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## Viro-induced oral cancers

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Oral cavity cancers are in sixth place in men and the eighth in women worldwide. They are often favored by alcohol intoxication and/or smoking but approximately 25% of these cancers are virus-induced tumors. Four viruses are clearly associated with the occurrence of some forms of cancer of the oral cavity. The human papilloma virus (HPV) belongs to the family of the Papilloma viridae. It's an extremely common virus in the nature with sexual transmission. Some high-risk genotypes are considered as agents who may increase the cancer risk of the upper aero-digestive tract. These cancers are a distinct clinical entity and develop in young patients not necessarily subject to Ethylo tobacco intoxication. They mostly affect the oropharynx, invade the lymph nodes and are poorly differentiated histologically. Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) a member of the Herpes viridae family that infects most of the world's population. In the oral cavity, EBV, transmitted by saliva is associated with Burkitt's lymphoma. It is an aggressive form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma due to the malignant proliferation of cells B. There are three types of Burkitt: endemic, sporadic and linked to HIV infection, which are associated with significant differences in epidemiology, clinical form and biology. The human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8), also called Kaposi Sarcoma Herpes virus (KSHV) is considered as the etiologic agent of Kaposi's sarcoma. It's a malignant multifocal mesenchymal tumor of blood and lymph vessels. There are four types of sarcoma: classic, endemic, iatrogenic and epidemic HIV associated, which are involved with significant differences in clinical and epidemiological aspects. The Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is an RNA virus belonging to the Flaviviridae family. It is transmitted primarily through blood. At the oral cavity, HCV is associated with oral lichen planus (OLP). It is a chronic inflammatory skin disease, characterized by a keratinization disorder with polymorphic clinical aspects. During its evolution, the OLP has an increased risk of malignant transformation leading to the development of a verrucous squamous cell carcinoma.

## Biography

Saliha Chbicheb completed Internship in Periodontology, Oral surgery, Pediatric dentistry, Prosthodontics and Orthodontics for a period of 2 years at Consultation Center of Dental Treatments of Casablanca, Faculty of Dentistry of Casablanca, Morocco. She obtained Doctorate of Dental Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry of Casablanca, Ain Chok University of Casablanca, Morocco. She was a Resident in Oral surgery department; Consultation Center of Dental Treatment of Rabat, Faculty of Dentistry of Rabat-Morocco. She is the author of many national and international publications in the field of oral surgery, oral medicine and oral oncology. She attended as an International Speaker (Oral & Poster Presenter) in different meetings of Oral Surgery and Head & Neck Oncology. She is a Professor and Head of Department of Oral Surgery in the Consultation Center of Dental Treatments of Rabat, Mohammed V University of Rabat-Morocco. She is a Coordinator of the Thesis Committee, Faculty of Dentistry of Rabat, Mohammed V University of Rabat-Morocco and Coordinator of the examinations for the promotion of the fourth academic year students. She is the Member of the French society of oral medicine and oral surgery, The Moroccan Society of Oral Medicine and Oral Surgery and Permanent Member in The Research Project of Cancers of the oral cavity.

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