

Oral Precancerous Lesions in Childhood: Attention to the Pediatricians and Pediatric Dentists

Çocuklarda Oral Prekanseröz Lezyonlar: Pediatri ve Pedodontistlerin Dikkatine

Şaziye Sarı¹, İlhan Kaya², Akif Demirel¹

¹Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Ankara, Turkey

²Uşak University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Uşak, Turkey



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Address for Correspondence/Yazışma Adresi:

Akif Demirel DDS,
Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry,
Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Ankara,
Turkey

Phone : +90 506 287 33 80

E-mail : akifdemirel@ankara.edu.tr

ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-1433-0452

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Abstract

Precancerous lesions of oral mucosa, known as premalignant disorders, have greater malignant transform risk concerning dysplastic changes, carcinoma in situ or oral cancers. Oral lichen planus, oral leukoplakia, oral erythroplakia, oral submucous fibrosis, dyskeratosis congenita and epidermolysis bullosa are the most common precancerous lesions in varying frequency in children. Although the etiological factors of these lesions are not entirely understood; the main factors are smoking, alcohol consumption or addictive habits such as areca nut chewing. Moreover; these harmful habits are increasing dramatically in children in early ages and it is challenging regarding public health. Despite the oral cancers or precancerous lesions are rarely seen in childhood, early diagnosis and treatment of these lesions are critical regarding differences in treatment procedures in children, elimination of harmful habits that may cause these lesions and providing regular follow-ups. Therefore, it is thought that specialist in different disciplines which involved pediatric patients need to be informed and raised awareness. The aim of this review is to summarize the clinical features, pathogenesis, etiological factors, current treatment approaches and preventive procedures of the most common oral precancerous lesions in pediatric patients.

Öz

Premalign hastalıklar olarak da bilinen oral mukozanın prekanseröz lezyonları; displastik değişimler, karsinoma in-situ ya da oral kanserler konusunda ciddi malign dönüşüm riskine sahiptir. Oral liken planus, oral lökoplaki, oral eritroplaki, oral submüköz fibrozis, diskeratosis kongenita ve epidermolizis büllosa çocuklarda değişken görülme sıklığı ile beraber, en çok görülen prekanseröz lezyonlardır. Bu lezyonların etiyolojik faktörleri tam olarak anlaşılamamış olsa da; ana faktörler sigara kullanımı, alkol tüketimi ya da areca nut çiğneme gibi bağımlılık yapan alışkanlıklardır. Dahası; bu zararlı alışkanlıklar çocuklarda özellikle erken yaşlarda dramatik olarak artmakta ve halk sağlığı konusunda sorun olmaktadır. Çocukluk çağında oral kanserlere ya da prekanseröz lezyonlara nadiren rastlanmasına rağmen, bu lezyonların erken tanı ve tedavisi; çocuklarda tedavi prosedürlerindeki farklılıklar, bu lezyonlara neden olabilecek zararlı alışkanlıkların giderilmesi

ve düzenli takiplerin sağlanması açısından önemlidir. Bu nedenle, pediyatrik hastaları konu alan farklı disiplinlerdeki uzmanların bilgilendirilmesi ve farkındalığının artırılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Bu derlemenin amacı, pediyatrik hastalarda yaygın görülen oral prekanseröz lezyonların klinik özelliklerini, patogenezi, etiyolojik faktörlerini, güncel tedavi yaklaşımlarını ve önleyici prosedürlerini özetlemektir.

Introduction

Oral cancers have become an important and growing problem in many parts of the world. Oral and pharyngeal cancers are the sixth most common lesions all over the globe (1,2). In some cases, oral cancers derive from precancerous lesions which can be detectable clinically. The most frequently observed precancerous lesions are; leukoplakia, erythroplakia, oral submucous fibrosis, which have higher potential for malignancy risk (2).

Squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs), one of the most common types of oral cancers, often develop from precancerous lesions. Despite the current developments in the treatment procedures of SCCs, 5-year survival rate is only about approximately 50% due to the late diagnosis of SCCs and precancerous lesions. Early diagnosis of precancerous conditions will not only increase the success rate, but also will significantly reduce mortality and morbidity (3).

