

BUCAL CANCER: CHARACTERISTICS AND CONSEQUENCES

Câncer bucal: características e consequências

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Abstract: Faced with this modernization, urbanization, globalization, industrialization and increased life expectancy of the population are peculiarities that cooperate to the expansion of chronic degenerative diseases, including the cancer itself, in particular the oral cavity. Therefore, the impact of oral cancer is painful in which needs to be understood, that is, especially emotional, socioeconomic and cultural conditions of patients and their families, as it is in this context that emerges from the disease, and it is with this family structured they will respond to the situation of the disease. The objective of this study was to determine the characteristics and consequences of oral cancer nowadays. For this a bibliographical research was use from primary sources and secondary sources that is the foundation of any research, moreover, in order to achieve the proposed objectives. It was found that the risk factors are smoking, alcohol, diet, sunlight, age, sex, socioeconomic status and genetic factors as large consequences of oral cancer. Therefore, this theme was to design develop a critical analysis in order to understand the context of this oral cancer as well as understand the peculiarities and the after-effects of this cancer.

Keywords: Buccal Cancer; Characteristi; Consequence.

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Resumo: Diante dessa modernização, urbanização, globalização, industrialização e a maior expectativa de vida da população são peculiaridades que cooperam para a ampliação de doenças crônicas degenerativas, dentre elas o próprio câncer, em especial, a cavidade oral. Pois, o impacto do câncer bucal é doloroso na qual precisa ser compreendido, ou seja, especialmente as condições emocionais, socioeconômicas e culturais dos pacientes e de seus familiares, visto que é nesse contexto que emerge a doença, e é com essa estrutura familiar que vão responder à situação da doença. O objetivo deste estudo foi verificar as características e consequências do câncer bucal na contemporaneidade. Para tanto foi utilizado uma pesquisa bibliográfica, a partir de fontes primárias e fontes secundárias que é o alicerce de qualquer pesquisa, além disso, com a finalidade de alcançar os objetivos propostos. Verificou-se que os fatores de risco são tabagismo, alcoolismo, hábitos alimentares, radiação solar, idade, sexo, nível socioeconômico além de fatores genéticos como grandes consequências do câncer bucal. Portanto, essa temática teve por desígnio desenvolver uma análise crítica, a fim de entender a esse contexto do câncer bucal além de entender as peculiaridades e as sequelas desse tipo de câncer.

Palavras-chave: Câncer bucal; Características; Consequências.

INTRODUCTION

The scientific meaning of cancer refers to malignant tumors, as being a disease marked by the uncontrolled growth of cells genetically modified, which insist even after the interruption of stimulation, due to genetic deviations and related factors. It can be by means of lymphatic chain or blood to deposit in other sites, forming new metastases.¹

For several years cancer was considered a disease of rich countries, but for 40 years the situation has transformed and the greater part of the burden of cancer can be observed in developing countries, transforming itself into a current public health problem. The World Health Organization estimates that in mid 2030, it is expected 27 million new cancer cases with higher prevalence in underdeveloped countries.²

The oral cancer that can occur in the mucous membranes of the mouth, comprising lips, base of the tongue, tongue, gums, mouth floor and palate.³ These cancers affect the following anatomical areas: the mucosa of the lips, the oropharynx (amygdala, gloss palatine folds, soft palate and uvula), nasopharynx, paranasal sinuses, nasal cavity and ethmoid sinuses, salivary gland and thyroid gland.⁴

Within the groups of head and neck the cancer of mouth is the most prevalent of cancers.⁵ The epidermoid carcinoma is a malignant cancer that involves the covering epithelium the most common cancer of mouth.⁶ Prevention is one of the biggest steps taken by the Brazilian policy on oral health, the cancer of mouth, establishes a national problem of public health among people of all places.⁷

Even if there is no clear knowledge about the etiology of cancer determinants facts have been found and investigated which form the basis

for effective care of the disease. The mouth cancer is a multifactorial disease, however, tobacco and alcohol, are still the two risk factors strongly related to this pathology, not only to the increase of the neoplasia but also for its prognosis.⁸⁻¹¹

Cavalcante et al (2011)¹² emphasizes that to modify the current scenario of cancer, it is crucial that there is stimulation of the demand for accurate and quality information, on the incidence and prevalence of the disease in people, providing the foundation for public policies that encourage the circulation of effective works of prevention and early detection, with a view to reducing damage and mortality rates.

