

Skin II

Neoplastic Diseases

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Neoplastic Skin Outline

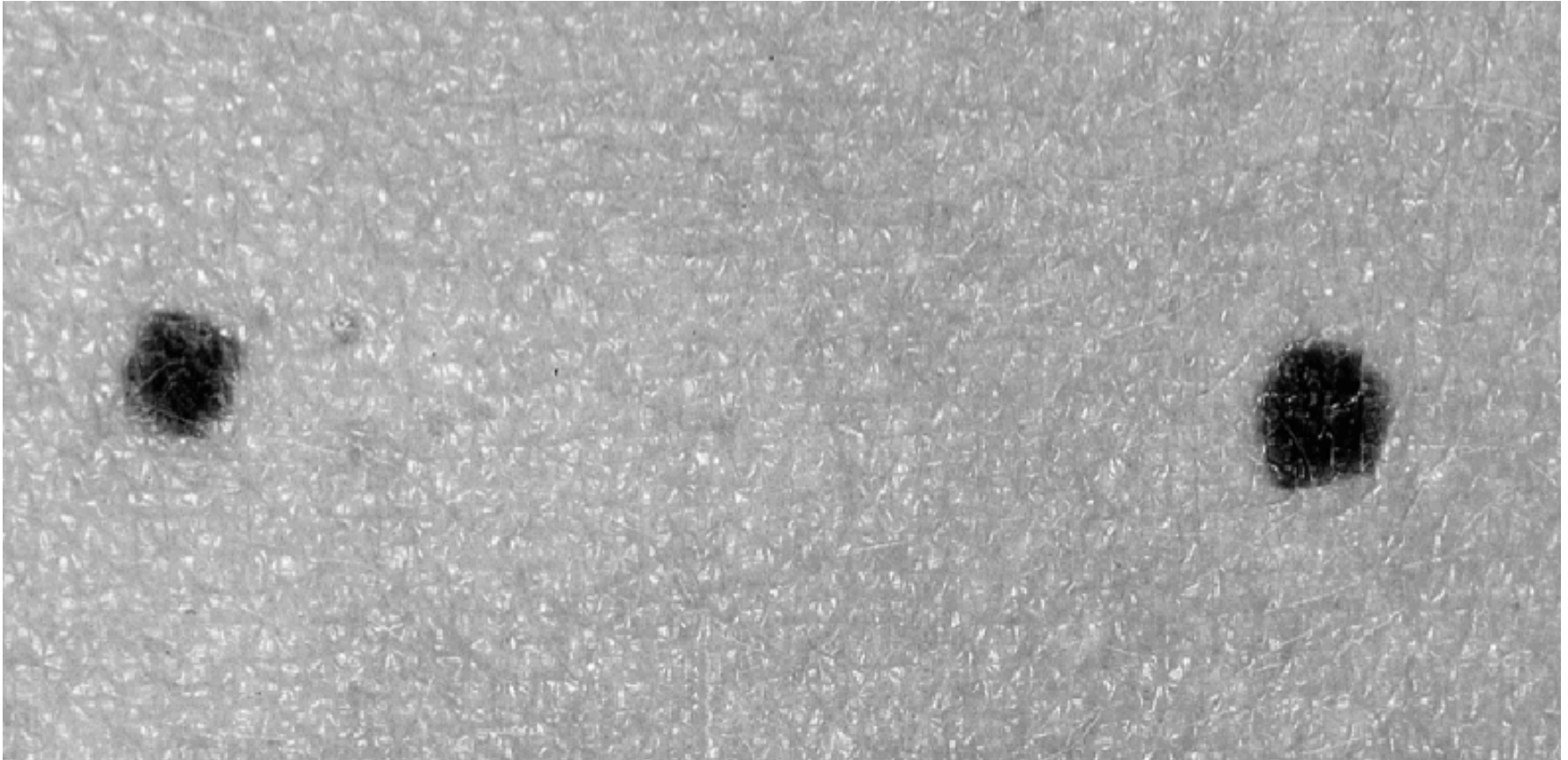
- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Vascular tumors

Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors

Nevus (Mole)

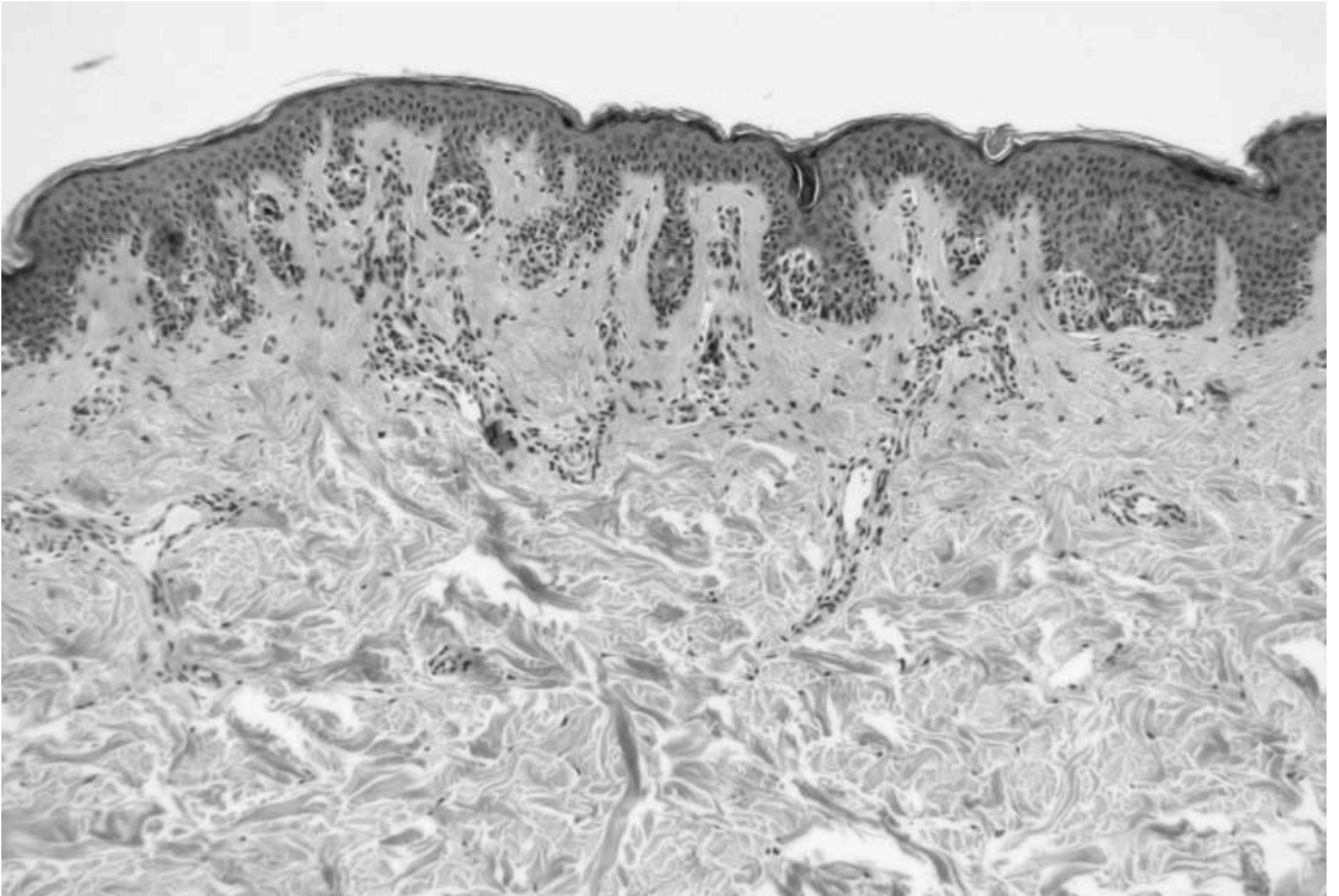
- Benign proliferation of melanocytes
- Junctional: at dermal-epidermal junction
- Compound: into dermis
- Intradermal: dermis only



