Diagnosis of Oral tumors in children

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Abstract

Oral tumors are known as one of rare tumors which are associated with serious problems in infant and children. Multiple lines of evidence revealed that various cellular and molecular mechanisms involved in oral tumor pathogenesis which identification of them could provide effective therapeutic approaches for treatment children with oral tumors. Early detection is one of key steps in management of oral tumors which could contribute to improve clinical outcomes and better treatment of infant with oral tumors. Despite of easy accession of the oral cavity, oral tumors (malign/benign) are diagnosed in advance stages. Several studies indicated that various approaches such as imaging techniques (i.e. MRI, PET, SPECT, and CT), and utilization of various chemical, genetics, and epigenetic biomarkers (i.e. E-cadherin , CCND1, BRAF , NOTCH1, VEGFA , S100, CD1a and microRNAs) could be employed for early detection of oral tumors. They showed that utilization of various diagnostic approaches could contribute to better management of oral tumors patients. Here, we summarized various diagnostic approaches including various imaging techniques and utilization of various biomarkers for monitoring children with oral tumors.

Key word: Diagnosis, Oral tumors, Biomarker, Imaging technique