The anticipation to the diagnosis and treatment determines the best prognosis for the patient. Despite of this, the therapeutic delay explains the advancement of patient's suffering due to the loss of functions and mutilation, but, also, in the increased cost of treatment, in social rejection and poor quality of survival, which means a disputable quality of life. Several studies have confirmed that the delay in diagnosis of oral cancer is associated to patients, professionals or both and have been awarded to several factors, such as social and cultural rights, among others.¹³⁻¹⁵

As critical focus to understand the epidemiological profile of oral cancer is a disease that until today, even with the constant technological advances in detection and treatment, is still extremely associated with death, since the diagnosis until the end of the feared treatment, in addition to the patient suffering physical and psychological damage.

It is noted that the oral cavity reflects mainly in health, since the changes observed may be related to systemic diseases such as vitamin deficiencies, diabetes, consequences of the chronic consumption of tobacco and alcohol, or even of drug effects that decrease the proliferative ability of epithelium,

making the mucosa thin or ulcerated. Disguisedly, the antineoplastic drugs, i.e., CONTRAFIZER the salivary glands, amortizing the saliva production and damaging the effectiveness of the immune protective barrier of the mucosa, adding, thus, the risk of infections.¹⁶ Up to the present day, even with the constant technological advances in detection and treatment, it is still extremely associated with death, since the diagnosis until the end of feared treatment, in addition to the patient suffer physical and psychological damage. Once that, being subjected to the medical procedures generally aggressive, has his or her life completely transformed by the presence of the disease.

For example, “[...] the chemotherapy, the medication acts on cells with characteristics of the neoplastic diseases, i.e., cells that are characteristic of mitosis. In radiotherapy, ionizing radiation acts on all cells present at the site affected by radiation, having effect on malignant cells, tissues, bucal and peribucal tissues [...]”¹⁷ (MENEZES; ROSMANINHO; RAPOSO, 2014, p.34).

Thus, the discovery of oral cancer brings the fear of pain, suffering, mutilation and insecurity about the future, due to the risk of death. And, finally, this research allows reflections, discussions, analyzes, inquiries, evaluations problematizations of a complex context of cancer treatment as well as the own development of professionals involved. Within this context, this study sought to examine the characteristics and consequences of oral cancer.

In this scenario, the concern arose to investigate about oral cancer due to significant expansion of this phenomenon and, at the same time the technological advances, food industrialization developed, and the elements of globalization which act directly in the transformation of the habits of human beings in general. Understanding this context of oral cancer requires a coherent understood as

part of a process of public health, moreover, it is instigated the process of pathology of the oral cavity.

Therefore, it is concise to study this topic to improve and instigate such questionings on the oral cancer, as well as provide scientifically a decrease of the disease aforementioned.

Thus, the article in question establishes itself in a relevant mechanism in relation to the perception of the reality that will study and research what provides the possibility of new discoveries on the topic.

Thus, this issue is not limited in this work, since there are many aspects to be evaluated and analyzed, in order to contribute to wealth of vocational training which gives him or her the intellectual consolidation as well as the intellectual maturity.

As methodology a review of literature was used with search for articles in the main databases as Scielo, Google Scholar. Upon this, for the realization of this research, bibliographical research was used, from primary sources and secondary sources it is the foundation of any research, i.e., it is the first moment of the research through which better theoretical foundation on the theme to be studied is achieved. Articles in Portuguese language were selected, limiting within the years 2006 to 2015. As descriptors it will be used: oral cancer.

Twenty articles were selected based on the theme. After reading the abstracts of the 20 articles referenced in this research, are the results of a literature review that ensure proximity to the reality and justify the truthfulness of ideas.

