DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL LESION SCREENING FOR SMOKERS IN DENTAL DEPARTMENT.



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Background

ASR of Oral and Throat cancer in Thailand 2002:

Male 5.8 per 100,000

Female 4 per 100,000

(Source: Thailand National Cancer Institute)

Meta-analysis conducted by the IHPP (International Health Policy Program, Thailand)

"Smokers have a higher risk of oral cancer than Non-smokers 2.66 times"

Background

- 3. Early detection increased 5-year survival rate
- 4. Thai Dentist against Tobacco Network and Department of Health established the oral lesion screening and smoking cessation project



Purpose of the study

Develop the oral lesion screening system and oral cancer care in dental

department in

public hospitals



Methodology:

The study was developed in 5 steps

- 1. Study the risks of oral cancer
- 2. Prepared a manuals and guidelines
- 3. Demonstration oral lesion screening units
- 4. Knowledge management
- 5. Implementation in the public health delivery system.

Step 1: Risk assessment of oral cancer

Data of risk to oral cancer was collected from 98 oral cancer patients in Lopburi

Cancer Hospital and Thailand National

Cancer Institute

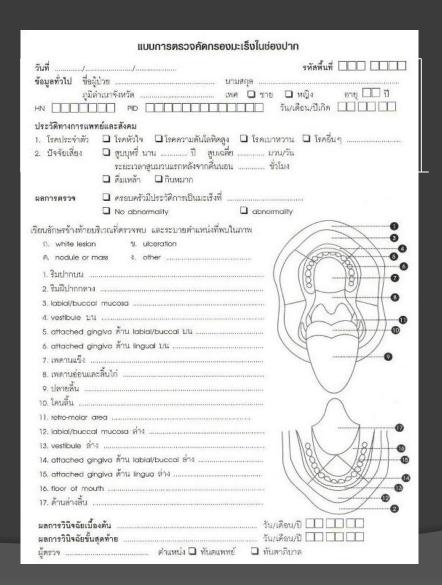
The significant factors

- Smoking behavior : 39.5%
- Drinking alcohol: 77.8%
- Betel nut chewing 80%

- Step 2: Development of manual and Guideline
 - 1) Manuals and Guideline:
 - Manual for oral cancer screening and management
 - interview and oral examination form
 - guideline for oral lesion management
 - manual for helping patient to quit smoking (3A, 5A)

- Step 2: Development of manual and Guideline
 - 2) Book and leaflet:
 - epidemiology of oral cancer in Thailand
 - Step for oral lesion examination
 - Characteristics of oral precancerous lesion (white lesion, red lesion, compound lesion)

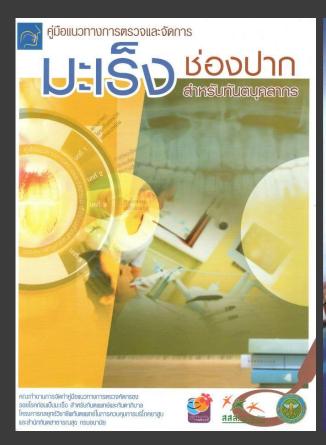
Interview and examination form



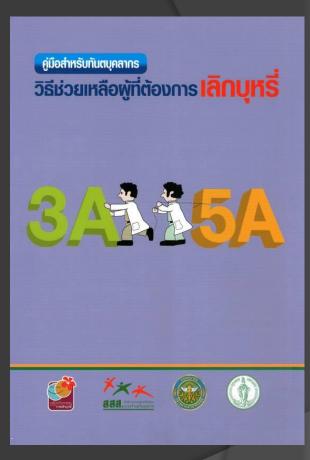
Part 1 Demographic

Part 2 Systemic disease and risk factor Interview (tobacco, alcohol, betel nut users)

Part 3
Oral examination



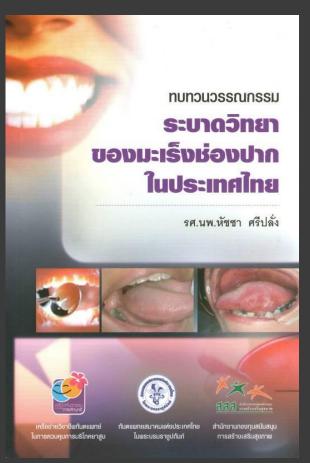


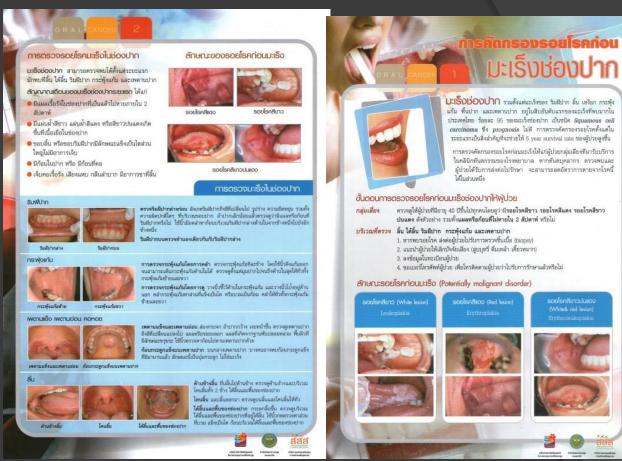


manual for oral cancer screening and management

guideline for oral lesion management

manual to help smoking cessation





epidemiology of oral cancer in Thailand

Step of oral lesion examination

Oral precancerous lesion

Step 3 Establishment of demonstration oral lesion screening unit (2005-2009)

- Pilot study in 4 provinces
- rate of oral lesion detection 756:100,000 compare to 4:100,000 in normal report system
- The form was simplified
- Project expanded to 12 provinces 36 hospitals

- Step 4: Knowledge management and sharing
 - Meeting among all the personnel involved in the project was set annually
- Share and learn process was to improved and simplified the process
- Prepare to implement in National level

Step 5: Implementation in the health delivery system.

After 3 years,

Department of Health proposed oral cancer screening as a basic package for people aged 40+ to the National Health Security Office

Conclusion:

Nowadays, oral cancer screening is a basic health benefit of Thai people. There is a great benefit to prevent people from oral cancer and help to decrease burden of the disease.

We still have to campaign to encourage both health personnel to do screening and promote for non-smoking behavior, and to educate people to access for their health benefit of oral lesion screening

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For Your Attention