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Title Page

Clinical and Genetic Signatures of Local Recurrence in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Highlights of the study

- The local recurrence rate of oral squamous cell carcinoma was 24%.
- The buccal mucosa composed the highest recurrence rate (13%).
- Positive surgical margins, pathological T staging, and alcohol consumption were found to be significantly associated with local recurrence.
- CASP8 gene was significantly altered only in the recurrent group.
- Copy number alterations in cytoband 5p15.33, which involved amplification in telomerase reverse-transcriptase (TERT) gene, was found to be significant only in the recurrent group.

Abstract

Purpose: Recurrent and metastatic Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) is often incurable. There are large gaps in the understanding of the clinical course, biology and genetic biomarkers of OSCC which could help us identify patients with high-risk of recurrence who may benefit from intensified therapy or novel targeted therapy trials.

The purpose of this study was to identify significant clinical, pathological and genomic risk factors for local recurrence in OSCC.

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