



Special Issue

Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma Research

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Special Issue Introduction

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) ranks sixth most frequent malignancy globally annual incidence of OSCC accounts nearly 263,000 newly diagnosed cases and 128,000 annual casualties, representing 5.5% of all malignancies worldwide. It is one of the major health problems in both developing as well as developed countries. The prevalence of OSCC is high in Asian countries, especially in South and Southeast Asia. Every year nearly 270,000 new cases and 130,000 deaths occur in Asian population due to OSCC. It is frequently associated with two main risk factors among the others that is tobacco usage and alcohol intake. The other risk factors are poor dental hygiene and HPV. These risk factors also contribute to the development of precancerous lesions in the oral cavity. The common precancerous lesions of oral cavity are leukoplakia, erythroplakia, submucous fibrosis (SMF), and Lichen planus, however, leukoplakia is the most prevalent lesion. It has been found that about 15% to 48% cases of OSCC arise from the presence of potentially malignant disorders. The ability of existing clinical/histological and imaging methods to predict high risk PMDs lesions for the conversion of malignant transformation is limited. Despite the continuous research, clinical trials and the use of modern technology in the field of diagnostics and therapeutics, there is no significant improvement in the survival rates of oral cancer patients for last several years and it remains less than 40%. The major contributing factors for poor survival rate are failure in early diagnosis and regional and/or distant metastatic spreading of tumour cells from primary site. The special issue on "Oral squamous cell carcinomas" will cover original research papers and review articles on all the aspects of OSCC research.

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