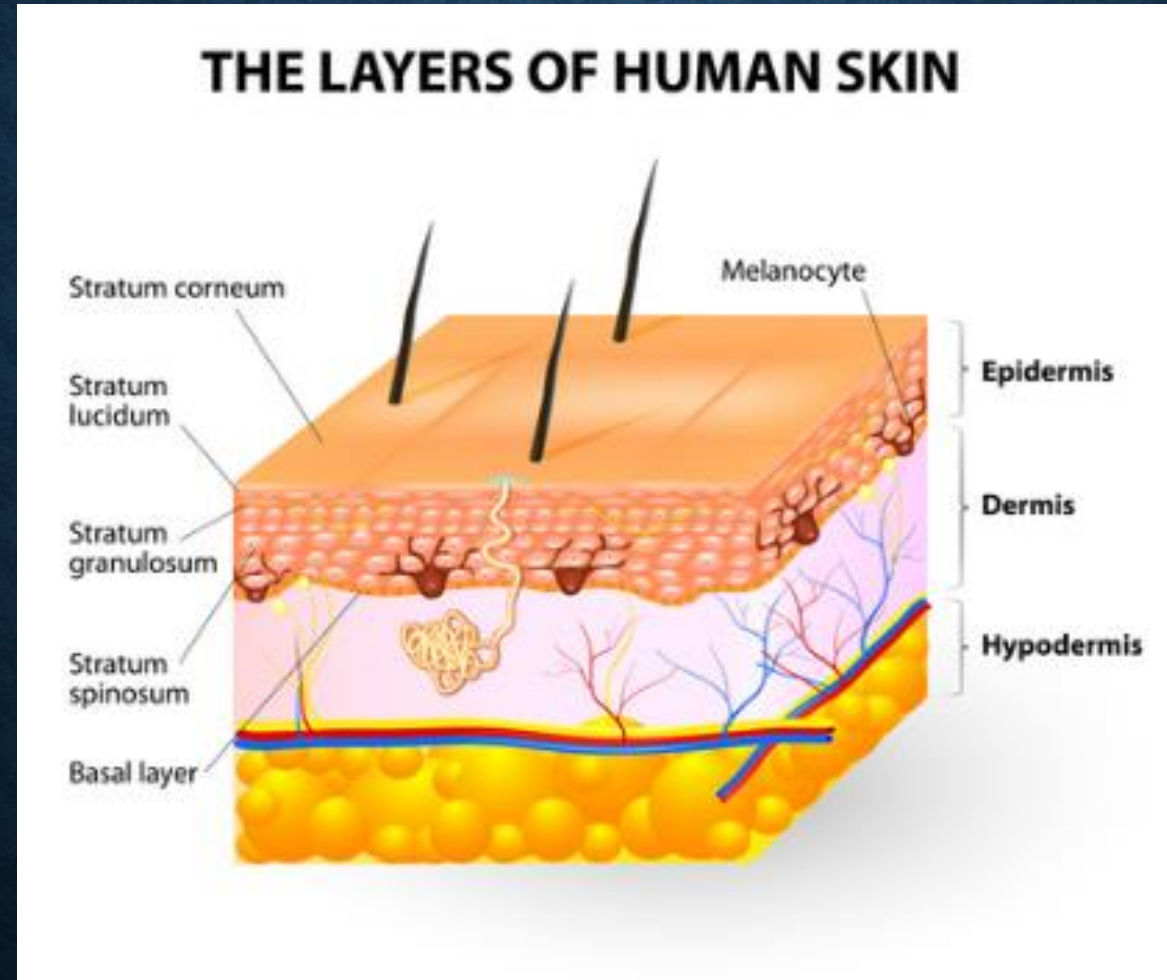


# SKIN TUMORS

Plastic Surgery Division

KSU

# SKIN ANATOMY AND FUNCTION



# Skin lesion

Non pigmented

pigmented

benign

malignant

benign

Malignant

Epidermal origin  
Dermal origin  
Sebaceous gland diff.

BCC  
SCC

Epidermal  
dermal

Melanoma



## SKIN LESION WITH EPIDERMAL ORIGIN



### Seborrheic keratosis

Greasy plaque like

Torso of elderly

Rx :curretage



### Actinic keratosis(AK)

Scaly crust

Sun exposed areas of elderly.

.1%progress to SCC



### Keratoacanthomas (KA)

Course of the lesion

Histology resembles SCC

# SEBACEOUS NAEVUS OF JADASSOHN





## Dermoid cyst



## Epidermoid cyst



**CONGENITAL MELANOCYTYC NAEVI  
RISK OF MM.07 % TO 2.4%**





## **ETIOLOGY OF MALIGNANT NON PIGMENTED SKIN LESIONS**

- Premalignant conditions
- Radiation
- Immunosuppression
- Chronic wounds Marjolin's ulcer
- Toxins
- genetic



# BASAL CELL CARCINOMA



- Slow growing, locally invading
- Most common neoplasm in Caucasians in the western world
- 85% after 40 of age
- 80% in sun exposed areas
- Rarely metastasized