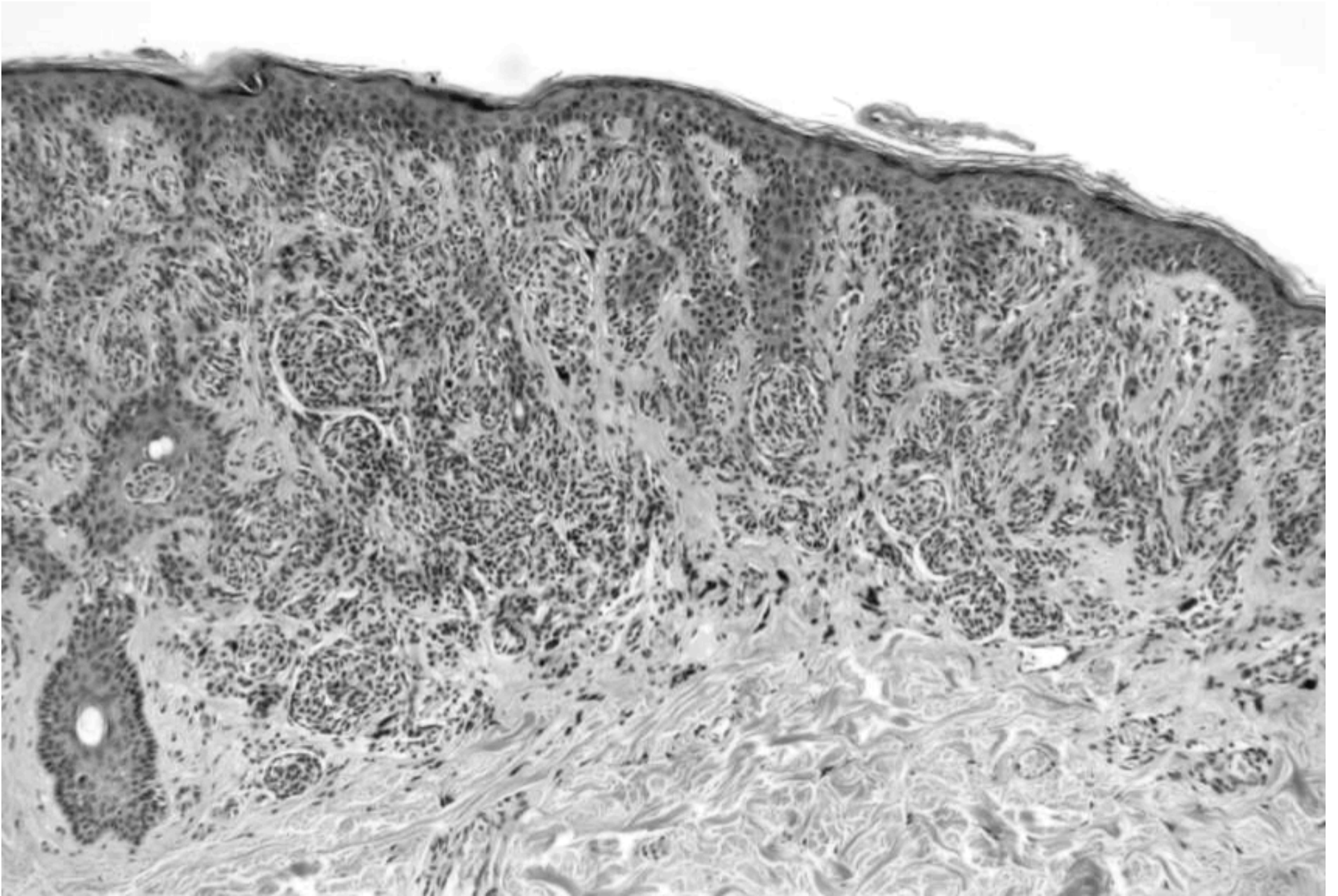
Junctional nevi



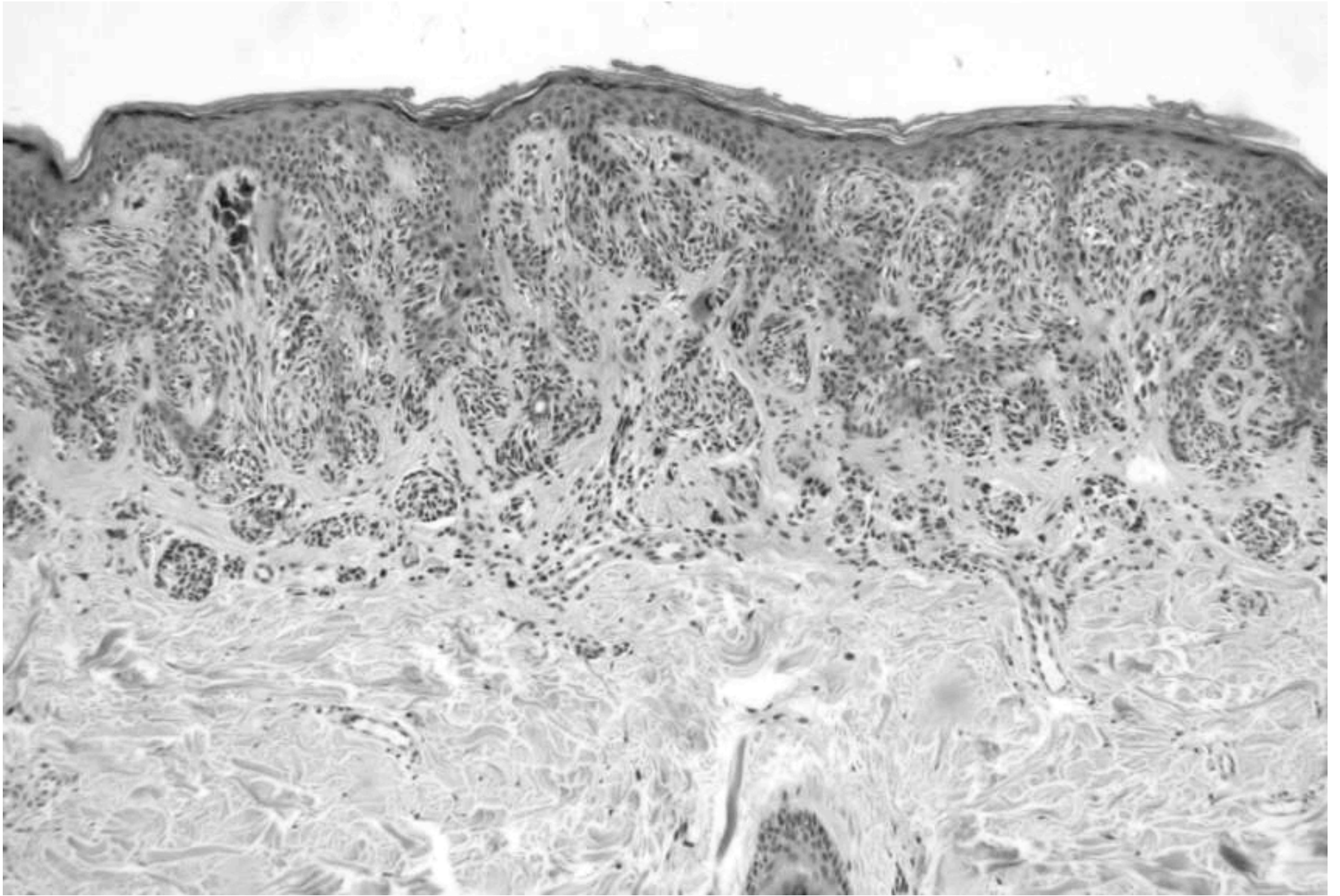
Compound (top) and intradermal nevi



Junctional nevus



Compound nevus



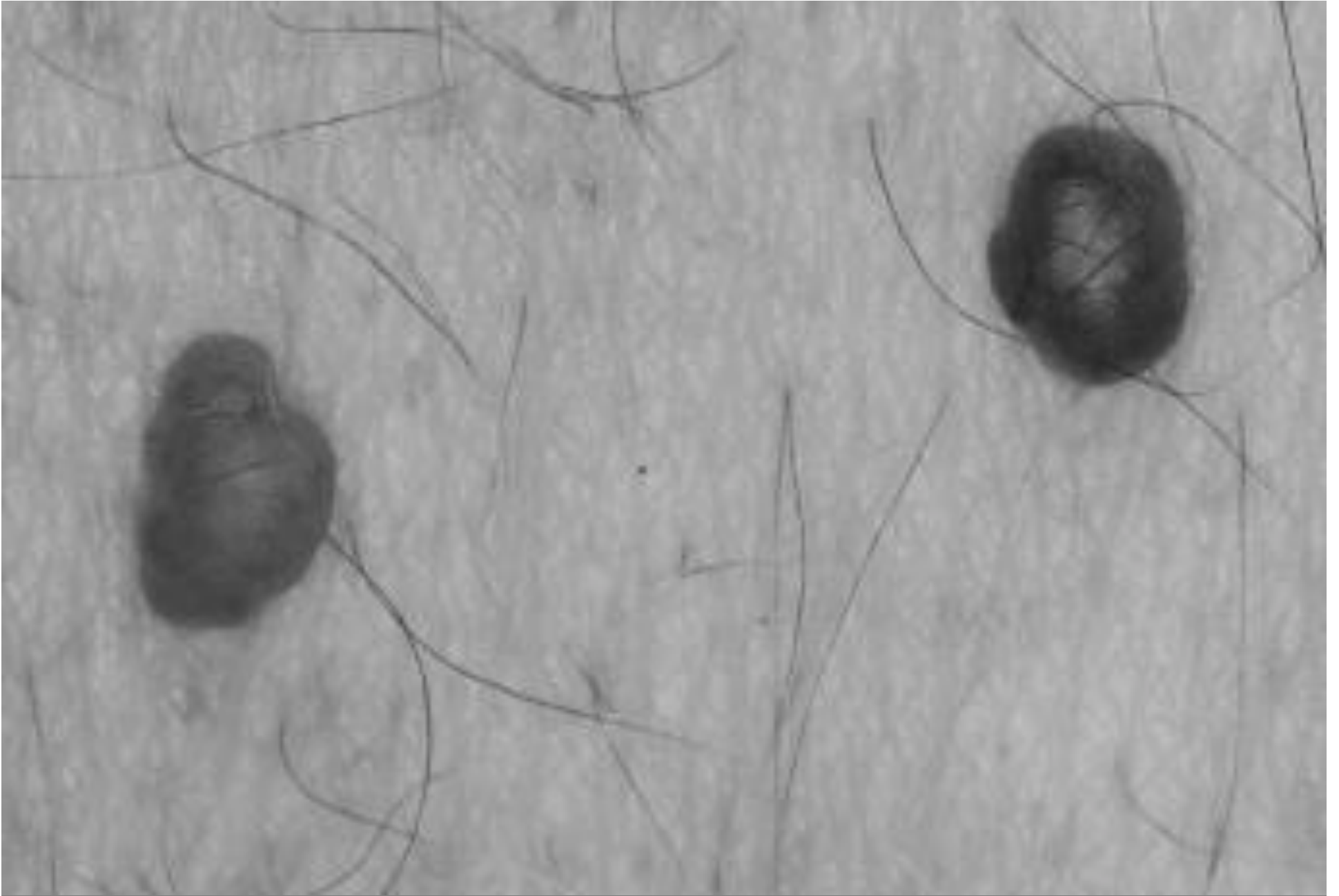
Intradermal nevus

Hemangioma

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



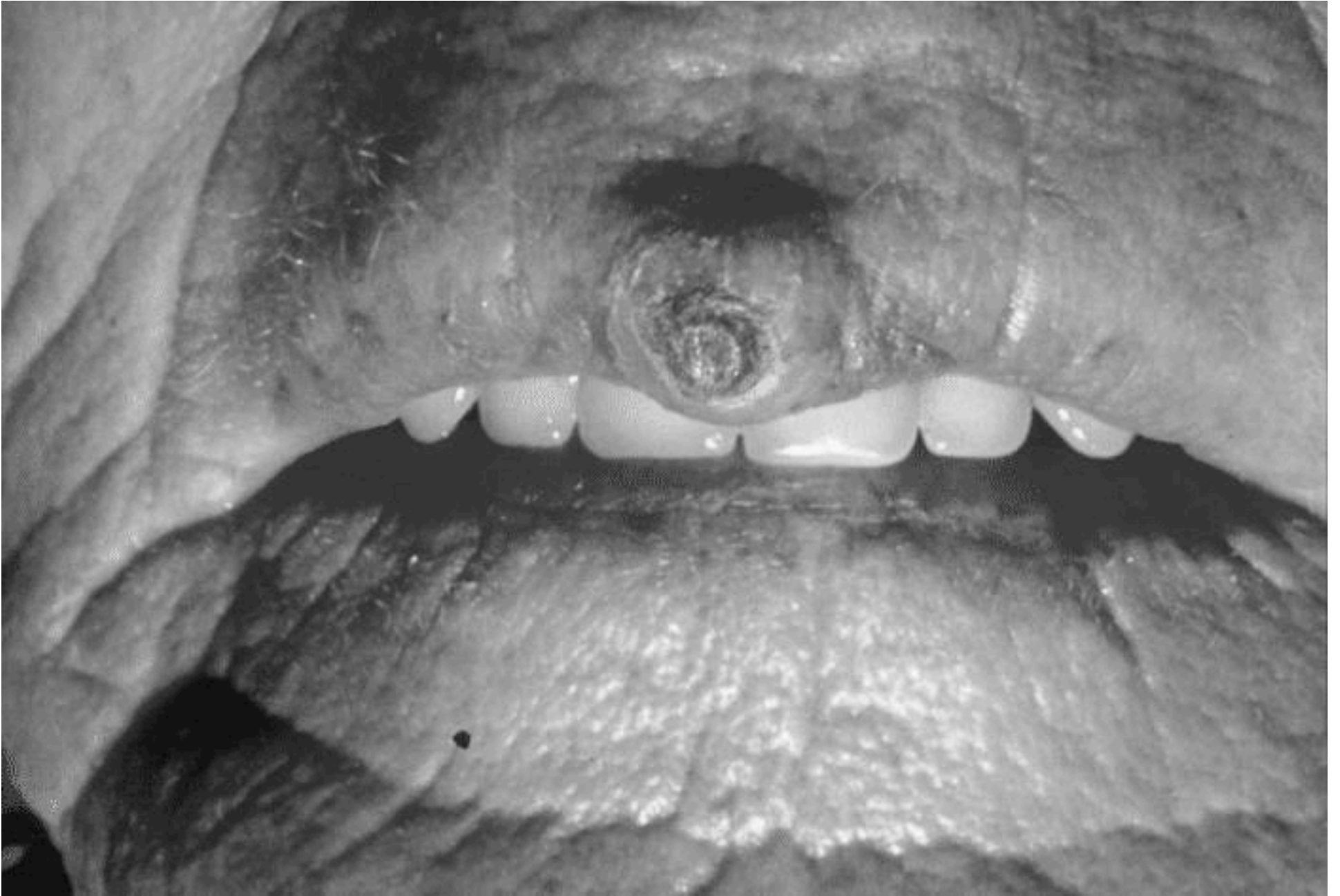
Hemangioma



