases with trigeminal neuralgia in 3 males and 4 females. The mean of age was 56 years, and 6 cases with bell's palsy in 3 males and 3 females. The mean of age was 34 years.

Discussion

The squamous cell carcinoma of the lip was the most common lesion encountered in this study among squamous cell carcinoma in the other sites (table 1) which is in agreement with others⁽²⁾ the lip is the most common single site for oral cancer, in this study the mean of age of oral cancer was (61 years) which also in agreement with^(3,4) the Oral cancer is a disease of increasing age: approximately 95% of cases occur in people older than 40 years, with an average age at diagnosis of approximately 60 years, also in this study we found that most of the oral cancer in male which is in agreement with⁽⁵⁾ who found in males, oral cancer represents 4% of total body cancers; in females, 2% of all cancers are oral.

The most common disease of salivary gland uncounted in this study was mucocele in minor salivary gland which is in agreement with⁽²⁾ most common reactive condition of the minor salivary glands is mucocele. And in this study the pleomorphic adenoma is the most common benign tumor all were in parotid which is in agreement with^(6,7) The pleomorphic adenoma is the most common tumor of the salivary glands; overall, it accounts for about 60% of all salivary gland tumors. About 85% of these tumors are in the parotid glands, and the mean age was (45 years) which is in agreement with⁽⁸⁾ who found Pleomorphic adenomas may occur at any age, but

the highest incidence is in the fourth to sixth decades of life.

All salivary gland duct stone was in Submandibular which is in agreement with other⁽⁹⁻¹¹⁾ who found that the submandibular gland is the most common site of involvement, and 80 to 90% of sialoliths occur in this gland.

The most common bone disease in the jaw was radicular cyst which is in agreement with⁽¹²⁾ radicular cysts are the most frequent type of jaw cyst and make up as much as 55% of jaw cysts in some series. A second most common odontogenic tumor was ameloblastoma which is in agreement with⁽¹³⁻¹⁶⁾. The most common benign soft tissue swelling was fibro epithelial polyp (denture induced) which is in agreement with⁽²⁾ fibrous nodules are the most common soft tissue swelling of the mouth.

The most common oral lesion was recurrent aphthous ulcer which is in agreement with^(2, 17, 18) recurrent aphthous ulcer constitutes most common oral mucosal disease.

The most common congenital anomalies in our study was cleft lip and palate which is in agreement with⁽¹⁹⁾ cleft palate is the fourth most common birth defect, affecting approximately one of every 700 live births, second most common congenital anomalies was tongue tie followed by hereditary ectodermal dysplasia.

Also in this study we found that many conditions that one may see it in hospital but they are rare like orofacial granulomatosis, patient with neurofibroma, halitosis, burning mouth sensation and so on.

In this study we found that most common neuralgic condition was trigeminal neuralgia and mean of age was 56 years which is in agreement with⁽²⁰⁾ who found that trigeminal neuralgia is the most common of the

cranial neuralgias and chiefly affects individuals older than 50 years of age.

Conclusions

Oral disease (oral medicine cases) were to be seen daily in Rizgary hospital in department of maxillofacial surgery but more commonly oral lesions and benign soft tissue swelling also a rare cases seen in this department like neufibromatosis ,orofacial granulomatosis ,torticollis and treacher collins syndrome.