# BCC



## Treatment

- Surgical excision with safety margin
- Moh's micrographic surgery
- radiation

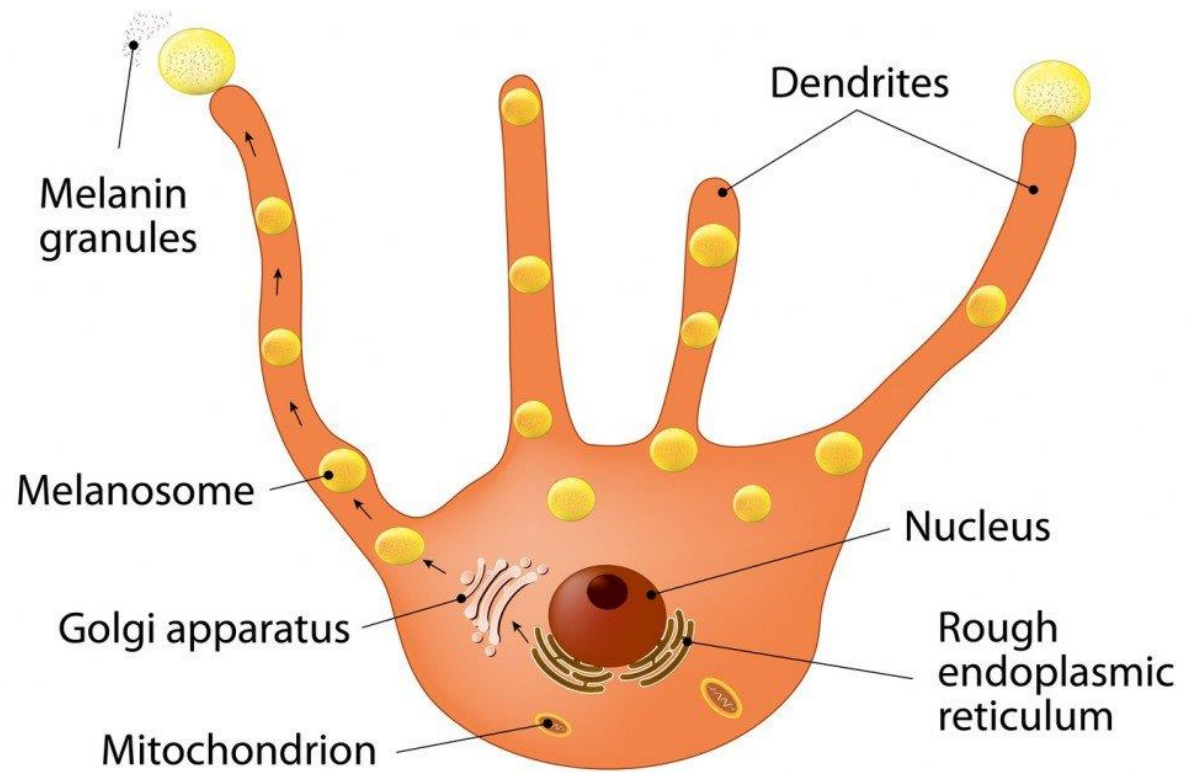


# CUTANEOUS SCC



- Additional etiological factors
- Smoking
- Viral infection :HPV, herpes simplex

# MELANOCYTE





# MELANOMA



**BENIGN**



**MALIGNANT**

# **RISK FACTORS PPARENTS**

- **P**remalignant lesions
- **P**revious melanoma
- **A**ge
- **R**ace
- **E**conomic status
- **N**aevi
- **F**itzpatrick **T**ype 1 and 2
- **S**unburn and sun bed use

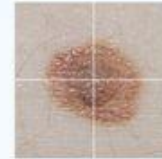


## THE ABCDE SYSTEM OF MELANOMA DETECTION

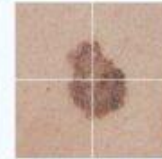
The ABCDE criteria represent a commonly used clinical guide for early diagnosis of melanoma. The following features are considered suspicious:

# A

**Asymmetry:** Moles that have asymmetrical appearance



Symmetrical



Asymmetrical

# B

**Border:** A mole that has blurry and/or jagged edges



Smooth borders



Irregular borders

# C

**Color:** A mole that has more than one colour



Single color



Multicolor

# D

**Diameter:** Moles with a diameter larger than a pencil eraser (6 mm or 1/4 inch)



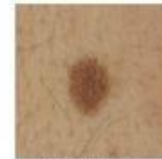
Smaller than 6mm/0.2in



Bigger than 6mm/0.2in

# E

**Evolution:** A mole that has gone through sudden changes in size, shape or colour



No changes



Some changes

## **Glasgow seven-point checklist**

- MacKie described this aid for identification of MM.
- The following increases the likelihood of a lesion being MM:
  - Major signs
    - 1 Change in size
    - 2 Change in shape
    - 3 Change in colour
  - Minor signs
    - 1 Inflammation
    - 2 Crusting or bleeding
    - 3 Sensory change
    - 4 Diameter  $\geq 7$  mm.



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