

Chapter 14:

Premalignant skin tumours



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next

basic lesion

cause

picture

alphabetical



Solar keratoses (senile keratoses)

Raised red and well-defined plaques with a rough surface covered in scales of varying thickness. The lesions are isolated or multiple and their preferred site is on exposed regions such as the back of the hands or the face. ▶

Basic Lesions: Keratoses; Scales

Causes: Sunlight, Ultraviolet Radiation



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Solar keratoses (senile keratoses)

continued

The lesions are isolated or multiple and their preferred site is on exposed regions such as the back of the hands or the face. Here one can observe some characteristics of skin-ageing caused by sunlight: sallow skin, accentuated wrinkles, etc. If left untreated, some cases of solar keratosis develop into squamous cell carcinoma.

Basic Lesions: Keratoses; Scales

Causes: Sunlight, Ultraviolet Radiation



search

contents

print



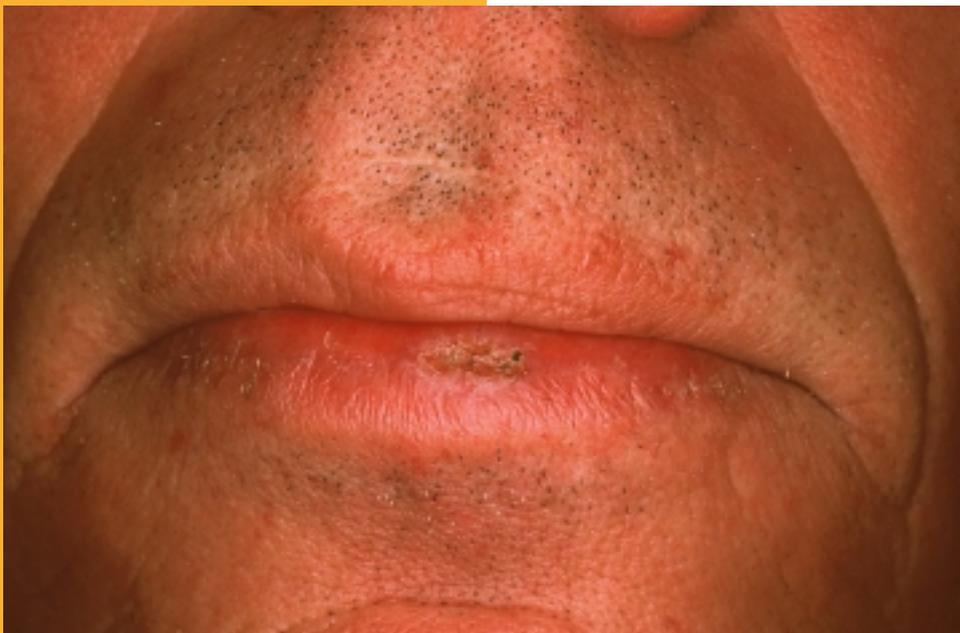
last screen viewed



back



next



Actinic cheilitis

Relatively well-demarcated scaly erythematous plaque, sometimes encrusted and occurring essentially on the lower lip. Under the hyperkeratotic layer the epithelium is atrophic and bleeds easily at the slightest trauma. Actinic cheilitis spreads slowly over time and can degenerate into true squamous cell carcinoma.

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule; Scales; Crusts

Causes: Sunlight, Ultraviolet Radiation



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Leucoplakia – smoker's keratosis (stomatitis nicotina)

Well-demarcated and more or less rounded white or greyish plaques on the lower lip or the buccal mucosa. They occur more frequently in men and are probably promoted by smoking. Their natural evolution is in the direction of squamous cell carcinoma.

Basic Lesions: Achromic macules; Warts

Causes: Chemical Agents



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Bowen's disease

Slightly raised round or oval discoid lesion with distinct borders, varying in size, red or reddish brown in colour and covered with a crust of scales or with small crusts. The current understanding of Bowen's disease is that it is an intraepidermal carcinoma (in situ).



Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule; Scales; Crusts

Causes: None specific



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Bowen's disease

continued

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule; Scales; Crusts

Causes: None specific



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Erythroplasia of Queyrat

Mucosal site of Bowen's disease. Red, well-demarcated, slightly protuberant plaque, with a glazed surface, on the glans penis. Similar lesions are observed on the vulval mucosa.

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule

Causes: None specific



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Bowenoid papulosis

Erythematous or brownish papules on the glans and shaft of the penis, the vulva, and sometimes the perianal region.

Their histopathology is similar to that of Bowen's disease. Human papillomaviruses (16, 18, 33) are the initial cause of this papulosis.

Basic Lesions: Epidermal Papules

Causes: None specific



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Radiodermatitis

Cicatricial atrophy, telangiectases, and pigmentation abnormalities form the classical picture of radiodermatitis. At a further stage ulcerations can appear. Basal cell carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma are liable to develop after several years.

Basic Lesions: Ulcers; Atrophy; Scars

Causes: X-rays



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Xeroderma pigmentosum

A hereditary disease with recessive autosomal transmission. The genetic basis of xeroderma pigmentosum is an enzyme deficiency resulting in disorders of DNA repair after ultraviolet irradiation. The condition is characterized by extreme photosensitivity and chronic actinic lesions including skin atrophy, freckles, and solar keratosis. Some tumours can develop early: keratoacanthoma, basal cell or squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma.

Basic Lesions: Pigmented Macules; Nodules; Keratoses; Atrophy

Causes: Sunlight, Ultraviolet Radiation



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next



Dubreuilh's melanosis

(Lentigo maligna melanoma, melanosis circumscripta precancerosa of Dubreuilh)

Polychromatic pigmented macule, not raised and poorly defined. Its colour varies from pale beige to black. Dubreuilh's melanosis is observed in old people, most frequently on the face, less so on the back of the hands and on the legs. It spreads very slowly, reaching a diameter of several centimetres in about ten years.

Basic Lesions: Pigmented Macules

Causes: Sunlight, Ultraviolet Radiation



search



contents



print



last screen viewed



back



next