

Sobrevida y factores pronósticos de 13 pacientes con carcinoma espinocelular oral diagnosticados en el CRS Cordillera Oriente, entre los años 2001 - 2015.

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Abstract

Survival and prognostic factors in 13 patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma diagnosed at the CRS Cordillera Oriente, between the years 2001 – 2015.

Introduction: Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is a malignant neoplasm derived from stratified squamous epithelium. Today it has become more important because it is the most common oral cancer and its survival over five years has remained low.

Aim: Produce information to guide dentist and physicians in the prompt detection and management of oral SCC through the analysis of survival according to demographic and clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed at the CRS Cordillera Oriente.

Methods: We perform a descriptive, retrospective study of case series. Patients diagnosed with oral SCC at the CRS Cordillera Oriente, between January 2001 and May 2015 were selected. We used descriptive statistics for the epidemiological study sample and the Kaplan Meier method for the survival analysis.

Results: The study population was mainly men gender (8/13) and over 60 years (7/13). The average age was 63,6 years. The most common presentation was chronic ulcer (6/13) and the most common site, the lip (4/13). Most of the sample had a well differentiated tumor (9/13), a primary tumor stage pT1 or pT2 (7/8) and absence of metastases in regional nodes (6/9). A homogeneous distribution with respect to the TNM stage was found. The overall survival at 5 years was 57,9%, the lowest rates were in the female gender, group under 45 years, smokers, exophytic mass, poorly differentiated tumor, advanced primary tumor, presence of regional metastases in nodes and advanced TNM stage.

Conclusions: The prevalence of oral SCC in this center is low, however, it is relevant given the reduced survival over 5 years. This highlights the need for early diagnosis and treatment. The information presented is useful for identifying population at risk or oral SCC, and may assist in the development of screening programs. The limited number of cases may explain the observed differences regarding the national and international literature wich generates the need for further studies.