Incidence of Oral Manifestations in Patients with Hematological Malignancy

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INTRODUCTION

Oral health status and Oral manifestations can give us some clues about the incidence and progression of the disease process in patients with hematological malignancy. Patients may suffer from oral ulcers, bleeding, and infections that might affect hospital stay, treatment cost, and patient prognosis. The oral manifestations of patients with hematological malignancy can occur due to the disease itself or because of the current medication during treatment

AIM

This study aims to evaluate the incidence and types of oral manifestation found in patients diagnosed with hematological malignancy.

METHODS

A prospective cross-sectional study (NCT05758207) included all newly diagnosed patients elder than 18 years with hematological malignancy through 2023 in Clinical Hematology Unit, Assiut University Hospitals.

RESULTS

We examined 55 cases diagnosed as Acute myeloid leukemia (AML; n=25, 46%), Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL; n=20, 36%), Bi-phenotypic acute leukemia (n=5;9%), and Myelodysplastic syndrome with an excess blast (MDS-EB; n=5, 9%).

The median (range) age is 40 (20-50) years, and 60% (n=33) were females.

Blood count median (range) WBC 50x10^9/L (3.2-500), ANC 0.3x10^9/L (0.2-0.4), hemoglobin 6.8g/dl (5.2-9.9), platelet count 82x10^9/L (75-106), abnormal cells 19% (10-95). Nine (16%) cases are FLT3 positive, and 9% (n=5) are BCR-ABL positive.

Almost half (n=30; 55%) of the included cases treated with 3&7 protocol as induction chemotherapy, (n=15; 27%) received high dose Ara-c (HIDAC) as consolidation, (n=10; 18%) received HYPER-CVAD protocol as induction chemotherapy and (n=5; 9%) received tyrosine kinase-based regimen (BCR-ABL positive ALL).

The median (range) overall survival of the studied cohort was 6.9 (0.23-12) months.

Figure 1: Patients' oral manifestation

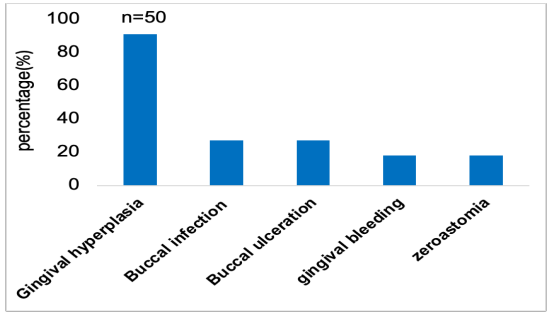


Figure 2: Distribution of gingival hyperplasia

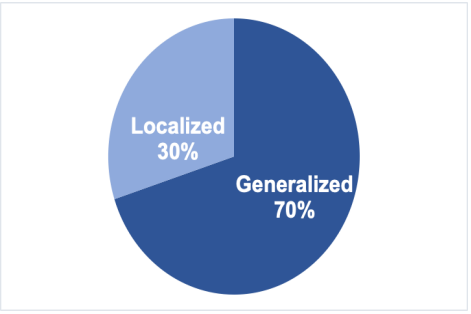
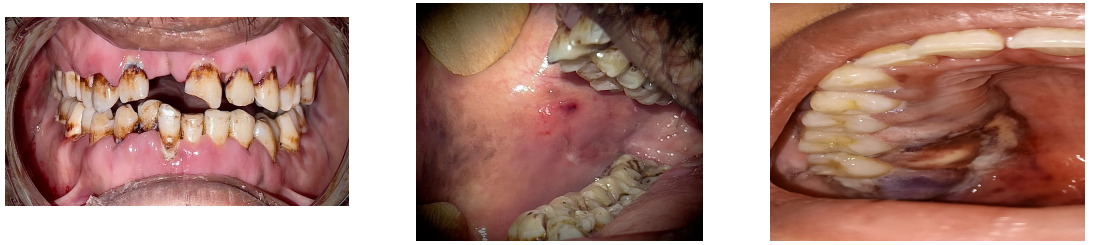


Figure 3: Oral lesions detected in our cohort.

a) Gingival hyperplasia b) Purpura c)Fungal infection



CONCLUSION

This study showed the types and frequency of oral conditions observed in hematological malignancy cases. Professionally planned oral hygiene protocols, regular follow-ups, and oral microbial surveillance are highly recommended to avoid complications

REREFRENCES

Francisconi, C. F., Caldas, R. J., Oliveira Martins, L. J., Fischer Rubira, C. M. & da Silva Santos, P. S. Leukemic oral manifestations and their management. *Asian Pacific J. Cancer Prev.* **17**, 911–915 (2016).