Oral Potentially Malignant Disorders and Squamous Cell Carcinoma at the Tongue: Clinicopathological Analysis in a Thai Population

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Abstract

Objective Tongue is regarded as one of the common sites of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). This study aimed to determine the prevalence and clinicopathological profile of OSCC and oral potentially malignant disorders (OPMDs) at the tongue.

Materials and Methods We retrospectively analyzed clinicopathological characteristics of 208 Thai patients diagnosed with SCC and OPMDs at the tongue in the period from 1996 to 2015. Chi-squared test was used to compare differences between patient’s clinical and histopathological features.

Results Seventy-eight tongue SCC and 130 tongue OPMD cases were present over the study period. Slight male predominance was found for tongue SCC, while a slight female predominance was present for tongue OPMDs. Both tongue SCC and tongue OPMDs were mostly diagnosed in the old age patients (>40 years old). The majority of tongue SCC and OPMDs occurred at the tip and lateral of the tongue. The most common histologic grading of tongue SCC was well differentiated and no poor differentiation was found in this study. More than a half of tongue OPMDs showed epithelial dysplasia. Both tongue SCC and OPMDs demonstrated no significant correlation between clinical feature and histopathologic diagnosis.

Conclusions Tongue SCC and OPMDs were particularly found in the elderly population and frequently developed at the tip and lateral of the tongue. Most of tongue OPMDs, particularly all of tongue erythroplakia, exhibited epithelial dysplasia. For dental practitioners, awareness in the early detection and diagnosis of these tongue lesions should be raised.

Introduction

The tongue is the most common intraoral site for oral cancer and tongue cancer is an important public health problem in many countries. A recent global meta-analysis has shown an increase in incidence of oral tongue cancer worldwide. As with other intraoral sites, squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) accounts for more than 95% of tongue cancer. SCC of the tongue is considered as one of the most fatal site for oral SCC (OSCC) due to its aggressive behavior and high frequency of regional lymph node metastasis. Despite advanced surgical techniques and new therapeutic strategies, the mortality rate for OSCC remains high in most countries, with an overall 5-year survival rate below 50%. SCC of the tongue primarily affects older people; however, in the past decade it has been found increasingly in younger people. Tongue SCC in the young patients showed different clinicopathological features and prognosis in comparison to that in the older patients.

Although the etiology of OSCC is not fully understood, it has been suggested that OSCCs preceded by precursor cells...
and likely lesions or conditions that subsequently progress to cancer. Several studies have shown that most of OSCCs arise from long-standing potentially malignant oral lesions. The term “oral potentially malignant disorder” (OPMD) describing oral lesions and conditions carrying a risk for malignant transformation was adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2005 and mainly includes leukoplakia, erythroplakia, lichen planus, lupus erythematosus [LE], and oral submucous fibrosis. OPMD develops into cancer through various histopathological stages from hyperkeratosis and/or hyperplasia to various degrees of oral epithelial dysplasia (OED), to carcinoma in situ, and eventually to invasive SCC. Early detection of tongue SCC at the premalignant stage is recommended to decrease the morbidity and mortality of this malignancy. Histopathologically, OED with various degree is assessed for predicting malignant transformation in this premalignant stage.

The aim of this study was to retrospectively analyze clinical and pathological features of SCC and OPMDs at the tongue in a Thai population over a 20-year period and to evaluate whether any clinical features of SCC and OPMDs at tongue are associated with malignant and premalignant histopathology.

**Materials and Methods**

This study received ethical approval from the Institutional Review Board, Mahidol University. Oral biopsied reports with definitive diagnosis of OSCC and OPMDs (oral leukoplakia, oral erythroplakia, OLP, LE, and submucous fibrosis) at the tongue over a 20-year period (1996–2015) were retrieved from the Archive of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Mahidol University. The screening process of studies cases was shown in Fig. 1. Clinical data, including patient demographics, clinical feature, and tongue subsite, were collected from hospital chart records. Clinical feature of tongue SCC was divided into three groups: ulcers (including plain ulcers and exophytic ulcerated masses), red and white lesions, and red and white lesions with ulcers. Clinical features of leukoplakia were subclassified as homogeneous and nonhomogeneous leukoplakia, while erythroplakia was subclassified as smooth surface and rough surface erythroplakia. OLP and LE were clinically subdivided into three groups: white lesion (including white line and white plaque), red and white lesion, and red lesion. Based on International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical

![Fig. 1 The screening process of tongue squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and oral potentially malignant disorder (OPMDs) cases. LE, lupus erythematosus; OLP, oral lichen planus; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma.](image-url)
Modification, tongue subsite was classified into six groups: base of tongue dorsal surface, tip and lateral border, ventral surface, other sites of tongue (contiguous or overlapping site of tongue whose point of origin cannot be determined), and tongue, unspecified. All hematoxylin and eosin-stained slides were reviewed (AI and RJ) for diagnosis confirmation and for histologic classification of tongue SCC and OPMDs. According to the WHO criteria, histologic grading of tongue SCC was recorded as well, moderately, and poorly differentiated. For histologic evaluation of tongue OPMDs, the presence or absence of epithelial dysplasia and the degree of epithelial dysplasia were determined. In addition, direct immunofluorescence examination was also considered for diagnostic confirmation of OLP and LE.

All data were descriptively analyzed and statistical analysis was performed by SPSS software (version 18.0) (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, United States). Differences between patient’s clinical and histopathological aspects were compared using nonparametric chi-squared test. Statistical significance was considered when the $p$-value was < 0.05.

### Table 1  Tongue SCC and OPMDs reported between 1996 and 2015

| Lesions   | Male       | Female      | Total | $p$-Value |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| OSCC      | 46 (59%)   | 32 (41%)    | 78    | 0.386     |
| OPMDs     | 53 (40.8%) | 77 (59.2%)  | 130   | 0.388     |
| Leukoplakia | 31 (48.4%) | 33 (51.6%)  | 64    |           |
| Erythroplakia | 9 (34.6%) | 17 (65.4%)  | 26    |           |
| OLP       | 13 (33.3%) | 26 (66.7%)  | 39    |           |
| DLE       | 0          | 1 (100%)    | 1     |           |

Abbreviations: DLE, discoid lupus erythematosus; OLP, oral lichen planus; OPMD, oral potentially malignant disorder; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma.

### Results

**Number and Age at Diagnosis of Tongue SCC and OPMDs**

During the 20-year period, 78 cases of tongue SCC (37.3% of all OSCC) and 130 cases of tongue OPMDs (11.3% of all OPMDs) were diagnosed. The sex distribution of tongue SCC and OPMDs is presented in Table 1. The tongue SCC showed a slight male predominance (M:F = 1.4:1), whereas a slight female predominance (M:F = 0.7:1) was observed for tongue OPMDs. No significant difference between sexes was found in the prevalence of tongue SCC and OPMDs. According to the age at diagnosis, the highest prevalence of tongue SCC and OPMDs was found in the sixth and seventh decade of life, respectively (Fig. 2). The mean age of tongue SCC and OPMDs were 43.6 and 52.8 years old, respectively. Of the total number of tongue SCC cases, 14 cases occurred in patients younger than 40 years old, which represented 17.9% of total tongue SCC. For tongue OPMDs, the highest prevalence of leukoplakia and erythroplakia was observed in the seventh decade of life, while the
highest prevalence of OLP was seen in the group younger than 40 years old.

**Subsites of Tongue SCC and OPMDs**

The number of tongue SCC and OPMDs for each tongue subsite is presented in Table 2. Tip and lateral border of tongue was the most frequently found subsite, accounting for greater than a half of tongue SCC (61.5%) and OPMDs (56.1%). Particularly, nearly 80% of erythroplakia cases were mostly found at the tip and lateral border of tongue. The second most common subsite for tongue SCC and erythroplakia was the ventral surface of tongue while for leukoplakia it was the dorsum of tongue.