References

- 1- Martin S., Greenberg, DDS: chapter 1 in: Bucket's oral medicine. Eds, lynch MA, Brif Greenberg MS. 10th ed. J. P. Lippincott Company, (2003). pP1.
- 2- Odell EW, Cawson RA.: Oral cancer. Chap. 17, 18, 19 in: Essential of oral pathology and oral medicine. 8th ed. W.B Saunders company (2003) P: 280 -314.
- 3- Silverman S Jr. Oral Cancer. American Cancer Society. Hamilton (ON): B.C. Decker; 1998.
- 4- Mashburg A, Samit AM. Early detection, diagnosis and management of oral and oropharyngeal cancer. CA Cancer J Clin 1989; 39:67–8.
- 5- Landis SH, Murray MT, Bolden S, Wingo PA. Cancer statistics. CA Cancer J Clin 1999; 49:8–31.
- 6- Carlson ER. Salivary gland tumors: classification, histogenesis, and general considerations. Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am 1995; 7 (3):519–27.
- 7- Everson JW, Cawson RA. Salivary gland tumors. A review of 2,410 cases with particular reference to histologic type, site, age, and sex distribution. J Pathol 1985 ; 146:51–8.
- 8- Main JHP, Orr JA, McGurk FM, et al. Salivary gland tumors: review of 643 cases. J Oral Pathol 1976 ; 5:88–102.
- 9- Mandel ID, Wotmans. The salivary secretions in health and disease. Oral Sci Rev 1976; 8:25–47.
- 10- Haring JI. Diagnosing salivary stones. J Am Dent Assoc 1991; 122(6):75–6.
- 11- Levy DM, Remine WH, Devine KD. Salivary gland calculi. JAMA 1962; 181:1115–9.
- 12- Main DMG. Epithelial jaw cysts: 10 years of the WHO classification. J Oral Pathol 1985; 14:1.
- 13- Gardner DG. A pathologist's approach to the treatment of ameloblastoma. J Oral Maxillofac Surg 1984; 42:161.
- 14- Muller H, Stootweg P. The ameloblastoma, the controversial Approach to therapy. J Maxillofac Surg 1985; 13:79.
- 15- Li TJ, Wu YT, Yu SF, Yu GY. Unicystic ameloblastoma: a clinicopathologic study of 33 Chinese patients. Am J Surg Pathol 2000; 24(10):1385–92.
- 16- Waldron C, El-Mofty S. A histopathologic study of 116 ameloblastomas with reference to the desmoplastic variety. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol 1987; 63:441.
- 17- Roger RS. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis: clinical characteristics and associated systemic disorders. Semin Cutan Med Surg 1997; 16:278–83.
- 18- Field A, Longman L oral ulcer chapter 5 in: Tyldesley's oral medicine. 5th ed. Oxford University Press, New York, 2003 Pp: 52.
- 19- Scully C, Cawson RA. Disability chapter 34 in medical problems in dentistry 5th ed. Edinburgh London New York Oxford Philadelphia, 2005 pp 427.
- 20- Blasberg B, Greenberg MS, the practice of oral medicine Chap 11 in: Burket's oral medicine. Eds, lynch MA, Brif Greenberg MS. 10th ed. J. P. Lippincott Company. 2003 pP: 328.

Table 1 : Squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma

Oral Cancer	NO	Male	Female	Mean age (yr)
SCC lower lip	4	3	1	66
buccal mucosa	1	1		60
Oropharynx	1	1		50
Mandible	2	1	1	60
Tongue	2	1	1	65
Basal cell carcinoma	3		3	60
Total	13			

Table 2: salivary gland diseases

Salivary gland disease	No	Male	Female	Mean age(yr)
Mucocele	14	6	8	15
Ranula	1		1	10
Pleomorphic adenoma	6	2	4	45
mucoepidrmoid carcinoma	1	1		35
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	5	5		51
Salivary gland duct stone	4	3	1	30
Total	31			

Table 3: Bone diseases

Bone Disease	No	Male	Female	Mean age (yr)
Osteosarcoma	1		1	31
Osteoma	1		1	57
Chondrosarcoma	1	1		65
ameloblastoma	8	6	2	40
Radicular cyst	20	12	8	28
Residual cyst	4	3	1	32
Dentigerous cyst	2	1	1	26
Keratocyst	1	1		17
Fibrous dysplasia	2	1	1	45
Osteomyelitis	2	1	1	65
Cementoblastoma	3	1	2	35
Total	45			

