Skin II
Neoplastic Diseases

Kristine Krafts, M.D.
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Vascular tumors
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
Nevus (Mole)

- Benign proliferation of melanocytes
- Junctional: at dermal-epidermal junction
- Compound: into dermis
- Intradermal: dermis only
Junctional nevi
Compound (top) and intradermal nevi
Junctional nevus
Compound nevus
Intradermal nevus
Hemangioma

- Common benign tumor of blood vessels
- “Strawberry hemangioma” occurs at birth, regresses within a year
Hemangioma
Hemangioma
Keratoacanthoma

- Rapidly-growing crater-like nodule
- May represent a form of squamous cell carcinoma
Keratoacanthoma
Keratoacanthoma
Seborrheic Keratosis

- Common epidermal tumor
- Trunk, head, neck
- Flat, brown, velvety “stuck-on” plaque
- Sign of Leser-Trelat is paraneoplastic
Seborrheic keratosis
Seborrheic keratosis
Seborrheic keratosis
Actinic Keratosis

- Dysplasia of epidermis
- Rough spots on sun-exposed skin
- Some will become malignant if untreated
- Treat with freezing, curettage
Actinic keratosis
Actinic keratosis
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
Basal Cell Carcinoma

- Malignant tumor of basal layer
- Older patients
- Sun exposure
- Pearly nodule
- Never metastasizes
Basal cell carcinoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- Malignant tumor of squamous epithelium
- Older patients
- Sun exposure
- Red nodule
- Can metastasize
Squamous cell carcinoma
Squamous cell carcinoma
Squamous cell carcinoma
Squamous cell carcinoma
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Melanoma
Melanoma

- Malignant tumor of melanocytes
- Dramatically increasing incidence
- Sun exposure
- Can arise in benign nevus
- Prognosis directly related to depth of invasion
Look for:

- **Asymmetry** (in shape or color)
- **Border** (irregular)
- **Color** (change in color)
- **Diameter** (usually >5mm)
- **Elevation** (or textural change within lesion)
Melanoma
Melanoma

Asymmetry

Border irregularity

Color

Diameter: ¼ inch or 6mm
Melanoma Types

- Superficial spreading
- Nodular
- Lentigo maligna
- Acral lentiginous
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma
Melanoma Prognosis

- Depth of lesion is most important factor
  - <1 mm = 80-95% 5 year survival
  - 1-2 mm = 30-60% 5 year survival
  - 2-4 mm = 35% 5 year survival
- Presence of metastases also important
Clark and Breslow levels

- Level I - Intraepidermal
- Level II - In papillary dermis
- Level III - Fills papillary dermis
- Level IV - Reticular dermis
- V - Enters fat layer

Breslow’s thickness:

1. ≤0.75 mm (= Clark’s level II)
2. 0.76–1.5 mm (= Clark’s level III)
3. 1.51–4 mm (= Clark’s level IV)
4. ≥4 mm (= Clark’s level V)
Melanoma Prevention

- Avoid sun
- Wear sunscreen
- Wear protective clothing
- Monthly skin self-exams
- Physician screening of high-risk patients
Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Vascular tumors
Kaposi Sarcoma

- Malignant tumor of blood vessels
- Ashkenazy Jews
- Patients with AIDS
- Red skin bumps
Kaposi sarcoma
Kaposi sarcoma
Angiosarcoma

- Malignant tumor of blood vessels
- Very bad prognosis
Angiosarcoma
Angiosarcoma