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INTRODUCTION

Several risk factors have been extensively documented for oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancers and most of cases continue to be diagnosed late. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out studies analyzing factors which can influence late diagnosis in large populations.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study was to characterize tumors according to age, gender, region, race/color, marital status, schooling, alcohol intake, tobacco consumption and origin of referral

Results and conclusion

Study design: Cross-sectional study.

Data collect: Public available data collected from Brazilian Hospital-based Cancer Registries in Brazil (RHC)

Period: 2000-2013.

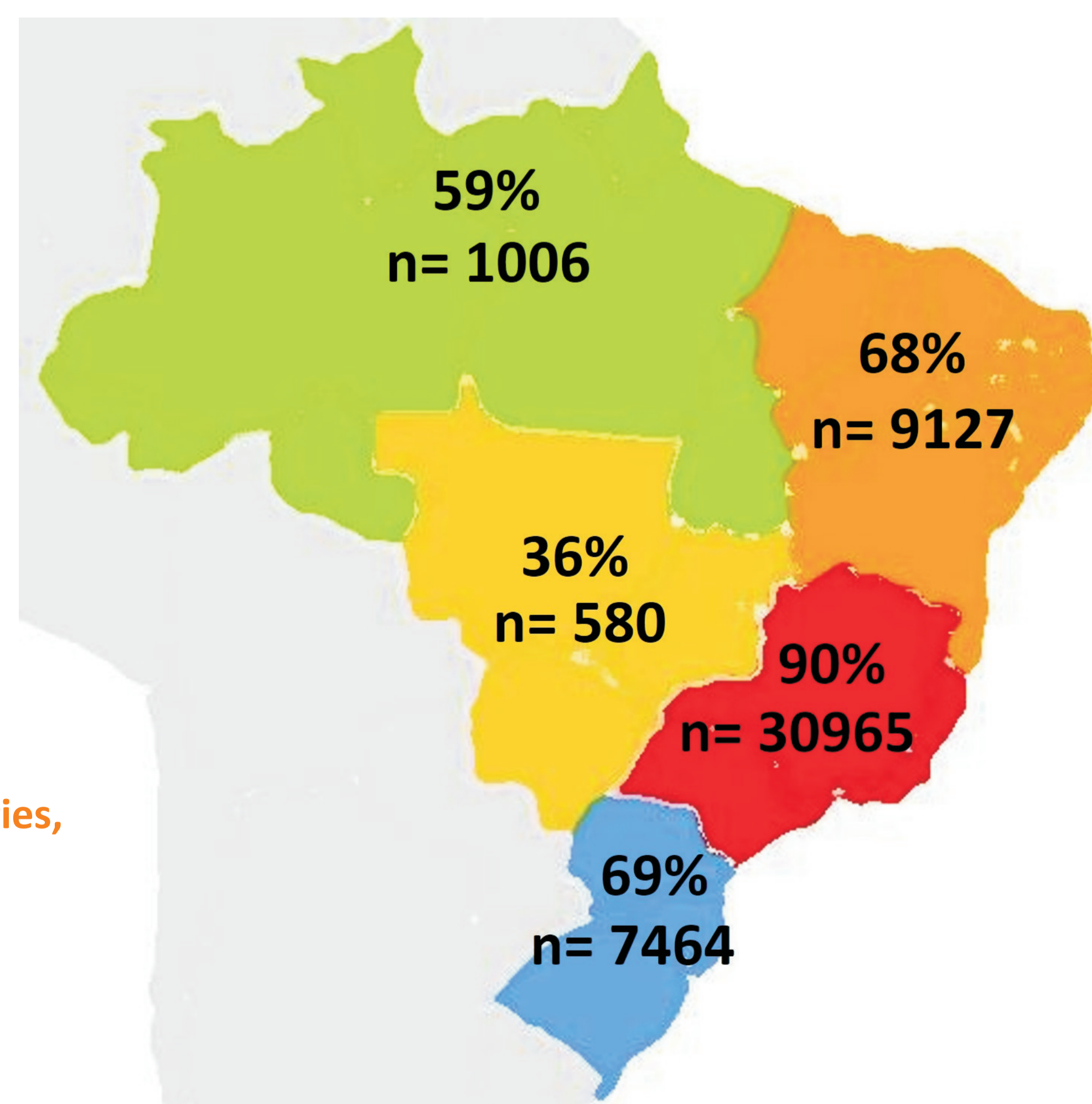
Inclusion criteria: TNM stages I and II were grouped and defined as early diagnosis while stages III and IV were defined as late diagnosis.