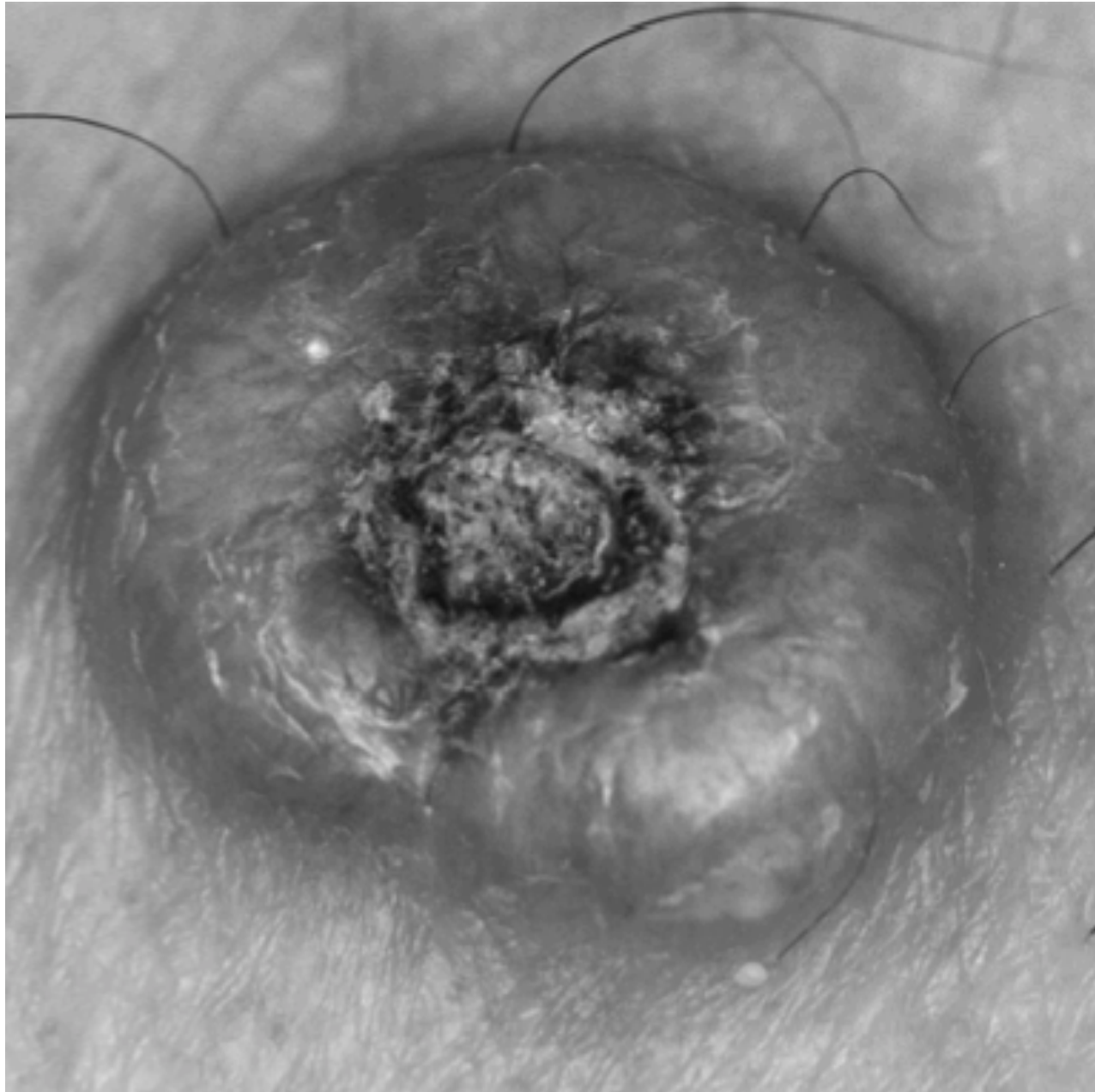
Hemangioma

Keratoacanthoma

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



Keratoacanthoma



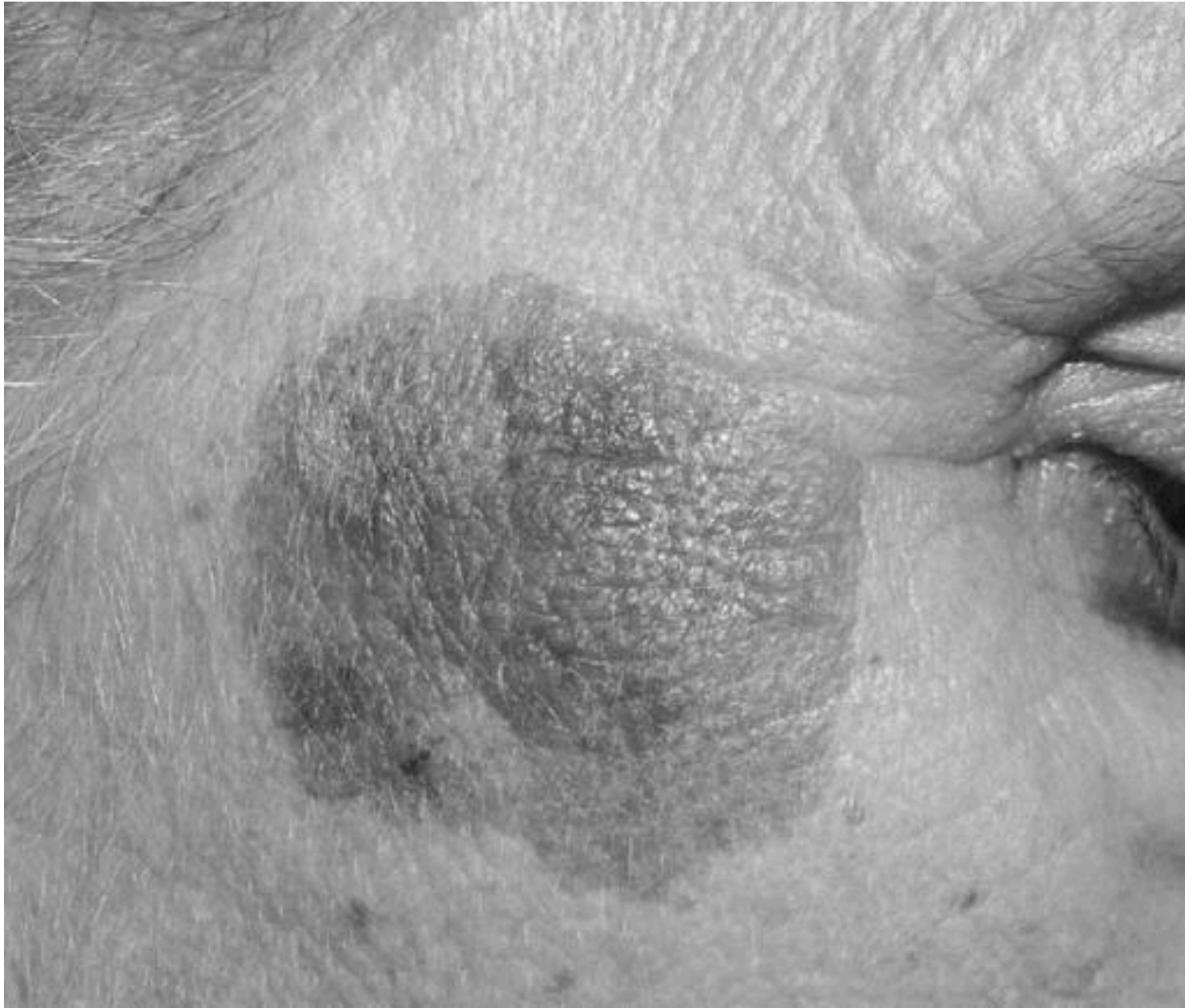
Keratoacanthoma

Seborrheic Keratosis

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



Seborrheic keratosis



Seborrheic keratosis



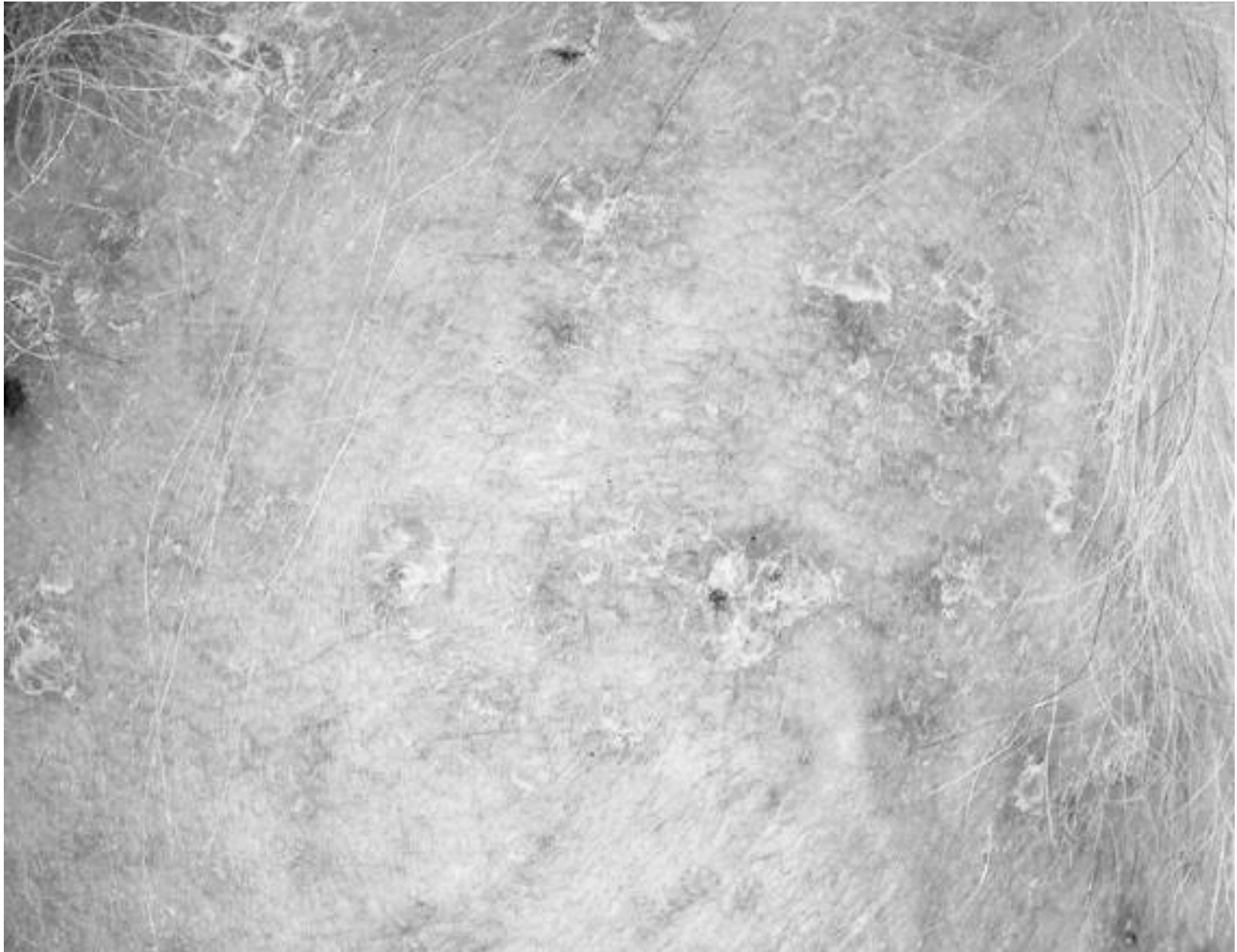
Seborrheic keratosis

