



METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR DIAGNOSIS IN ORAL ONCOLOGY

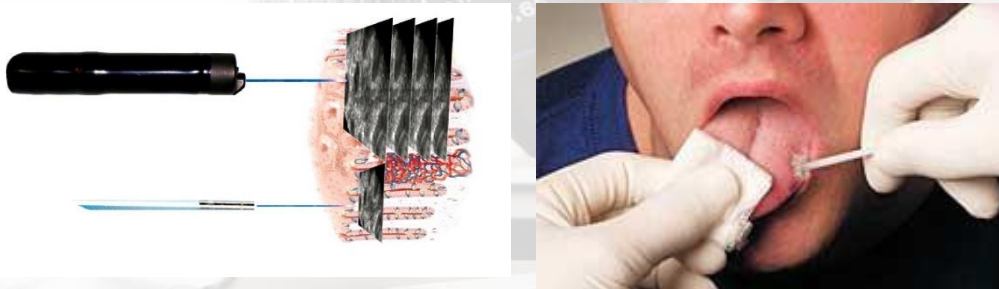
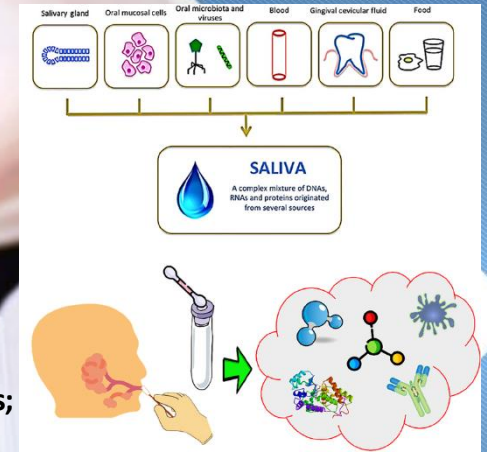
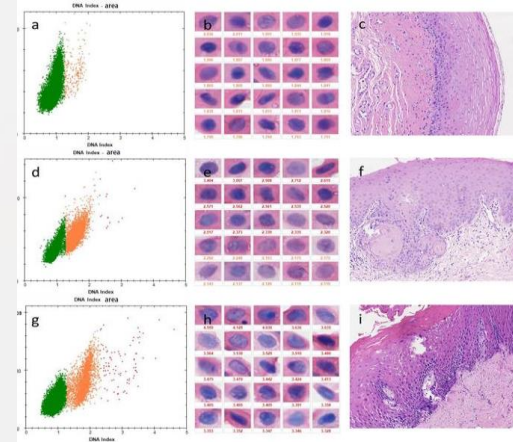
V. Radojkova Nikolovska¹, B. Nikolovski², S. Atanasova², J. Zarkova Atanasova², K. Zlatanovska², N. Longurova², M. Petrovski², Lj. Arsovski², V. Spirov²

¹Department for oral pathology and periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, North Macedonia

²Faculty of Medical sciences, Goce Delcev University, Stip. North Macedonia

Aim: to present the most common screening and detection techniques which have been proposed to address this problem, to avoid mistakes and ensure an accurate diagnosis.

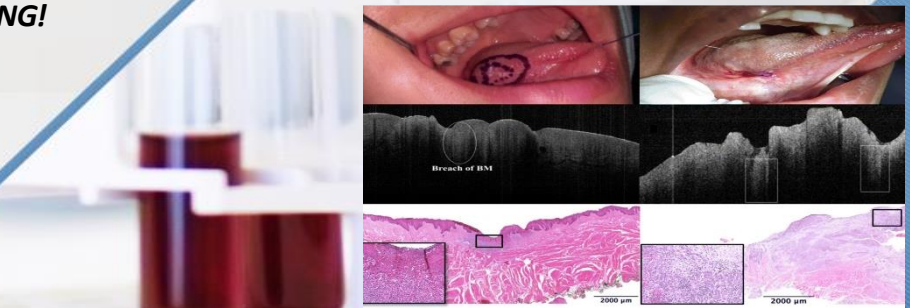
Background: Oral cancer was diagnosed in more than 600,000 cases, making it the 6th most common malignant disease in the world. Despite advances in therapeutic modalities, the five-year survival rate has remained below 50% in the last few decades. OSCC is often preceded by potentially malignant disorders, but the distinction between high-risk and low-risk lesions remains a challenge for clinicians. ADA stated "Identifying white and red spots that indicate dysplasia and removing them before they become cancer has been shown to be one of the most effective methods for reducing cancer incidence and mortality."



Screening methods in oral oncology include:
Vital staining; Visualization devices; Optical diagnostic technologies;
Other advanced technologies; Saliva as a diagnostic tissue
BIOPSY REMAINS THE GOLD STANDARD CRITERION FOR ORAL CANCER SCREENING!

The importance of early detection!!!

The general consensus is that the clinical stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis is the most important predictor of recurrence and mortality in patients with oral cancer. The survival rate increases if the lesion is detected at an early stage or if the precursor lesion (dysplasia) is detected and treated before malignant progression. There are two approaches to detecting oral dysplasia and cancer: 1) oral cancer screening programs that identify asymptomatic patients with suspicious lesions and 2) specific diagnostic tools to identify dysplasia and early oral cancer in asymptomatic patients with oral abnormalities.



Conclusions: Early diagnosis of oral cancer is a priority health goal, in which dentists can play a key role. However, controlled scientific trials in both high- and low-risk populations using new sophisticated diagnostic tools and their critical evaluation by the medical community are needed before they can be integrated into practice.