Table 4: soft tissue swelling

Benign Soft Tissue Swelling	No	Male	Female	Mean age (yr)
denture induced granuloma	9	5	4	55
Pyogenic granuloma	6		6	35
Papilloma	8	2	6	18
Lipoma	2	1	1	40
Pregnancy epulis	1		1	28
Heamangioma	8	5	3	32
Dermoid cyst	6	3	3	28
Sebaceous cyst	5	5		31
Fibrous epulis	6	2	4	27
Total	51			

Table 5: oral lesions and ulcers

Oral lesion	No	Male	Female	Mean age (yr)
RAS	40	18	22	29
Oral lichen planus	9	5	4	36
Candidal infection	8	4	4	34
Angular chelitis	11	4	7	43
median rhomboid glassitis	1	1		34
Black hairy tongue	2	2		29
Behcets disease	6	5	1	36
Erythema multiforme	2		2	17
Necotenic stomatitis	1	1		35
SLE	4	1	3	37
Herpes labials	19	9	10	26
herpetic gingivostomatitis	7	6	1	8
Total	110			

Table 6: congenital anomalies

Congenital I anomalies	No	Male	Female	Mean of age(yr)
Macroglossia	1		1	10
Treacher collins syndrome	2	1	1	9
Clef lip and palate	15	7	8	16
Tongue tie	11	5	6	6
Geographic tongue	8	6	2	18
torticollis	2	2		6
fissure tongue	2		2	27
Hereditary ectodermal dysplasia	4		4	9
Double lip	2	1	1	25
Irregular lip	1	1		7
Total	48			

Table 7: other conditions

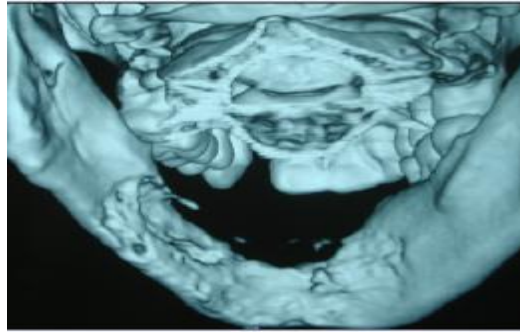
Miscellanies condition	No	Male	Female	Mean age(yr)
Neurofibromatosis	1		1	20
Angeoneurotoic edema	2	1	1	20
Orofacial granulomatosis	1		1	30
Digastric muscle hyper trophy	1		1	18
Massetric muscle hyper trophy	1	1		28
TMJ erosion in rheumatoid arthritis	1	1		19
Burning mouth sensation	3		3	48
Halitosis	5	3	2	19
Cervical lymphadenopathy	2	2		12
Oroantral fistula	1		1	45
Total	18			

Table 8: neuralgia

Neuralgia	No	Male	Female	Mean age (yr)
Trigeminal neuralgia	7	3	4	56
Bell's palsy	6	2	4	34
Total	14			