Only works in the vernacular language were covered in the study, involving themes “*câncer oral*”, trying to analyze their clinical and scientific relevance. Any articles that derailed from the topic, articles that did not add up with the literature review and articles that were not published were excluded.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Before contextualizing the patients' profile with squamous cells buccal carcinoma (SCC) it is important to mention the concept of cancer, causes, risk factors, early detection and finally elucidate some types of cancer. The word cancer comes from the Greek word *karkínos*, which means crab, and was used by the precursor Hippocrates, who is the father of medicine. It is perceived that cancer is not a contemporary disease, i.e., cases have been detected in Egyptian mummies corroborating that cancer has harmed the individual for over three thousand years¹⁸

Cancer is a group of more than 100 diseases that have in common the development of cells that invade the tissues and organs of the human being, and may spread to other parts of the body of the same. Upon this, these cells tend to be very unfriendly and irrepressible, on the one hand, causing the formation of tumors of the accumulation of cancer cells malignant neoplasias. On the other hand, a benign tumor simply means a localized mass of cells that multiply slowly and are similar to their original tissue, rarely constitute a risk to life. 'Before this, the process of formation of cancer is called carcinogenesis or oncogenesis, i.e., it falls on slowly, may lead several years for a cancer cell to multiply and give rise to a visible tumor. The cumulative consequences of various carcinogens or carcinogens agents are responsible for the initiation, promotion, progression and inhibition of tumor, furthermore, the carcinogenesis is determined by exposure to these agents, in a given frequency and period of time, and the interaction among them. The mouth cancer is a title that includes the cancers of the lip, jugal mucosa, gums, hard palate, tongue, floor of the mouth and tonsils¹⁹

In this context, the risk of cancer in a given population depends on the social, environmental,

political, and economic conditions that surround it, as well as the biological features of individuals that compose it. It should be noted that the knowledge of the causal mechanism of several types of cancer is not complete, in practice, from a public health point of view, the identification of only one component can be enough to major advances in the prevention of certain disease, for example, cancer of the mouth. From the choice of preventive measures. On some occasions, as a precaution, we could take some measures in favor of protecting the health of the general population even before any element of the causal mechanism is discovered.

Remembering that the oral cancer is the sixth most usual malignancy in developed countries representing nearly 3% of malignant tumors and more 95% of them are squamous cell carcinoma.²⁰

Regarding that, there are factors that give the body the ability to protect itself against certain disease, hence being called protective factors. Protective factors are, for example, the consumption of fruits and vegetables.

It is perceived that the causes, both external and internal can interact in various ways, increasing upon seeing the likeness of malignant transformation in normal cells. However, the appearance of cancer depends on the amplitude of the duration of exposure of the cells to causative agents of cancer. In the meantime, it is worth mentioning and elucidating some types of cancer.

Brief report on Types of Cancer

In this context, the cancer has the possibility to appear in any member of the human body. It should be emphasized that certain components of the human being are more affected than others, in turn, they can be attacked by differentiated types of tumors, more or less aggressive. Through this, the multiple types of cancer are qualified in accordance with the primary site of the tumor, for example, the cervix, breast, lung, mouth, neck, stomach, among

others.

The following summary information about the most emerging types of cancer will be explained in the Brazilian population, and verify that the colorectal cancer rectal tumors comprise tumors that attack a segment of the large intestine (colon) and the rectum. It is treatable and, in most cases, is curable when detected early, however, when has not affect other organs, though.²¹

A large part of these tumors starts from polyps, benign lesions that can grow in the inner wall of the large intestine. One way to avoid the appearance of tumors is the detection and removal of the fleshy excrescences which arises from the mucous membrane before they become malignant.

It is a growing problem of public health in Brazil, since it satisfies the three essential conditions described by Sinai for a problem characterized as public health: be common cause of morbidity and mortality, there are effective methods of prevention and control, and these are not used appropriately by the population.²²

Whereas the most frequent esophagus is the squamous cell carcinoma also called epidermoid carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma, although, responsible for 96% of cases.²³ Another type, adenocarcinoma, has been increasing significantly nowadays.

It is worth noting also the cutaneous melanoma is a skin cancer that originates in the melanocytes, i.e., cells that produce melanin, a substance that determines the color of skin, moreover, has a preponderance of this type of cancer in white adults. The prognosis can be well analyzed, if detected early.

Prostate cancer is rated by a cancer of the third age, since nearly three quarters of the cases in the world occur from 65 years²¹. The expansion

of the incidence rates in Brazil may be not total justified by the evolution of diagnostic methods, by improvement of the quality of information systems in the country and the increase in life expectancy. Some of these tumors can develop rapidly, spreading to other organs and can lead to death.

