

Oral cancer, moreover known as mouth cancer, is cancer of the lining of the lips, mouth, or upper throat. Within the mouth, it most commonly begins as a painless white patch, that thickens, creates red patches, an ulcer, and proceeds to develop. When on the lips, it commonly looks like a persistent crusting ulcer that does not heal, and gradually grows. Other indications may include pain or difficulty swallowing, new lumps or bumps within the neck, a swelling within the mouth, or a feeling of numbness within the mouth or lips [1].

Risk factors include tobacco and alcohol use. Those who use both alcohol and tobacco have a 15 times more significant risk of oral cancer than those who use neither. Other risk factors include HPV infection, chewing betel nut, and sun exposure on the lower lip. Oral cancer is a subgroup of head and neck cancers [2]. Diagnosis is made by biopsy of the affected area, followed by examination with CT scan, MRI, PET scan, and examination

***Corresponding author:** Adom Tessa, Department Basic Medical Sciences, College of Medicine, University of Hail, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; E-mail: Adomtessa12@gmail.com

Received: July 10, 2021; **Accepted:** July 24, 2021; **Published:** July 31, 2021

Citation: Tessa A (2021) A Short Communication on Tumour of the Tongue Base. *Otolaryngol (Sunnyvale)* 11: 450.

Copyright: © 2021 Tessa A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.