Although oral cancers are usually seen in the middle and upper age group, younger patient populations have been reported to be affected in recent years (4-6). Despite the oral cancers are increased in children and adolescents, most of the oral cancer cases have reported without any risk factors in younger patients (7). Therefore, because of the high mortality rate of oral cancers, early diagnosis should not be overlooked, especially in children. The ulcerations, leukoplakia, erythroplakia, swelling and high-risk areas (especially tongue and floor of the mouth) in the oral cavity should be carefully examined and evaluated. In this regard, diagnosis of premalignant lesions is at least as important as diagnosis of oral cancers. Additionally, because the frequency of precancerous lesions is rare in pediatric patients, there are not many prevalence studies in the literature, except for a few case reports.

The main etiological factors of oral cancers and premalignant lesions are use of tobacco products, addictive harmful substances and alcohol consumption. Epidemiological studies have reported that the risk of oral cancers is 5 times higher in smokers than in non-smokers. In addition, even in the

cases of treated oral cancer, the risk of occurring and developing secondary malignancy increases when smoking is continued. Likewise, alcohol consumption increases the risk 3-9 times (8,9).

Oral precancerous lesions, risk of future malign changes and their clinic sequelae lead to severe impairments in quality of life and treatment procedures are costly for especially developing countries. Primary prevention of precancerous lesions is possible by eliminating risk factors which will reduce the incidence of premalignant lesions. Unfortunately, informing general public regarding etiological risk factors, prevention and potential complications of precancerous lesions remains inadequate. Hence, early diagnosis is essential to increase treatment success and survival rates (2). In this respect, since pediatricians, pediatric dentists and oral maxillofacial surgeons may be the first physician in diagnosing oral precancerous lesions, they should be informed about these lesions.

The prevalence of smoking, alcohol consumption and other addictional habits are increasing all over the globe (10,11). Smoking causes deaths worldwide, especially in developing countries (12). Moreover, dependence of tobacco products increases in children and adolescents and emerges as a major threat in populations (12-14). In a study conducted in primary school children in Turkey (15), it has been reported the mean initiation age of smoking was 11.7 and smoking abuse occurred mostly due to curiosity and imitation. In another study conducted in Turkey (14), it was reported that 43% of children in the study group of smoking in any way, while 24% of regular smokers. In the same study, it was stated that most of the smoker children (86%) had no difficulty in providing tobacco products and the smoking age was 8.3-10.5 in males and females, respectively. Starting smoking at an early age is also closely related to other risky behaviors such as substance and alcohol use (16). Alcohol use and addiction in children and adolescents remains a significant problem (17). As a matter of fact, studies have proved that alcohol use is started at a

much earlier age (18). MacKintosh et al. (19) reported that 48% of children between the ages of 12-13 had alcohol consumption. Regular use of alcohol products among children is reported 24% in Turkish population (20). The fact that both smoking and alcohol use are the etiological factors of oral precancerous lesions (8) and the reducing age of these habits in developing countries show that children are at severe risk. On the other hand, it is observed that substance addiction such as areca nut which is etiological factors of precancerous lesions of oral mucosa, especially in Asian societies, increases in children aged 5-12 years (21). The reduce of age of initiation of these harmful habits in children leads to the occurrence of potential oral precancerous lesions. Thus, carefully examination of oral precancerous lesions by medical doctors, pediatricians, pediatric dentists and oral maxillofacial surgeons and early treatment in case of diagnosis is life saving.

The aim of this review is to present the clinical aspects and appereances, pathogenesis, etiological factors, current treatment approaches and preventive procedures of the most frequently observed oral precancerous lesions in children

Oral Lichen Planus

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is one of the chronic inflammatory diseases of oral mucosal membranes. Although OLP is commonly seen in adults, it can be rarely observed in pediatric patients (22-24). In OLP examination in the oral cavity, lesions are generally located bilaterally and symmetrically. OLP lesions are most seen in buccal mucosa, gingiva and dorsum of tongue. On the other hand, clinical appereance of OLP lesions can often seen in the forms of reticular, papular, plaque-like, atrophic, erosive or bullous (24,25). In erosive and atrophic form of OLP, patients complain burning sensation in the mouth (24,26). OLP lesions are mostly diagnosed by clinical and histopathological examination. The lesions are histopathologically characterized by hyperkeratinized epithelium, atrophic epithelium with shortened retepegs (saw tooth), and band-like lymphocytic infiltration in epithelial and connective tissue junction (27,28).