Exclusion criteria: Cancer of external lip and commissure of the lip, mainly related to sun exposure

Statistical analysis: Bivariate analysis of staged cases and variables described above (chi2 tests) were run in STATA 14 Software.

RESULTS

We obtained 62115 cases, from which 49142 had complete staging.



Hospital cancer registries, by region:

North – 15
Northeast – 71
Central-West – 18
Southeast – 182
South – 73

Figure 1: Proportion of staged cases in Brazilian regions (n=49142)

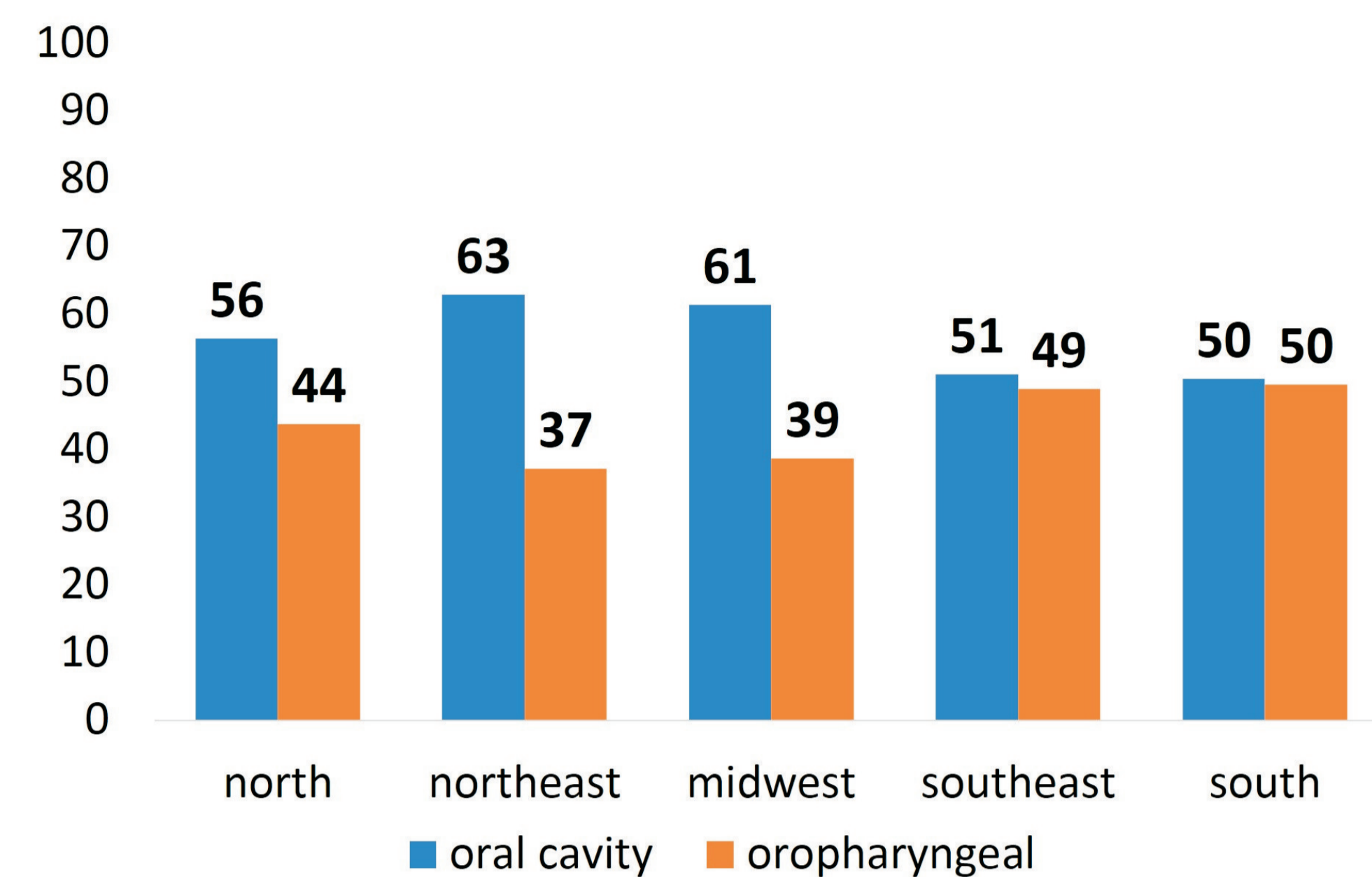


Figure 2: Topography distribution (n= 49.142)