### Table 2 Subsite of tongue SCC and OPMDs

| Tongue subites          | OSCC | OPMDs |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|------|-------|---|---|---|---|
|                         | Leukoplakia | Erythroplakia | OLP | LE | Total |
| Dorsum                 | 5 (6.4%) | 14 (21.9%) | 1 (3.8%) | 15 (38.5%) | 0 | 30 (23.1%) |
| Ventral surface        | 11 (14.1%) | 6 (9.4%) | 4 (15.4%) | 5 (12.8%) | 0 | 15 (11.5%) |
| Tip and lateral border | 48 (61.5%) | 37 (56.7%) | 20 (76.9%) | 15 (38.5%) | 1 (100%) | 73 (56.1%) |
| Base of tongue         | 9 (11.5%) | 4 (6.3%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (3.1%) |
| Other sites of tongue  | 4 (5.1%) | 3 (4.7%) | 1 (3.8%) | 4 (10.3%) | 0 | 8 (6.2%) |
| Tongue, unspecified    | 1 (1.3%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Abbreviations: LE, lupus erythematosus; OLP, oral lichen planus; OPMD, oral potentially malignant disorder; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma.

### Table 3 Clinical features of tongue SCC and OPMDs

| Clinical features | Number of cases (%) |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
|                   | Male | Female | Total | p-Value |
| OSCC              |      |        |       |        |
| Red and white lesion | 14 (17.9%) | 9 (11.6%) | 23 (29.5%) | < 0.025 |
| Red and white lesion with ulcer | 6 (7.7%) | 6 (7.7%) | 12 (15.4%) | |
| Ulcer or exophytic mass with ulcer | 26 (33.3%) | 17 (21.8%) | 43 (55.1%) | |
| Leukoplakia       |      |        |       |        |
| Homogeneous       | 26 (39.6%) | 19 (29.7%) | 45 (69.3%) | < 0.025 |
| Nonhomogeneous    | 6 (9.4%) | 13 (20.3%) | 19 (29.7%) | |
| Erythroplakia     |      |        |       |        |
| Smooth surface    | 1 (3.8%) | 8 (30.8%) | 9 (34.6%) | < 0.025 |
| Rough surface     | 8 (30.8%) | 9 (34.6%) | 17 (65.4%) | |
| OLP               |      |        |       |        |
| White line        | 0 | 1 (2.6%) | 1 (2.6%) | < 0.025 |
| White plaque      | 8 (20.5%) | 3 (7.6%) | 11 (28.1%) | |
| Red lesion        | 0 | 1 (2.6%) | 1 (2.6%) | |
| Red and white lesion | 5 (12.8%) | 21 (53.9%) | 26 (66.7%) | |

Abbreviations: OLP, oral lichen planus; OPMD, oral potentially malignant disorder; OSCC, oral squamous cell carcinoma.
tongue OLP, the majority of cases (66.7%) showed the clinical appearance of red and white lesion \( (p < 0.025) \).

**Histopathologic Features of Tongue SCC and OPMDs**

The majority of tongue SCC (82.1%) was histologically presented as well differentiation, followed by moderate differentiation (17.9%), whereas poor differentiation was not found \( (\text{ Table 4}) \). Regarding the presence of epithelial dysplasia, most of tongue OPMDs (64.6%), except LE, showed epithelial dysplasia, especially all erythroplakia (100%) and the majority of leukoplakia (81.2%) \( (\text{ Table 5}) \). While a half of tongue leukoplakia showed only mild epithelial dysplasia, most of the tongue erythroplakia showed more severity as either moderate (42.3%) or severe epithelial dysplasia (30.8%). Only a minority of tongue OLP (15.4%) showed a presence of epithelial dysplasia.

**Clinicopathologic Correlation of Tongue SCC and OPMDs**

For tongue SCC, the most common histologic grading of all clinical features was well differentiation. Any clinical features of tongue SCC were not significantly correlated to histologic grade \( (p = 0.368) \). Although both homogeneous (80%) and nonhomogeneous leukoplakia (84.2%) showed epithelial dysplasia, most of them showed only a mild degree of epithelial dysplasia. Different clinical appearances of tongue leukoplakia were not significantly associated with a presence of epithelial dysplasia \( (p = 0.699) \). In the erythroplakia cases, moderate epithelial dysplasia was the most common histopathologic diagnosis of both clinical appearances. Chi-squared test found no significant correlation between histopathologic finding and clinical presentations of tongue erythroplakia \( (p = 0.793) \).

