



**CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO SANTO AGOSTINHO – UNIFSA
COORDENAÇÃO DO CURSO DE ODONTOLOGIA**

**EDILBERTO DOS SANTOS BEZERRA FILHO
JORGE LUÍS PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA**

**EXISTE RELAÇÃO DO CÂNCER ORAL E A PESSOA IDOSA?:
ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA**

Teresina – PI

2022

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**EXISTE RELAÇÃO DO CÂNCER ORAL E A PESSOA
IDOSA?:ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA**

Pesquisa apresentado como exigência da disciplina Trabalho de Conclusão do Curso de Odontologia do Centro Universitário Santo Agostinho, ministrado pela professora Dra. Isabela Floriano Nunes, como requisito obrigatório para a obtenção do título de Bacharel em Odontologia.

Orientador(a): Profa. Dra. Luana Kelle Batista Moura.

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2022

AGRADECIMENTOS

À Deus pelo dom da vida e oportunidade de conhecer profundamente a Odontologia a fim de nos tornamos profissionais capacitados e apaixonados em transformar vidas.

Aos nossos familiares que nos apoiaram durante todo esse tempo, de forma incansável, sempre na busca por soluções para as adversidades em meio a caminhada.

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Não podemos prever o futuro, mas podemos criá-lo.

Paul Pilzer.

RESUMO

FILHO, E. S. B.; OLIVEIRA, J. L. P. **Existe relação do câncer oral e a pessoa idosa?: Análise bibliométrica.** 2022. 56 p. Monografia (Graduação em Odontologia) – Centro Universitário Santo Agostinho. Teresina: UNIFSA, 2022.

O objetivo é mapear a produção científica internacional sobre a relação do câncer oral e a assistência à saúde da pessoa idosa e identificar um melhor direcionamento para o desenvolvimento de políticas públicas de saúde voltadas para a prevenção e diagnóstico precoce. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliométrica, realizada no ISI Web of Knowledge/Web of Science, no período de tempo compreendido entre os anos de 1945 a 2021, utilizando os descritores "câncer oral" e "velho", "idoso" e "câncer bucal" e "Bibliometria". Os dados foram coletados entre julho e agosto de 2022. Não houve filtro de refinamento para áreas do conhecimento, países ou idiomas dos estudos, abrangendo todos os registros de publicações que possuíam os três termos em associação. Artigos de eventos ou ainda considerados em anais de conferências e registros de anais, "material editorial" e carta foram excluídos dos resultados, resultando apenas em trabalhos finais e completos. Foram identificados 145 registros de publicação em 87 diferentes periódicos indexados de 36 países. A relação entre os 4.078 artigos com maior impacto mostra que, na literatura internacional, o tema é amplo e diversificado, apontando uma gama de possibilidades de prevenção e tratamento, bem como métodos experimentais. Conclusão: Na relação entre os artigos, evidenciou-se na literatura internacional que o tema abordado aponta uma gama de possibilidades de prevenção e tratamento, além de métodos experimentais e, assim, demonstra potencial para o desenvolvimento da área e contribuições para a prevenção e tratamento do câncer bucal em idosos.

Palavras-chave: Saúde oral. Idoso. Câncer oral.

ABSTRACT

FILHO, E. S. B.; OLIVEIRA, J. L. P. **Is there a relationship between oral cancer and the old person?: Bibliometric analysis.** 2022. 56 p. Monograph (Graduation in Dentistry) - University Center St. Augustine. Teresina: UNIFSA, 2022.

The objective is to map the international scientific production on the relationship of oral cancer and health care of the healthy person and to identify a better direction for the development of public health policies aimed at prevention and early diagnosis. This is a bibliometric research, carried out at the ISI Web of Knowledge/Web of Science, in the period of time between 1945 and 2021, using the descriptors "oral cancer" and "old", "old" and "oral cancer" and "Bibliometry". Data were collected between July and August 2022. There was no refinement filter for areas of knowledge, countries or languages of the studies, covering all records of publications that had the three terms in association. Articles of events or even considered in conference annals and records of annals, "editorial material" and letter were excluded from the results, resulting only in final and complete works. A total of 145 publication records were identified in 87 different indexed journals from 36 countries. The relationship between the 4,078 articles with the greatest impact shows that, in the international literature, the theme is broad and diverse, pointing out a range of possibilities for prevention and treatment, as well as experimental methods. Conclusion: In the relationship between the articles, it was evidenced in the international literature that the theme addressed points out a range of possibilities for prevention and treatment, in addition to experimental methods and, thus, demonstrates potential for the development of the area and contributions to the prevention and treatment of oral cancer in the elderly.

Keywords: Oral health. Old. Oral cancer.

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1 INTRODUÇÃO

O câncer oral é um distúrbio que compreende um processo no comando da proliferação e crescimento celular, e também é conhecido como uma neoplasia, caracterizado como uma enfermidade multifatorial de caráter crônico. Este, trata-se de uma patologia de larga dispersão em países subdesenvolvidos, entretanto, o índice de casos em países desenvolvidos apresenta crescimento gradativo com maior taxa de ocorrência na Ásia ocidental, e o terceiro tipo de câncer mais comum mundialmente (SARODE et al., 2020).

Globalmente, são diagnosticados mais de 400.000 casos anualmente, no qual, dois terços dos quais ocorrem em países asiáticos (cerca de 25%), como Sri Lanka, Indonésia, Índia, Paquistão e Bangladesh. Já na Austrália, foi relatado na literatura que, existem mais de 4.000 novos casos de câncer de cabeça e pescoço por ano, mais de 600 desses apresentam-se no trato oral (ABATI et al., 2020).