Actinic Keratosis

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



Actinic keratosis



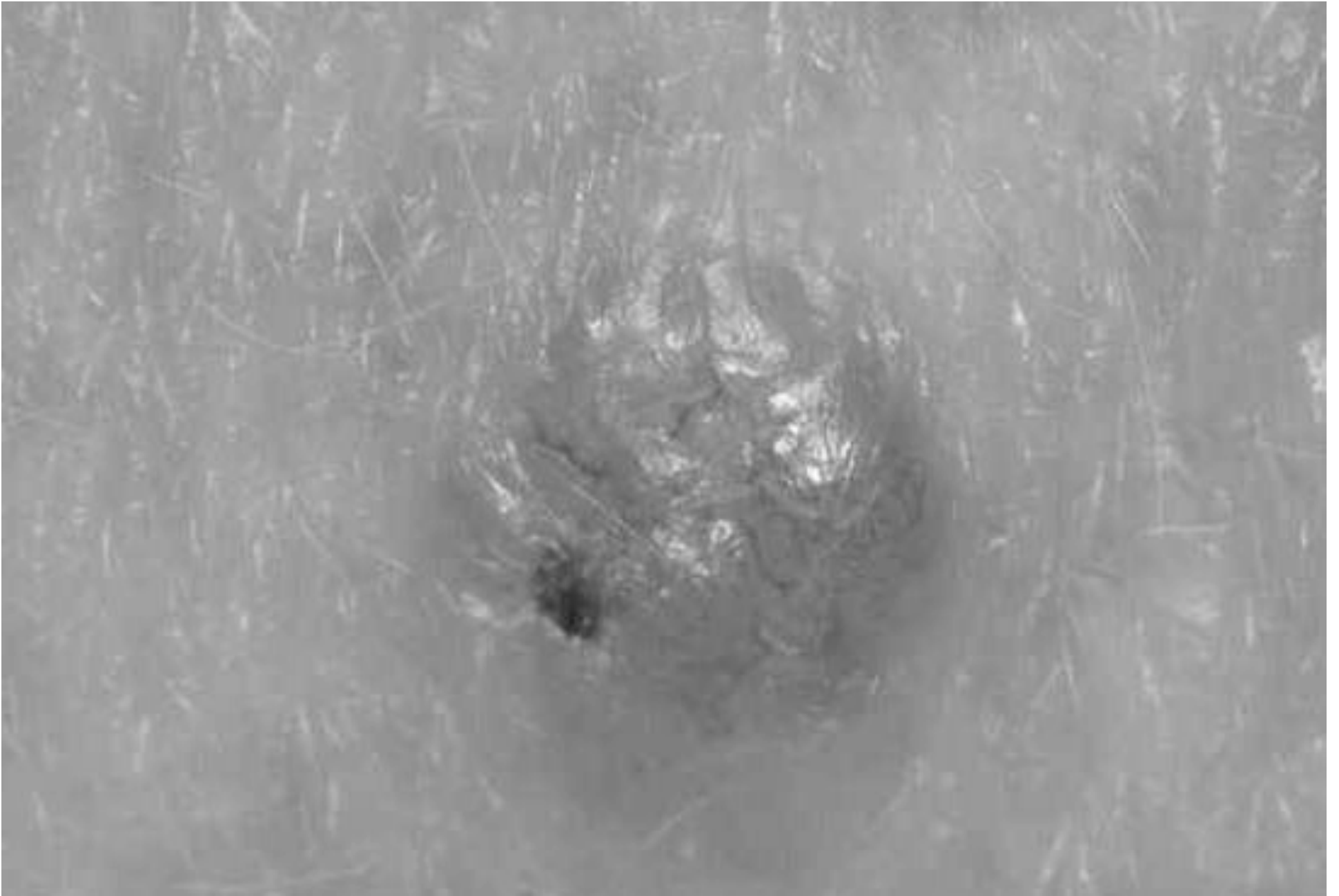
Actinic keratosis

Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma

Basal Cell Carcinoma

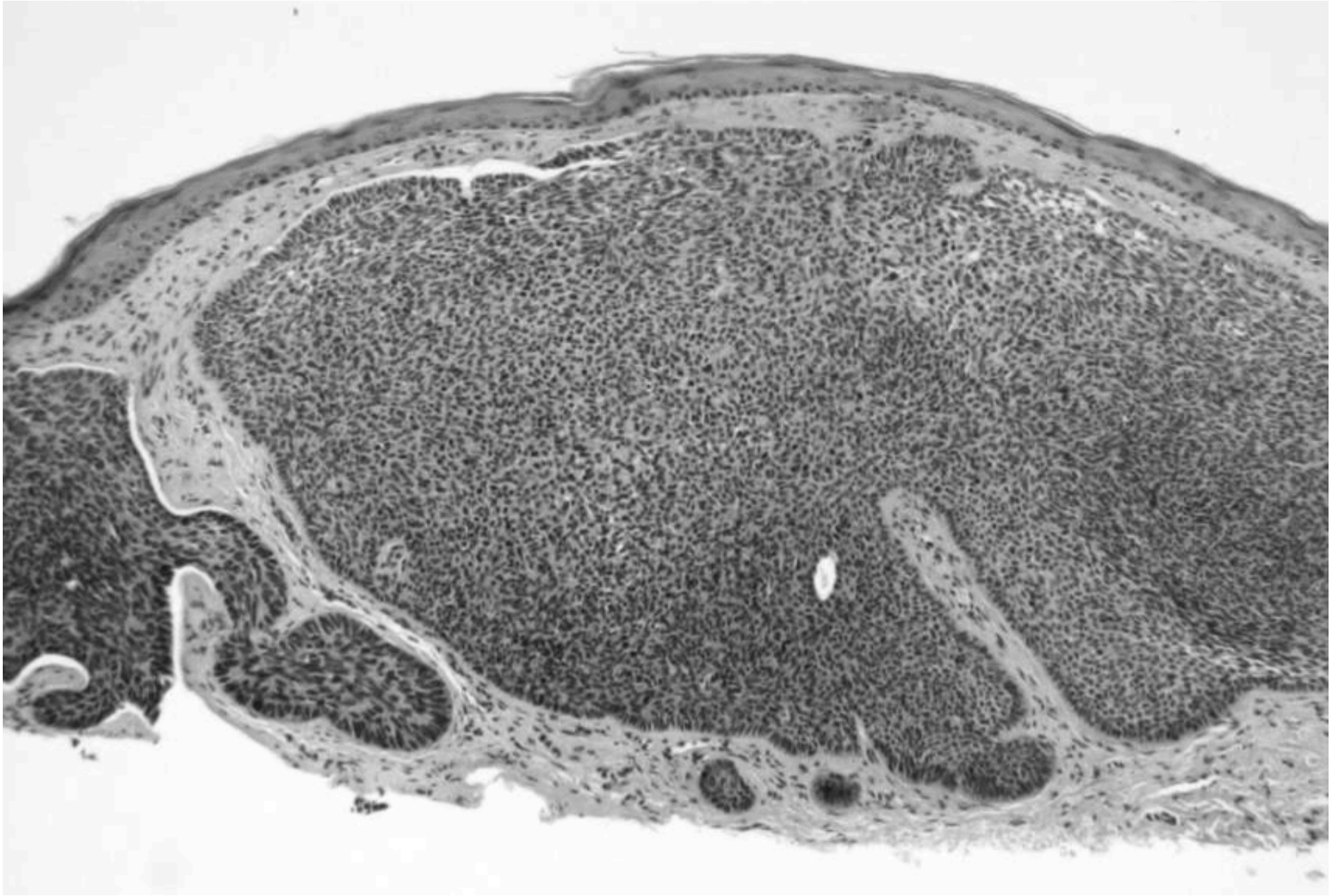
- Malignant tumor of basal layer
- Older patients
- Sun exposure
- Pearly nodule
- Never metastasizes



