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Reviewing Advancements Surrounding Oral Cancer

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Oral cancer appears on the top ten lists of both, most prevalent cancers as well as leading causes of death. Thorough research around and about oral carcinoma has provided us with ample knowledge to lay the groundwork for further research and understand it better.

Research on the association of oral cancer and age has identified males belonging to the middle age group of a population to be the most commonly affected by it. It has also been found that genetic factors play a key role in the process of oncogenesis as a variation in nucleotide coding resulting in altered sequences of amino acids can have shielding or lethal effects on the organism.

This polymorphism is suspected to be positively selected. The study concluded that a minor allele frequency is observed to be more prevalent in American and Asian populations than African populations. The varying observations reinforce the theory that the CA9 gene might be significantly responsible in the development of oral cancer. In further research regarding genetics and allele alteration. A detailed research regarding the gene coding stated how The AURKA gene encodes Aurora kinase-A, a cell-cycle regulated protein that, during

chromosome segregation, is involved in microtubule formation and stabilization of spindle poles and how dysfunction is also associated with overexpression of the gene.

Apart from looking into immediate causation, research regarding the effects of personal habits on the occurrence of oral cancer has also been done. A study consisting of about six parameters suggested that factors such as chronic irritation, sharp tooth, ulcers and diet play a substantial role in giving rise to oral cancer. Furthermore, chronic tenacious disorders that have the latency to turn malignant, as well as poor knowledge and oral hygiene have also been found to be associated.

Review studies have also been done regarding the diagnosis of oral carcinoma and the integral role salivaomics play in early detection by the identification of salivary biomarkers and proven to be extremely helpful.

Additional in-depth research of oral carcinoma is encouraged as it could invariably help us prevent or reduce the mortality rates associated with it.