Caracterizada como uma doença com elevada taxa de mortalidade e com incidência crescente em indivíduos com idades superiores a 40 anos. No Brasil, a estimativa de casos para o ano de 2020, foi de 15.190, no qual 11.180 foram homens e 4.010 mulheres. Em relação ao número de óbitos, foi alcançado 5.120 homens e 1.485 mulheres (ABATI et al., 2020).

A disposição do câncer oral no Brasil, apresenta maior percentual na Região Sudeste, seguida pela Nordeste, justificada pelo maior porte populacional do país, equivalendo respectivamente a 40,82% e 27,12% da população. Em consonância, a Região Sudeste dispõe maior suporte tecnológico para tratamento oncológico, fato que justifica a migração da população em busca de melhor tratamento médico (INCA, 2018).

Em relação a região Nordeste, verificou-se que o perfil epidemiológico e a distribuição da prevalência dos casos de câncer oral em fumantes e ex-fumantes apresentam predominância do sexo masculino e que mesmo com o cessamento do hábito de fumar, não foi possível impedir a presença da doença. Relacionado a predileção de localização, a literatura evidencia que os estados de Sergipe, Maranhão, Piauí apresentaram, respectivamente, os seguintes números de neoplasia na língua, 5,7%, 3,1%, e 2,6%. Já o estado da Paraíba apresentou um total de 7,4% e Alagoas 7,5%. Os estados de Pernambuco com 36,3%, Bahia com 27,3%, Rio Grande do Norte e Ceará com 9,6% e 12,8% respectivamente. Além da predileção para o sexo masculino, existe predominância para a cor parda e nos indivíduos tabagistas.

Diante dos dados apresentados, entende-se a necessidade de compreensão

do nível de conhecimento da população usuária da atenção básica, sobre a prevenção e tratamento do Câncer Oral e que se faz necessário o fortalecimento de ações de educação popular em saúde (NÉRY DO NASCIMENTO et al., 2022). Embora as práticas odontológicas tenham sido remodeladas com a implementação da Política Nacional de Saúde Bucal, percebe-se a necessidade de estabelecer medidas mais concisas em relação ao câncer oral na pessoa idosa. Sobre o conhecimento sobre tal doença, técnicas de autoexame, detecção precoce com diagnósticos precisos, reduzir os impactos das vulnerabilidades sociais e bucais que acompanham a avançada idade (VERAS; OLIVEIRA, 2018).

Portanto, o presente estudo objetivará mapear a produção científica internacional sobre a relação do câncer oral e a assistência à saúde da pessoa idosa, a fim de possibilitar um melhor direcionamento para o desenvolvimento de políticas públicas de saúde voltadas para a prevenção e diagnóstico precoce do câncer oral.

2 DESENVOLVIMENTO

CONCLUSÃO

Diante do exposto, foram identificados registros de publicações em periódicos indexados em distintos países. Na relação entre os artigos, foi evidenciado na literatura internacional que a temática abordada, aponta uma gama de possibilidades para a prevenção e tratamento, além de métodos experimentais e assim demonstrar potenciais para o desenvolvimento da área e contribuições para a prevenção e tratamento do câncer oral no idoso.

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ANEXO A – NORMAS DA REVISTA

ORAL ONCOLOGY

A Journal Related to Head & Neck Oncology

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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ISSN: 1368-8375

DESCRIPTION

Oral Oncology is an international interdisciplinary journal which publishes high quality original research, clinical trials and review articles, editorials, and commentaries relating to the etiopathogenesis, epidemiology, prevention, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and management of patients with neoplasms in the head and neck.

Oral Oncology is of interest to head and neck surgeons, radiation and medical oncologists, maxillo- facial surgeons, oto-rhino-laryngologists, plastic surgeons, pathologists, scientists, oral medical specialists, special care dentists, dental care professionals, general dental practitioners, public health physicians, palliative care physicians, nurses, radiologists, radiographers, dieticians, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, nutritionists, clinical and health psychologists and counselors, professionals in end of life care, as well as others interested in these fields.

Basic, translational, or clinical Research or Review papers of high quality and that make a contribution to new knowledge are invited on the following aspects of neoplasms arising in the head and neck (including lip, tongue, oral cavity, oropharynx, salivary glands, sinuses, nose, nasopharynx, larynx, skull base, thyroid, and craniofacial region, and the related hard and soft tissues and lymph nodes):

- Etiopathogenesis: natural history of cancer and pre-cancer; basic pathology, metastatic mechanisms; genetic changes; cellular and molecular changes; microorganisms; growth factors, adhesion and other molecules
- Epidemiology; risk factors; biomarkers; protective factors; geographic factors; prevention; screening and intervention
- Clinical features; orofacial effects of neoplasms at both local and distant sites; tumor staging and grading
- Diagnosis; detection of cancer and pre-cancer; cellular and molecular markers for diagnosis; advances in imaging and other functional diagnostic modalities for cancer and pre-cancer
- Management and Prognosis; clinical, cellular and molecular markers for prognosis; treatment options including surgical, lasers, photodynamic therapy, cryosurgery, micro-vascular and other forms of surgery, medical, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, biological and gene therapy advances; molecular targets and new therapeutics (new cytotoxics and molecular-targeted therapies); multimodality treatment; advances in reconstruction and rehabilitation, including flaps and grafts, alloplasty, bone and connective tissue biology; multidisciplinary teamwork in cancer care and oral health care.

- Quality of life issues; issues of consent; psychosocial aspects; patient and health professional information; patient involvement; psychological interventions, improving outcomes; the prevention,

diagnosis and management of complications, including, pain, hemorrhage, dysfunction, deformity, osteoradionecrosis, xerostomia, and others; rehabilitation; palliative and end of life care; and support teamwork.

IMPACT FACTOR

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