Soon, the cervix uteris cancer, also known as cervical cancer, takes many years to develop. Changes in the cells that can trigger the cancer in which are discovered promptly by the preventive exam known as examination of Papanicolau, therefore is significant to perform it regularly after two annual negative exams in a row.

The fundamental change that can induce this type of cancer is infection by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), with certain subtypes of high risk and related to malignant tumors. The virus of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) has been correlated with lesions of the mouth similar to those found in the genital tract, being also implicated in the etiology of Oral carcinoma.²⁴

In line with this context, there are no scientific evidence showing that the human being with lung cancer risk has been added in order to develop a second cancer of lung, moreover, brothers and children of people who had lung cancer provide gently risk for the development of this cancer. However, it is complex to constitute how high the risk stems from hereditary factors and how much is due to the routine of smoking²⁵

It is worth mentioning the malignant disease of the white blood cells (leukocytes) in the blood. Its fundamental characteristic is the accumulation of young abnormal cells in the bone marrow, which replace the normal blood cells. It is observed that the bone marrow produces the cells that give rise to blood cells, which are the white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets.

Finally, the cancer that affects the lips and the interior of the oral cavity, in which is the object of study, which includes gums, jugal mucosa (cheeks), hard palate (roof of the mouth), tongue (especially the edges), floor of the tongue (under the tongue) and tonsils. The cancer of lips is more common in white people, occurs more repeatedly in the lower lip and is associated with sun exposure, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Profile of patients with buccal carcinoma of squamous cell (SCC)

It is worth noting that the patient profile with carcinoma is related to the cultural, economic, social and political factors in which he or she is inserted. Regarding that, it should be noted that the life style of the Brazilian population in general had a change throughout history. There have been several changes in dietary habits in various places around the world, including in Brazil, in which reflect the complexity of the examples of consumption and the factors that determine them.²⁷

In accordance with the argument above authors mention that globalization affects the food industry, the agricultural sector, the distribution of food in markets for large surface area and in chains of coffee shops and restaurants.²⁸ Moreover, it is understood the suitability of the Brazilians in adopting new habits, created by the food industry and registered by the wasteful consumption of artificial products, to the detriment of regional products with cultural tradition.²⁹⁻³¹

This context mentioned above is one of the factors of life style of the majority of the Brazilian population, however, it ends up influencing or directing for a consequence greater among them, several diseases, including cancer. In addition, it is noticed that the profile of patients with carcinoma is related mainly with smoking, alcoholism, HPV infections.

As it was exemplified that cancer of the oral cavity is estimated as a public health problem throughout the world. The latest world estimate pointed out that there would be about 300 thousand new cases and 145 thousand deaths, for the year 2012, for cancer of the mouth and lip (C00-08). Of these, approximately 80% occurred in developing countries. The highest incidence rates were observed in populations of Melanesia, of South-Center Asia, Eastern Europe, Central and Western Africa and Central America.

According to studies there is a much greater risk of developing cancer in the oral cavity in smokers and alcohol drinkers than in the general population, demonstrating the existence of a synergy between smoking and alcoholism. They state that there is an increased risk according to the time that the person smokes, with the number of cigarettes smoked per day and with the frequency of intake of alcoholic beverages.²⁵

Interesting that the diet also seems to play a formidable performance in preventing this type of cancer. Certain hospital based studies report that the increase in the intake of fruits and vegetables cooperate for the reduction in the risk of developing this neoplasia.

It is worth noting that the incidence rates for cancer of the oral cavity is associated to HPV infection, such as amygdala, base of the tongue and oropharynx are increasing among the population of young adults in both sexes. Part of this increase may be due to changes in sexual behavior.

Yet, the mortality rates for cancer of the oral cavity expose a decline in the majority of the population of men. Despite of this, in women, this behavior, although cannot be emphasized, because the initiation of tobacco use by them was posterior to the men.

The best way to decrease the incidence of this disease is to contain the risk factors that are known which benefit its development.