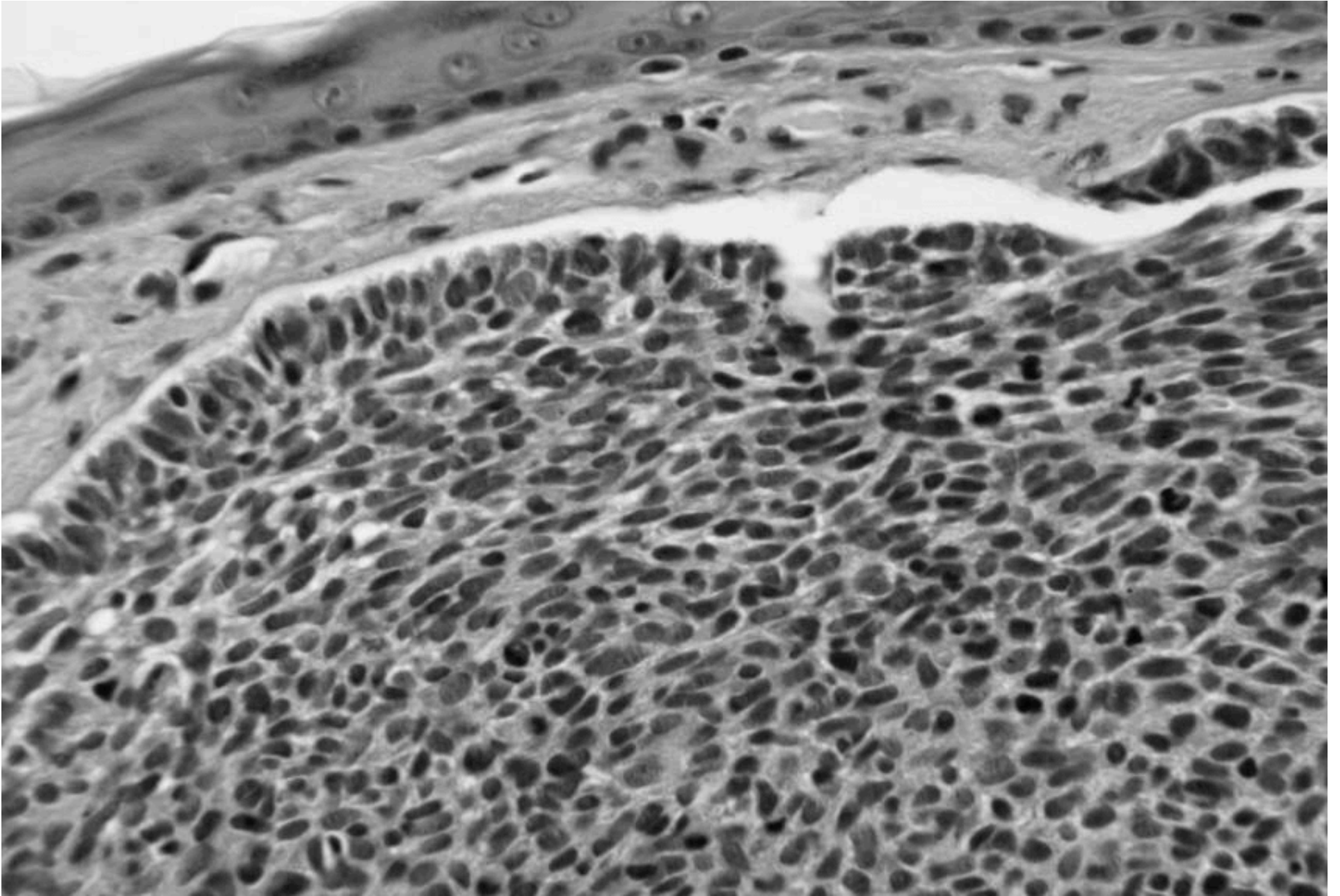
Basal cell carcinoma



Basal cell carcinoma



Basal cell carcinoma



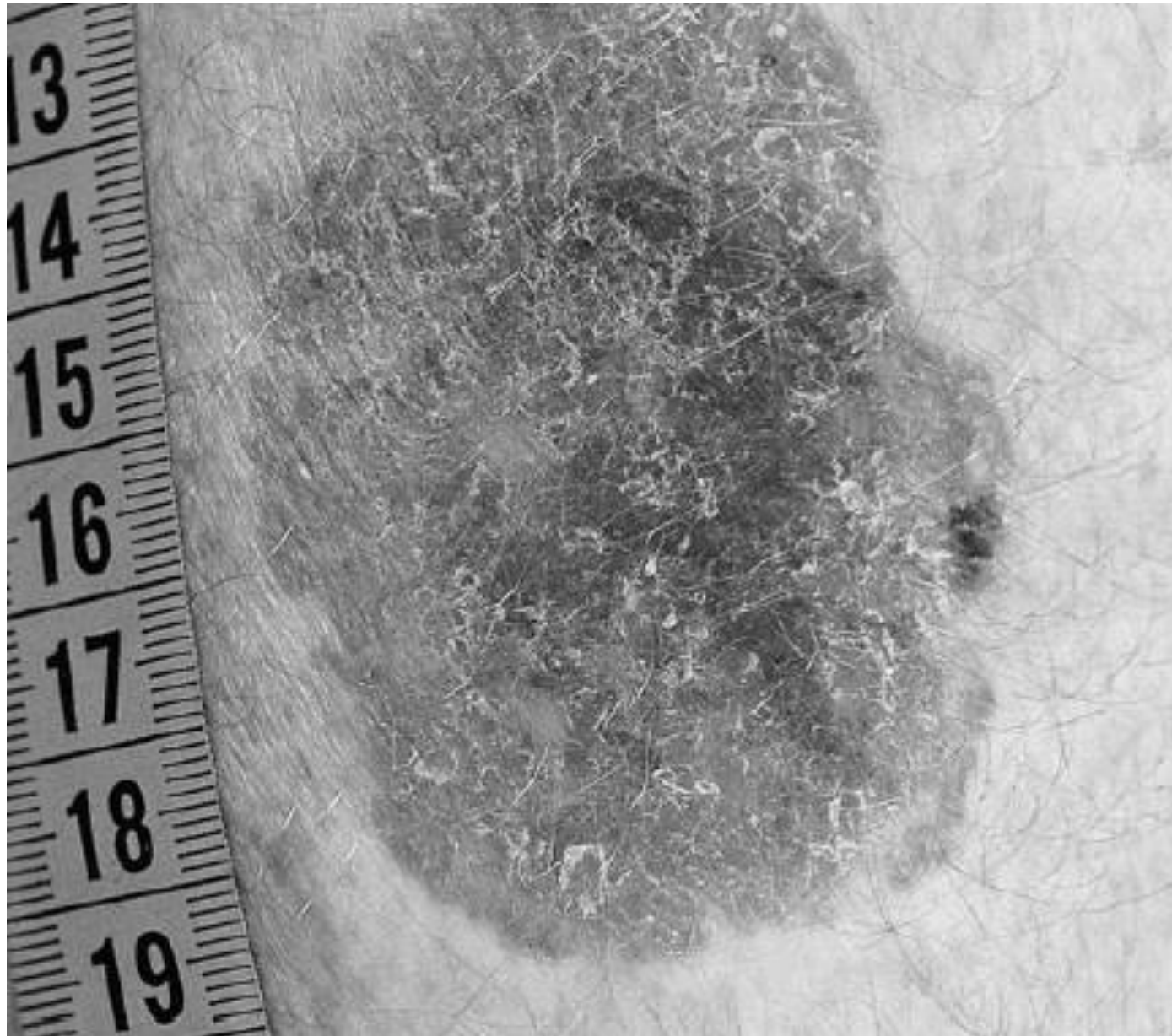
Basal cell carcinoma

Neoplastic Skin Outline

- Benign tumors
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma

Squamous Cell Carcinoma

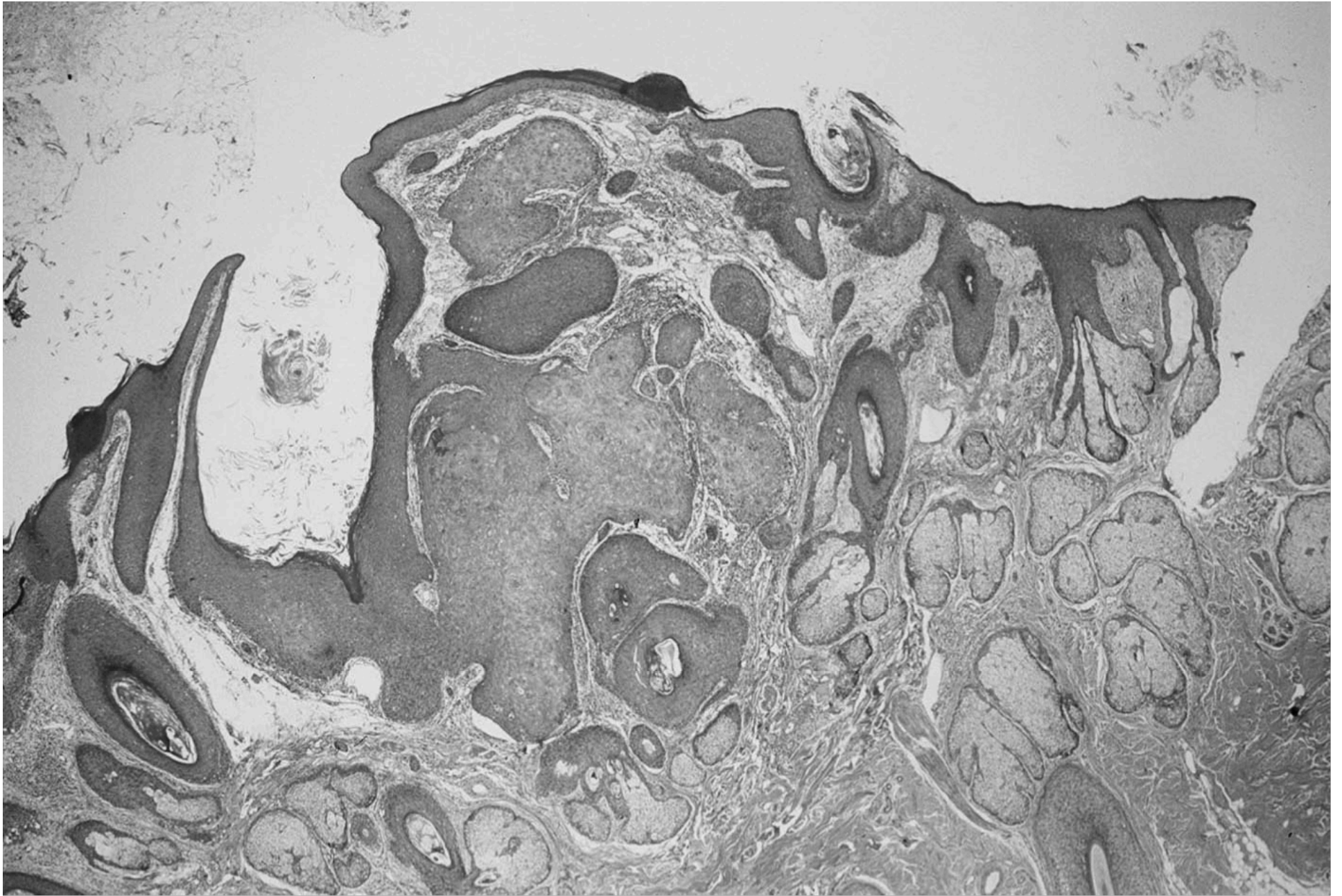
- Malignant tumor of squamous epithelium
- Older patients
- Sun exposure
- Red nodule
- Can metastasize



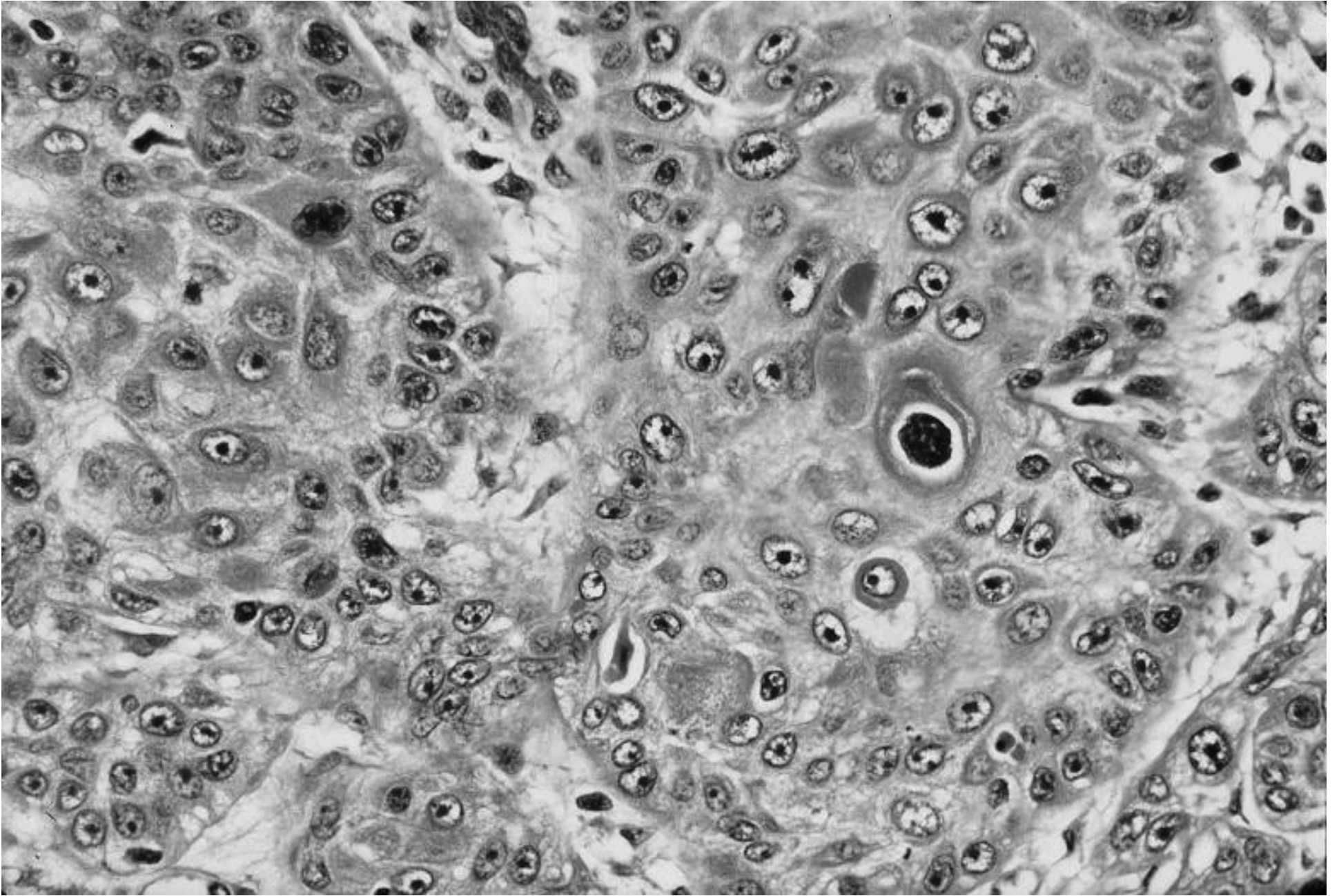
Squamous cell carcinoma



Squamous cell carcinoma



Squamous cell carcinoma



Squamous cell carcinoma

Neoplastic Skin Outline

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

Melanoma

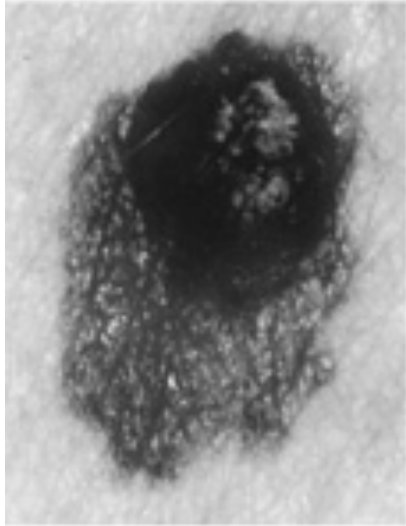
- Malignant tumor of melanocytes
- Dramatically increasing incidence
- Sun exposure
- Can arise in benign nevus
- Prognosis directly related to depth of invasion

Look for:

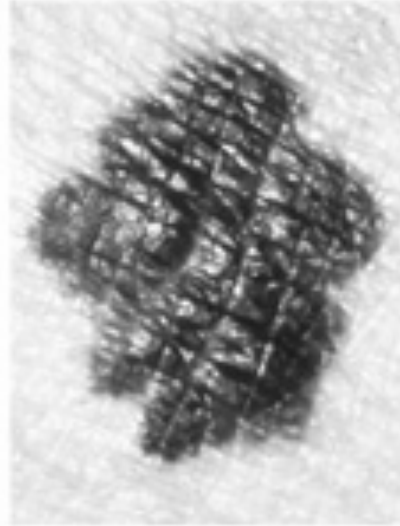
- Asymmetry (in shape or color)
- Border (irregular)
- Color (change in color)
- Diameter (usually >5mm)
- Elevation (or textural change within lesion)