The etiology of OLP is multifactorial; autoimmunity, stress, genetic factors (human leukocyte antigen antigen), systemic diseases, viruses [*Helicobacter pylori*, *Epstein-Barr*, Human Papilloma virus (HPV),

Hepatitis C virus], dental restorative materials and some drugs are considered that trigger this disease. (24,29). In etiopathogenesis of the disease, there is an autoimmune reaction in which autocytotoxic CD8+ T cells induce apoptosis of basal cells of the oral epithelium (30). On the other hand, OLP may also be associated with other autoimmune diseases such as Lupus Erythematosus, Pemphigus, Sjögren's syndrome (23).

In children, OLP is more prevalent than some precancerous lesions such as leukoplakia and erythroplakia. OLP seen in children is generally asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic (31). However, in the case reports presented, clinical findings such as bilateral white lineations in the buccal mucosa, white discoloration under the tongue and burning sensation were reported (23,32). OLP, is seen in the form of reticular pattern in many children patients and does not require active treatment. Treatment applications are recommended when the lesions are symptomatic, erosive or ulcerative (31). Local regimens are usually applied to prevent side effects of systemic treatment in children. Hereof, the agents such as topical steroids, topical anesthetics, and topical tacrolimus are used. On the other hand, 0.12% chlorhexidine irrigation is recommended for plaque control and prevention of Candidiasis lesions. In children with OLP, if the symptoms are severe topical steroids should be combined with systemic steroids (0.5-1 mg/kg) for 3-6 weeks. In addition, for OLP treatment in children; medications and methods such as retinoids, cyclosporine irrigations, psoralen and ultraviolet therapy, dapson and cryotherapy have also been reported (24,33).

One of the most controversial points related to OLP is whether these lesions are precancerous. The World Health Organization has categorized OLP as a precancerous condition, although there are disagreements between authors in this respect (34). Malathi and Thappa (31) reported that erosive form of OLP usually has a malignant transformation risk in children. Although ulcerative form is known to have malignant tendency in adults, no cases have been reported in children up to the present (35). In case of malignancy, biopsy should be performed on suspicious lesions and cases should be followed at periodic intervals.

Elimination of the etiological factors such as anxiety and depression, mechanical trauma, dental treatment procedures, harmful oral habits, excessive consumption of spicy foods and irritation of the dental plaque is recommended in prevention of development of OLP and in treatment process in children (31).

Oral Leukoplakia

Oral leukoplakia (OL) is the most common premalignant lesion of oral mucosa and it was first described by the World Health Organization in 1978 as “a white patch or plaque that cannot be characterized clinically or pathologically as any other disease” (36,37). In 1994, Uppsala, Sweden, it has been reported that this lesion, which is not associated with any physical or chemical cause other than smoking, is highly likely to become an oral cancer (37). OL generally involves all intraoral regions, but common sites of involvement include the dorsum and lateral areas of tongue. The tongue and floor of the mouth, are considered as high-risk zones because these areas exhibit dysplastic transformation for SCC formation (38), however; although the tongue and oral cavity are dangerous zones for malign transformation, it may vary and all the suspicious cases should be monitored carefully regarding oral cancer (36).

Smoking and use of tobacco products are shown in the etiology of OL, however, malignancy potential may vary with the severity of these habits. Even though it has been suggested that HPV is also considered in the etiology of the disease, there are conflicting results in the literature (36,37). It has also been reported that in addition to mentioned etiologic factors alcohol consumption, chronic irritation, trauma and oral candidiasis may be causative factors of OL (39).

OL is generally divided into 2 main groups as homogeneous and non-homogeneous. While homogeneous OL is in the form of thin white flat layer on the mucosal membranes, non-homogeneous type of OL lesions may be seen as speckled, nodular or verrucous form. The speckled type may be white-red clinical appearance and verrucous type of OL lesions may be elevated, proliferative or corrugated clinical appearance (40). It has been reported that the proliferative form is generally more aggressive, malignant and recurrent than the others (41). Clinical and histopathological examination is required in accurate diagnosis of OL lesions as in OLP. One of the most important criteria for histopathological

appearance of OL is “epithelial dysplasia”. van der Waal et al. (36) reported that epithelial dysplasia is the most critical factor for malignant potential of OL, but emphasizes that lesions without epithelial dysplasia may become malignant. Therefore, all OL patients should be carefully monitored for the risk of oral cancer. Treatment options for OL include chemotherapeutic agents (vitamins A, C, E), fenretinide, carotenoids, bleomycin, protease inhibitors and antiinflammatory drugs and elimination of risk factors. In addition, conventional excisions, cryosurgery and laser applications are the main surgical approaches for OL (42).

