

CORRELATION BETWEEN RISK FACTORS OF ORAL MALIGNANCY IN RURAL POPULATION - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

As there remains a very limited literature and data paucity, many NGO's and government agencies have difficulty to implement the programmes for oral cancer exposed population in this proximity of the research gap, the present study aims to correlate the risk factors on oral malignancy in rural population. Risk factors were correlated with incidence and mortality rate of oral malignancy. The study has revealed that nearly 46.60% were addicted to smoking, tobacco (12), alcohol (14) and other usage was (6) smoking is significantly associated for the increased rate of oral malignancy ($p < 0.00$). Despite the fact that the oral cavity is accessible for visual examination, and that oral cancers and premalignant lesions have well-defined clinical diagnostic features, oral cancers are typically not detected in their early stages. Sensitization programme would be supportive to the prevention of oral cancer

KEY WORDS: Smoking, Risk Factors, Oral Malignancy, Premalignant Lesions

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