

## Oral malignant tumors [Tumores malignos de boca]

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### Resumen

Its review the malign neoplasies principles in the oral cavity and it's describe the clinics characteristics, the differential diagnosis and the treatment. More than 90% of cancers of the oral cavity are squamous cell carcinomas. Squamous cells are flat, scale-like cells that normally form the lining of the oral cavity. The earliest form of squamous cell cancer is called carcinoma in situ, meaning that the cancer cells are present only in the lining layer of cells called the epithelium. Invasive squamous cell cancer means that the cancer cells have spread beyond this layer into deeper layers of the oral cavity. Verrucous carcinoma is a type of squamous cell carcinoma that makes up less than 5% of all oral cavity tumors. It is a low-grade cancer that rarely metastasizes but can deeply spread into surrounding tissue. Therefore, surgical removal of the tumor with a wide margin of surrounding tissue is advised. Minor salivary gland cancers can develop in the glands that are found throughout the mucosal lining. There are several types of minor salivary gland cancers including adenoid cystic carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma and polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma. The tonsils and base of tongue contain immune system (lymphoid) tissue that can develop into a cancer. There are other tumors that will be described in this article. The treatment and outlook for cure (prognosis) are different from different tumors.

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