**Discussion**

In the present study, tongue SCC accounted for 37.3% of all OSCC. The percentage of tongue SCC falls within the range of several previous reports, mostly ranging between 30 and 46%.\(^9\)\(^-\)\(^11\) Regarding the sex distribution of tongue SCC, we found a slight male predominance \( (M:F=1.4:1) \), that is consistent with previous studies.\(^12\)\(^-\)\(^13\) However, some previous reports clearly showed a male predominance with male to female ratio of 2.3 to 4.3:1.\(^4\)\(^-\)\(^15\) The peak incidence of tongue SCC in this study fell in the 6th decade of life. The groups of older than 40 years old demonstrated a significantly higher incidence rate than the young age group (40 and below 40 years old), which is consistent with several reports showing a small proportion of OSCC in young patients.\(^4\)\(^-\)\(^16\)

In this study, we found a low prevalence of OPMDs at the tongue, accounting for 11.3% of all OPMDs. This figure is lower than previous studies in which tongue OPMD represented

| Table 4 Distribution of histologic grade of tongue SCC cases |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Histologic grade | Male | Female | Total |
| Well differentiation | 37 (47.4%) | 27 (34.7%) | 64 (82.1%) |
| Moderate differentiation | 9 (11.5%) | 5 (6.4%) | 14 (17.9%) |
| Poor differentiation | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Abbreviation: SCC, squamous cell carcinoma.

| Table 5 Correlation of clinical features and histopathologic diagnosis of tongue OPMDs |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| OPMDs | Histopathologic diagnosis | p-Value |
| | Degree of dysplasia | No dysplasia |
| | Mild | Moderate | Severe | Total | |
| Leukoplakia | 32 (50.0%) | 12 (18.8%) | 8 (12.5%) | 52 (81.2%) | 12 (18.8%) |
| Homogeneous | 23 (51.1%) | 8 (17.8%) | 5 (11.1%) | 36 (80.0%) | 9 (20.0%) | 0.699 |
| Nonhomogeneous | 9 (47.4%) | 4 (21.1%) | 3 (15.7%) | 16 (84.2%) | 3 (15.8%) |
| Erythroplakia | 7 (26.9%) | 11 (42.3%) | 8 (30.8%) | 26 (100%) | 0 | NA |
| Smooth surface | 2 (22.2%) | 4 (44.4%) | 3 (33.4%) | 9 (100%) | 0 |
| Rough surface | 5 (29.4%) | 7 (41.2%) | 5 (29.4%) | 17 (100%) | 0 |
| OLP | 4 (10.3%) | 1 (2.6%) | 1 (2.6%) | 6 (15.4%) | 33 (84.6%) |
| White lesion | 2 (16.7%) | 0 | 0 | 2 (16.7%) | 10 (83.3%) | 0.793 |
| Red and white lesion | 2 (7.7%) | 1 (3.85%) | 1 (3.85%) | 4 (15.4%) | 22 (84.6%) |
| Red lesion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (100%) |
| LE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (100%) |

Abbreviations: LE, lupus erythematosus; OLP, oral lichen planus; OPMD, oral potentially malignant disorder.
The susceptibility of the tongue for increased malignancy development may be explained as it is the site of carcinogen pooling in saliva in these food channels and reservoirs. In addition, tongue epithelium has been proposed to possess an increased turnover rate and are vulnerable to mechanical trauma, microbial biofilm accumulation, as well as superimposed tobacco smoking habits.

Among tongue OPMDs, only 15.4% of tongue OLP showed epithelial dysplasia; however, this percentage is slightly higher than overall OLP with dysplastic change (10.7%). Although the mobile tongue is not the most common site for OLP, OLP involving the tongue carried a higher risk of malignant transformation (51%) when compared with OLP at other sites. Regarding the tongue leukoplakia, in the present study different clinical appearances of leukoplakia showed no significant relation to histopathologic feature, which is consistent with a previous study. However, most previous studies revealed that nonhomogeneous leukoplakia has a higher risk of malignant transformation.

**Conclusion**

The current study provided a helpful information for clinicians regarding the SCC and OPMDs at the tongue. We found that tongue SCC and OPMDs were particularly found in the elderly population and frequently developed at the tip and lateral of tongue. Tongue SCC was often presented as ulcer or exophytic mass, rather than erythroplakia with or without ulcer. Most of tongue OPMDs, in particular erythroplakia and leukoplakia, exhibited epithelial dysplasia. These findings underpin the importance of histopathologic examination of tongue OPMDs and awareness toward early diagnosis of these tongue lesions should be raised for dentists.

**Conflict of Interest**

None declared.

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