The incidence of classical OL in pediatric population is very rare, however in children with HIV+, hairy leukoplakia (HL), a form of leukoplakia, is found at high rates (43-45). The etiological factor of HL is known as *Epstein-Barr* virus and in clinical examination, HL lesions show flat, corrugated or hairy appearance and are located on the lateral or ventral surfaces of the tongue (45). HL lesions are not only seen in HIV+ children but also in other immunosuppression cases. These include leukemia and organ transplantation cases (46,47). In children with HL, treatment is usually provided by the elimination of the predisposing pathologies (48). In addition, although the OL is not common in children, dyskeratosis congenita (DC) associated OL is more prevalent in children. OL is the most primary oral findings of DC. OL in DC patients should be carefully examined and early treatment options should be performed. In this manner, the presence of OL findings may be beneficial to the clinician in DC diagnosis.

Oral Erythroplakia

Oral erythroplakia (OE) is defined as “a fiery red patch that cannot be characterized clinically or pathologically as any other disease”. OE lesions are well-defined, clinical appearance shows irregular in outline, bright red velvety surface and sometimes granular (49). The red color of the OE lesions is due to the appearance of the underlying microvascular area of the epithelium. Heavy alcohol consumption and smoking are the main etiological factors of OE (50). The most common location of OE is soft palate and accurate differential diagnosis should be made with other erythematous oral lesions by histopathological examination (49-51). In this manner, as with the other lesions, OE lesions should be diagnosed by clinical and

histopathological examination. Histopathologically, epithelium of oral mucosa is mostly atrophic, non-keratinized and sometimes hyperplastic. Biopsy and surgical excision are recommended in surgical treatment of OE (52,53). In some cases, OE can be seen with OL, grouped together, and it is termed erythroleukoplakia. The most common sites of involvement include floor of the mouth, soft palate, ventral surface of the tongue and tonsillas. Although this lesion is usually asymptomatic, sometimes patients may complain of burning sensation or pain (50). OE is rarely seen in children (54), nevertheless child patients should be carefully assessed and followed regarding the formation of these lesions and high malignancy risk (7). Otherwise, lesion showing rapid dysplastic formation is at risk of carcinoma in situ or invasive carcinoma (49-51).

Oral Submucous Fibrosis

Oral submucous fibrosis (OSF); is a premalignant oral mucosa lesion characterized by chronic inflammation and progressive fibrosis of the oral submucosal tissues including lamina propria and deeper connective tissues. The main findings of OSF are marked rigidity in oral tissues, leathery mucosal texture, loss of fibroelasticity and severe limitation of mouth opening (55,56). It has been reported that the OSF may even affect the pharynx in some cases in the oral region (56). Clinical examination of OSF reveals white discoloration of oral mucosa, pigmentation or loss of papilla, sunken cheeks and limited mobility, horizontal bands along the soft palate, deformation in the uvula and mucosal burning sensation (49,57). However, it is stated that the clinical findings in OSF are quite variable and the severity of disease can be measured by the limitation of mouth opening (49).

Areca nut chewing are the dominant factor in OSF etiology and it is used as fourth harmful habit in the world after tobacco, alcohol and caffeine (58). The use of Areca nut is widely preferred, especially in India, Western Pacific, South and Southeast Asia (21,59). The sale of Areca nut products in attractive and coloured packages in general public areas in recent years has led to an increase prevalence of OSF in young populations. The addiction of areca nut and the increased risk of OSF especially in children aged 5-12 cause great concerns (21). Gupta et al. (21), in a case study of two children aged 10 and 11 years, reported

that children were chewing areca nut for 6-7 years and main clinical findings were limitation of mouth opening, burning oral mucosa and poor oral hygiene.

