

Skin tumors

- Benign
- premalignant
- malignant



Benign

1- Viral wart

- a wart is a benign tumour in humans that is caused by a virus the human papilloma virus



يدخل HPV في الخلية يعمل proliferation ويعمل verroki
تتوسع الخلية أو تنشطر

5- skin tags

- These common benign outgrowths of skin affect mainly the middle-aged and elderly
- This is unknown but the trait is sometimes familial.
- Skin tags are most common in obese women.

Distribution

- eyelids
- armpits
- under the breasts
- groin
- upper chest

Treatment

- Electrocautery
- Cryosurgery
- Ligation
- Excision

2- Seborrheic keratosis

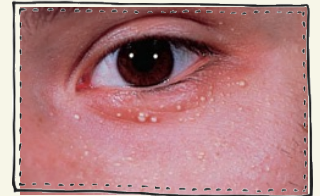
- A harmless warty spot that appears during adult life as a common sign of skin aging
- Some people have hundreds of them.
- Usually arise after the age of 50 years
- The precise cause of seborrheic keratoses is not known.
- lesions are most common on the face and trunk or neck



أرجاء مثل معروفه

6- milia

- small subepidermal keratin cyst
- common on the face in all age groups
- appear as tiny white millet seed-like papules of 0.5-2 mm in diameter
- the contents of milia can be picked out with sterile needle



3- dermatosis papulosa nigra

نقعه افصح seborrheic keratosis

- Dermatitis papulosa nigra is common in people with skin of colour
- likely to be genetically determined with 40-50% of patients having a family history.



4- stucco keratosis

- A benign epithelial skin tumor.
- The lesion typically presents as a white papule with a diameter of only a few millimeters
- Usually occur on the extensor surfaces of the lower legs or forearms and the dorsal aspects of the hands and feet of elderly patients. bleeding.



Treatment of all of above

- Cryotherapy (liquid nitrogen) for thinner lesions.
- Curretage
- Electrocautery
- Laser
- shaving off with a scalpel
- Focal chemical peel with trichloroacetic acid

حتى ما يبقى scar

7- cherry Angioma

- Cherry angiomas are made up of clusters of capillaries at the surface of the skin,
- They're also known as senile angiomas or Campbell de Morgan spots.



8- solar lentigines

- Solar lentigines typically appear on areas exposed to natural or artificial UV light. They appear as well-defined, light brown to black, flat spots.



9- epidermal inclusion cyst

- epidermoid cyst, sebaceous cyst, infundibular cyst & Keratin cyst

لعمقها على يكون bad odor



10- chondrodermatitis nodularis helices

A **painful nodule** develops on the helix or antehelix of the ear, most often in men like a small corn, is tender and prevents sleep if that side of the head touches the pillow



Treatment

- ① cryotherapy
- ② intralesional triamcinolone injection
- ③ wedge resection under local anaesthesia

11- Naevi

- The term naevus refers to a skin lesion that has a localized excess of one or more types of cell in a normal cell site.
- Naevi may be composed of **keratinocytes** (e.g. in epidermal naevi), **melanocytes** (e.g. in congenital melanocytic naevi), **connective tissue elements** (e.g. in connective tissue naevi) or a **mixture of epithelial and connective tissue elements** (e.g. in sebaceous naevi).



- **Melanocytic naevus** ⇒ localized benign tumours of melanocyte
- classification of melanocytic naevi

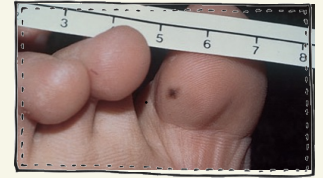
1. Congenital melanocytic naevi
2. Acquired melanocytic naevi
3. Junctional naevus
4. Compound naevus
5. Intradermal naevus
6. Spitz naevus
7. Blue naevus
8. Atypical melanocytic naevus

Congenital melanocytic naevus



these are present at birth or appear in neonatal period and are seldom less than 1 cm diameter