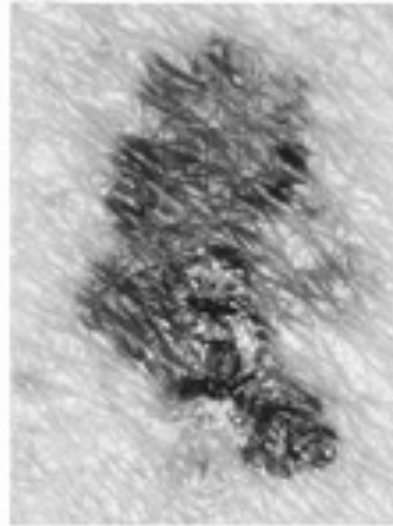
Melanoma



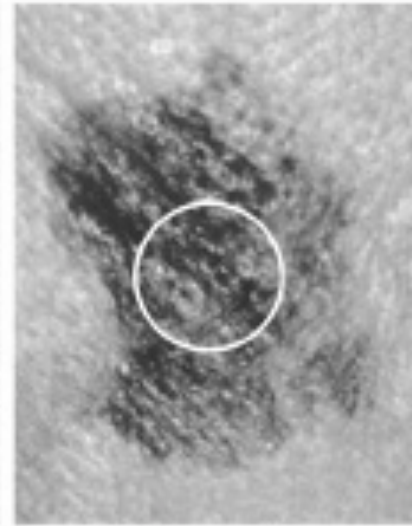
Asymmetry



Border
irregularity



Color

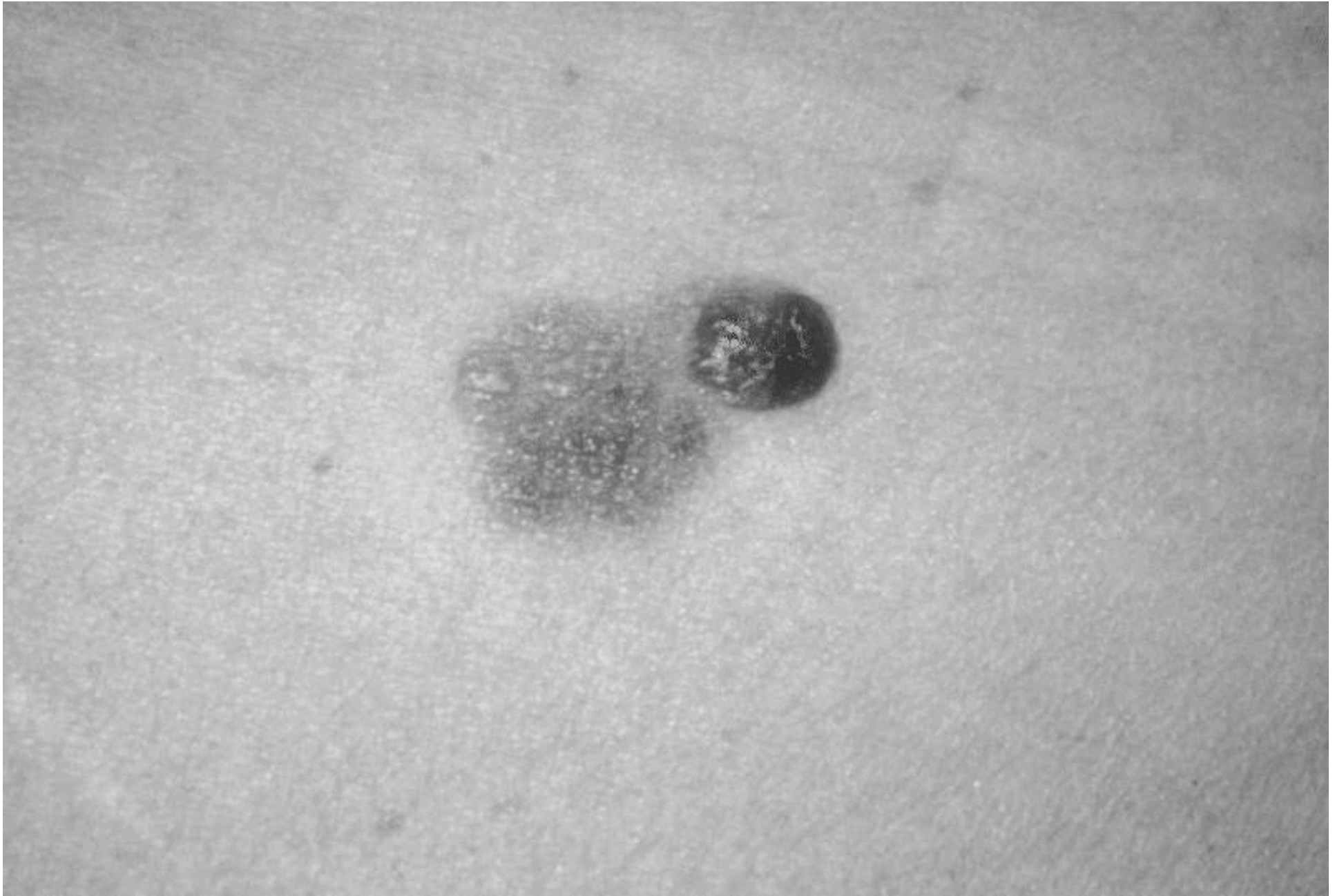


Diameter:
 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or
6mm

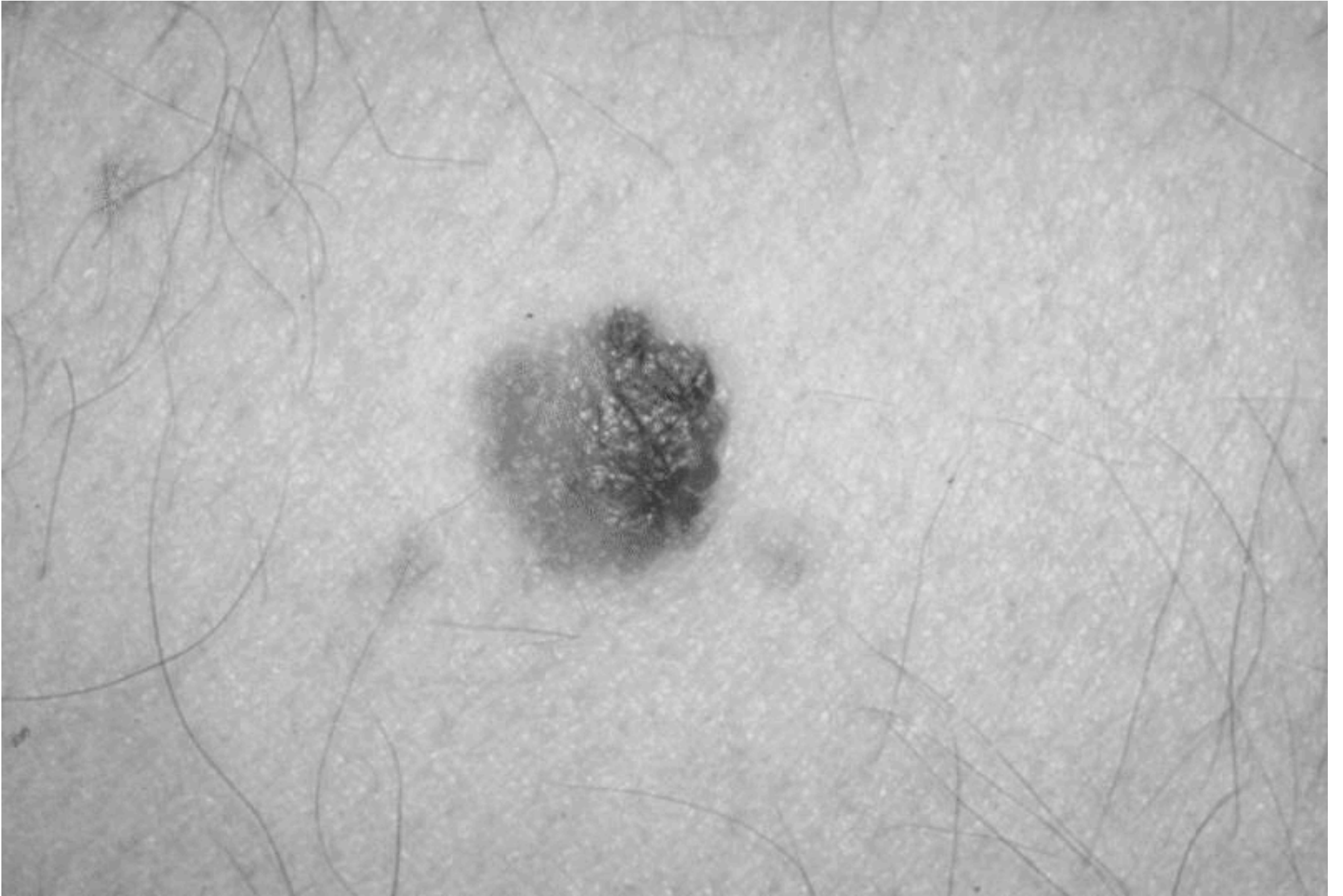
Melanoma

Melanoma Types

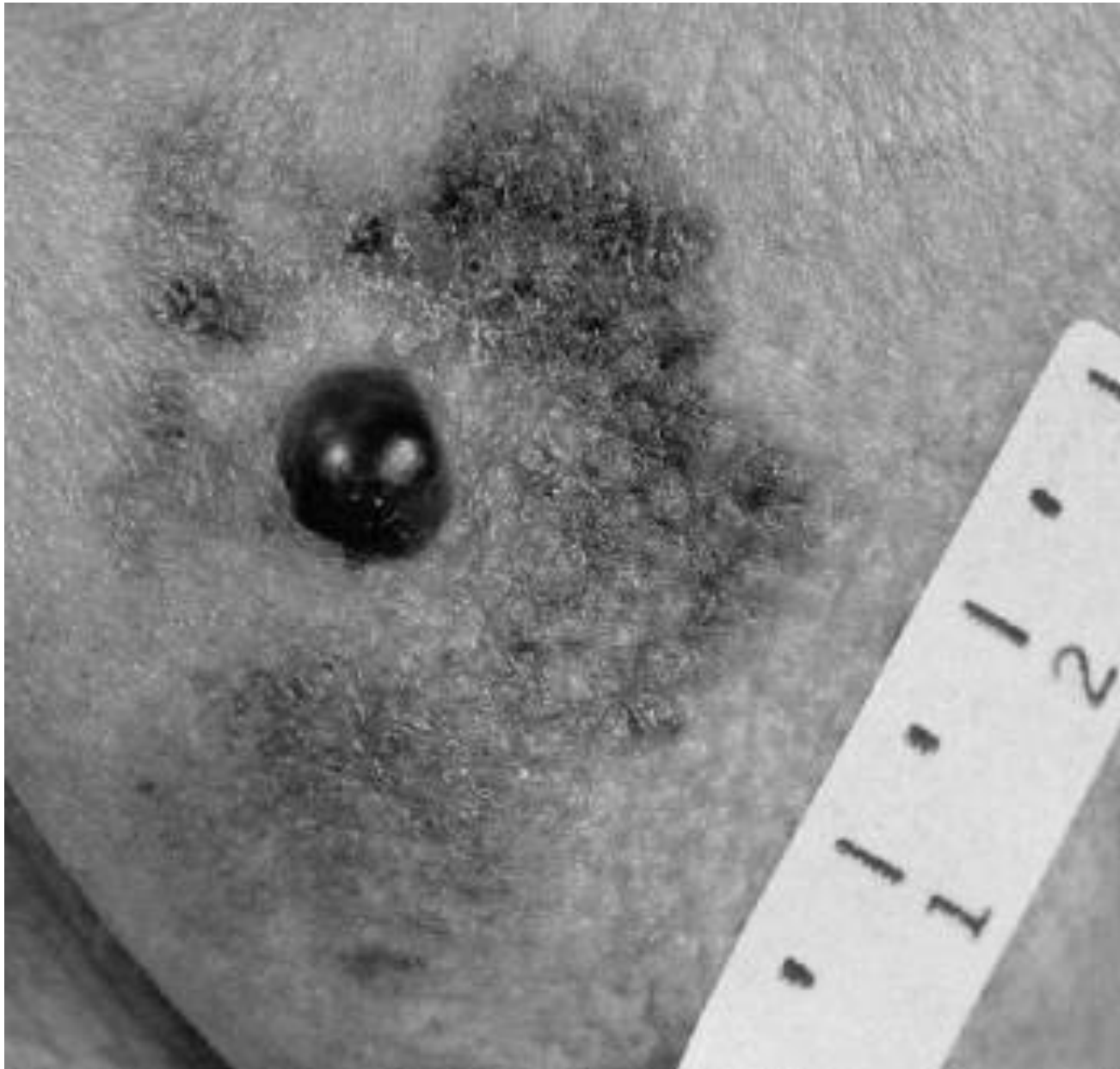
- Superficial spreading
- Nodular
- Lentigo maligna
- Acral lentiginous