To reduce or mitigate the mortality, it is imperative that there is early diagnosis made through clinical examination of tissues of the mouth, done mandatorily by a qualified health professional, with which will be acceptable to identify both malignant lesions as the cancer in its early stages, allowing a less aggressive treatment and increased survival. The self-exam should not be recommended as a preventive method with the risk to disguise injuries and delay the diagnosis of the tumor.

It is noticed that the oral cavity there is a significant incidence in the States, in particular, in the masculine gender that is 11,280 cases and the gross rate is 11.54, although, in the capitals there are 2,220 cases and the gross rate of 10.40 cases of this kind aforementioned. However there is an enormous difference between the States and capitals, that is, 9,060 cases in which it is quite alarming in the country².

The female cases of oral cancer, moreover, are smaller in relation to the male gender, i.e., of 4,010 cases in the States and the gross rate of 3.2, therefore, the capital city has 1,050 cases and the gross rate was 4.2. It is understood that there are expressive cases among the States and capitals of the female gender, that is, of 2960 cases by making a comparative study. It is noticed that cases of genres listed above and explained in the table above are disturbing².

In the face of the context presented, it should be added the region of Minas Gerais and Belo Horizonte, in which the estimates for the year 2014 of gross rates of incidence per 100,000 inhabitants and the number of new cancer cases according to sex and primary location.²¹

It is understood that the oral cavity there is a significant incidence in the States, in particular, in the male gender that is 1,100 cases and the gross rate is 10.75, although, in the capitals there are 120 cases and the gross rate of 10.54 cases of this kind aforementioned. It is noticed that the predominance of cases is higher in the States. However there is an peculiar difference between the States and capitals, that is, 980 cases in which it is quite alarming in the country².

It is worthy describing that there were female cases of oral cancer, moreover, are smaller in relation to the male gender, i.e., of 420 cases in the States and the gross rate of 3.69, therefore, the capital city has 50 cases and the gross rate was 3.86. It is understood that there are expressive cases among the States and capitals of the female gender, that is, of 370 cases by making a comparative study of the cases aforementioned. It is warned that are worrying such cases of the genders cited and explained².

Risk factors and their consequences

At the moment in which certain persons have a higher probability of contracting a disease a set of risks is established. These individuals have the possibility of certain special features called risk factors. It is worth describing the risk factors for cancer, however, only you are more likely to develop it when compared with the population.

At this juncture, the mouth cancer presents its development spurred by the mutual influence of external factors, environmental factors and host factors, inherent in the individual. The two are modified and the aims of the formation of the mouth cancer are not fully clarified, despite the influence of factors such as legacy of genetics, gender and age, among others. It is important to mention such

factors more associated to origin of oral cancer.

Tabagism

Tobacco control is a priority of public health, since among the causes of mortality that can be prevented, tobacco is the biggest of them.³² In addition, smoke is one of the strongest carcinogen legacies that the human being enters voluntarily in the organism.

The same authors emphasize that “smoking” is one of the biggest causes of disease and death. The overall mortality is two times higher in smokers when compared to non-smokers. Cigarette smoking may cause: cancer, cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disease, peptic ulcer and other pathologies³² (p.34). Senad³³ gives examples (p. 28-29) that the tobacco:

It is one of the biggest problems of public health in several countries and one of the most important causes, potentially preventable, of diseases and death. [...]. One of the consequences is the oral cancer. [...] There are evidences that the non-smokers exposed to cigarette smoke (passive smokers) have higher chances of developing the pathologies that affect smokers.³³

It is understood that the frequent use of tobacco smoking several types cigarettes, pipes, cigars, smoking a roll, or aspirated, constitutes one of the major risk factors for cancer of the oral cavity confirmed in epidemiological studies, moreover, it is estimated that smoking is responsible for more than five million deaths annually and that, if the contemporary trends in tobacco use continue, this number can overcome eight million deaths per year by 2030.³⁴ Regarding the peculiar consequence of deaths due to passive smoke, about 600 thousand deaths are measured annually among the people subjected to cigarette smoke.

Thus, the oral cancer although with the effect that causes the thermo injury turned in the

oral mucosa resulting from the burning of tobacco, especially in straw cigarette smokers, those who have the habit of smoking backwards as those who smoke in a pipe. Although, it should also be considered in this matter the mechanical injury due to constant rubbing of the paper, splines of the straw and mouthpiece of the pipe in semi labial mucosa causing severe damages, in particular the oral cancer.