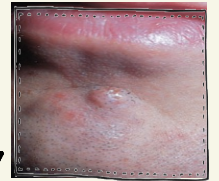
junctional melanocytic naevus



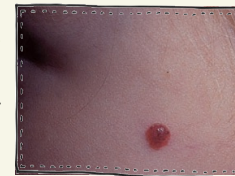
Compound melanocytic naevus



Dermal melanocytic naevus



spitz naevus

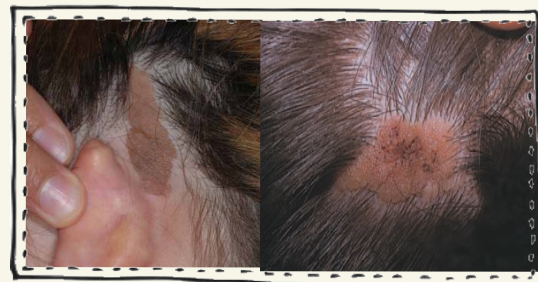


atypical moles



can occur **sporadically** or run in families as **autosomal dominant** trait, with incomplete penetrance
Patients with **multiple** atypical melanocytic or dysplastic naevi with a **positive family history** of **malignant melanoma** should be followed up 6-monthly for life

sebaceous naevus



Common vascular naevi

Malformations

Present at birth. Do not involute

- 1 Capillary ('salmon' patch and 'port-wine' stain)
- 2 Arterial
- 3 Venous
- 4 Combined

Haemangiomas

Usually appear after birth. More common in females. 50-60% on **head and neck**. Involute by 5-9 years after initial proliferation

- 1 Superficial (capillary)
- 2 Deep (cavernous)
- 3 Mixed

12- hemangioma

strawberry hemangioma

Port-wine stain



علامه نشطه بالليزر أو β -blocker (propranolol)

13- pyogenic granuloma

a relatively common benign and mucosa whose exact The lesion usually occurs in children and young adults as a **solitary glistening red papule** or nodule that is prone to **bleeding and ulceration**. It is typically evolve rapidly over a period of a few weeks

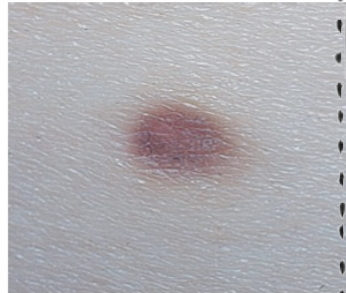
vascular lesion of the skin cause is unknown.

نخاعه بال Cutary



14- dermatofibroma

A common cutaneous nodule of unknown etiology that occurs more often in **women**. Frequently develops on the **extremities** and is usually **asymptomatic**. Removal of the tumor is **not** necessary unless diagnostic uncertainty exists or particularly troubling symptoms are present.



15- neurofibroma

A **neurofibroma** is a benign nerve sheath tumor in the peripheral nervous system. Usually found in individuals with neurofibromatosis



16- lipoma



Pre malignant

1- actinic keratosis

- Actinic keratosis is a **UV light-induced** lesion and develops mostly in **fair-skinned** patients being susceptible to solar damage
- describes clinically **ill-defined reddish to reddish-brown scaly lesions** on **erythematous base** in areas damaged severely by **sunlight**
- Considered as an early **in situ squamous cell carcinoma**

نخاعه بال cryotherapy Cutary



2- actinic cheilitis

- A premalignant condition that may be symptomatic; it occurs predominantly on the lower lip and is caused by chronic exposure to sunlight.



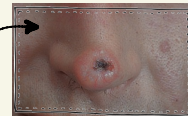
Malignant

1- basal cell carcinoma

- The most common form of skin cancer. It crops up most commonly on the faces of the middle-aged or elderly. Lesions invade locally but, for practical purposes, never metastasize
- Risk factors include exposure to ultraviolet light, having lighter skin, radiation therapy, long-term exposure to arsenic and poor immune-system function.

Presentation

- ① nodule-ulcerative
- ② cystic
- ③ cicatricial (morphoeic)
- ④ superficial (multicentric)



Treatment

- ① surgery
- ② cryosurgery
- ③ electrodesiccation & curettage
- ④ chemotherapy
- ⑤ Radiation
- ⑥ photodynamic therapy

2- squamous cell carcinoma

- This is a common tumour in which **malignant keratinocytes** show a variable capacity to form keratin
- It usually presents as a **hard lump** with a **scaly top** but can also form an **ulcer**



- squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) has a higher risk of **metastasis**.
- Risk of metastasis is higher in SCC** arising in scars, on the lower lips or mucosa, and occurring in immunosuppressed patient

- The greatest risk factor is high total exposure to **ultraviolet radiation** from the Sun. Other risks include prior **scars**, chronic wounds, **actinic keratosis**, **lighter skin**, **Bowen's disease**, **arsenic exposure**, **radiation therapy**, **poor immune system function**, previous **basal cell carcinoma**, and **HPV infection**.

intra-epidermal squamous cell carcinoma
Bowen's disease



3- malignant melanoma

- There is a higher incidence in white people living near the equator.
- The tumour is rare before puberty and in black people.