Melanoma



Melanoma



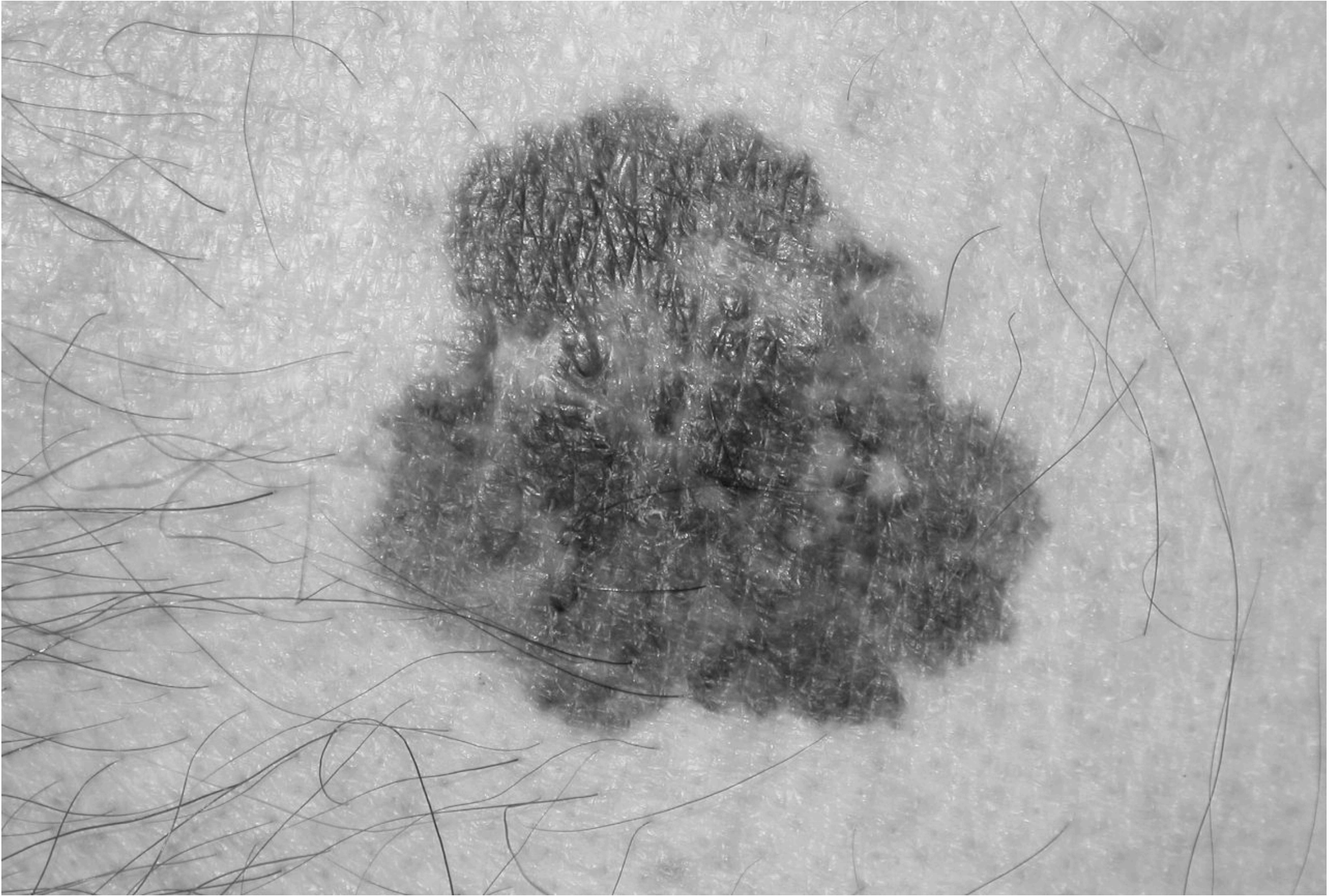
Melanoma



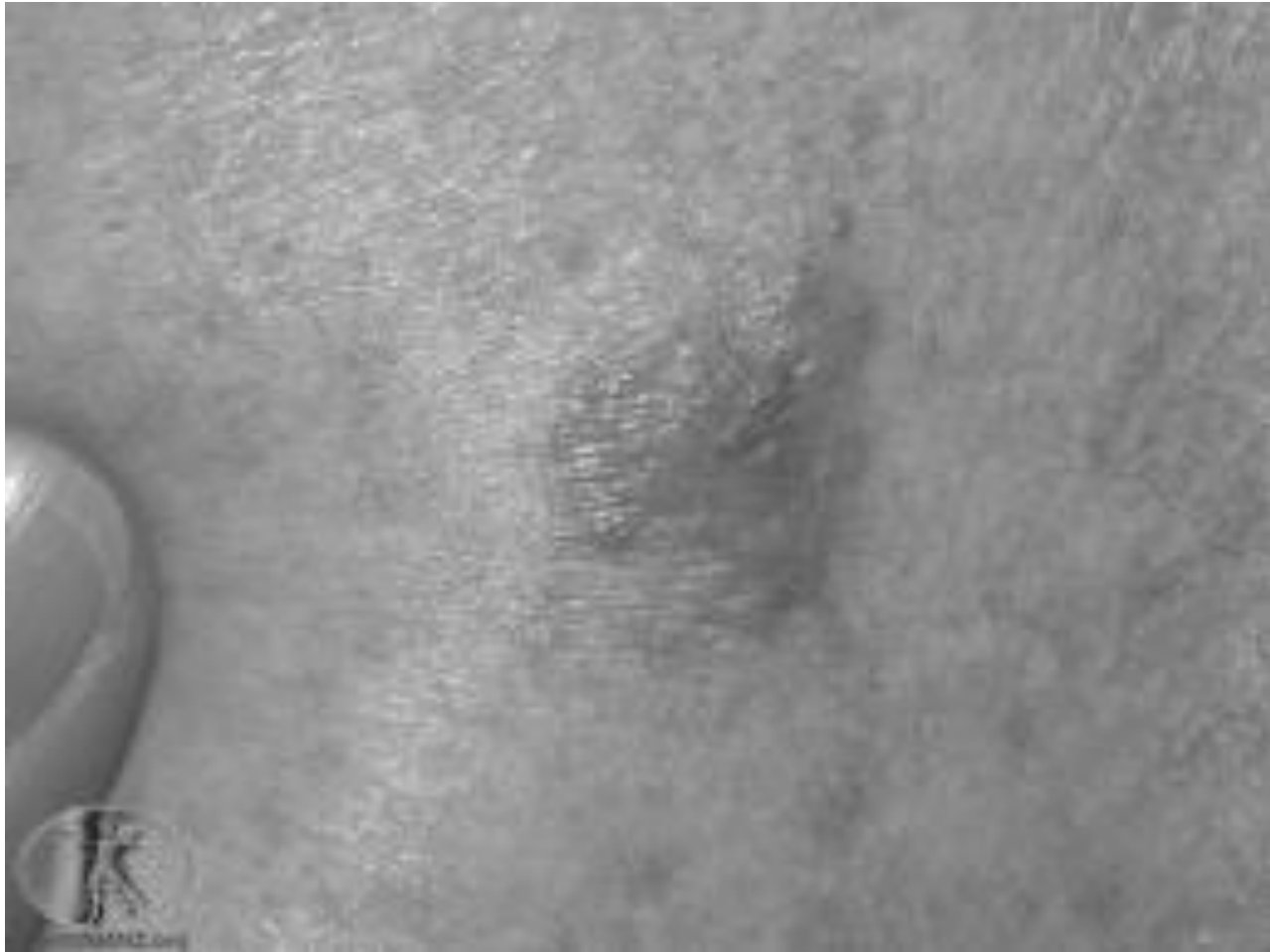
Melanoma



Melanoma



Melanoma



Melanoma



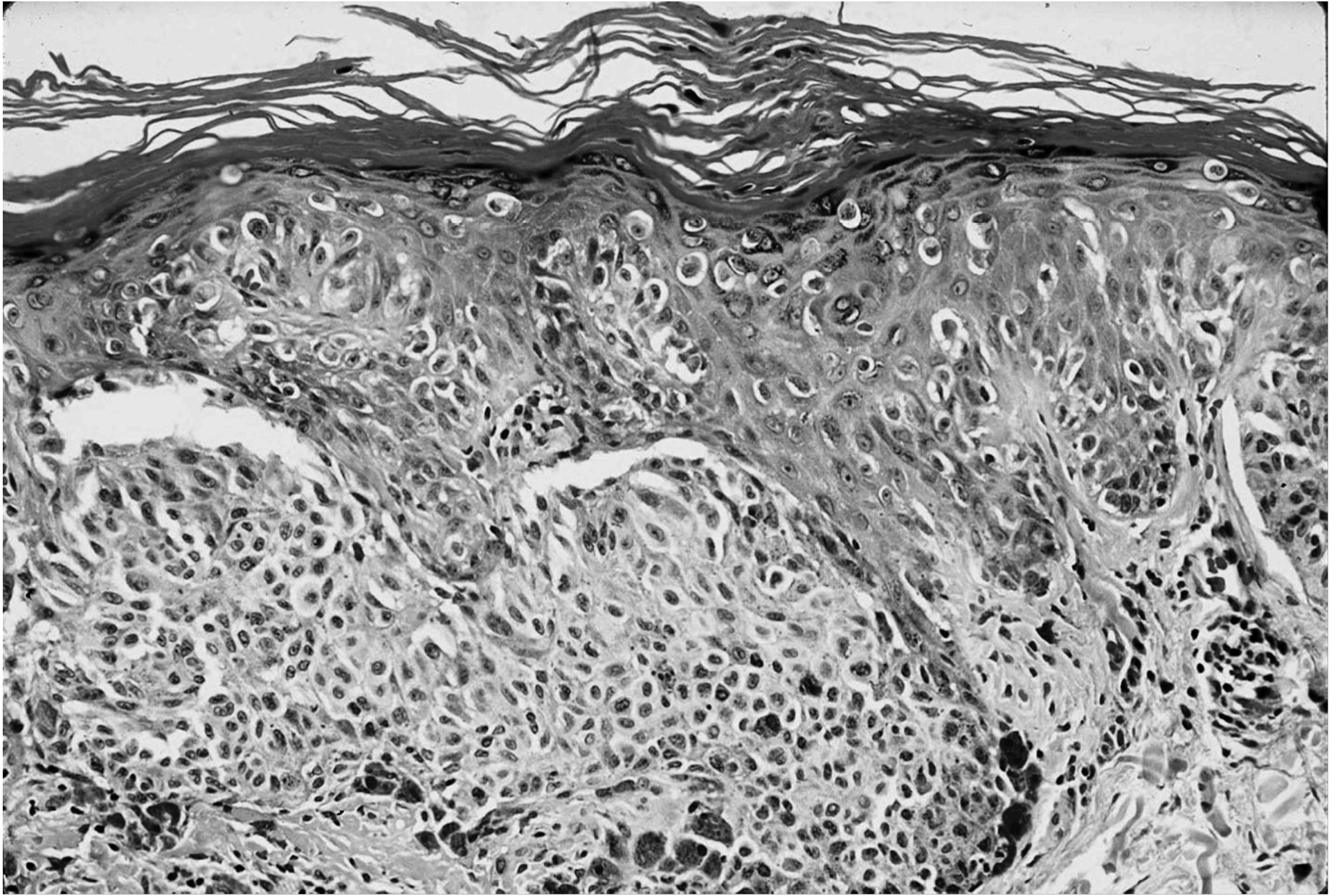
Melanoma



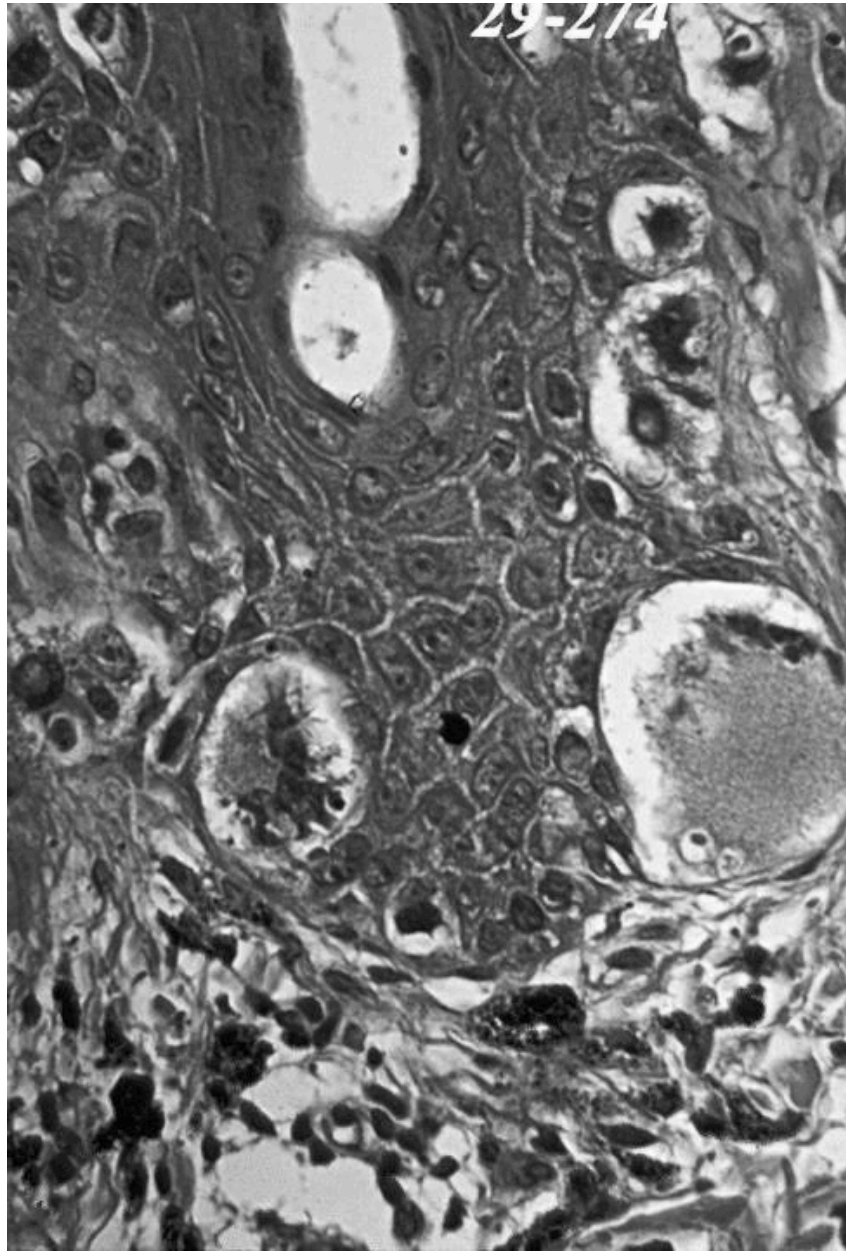
Melanoma



Melanoma



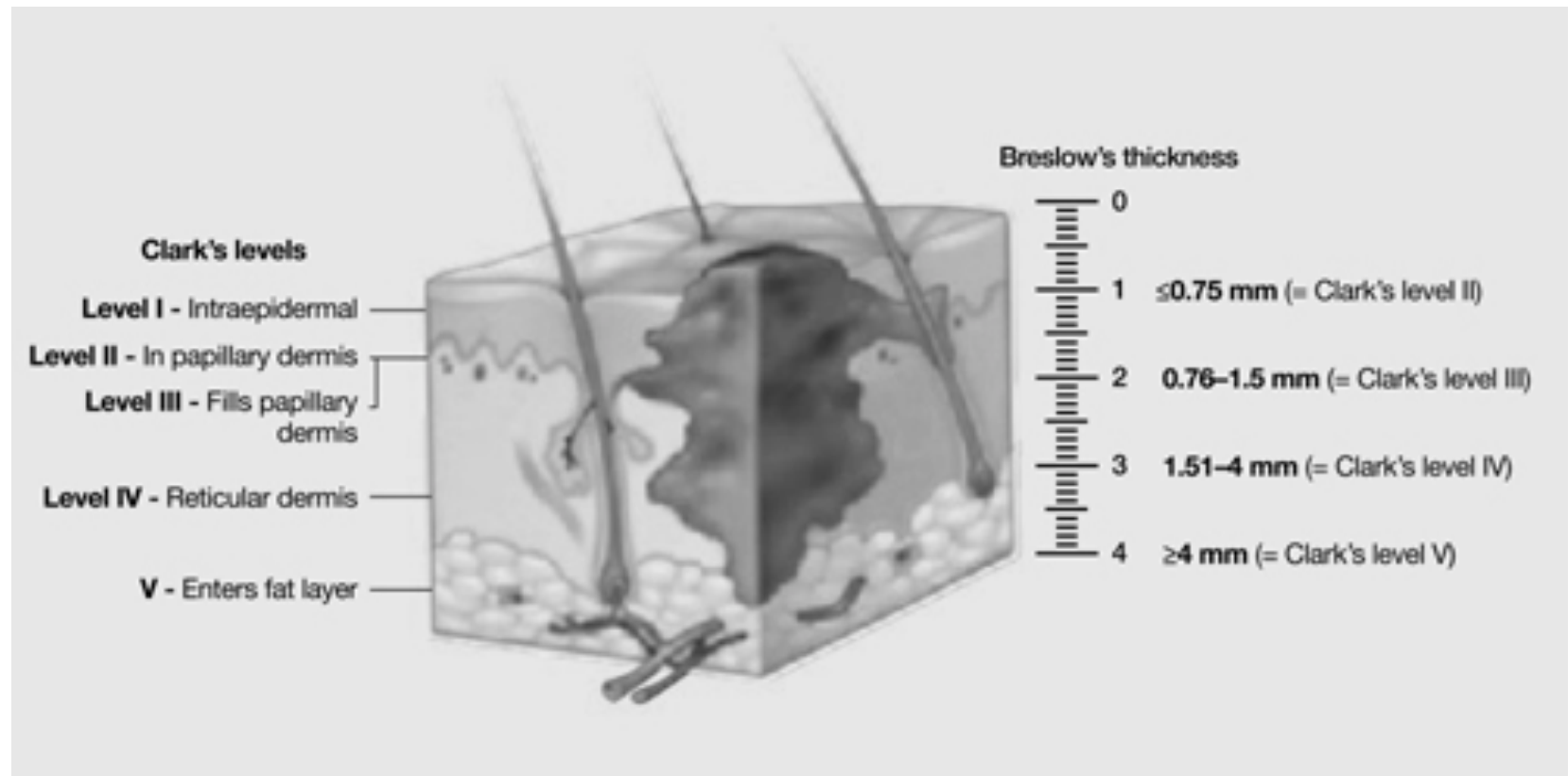