(Fig 1) SCC in the lower lip



(Fig 2) SCC in the mandible in x ray



(Fig 3) SCC in oropharynx



(Fig 4) SCC in the mandible



(Fig 5) SCC



(Fig. 6) basal cell carcinoma



(Fig 7) mucocele



(Fig 8) ranula



(Fig 9) pleomorphic adenoma



(Fig 10) adenoid cystic carcinoma



(Fig.11)mucoepidermoid carcinoma



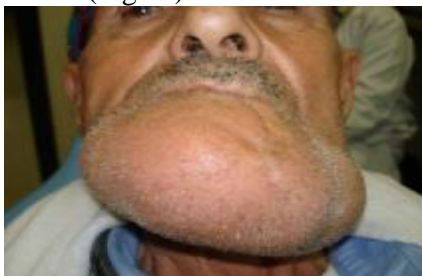
(Fig12) salivary gland stone



(Fig 13) osteosarcoma



(Fig 14) osteoma



(Fig 15) ameloblastoma



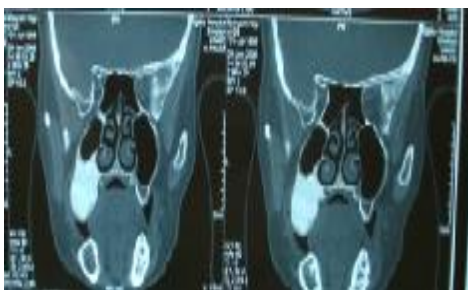
(Fig 16) dentigerous cyst



(Fig 17) radicular cyst



(Fig 18) residual cyst



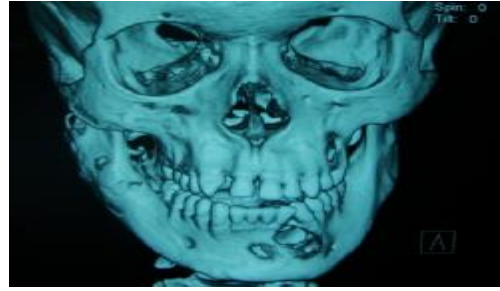
A
(Fig 19) fibrous dysplasia A. radiographic



B
,clinical



(Fig 20) osteomyelitis



(Fig 21) keratocyst



(Fig 22) cementoblastoma



(Fig 23) denture induced granuloma



(Fig 24) pyogenic granuloma



(Fig 25) papilloma



(Fig 26) lipoma



(Fig 27) pregnancy epulis



(Fig28) hemangioma



(Fig29) dermoid cyst



(Fig 30) sebaceous cyst



(Fig 31) fibrous epulis



(Fig 32) RAS



(Fig 33) lichen planus



(Fig 34) severe oral candidacies



(Fig 35) angular chelitis



(Fig 36) median rhomboid glossitis



(Fig 37) black hairy tongue



(Fig 38)RAS in behcets diseases



(Fig 39) erythema multiforme



(Fig 40) macroglossia



(Fig 41) Treacher collins syndrome



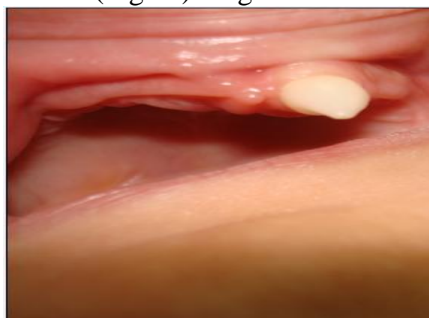
(Fig 42) cleft lip and palate



(Fig 43) tongue tie



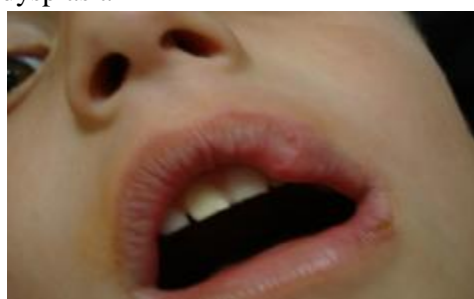
(Fig 44) Torticollis



(Fig 45) hereditary ectodermal dysplasia



(Fig 46) double lip



(Fig 47) irregular lip



(Fig 48) orofacial granulomatosis



(Fig. 49) neurofibromatosis



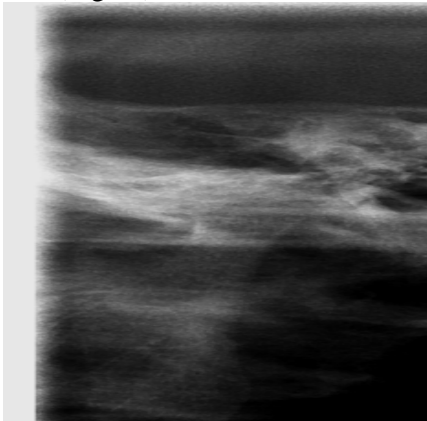
(Fig 50) digastrics muscle hypertrophy



(Fig 51) aneoneurotic edema



(Fig 52)oroantral fistula



(Fig 53) anterior open bite in rheumatoid arthritis