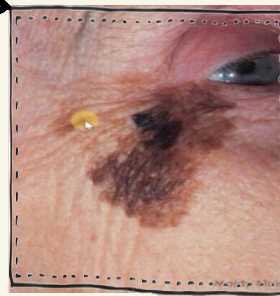
Cause

- Susceptibility genes**
- Susceptible phenotypes** (Malignant melanomas are most common in white people with blond or red hair, many freckles and a fair skin that tans poorly)
- Sunlight**
- Pre-existing melanocytic naevi**

Type of malignant melanoma

- Lentigo maligna melanoma
- Superficial spreading melanoma
- Acral lentiginous melanoma
- Nodular melanoma

lentigo maligna melanoma

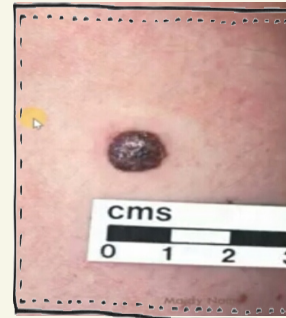


superficial spreading melanoma

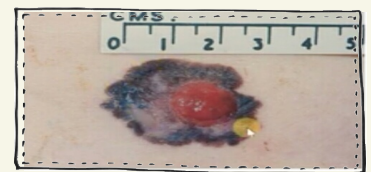


ABCDE of MM

- A**symmetry
- B**order irregularity
- C**olor variability
- D**iameter greater than 0.5 cm
- E**volution (change)



Nodular melanoma



Staging of melanoma

Breslow → histology. & slb

Stage	Breslow thickness (mm)	5 years survival (%)
Ia	Up to 0.75	95
Ib	0.76 - 1.5	85
IIa	1.51 - 4	65
IIb	> 4	45
III	Nodular	40
IV	metastatic	< 10

Clark's level

I	Epidermis
II	Papillary dermis
III	Upper reticular dermis
IV	Lower reticular dermis
V	Subcutaneous fat

4- Paget's disease

It is caused by the **invasion of the epidermis** by cells from an underlying **intraductal carcinoma** of the breast (Paget cells).

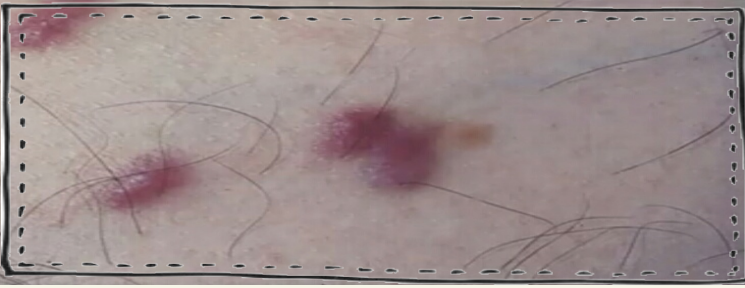
eczema
→ bilateral



يصيب في الناس اي بقليل chemo , عندهم AIDS

5- Kaposi's sarcoma

- A type of cancer that forms in the lining of blood and lymph vessels.
- typically appear as painless purplish spots on the legs, feet or face. Lesions can also appear in the genital area, mouth or lymph nodes. In severe Kaposi's sarcoma, lesions may develop in the digestive tract and lungs.
- The underlying cause is infection with human herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8). In healthy people, HHV-8 infection usually causes no symptoms



Classic Kaposi's sarcoma

- Classic Kaposi's sarcoma occurs in older men of Eastern European, Mediterranean and Middle Eastern descent.
- This cancer progresses slowly and typically causes few serious problems.



① Patch stage



② plaque stage



③ tumor stage



⇒ Sezary syndrome

- subtype of skin lymphoma
- يلقب انتقل من skin الى Blood

6-skin lymphoma

- The skin is the second most common extranodal site of lymphoma.
- Cutaneous lymphomas can be divided into two categories, cutaneous T- cell lymphomas and B- cell lymphomas
- The most common type is mycosis fungoides



HUDA
AHMED
OTHMAN