

# Clinical Trial Protocol

## Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials

28 May 2026

### The accuracy of non-invasive method of oral squamous cell cancer diagnosis based on the difference in temperature using IR sensor

#### Protocol summary

according to the difference in temperature with the use of IR sensor

#### Study aim

The accuracy of non-invasive method of oral squamous cell cancer diagnosis based on the difference in temperature using IR sensor

#### Design

The experimental group included 10 patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma referring to the Institute Cancer and control group included 10 healthy individuals without history of any oral lesions

#### Settings and conduct

Place: Cancer Institute of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Tehran In this study, in order to detect oral squamous cell carcinoma using the temperature difference between the healthy area and the tumor area, a device was used which allowed entering the mouth and using the temperature distribution and recording it through a sensor sensitive to temperature was used noninvasively and accurately to detect tumor tissue in the mouth without taking samples from the tissue.

#### Participants/Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: in the test group all patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma referred to the institute Cancer of Imam Khomeini Hospital older than 10 years and in the control group all healthy people without any oral lesions greater than 10 years old that are able to understand the description and willingness to cooperate. People who do not undergo any treatment such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, etc. to treat oral lesions. Exclusion criteria: people with acute infectious diseases or sweat glands diseases such as Ectodermal Dysplasia. Patients with hyperthermia at the examination time. Recurrent oral lesion.

#### Intervention groups

In case group, the temperature of the lesion and the opposite side temperature and in the control group, the temperature of the lateral side of the tongue was measured in two right and left (both healthy sides)

#### Main outcome variables

Non-invasive diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma

#### General information

##### Reason for update

##### Acronym

##### IRCT registration information

IRCT registration number: **IRCT20181130041806N1**

Registration date: **2020-06-20, 1399/03/31**

Registration timing: **retrospective**

Last update: **2020-06-20, 1399/03/31**

Update count: **0**

##### Registration date

2020-06-20, 1399/03/31

##### Registrant information

##### Name

Shahrzad Rahimizadeh Nahavandi

##### Name of organization / entity

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Iran (Islamic Republic of)

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##### Recruitment status

**Recruitment complete**

##### Funding source

##### Expected recruitment start date

2016-10-22, 1395/08/01

##### Expected recruitment end date

2017-10-23, 1396/08/01

##### Actual recruitment start date

2016-11-10, 1395/08/20

##### Actual recruitment end date

2018-01-25, 1396/11/05

**Trial completion date**

2018-01-25, 1396/11/05

**Scientific title**

The accuracy of non-invasive method of oral squamous cell cancer diagnosis based on the difference in temperature using IR sensor

**Public title**

The accuracy of non-invasive method of oral cancer diagnosis based on the difference in temperature using IR sensor

**Purpose**

Diagnostic

**Inclusion/Exclusion criteria****Inclusion criteria:**

In the experimental group, all patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma referring to Cancer Institute of Imam Khomeini Hospital greater than 10 years old In the control group, all healthy subjects without oral lesions greater than 10 years old

**Exclusion criteria:**

Having acute infectious diseases or sweat glands diseases such as Ectodermal Dysplasia Hyperthermia History of oral cancer in the same area (recurrent oral lesion)

**Age**

From **10 years** old

**Gender**

Both

**Phase**

N/A

**Groups that have been masked**

*No information*

**Sample size**

Target sample size: **20**

More than 1 sample in each individual

Number of samples in each individual: **2**

In the test group, the side has a lesion and the opposite side of the lesion in the mouth and in the control group, the lateral sides of tongue on the right and left

Actual sample size reached: **20**

More than 1 sample in each individual

Actual sample size in each individual: **2**

In the test group, the side has a lesion and the opposite side of the lesion in the mouth and in the control group, the lateral sides of tongue on the right and left

**Randomization (investigator's opinion)**

N/A

**Randomization description****Blinding (investigator's opinion)**

Not blinded

**Blinding description****Placebo**

Not used

**Assignment**

Parallel

**Other design features****Secondary Ids**

empty

**Ethics committees****1****Ethics committee****Name of ethics committee**

Ethics committee of Tehran University of Medical Sciences

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Central of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Qods St., Keshavarz Blvd.