Alcoholism

It is important to add that alcohol is the most legally consumed drug in the country, generating social damage, in particular to health. Alcoholism is the third leading cause of mortality and morbidity in the world.³⁴

It is understood that how much this risk factor is dominant at present, there is evidence about the potential carcinogen of alcohol for the man although the mechanisms by which alcohol can cause cancer, but are not clear. However, carcinogenic action of alcohol is given, especially to one of its metabolism, which has the ability to cause mutations in the DNA of the cell with which it comes into contact. In another sense, the individual attributes that produce greater agility of modification of ethanol into acetaldehyde in the body may, in part, explain how certain people develop cancer and others do not.

Data confirm that the consumption of alcoholic beverages add up approximately nine times the risk of oral cancer. Whereas the drinks such as beer and wine increase the risk of oral cancer than the whiskey. Despite of this, the total quantity of alcohol consumed and the time duration of the habit are more massive than the type of alcohol.^{21,33,34}

About two million people that consume alcoholic beverages, which corresponds to 40% of the world population above the age of 15 years, and

two million people die as a result of the negative consequences of alcohol use.³⁴

Thus, for a few years studies have investigated that habit of smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages increases the risk of developing oral cancer, i.e., it will be worse than the carcinogenic effect in isolation caused by alcohol or tobacco.

Other factors

The oral carcinoma may suffer influence of diet in the same way, the exaggeration or lack of vitamin can affect the metabolism and activation of carcinogens.³⁵ For example, vitamin C, is appropriate to hamper the nitration of secondary amines, preventing the formation of nitrosamines upon this are factors risks that have the possibility of formation of oral cancer.

Another important factor is the sun exposure which takes place in the periods of more intense sun between 10 am and 3 pm is the cause of tumors mainly in the lower lip, furthermore, is a solar radiation that is deeply connected to oral cancer, notably that of the lower lip in those people who are exposed to sunlight for long periods, because of their professions, especially farmers, sailors, fishermen, bricklayers and sports people.³⁶

It is worth noting that a surprising factor is a diet devoid of vitamins and minerals, such as those lacking in fruits and vegetables that would be related to an additional risk to oral cancer as well as the excess consumption of red meat. In addition, it is related to poor sanitation surveys that can act synergistically with alcohol that under these conditions, adds the production to acetaldehyde in saliva, a metabolism of ethanol, which collaborates in the development of oral cancer.³

It is expected that some people have a greater susceptibility to chromosomal alterations caused by carcinogenic elements, so that these

people have a greater risk of developing cancer As well as the virus likewise have a potential to induce neoplasias, even if it is not been ratified yet the participation of any virus in oral carcinoma.

The oncogenic viruses may be of the type DNA (herpes virus, papilloma virus and adenovirus) or RNA, called retroviruses. The HPV (human papilloma virus) may be involved in the development of oral lesions and in 70% of cases of oral cancer can be observed for the presence of viruses..^{35,37}

It is realized the importance of elucidating such risk factors which bring new knowledge as well as appropriate guidance in the process of oral cancer. It is adequate to explain how the location of this tumor of the oral cavity is, in this way, the specialist will exercise its function in multidisciplinary approach for the treatment of patients with cancer, providing an appropriate preparation of the oral cavity of the patient to confront the oncologic treatment, extinguishing the diseases of the oral cavity and adapting fewer sequels in the treatment and better conditions.

The Importance of Tumor Location

According TO the above Guidelines, the cancer located in the oral cavity (the mucosa of the upper and lower lips, jugal mucosa, retro molar areas, oral vestibule, upper and lower gums borders, hard palate, floor of the mouth and tongue). The oral cavity is the space limited by the anterior lips, and jugal mucosa laterally; hard and soft palate superiorly, tongue and dental arch inferiorly and posteriorly by the isthmus of the throat.²⁵

It is worth mentioning that the anatomical location was considered influence factor in the prognosis, considering that the tumors provide

different clinical behavior, depending on their location.. The jugal mucosa was the site of a higher incidence in patients over the age of 60 years³⁸

