

# Epithelial Tumors of the Oral Cavity

Epithelial tumors of the oral cavity can be divided into **benign** and **malignant**.

## Epithelial benign tumors

### Squamous cell papilloma

- It occurs mainly on the palate, buccal mucosa and lips.

## Epithelial malignant tumors

### Carcinoma of the Lip

- Occurrence mainly on the lower lip.
- Mostly in older men.
- It metastasizes to the submandibular and submental nodes very late.
- Diagnosis very good.
- At first a small hardening of the lip, then the separation of epithelia, the formation of a crust, under the crust a ulcer forms.



Squamous cell carcinoma

### Carcinoma of the Tongue

- The most malignant tumor of the oral cavity.
- It metastasizes to the lymphatic nodes and the lungs.
- It occurs at the edges of the middle third of the tongue, tip and at the base.
- It grows rapidly in depth.
- Three times more common in men.
- At first only hardening of the tongue, later ulcer, pain, grows in cauliflower style and endophytic.

### Carcinoma of the Base of the Oral Cavity

- Very common.
- Hardened ulcer, usually located laterally from the middle part of the base.
- It grows exophytically and endophytically.
- It often metastasizes contralaterally to the regional nodes.

### Carcinoma of the Buccal Mucosa

- Ulceration with hardened base.
- Mainly in the molar area.
- Often exophytic growth.



Exophytic carcinoma of the tongue

### Carcinoma of the Palate

- It is more common on the soft palate.
- Has the appearance of an ulceration.

### Gingival Carcinoma

- It grows exophytically and endophytically.
- It often destroys the bone.
- In the maxilla, it can grow into the maxillary cavity.

### Verrucosal Carcinoma

## References

### Literature

- LIŠKA, Karel. *Orofaciální patologie*. 1. vydání. 1983.
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