

Abstract

Background and Aim

The prevalence of oral mucosal lesions is varied in different countries or even in different geographical regions of each country. The epidemiologic data on the oral lesions in the north-west of Iran namely Ardabil remain unknown. In this regard, this study assessed epidemiologic data of oral lesions referred to Oral Pathology laboratories of Ardabil city during 2016-2017.

Materials and Methods

In this descriptive and retrospective trial, 102 cases of oral lesions from patients with biopsied oral lesions in the pathology laboratories and hospitals of Ardabil city during 2016-2018 were selected. The data of patients' records were transferred to a form. The incidence of the oral lesions were reported regarding their types including red oral lesions, pigmented oral lesions, vesicolobullose lesions, benign lesions, malignant lesions, intra-bony oral lesions, oral cysts and other types of oral lesions. The data were subjected to chi-square test regarding their age and gender.

Results

Oral cysts (27, 27.6%) was the most prevalent oral lesions in the studied patients. Furthermore, benign tumors (26, 26.5%), intra-bony oral lesions (20, 20.4%), malignant oral lesions (12, 12.2%), other lesions (11, 11.2%), vesicolubollosa lesions (3, 3.1%), pigmented oral lesions (2, 2.0%) and red oral lesions (1, 1.0%) ranked in the next order.

Significant differences existed regarding the incidence of malignant tumors in terms of age ($p=0.012$) so that the frequency of malignant tumors in the age group of higher than 60 years old was higher than others (with the incidence of 11.1%, 5.9%, 14.3%, 9.5% and 42.9 % in the age groups of 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50 and over 60 years old respectively).

The incidence of intra-bony oral lesions in females (29.8%) was significantly higher than males (11.8%) ($p=0.027$). Furthermore, significant differences were found regarding the incidence of intra-bony oral lesions in the different age groups ($p=0.047$) with the frequency of 22.2%, 22.2%, 14.3%, 23.8%, 50.0% and 14.3% in the age groups of 1-10, 11-20, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60 and over 60 years old respectively.

No other significant differences were found regarding the incidence of different oral lesions in terms of age and gender.

Conclusion

Therefore, oral cysts was the most prevalent lesions in the biopsies of the oral lesions in Ardabil city while red, pigmented and vesicolubullose lesions showed lower frequencies. In most lesions, the age and gender was not differently reported.

Keywords

Oral lesion, Pathology, Epidemiology