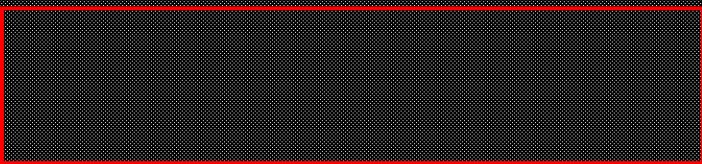




# World Health Organization Classification of Tumours

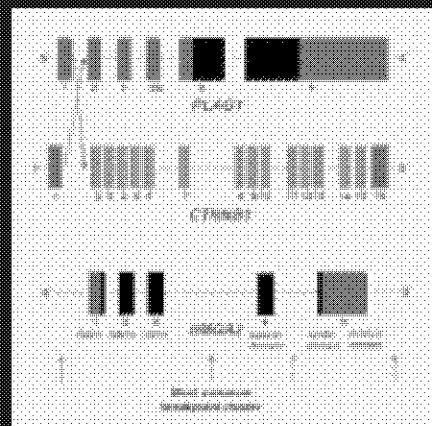
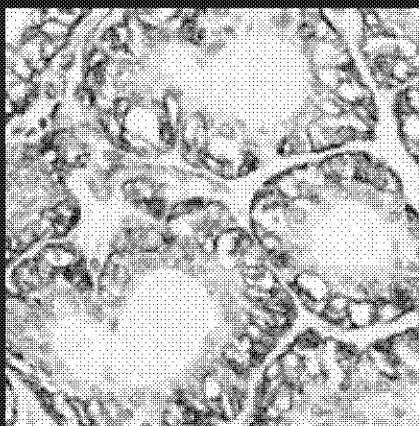
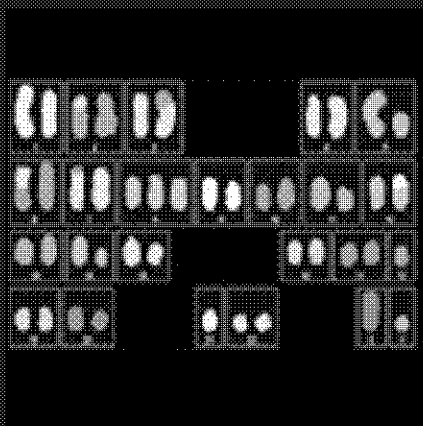
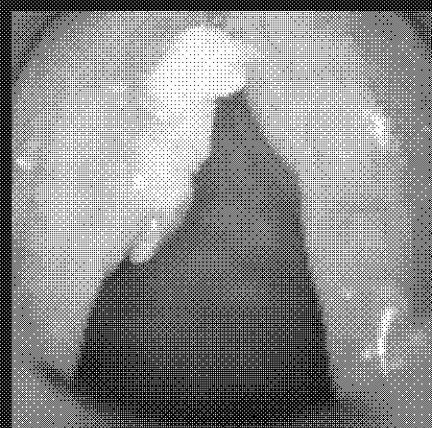
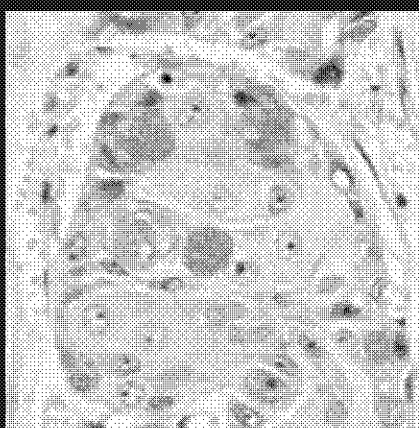
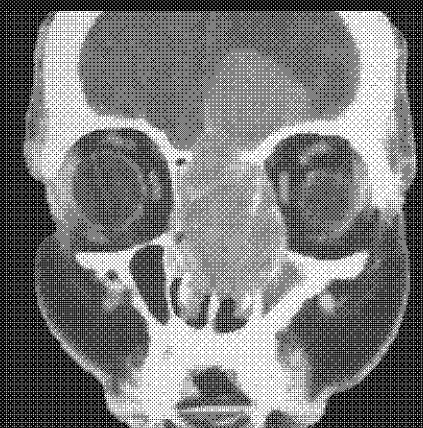


WHO Classification Head and Neck Tumours

## Pathology & Genetics

### Head and Neck Tumours

Edited by Leon Barnes, John W. Eveson, Peter Reichart, David Sidransky



# World Health Organization Classification of Tumours



International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

## **Pathology and Genetics of Head and Neck Tumours**

Edited by

Leon Barnes

John W. Eveson

Peter Reichart

David Sidransky

*IARC Press*

Lyon, 2005

The background of the page is a grayscale histological micrograph showing a dense field of cells with prominent nuclei and some larger, more rounded structures. A white rectangular box is centered on the page, containing the chapter title and a text block. The text block is further enclosed in a red rectangular border.

## CHAPTER 4

### **Tumours of the Oral Cavity and Oropharynx**

Squamous cell carcinomas amount to more than 90% of malignant tumours of the oral cavity and oropharynx. As in other parts of the upper aerodigestive tract, there is a strong and synergistic association with tobacco smoking and alcohol abuse. In some regions, particularly the Indian subcontinent, oral cancer is among the most frequent malignancies, largely due to tobacco chewing.

The WHO Working Group has made an attempt to unify the terminology used to define the histological features of precursor lesions throughout the head and neck region. Although there has been considerable progress in the understanding of the genetic and molecular events underlying the progression of precancerous lesions to invasive carcinomas, this has yet to be translated into novel therapeutic strategies.