In case of OSF diagnosis; providing regular nutrition, avoidance of spicy foods, maintenance of oral hygiene, mouth opening exercises to increase mouth opening and follow-ups are recommended. Gupta et al. (21) reported that healing could be achieved by providing these proposals. It is stated such harmful habits that are risky in quality of life are generally acquired in childhood and this results in addiction. In this respect, it is recommended that pediatric specialists should be aware of this issue, informed about early diagnosis practices such as detailed clinical examination, biopsy and active preventive approaches (21).

Dyskeratosis Congenita

DC is a rare hereditary bone marrow failure syndrome and DC patients have increased risk of malignancy and morbidity (49,60,61). DC disease characterized by a triad which include dystrophic nails, reticular skin pigmentation and leukoplakic patches in mucous membranes. Pulmonary fibrosis and liver diseases are also accompanied by the syndrome. DC disease is thought to originate from early telomeric shortening and it is inherited autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive or X-linked genetic pattern (60-62).

OL is a common oral finding in 65-80% of the patients with DC (49,62). OL is generally seen in the dorsum of tongue and buccal mucosa, similar to classic OL (63). Tongue is affected at a young age and in most cases, especially in children under 15 years of age (49,64). Therefore, OL which seen in DC differs prevalence from classical OL in children. Ogden et al. (65) reported a 10-year-old patient had OL and all the triad of DC with a high malignant risk. Bongiorno et al. (62) also reported that DC can be transformed to many types of cancer, especially oral SCC in the head and neck region. In addition, oral gingivitis, gingival bleeding, dental caries and periodontitis are seen as oral findings in patients with DC in addition to OL (66). Due to the potential malignancy risk, diagnosis of DC should be provided at an early stage, the treatment process should be initiated and other dental treatments should be completed. Moreover, DC should be considered in all cases in which white lesions exists in oral cavity.

Epidermolysis Bullosa

Epidermolysis bullosa (EB) is characterized by fragility of the skin and mucous membranes resulting in painful blisters and erosions (67). Intraoral findings such as ulcerations, scarring and microstomias are seen in all subtypes of EB (49). In some subtypes of EB, lesions are tended to be transformed into SCCs (68-70). As EB is found in children (69,71-73), early diagnosis is mostly important because of malignancy risk. In addition, it has been reported that in children with EB showed common dental caries and delay of tooth eruption. In childhood, dental treatments must be completed rapidly and the comfort of life should be provided (69,71,73).

Treatment of EB is usually based on vital support and symptoms. Perforation of the blisters accelerates the healing process and prevents the spread of the lesions. However, open wounds should be covered with non-adhesive materials such as sterile gauze or hydrogel (74). In addition, gene and cell therapy, recombinant protein infusions, intradermal injections of allogenic fibroblasts and stem cell transplantation are known as the current treatment options. The developing treatment modalities aim to improve wound healing and better quality of life for EB patients (71,72,75). Above all, as with other precancerous lesion, all EB cases should be detailed examined and monitored since it may be future malign changes.

Conclusion

The decrease of initiation age of smoking, alcohol consumption and harmful addictional habits increases the risk of occurrence oral precancerous lesions in children especially in developing countries. However, despite these concerns, oral cancers and premalignant lesions are not seen commonly in children. The low prevalence rate of oral precancerous lesions in children compared to adults can be attributed to the need for a certain amount of time for the occurrence of destructive effects even if children are started these harmful habits at an early age. Therefore, pediatric patients who having these etiological factors should be monitored and followed up for the risk of development of oral precancerous lesions. These social concerns are the future troubles of the most part of the world and require immediate intervention. In this respect; parents, school teachers, children and adolescents should be carefully informed. On

the other hand, the probable complications of the precancerous lesions, decreased the quality of life and high mortality rates are require early diagnosis and treatment. Additionally, early diagnosis, carefully evaluating of the cases, monitoring and periodic follow-ups, evaluating the clinical and histologic status provide lower morbidity and mortality rates. Therefore, extraoral and intraoral examination of the head and neck region in pediatric patients have an important effect in diagnosis of the changes affecting oral mucosa and oral cavity. In this respect, all the findings showing premalignancy in pediatric patients should not be overlooked by medical doctors, pediatric specialists, pediatric dentists or oral and maxillofacial surgeons and multidisciplinary approaches should be provided.

Ethics

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

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