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THE PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION
OF
ORAL CANCER BY SITE IN RELATION
TO HABITS AMONG PATIENTS
ATTENDING CANCER INSTITUTE,
MAHARAGAMA

DR N T GAMAGE

B D S (Sri Lanka),

This is in Partial Fulfilment for
the Masters Degree in Community Dentistry

PGIM Colombo

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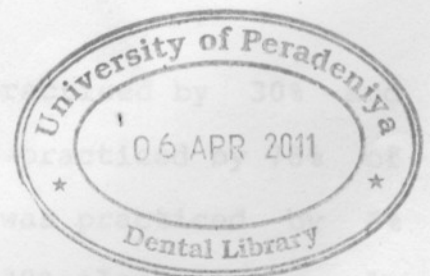
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SUMMARY

habit was 54% and alcohol with other habits were 5%. Eleven percent of sample had indulged in combination of Oral cancer is a public health problem in the South Asian region, including Sri Lanka, because of its high prevalence. Usually oral cancer does not appear "de novo" and it is preceded by a precancerous lesion or condition. The exact aetiological factor is unknown, however several predisposing factors have been identified.

Seventy five percent of floor of the mouth cancer were Non probability convenient sample was selected from patients who were attending to Cancer Institute Maharagama. Interviewere administered, pre coded questionnaire was aged to collect data on demographic carried out to find out the site of the cancer. Total number of cancer patients examined were 294, males 208 and females 86. The age range was 22 and 90 years. According to ethnicity Sinhala, Tamil, Moors and Burger patients were in the sample. According to religion Buddhist, Hindu, Catholic and Islam were there. Nearly 60% of patients were labourers and more than 50% had less than Rs. 500/= individual monthly income. Heighest number of patients had buccal mucosal cancer (38%).

The only habit, betel chewing was practiced by 30% and betel chewing with other habits was practiced by 78% of the sample. Smoking as only habit was practiced by 8% and smoking with other habits were 38% alcohol as only

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habit was 5% and alcohol with other habits were 5%.
 Eleven percent of sample had indulged in combination of
 all 3 habits.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Chapter 2
 Highest percentage of 55 of buccal mucosal cancer were
 found among betel chewers (only betel chewing). Highest
 percentage of commissural cancer (100%) were found among
 beedi smokers.

2.2.2 Betel chewing habit and development of Oral
Cancer and precancer.

Seventy five percent of floor of the mouth cancer were
 detected among alcoholic patients those who consume
 alcohol only.

2.2.3 Alcohol.

With increasing the frequency of betel chewing (number
 per day) the risk of inflicting buccal mucosal cancer
 also increased. Highest percentage of buccal mucosal
 cancer (69%) was found among those who kept the quid in
 the mouth overnight.

2.8 Prevention and control.

Chapter 3
 Histologically 293 patients had squamous cell carcinoma
 out of 294 patients.

3.1 Selection of study area.

More than 95% of betel chewers had chewed betel with all
 4 ingredients.

3.4 Selection of sample.

Alcoholic patients had practiced different types of
 alcohol pot arrack, arrack, toddy.

3.7 Method of data collection.

Smokers had practiced cigarette, cigar and beedi.

3.9 Examiner training.

3.10 Pilot Survey.