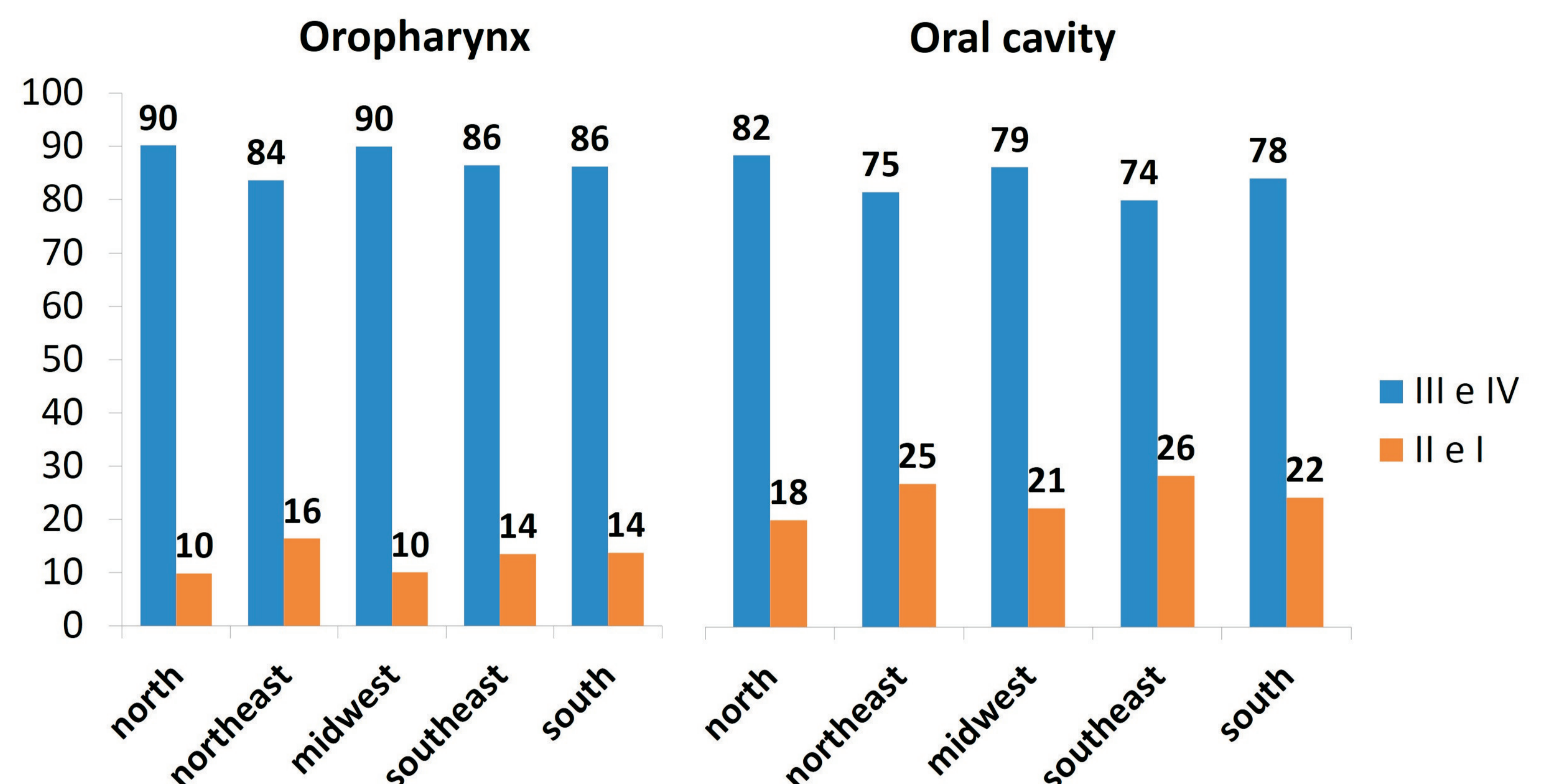


Figure 3: Oropharyngeal (a) and oral cavity (b) stage distribution, by Brazilian region.

Early diagnosis:

Whites (20, 5% compared to 15,4% of non-white),

Women (25% compared to 16,5% of men),

Individuals with higher schooling (31%, higher education versus 20%, no schooling),

Those who never consumed alcohol (24%) or tobacco (28%) were also diagnosed earlier, but there was no significant difference between ex-consumers (15% - tobacco, 13% - alcohol) and current consumers (17% - tobacco, 16% - alcohol).

CONCLUSION

Non-white, male, with a lower level of education, aged 40-59 years and alcohol and tobacco users need to be better target by health professionals for screening these cancers.

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