In this context it is understood that the oral cavity is composed of jugal mucosa, mouth floor, gums, palate and tongue as the information referred to above, in addition, the mucosa that covers it consists of epithelium of the squamous stratified type formed by the basal, spinosum, granular or intermediate and superficial layers, which may or may not be keratinized. The squamous epithelium is nourished by a system of uninterrupted cellular renewal , in which the young cells in the basal layer migrate to the surface to meet those who are exfoliated paraphrasing.³⁹⁻⁴⁰

The moment promoted to the Division, maturation and migration of the cell to the superficial layer changes according to the type of construction, meaning that the cells of the oral mucosa, which reconstruct themselves every 7-14 days, change almost three weeks to reach the surface.⁴¹

At this juncture the cells of the oral mucosa contain metabolizing reputation and, by addressing the first barrier against toxic and mutagenic substances, deglutated or inhaled, are analyzed in the systems for the evaluation of DNA damage. The toxic genetic appraisal using exfoliated epithelial form oral mucosa give distinct advantages, so that, in addition to being primary target of exposure, the acquisition minimally aggressive allows the monitoring of populations exposed to genotoxic agents and allows to inflict associations between the style of life and the damage located in the epithelium..⁴²

It is understood that is extremely important to mention such information for this location, as they are relevant and peculiar to the patients of oral cancer, furthermore, it is necessary that the analysis is done as early as possible so that the treatment be effective and coherent and that it is the least

possible mutilator.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The oral cancer as explained above, unfortunately, remains as a legacy of Public Health, although the scientific breakthrough is significant in society today, but this progress and great scientific discoveries cannot accomplish and spread this knowledge to the general public about cancer, despite the fact that there has already been globally a tiny evolution in spite of the differences among the countries, in actions that impact positively the indicators of incidence and morbidity and mortality of this juncture.

In the face of context aforementioned, the growth of cancerous cells is different from the growth of normal cells as the authors mentioned throughout the construction of the article, but it is realized that the cancerous cells, instead of dying, continue to grow uncontrollably, forming new abnormal cells.

Various living organisms can present at any time of life, an abnormality in the cell growth - cells divide rapidly, aggressively and uncontrollably, spreading to other parts of the body - causing functional disorders. Cancer is one of these disorders. Cancer is characterized by the loss of control of cell division and the ability to invade other bodily structures.

It should be emphasized that this process has as interference in the current circumstances, in particular economic, social and political in which the oral cavity, in discussion in this study, that is why it is important to explain, the types of cancer, especially understand the real context to this theme, especially the patient profile with carcinoma is related to diverse circumstances in which are inserted, furthermore, the significant incidence in the States and in the capital cities that are growing

among men and women.

In the face of these considerations, which indicate some elucidations about cancer, in particular, the risk factors in the oral cavity, however, only you have more possibilities to develop it when compared with the population in which bring new knowledge as well as appropriate guidance in the process of oral cancer.

There were explanations on location of this tumor of the oral cavity in which it is believed that the importance of identifying such tumor and diagnose it, it is liable to the specialized professional who will exercise his or her decisive role in the approach of the treatment of patients with cancer. Interesting that there is a significant need on the production of scientific evidence to act in these actions to support appropriate impact on the epidemiological indicators of oral cancer at the expense of isolated actions, willful and incoherent of public action, particularly in the local condition.

Thus, it should be emphasized that the need of motivation, encouragement, stimulation on the part of the process of pathology of the oral cavity, consequently, to the understanding of this reality provides the possibility of new discoveries about the theme, moreover, upon carrying out this study was perceptible to understand the need to value the research of oral cancer for the formation of many professionals and contribute to alleviate such cancer studied.

Through this, every health professionals should have knowledge on cancer in general so that they can: Corroborate, research, care, guide, cogitate and send correctly the patients. The severity of the condition of cancer as a public health problem as explained above reaches a great part of the population, all health professionals, to a greater or lesser degree, are responsible for the occurrence of actions to control the disease.

Thus, such professionals need to make the appropriate interventions and studies are consistent with the multidisciplinary team and, in particular with the family can reduce unnecessary admissions to hospital. Support networks allow the distribution of resources for families in needy situation and the dissemination of the concept of prevention, recovery, and have a proper health.

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