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1417653761

**Approval date**

2016-08-21, 1395/05/31

**Ethics committee reference number**

IR.TUMS.VCR.REC.1395.473

**Health conditions studied****1****Description of health condition studied**

Oral squamous cell carcinoma

**ICD-10 code**

C06.9

**ICD-10 code description**

Malignant neoplasm of mouth, unspecified

**Primary outcomes****1****Description**

The temperature difference between the healthy area and the area with oral squamous cell carcinoma

**Timepoint**

At the beginning of the study before the biopsy

**Method of measurement**

Infrared sensor

**Secondary outcomes**

empty

**Intervention groups****1****Description**

Intervention group: The inclusion criteria were selected after searching the scientific literature and consulting oral medicine specialists and oncologists. The inclusion criteria for patients included all patients with OSCC presenting to the Cancer Institute of Imam Khomeini Hospital who were older than 10 years of age. Patients had to be able to understand the prescriptions given and had to be willing to participate in the study. Those with a

history of oral surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy of the head and neck were not included. Acute infections, diseases of sweat glands such as ectodermal dysplasia, recurrent oral cancer and hyperthermia at the time of examination were exclusion criteria; Also, Patients who did not resume their treatment or presented to other medical centers to resume their treatment and those who did not consent to undergo diagnostic procedures such as biopsy, and those who met the inclusion criteria but underwent surgery or initiated their radiotherapy prior to the onset of study were excluded as well. an intraoral device with temperature-sensitive sensor was used to accurately assess heat distribution and non-invasively detect OSCC based on the thermal difference between the healthy and tumoral tissues. The device has been designed with a small flexible head that can be used intraorally with easily access all areas in the oral cavity which is an advantage because the currently available thermographic devices that are used for cancer detection in other parts of body cannot be used intraorally. This device has high accuracy and records the temperature with 0.02°C accuracy and displays it on a monitor. Also, the device is equipped with an alert system, which beeps when the temperature of an area is higher than the defined normal oral temperature (38.1°C). The device has been designed according to the ergonomic dental principles and is easy to use for the clinicians. Also, it is portable and wireless and can be used anywhere without requiring a camera, a laptop or any other device. For the purpose of standardization, the participants were asked to refrain from eating, drinking and smoking for 30 minutes prior to testing. Also, in order to stabilize the metabolic activity of the human body, the participants were requested to sit in an upright position, in a well-lit room with optimal temperature and humidity for 20 minutes and relax. First, the body temperature was measured by an individual intraoral conventional mercury thermometer and recorded. Next, the patients were requested to slightly tilt their head backward while in a seated position. The device was then turned on and the sensor was held at a close distance from the approximate center of lesion, which according to the literature, has the highest temperature for about 30 seconds until the temperature displayed on the monitor stabilized. This value indicated the mean temperature of the lesion. The same was done for the contra-lateral healthy mucosa of the same patient, and the temperature was recorded as the control temperature. For the purpose of infection control, the tip of the device covered with disposable covers and changed for each patient. Temperature measurements were made by an expert oral medicine specialist who had been trained to use this device. Next, according to the opinion of an oncologist, all patients underwent incisional biopsy, which is the gold standard for detection of oral lesions

**Category**

Early detection

**2**

**Description**

Control group: The inclusion criteria for the control group

were healthy individuals with no oral lesion and older than 10 years of age and had to be able to understand the prescriptions given and had to be willing to participate in the study. Those with a history of oral surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy of the head and neck were not included. Acute infections, diseases of sweat glands such as ectodermal dysplasia, oral cancer and hyperthermia at the time of examination were exclusion criteria. Since, the higher number of patients had OSCC of tongue compared with whom had OSCC of lips (4 to 1), in the next step the temperature of the lateral sides of the tongue (right and left) in 10 healthy controls was measured as explained in patient group.

**Category**

Early detection

**Recruitment centers**

**1**

**Recruitment center**

**Name of recruitment center**

cancer Institute of Imam Khomeini Hospital

**Full name of responsible person**

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**Sponsors / Funding sources**

**1**

**Sponsor**

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**Grant name**

**Grant code / Reference number**  
**Is the source of funding the same sponsor organization/entity?**  
No  
**Title of funding source**  
Researcher  
**Proportion provided by this source**  
100  
**Public or private sector**  
Private  
**Domestic or foreign origin**  
Domestic  
**Category of foreign source of funding**  
*empty*  
**Country of origin**  
**Type of organization providing the funding**  
Persons

## Person responsible for general inquiries

### Contact

**Name of organization / entity**  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences  
**Full name of responsible person**  
Shahrzad Rahimizadeh Nahavandi  
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## Person responsible for updating data

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## Sharing plan

### Deidentified Individual Participant Data Set (IPD)

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

### Study Protocol

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

### Statistical Analysis Plan

Not applicable

### Informed Consent Form

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

### Clinical Study Report

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

### Analytic Code

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to make this available

### Data Dictionary

Undecided - It is not yet known if there will be a plan to

make this available