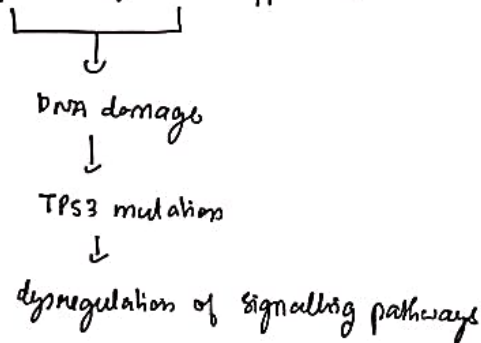


# Skin

## 1) Squamous cell carcinoma

2 important pathogenesis: prolonged sun exposure & immunosuppression



Other predisposing factors:

- \* Xeroderma pigmentosum
- \* Psoriasis
- \* Chemical burns
- \* Old burn scars
- \* HIV infections

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- \* Ionising radiation
- \* Industrial carcinogens.

cross → cauliflower/nodular/ulcerative

m/s → group of malignant cells arising from epidermis & invading dermis

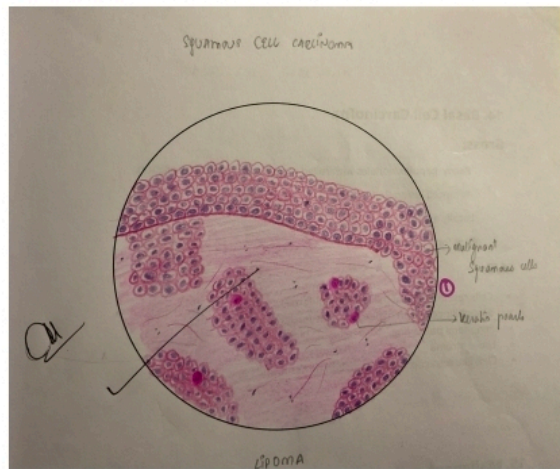
- Amplified
- malignant cells are polygonal/round cells showing pleomorphism, eosinophilic cytoplasm, large nuclei with anisonucleosis, hyperchromasia & mitotic figures
  - tonically laminated/keratin pearls in the centre of the groups of malignant cells.

- \* Ionising radiation
- \* Industrial carcinogens.

cross → cauliflower/nodular/ulcerative

m/s → • group of malignant cells arising from epidermis & invading dermis

- Anaplasia** {
- malignant cells are polygonal/round cells showing pleomorphism, eosinophilic cytoplasm, large nuclei with anisonucleosis, hyperchromasia & mitotic figures
  - Centrally laminated/keratin pearls in the centre of the groups of malignant cells.



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### Basal cell carcinoma (rodent ulcer)

- \* locally invasive
- \* m/c - hairy skin
- \* Predisposing factors:
  - Light skinned people who have little melanin
  - Prolonged exposure to strong UV
  - Defect in DNA repair (eg. Xeroderma pigmentosum)

cross: \* Pearly, papules/nodules with rolled margins & central ulceration (rodent ulcer)

\* multifocal growth

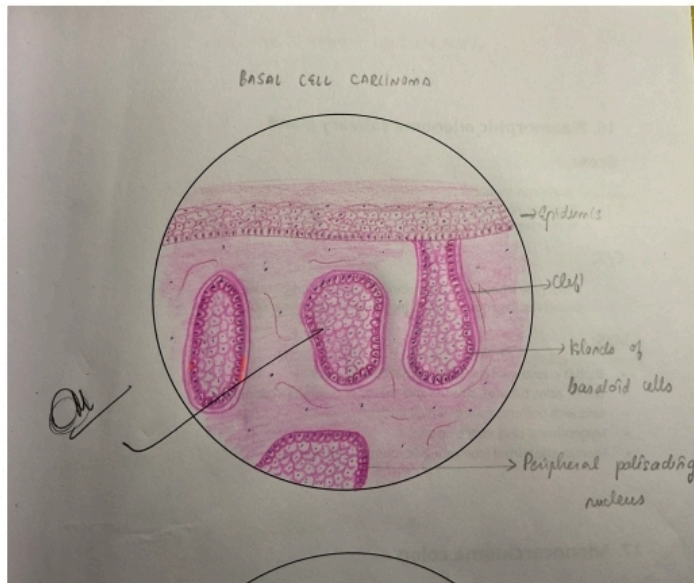


\* locally aggressive



mfs :- Cells resemble basal layer of epidermis

- Basophilic cells with hypochromatic nuclei
- Peripheral palisading of nuclei
- loose stroma
- cleft like retraction space b/w tumor islands & stroma



### Malignant melanoma

- Arise from melanocytes
- Role of excessive exposure to sunlight : **pathology**

high risk factors :-

- \* Persistent change in appearance of mole
- \* Presence of pre-existing naevus (birth mole)
- \* Family history of melanoma
- \* Higher age
- \* >50 moles 2mm or more in diameter.

Molecular studies :- germline mutation in **CDKN2A** gene

gross → Types: Hutchinson's freckle  
Superficial spreading melanoma  
Nodular melanoma  
Acral melanoma

- flat or slightly elevated **naevus** with variegated pigmentation, irregular borders & ulceration

m/s → malignant cells with brownish black melanin pigment

invasion of dermis with surrounding tissue

Marked cytologic atypia

Nuclei with large eosinophilic nucleoli & abundant atypical mitotic figures -