Melanoma



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

Melanoma Prevention

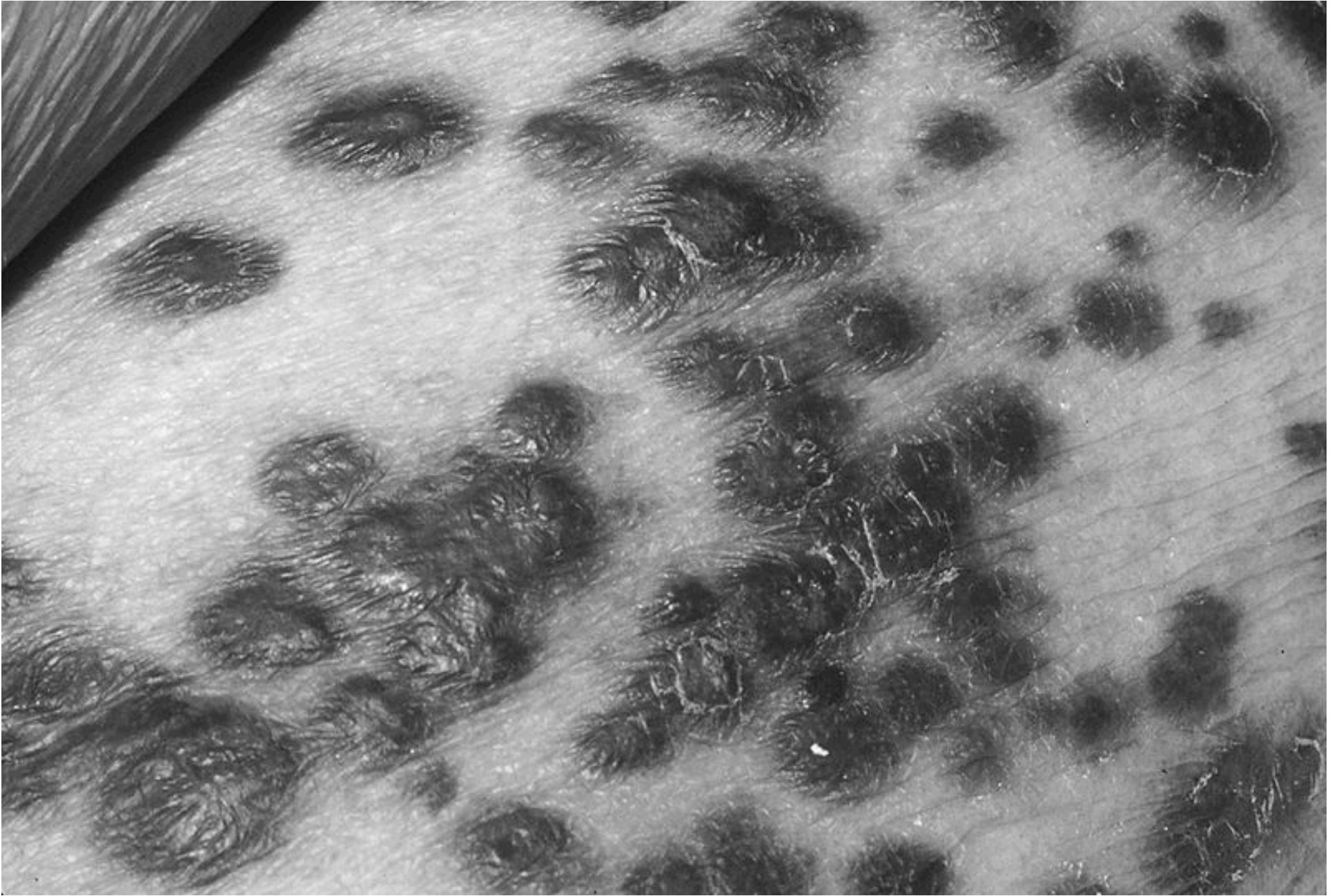
- Avoid sun
- Wear sunscreen
- Wear protective clothing
- Monthly skin self-exams
- Physician screening of high-risk patients

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