

Non-Melanoma Cancer

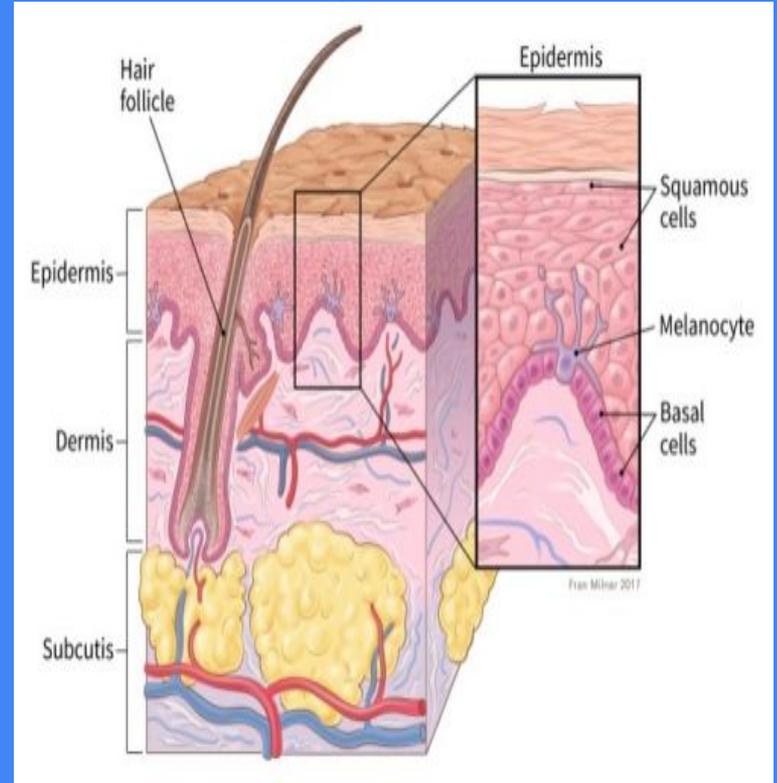


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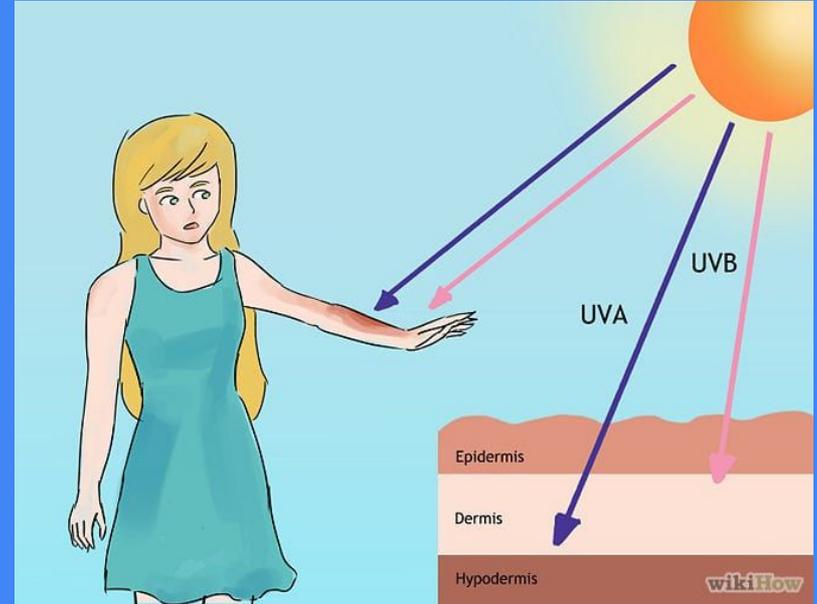
Skin-cancer

Skin cancer is an abnormal growth of skin cells. It most often develops on areas of the skin exposed to the sun's rays. Skin cancer affects people of all colors and races, although those with light skin who sunburn easily have a higher risk.



Mitosis

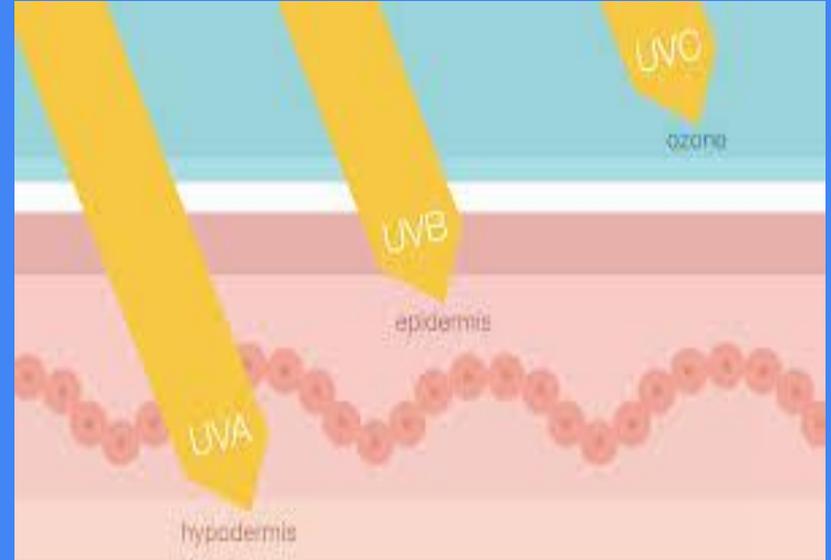
- About one in 60 people will develop invasive cutaneous melanoma during their lifetime. Malignant melanoma is a cancer that begins in melanocytes, the pigment-producing cells in clear skin
- all over the world, most cases of melanoma are related to environmental factors such as excessive ultraviolet radiation.
 - However, about 5-10% of melanoma cases are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner.



Mechanism

Mechanisms of induction of skin cancer by UV radiation.

UV radiation has been implicated primarily as the cause of non-melanoma skin cancer, although some role for UV in malignant melanoma has been suggested. The induction of skin cancer is mainly caused by the accumulation of mutations caused by



Genetics

Malignant melanoma One type of hereditary melanoma, called the familial atypical mole-melanoma syndrome (FAM-M syndrome), may be caused by mutations in the CDKN2A gene on chromosome 9, also known as the p16 mutation.

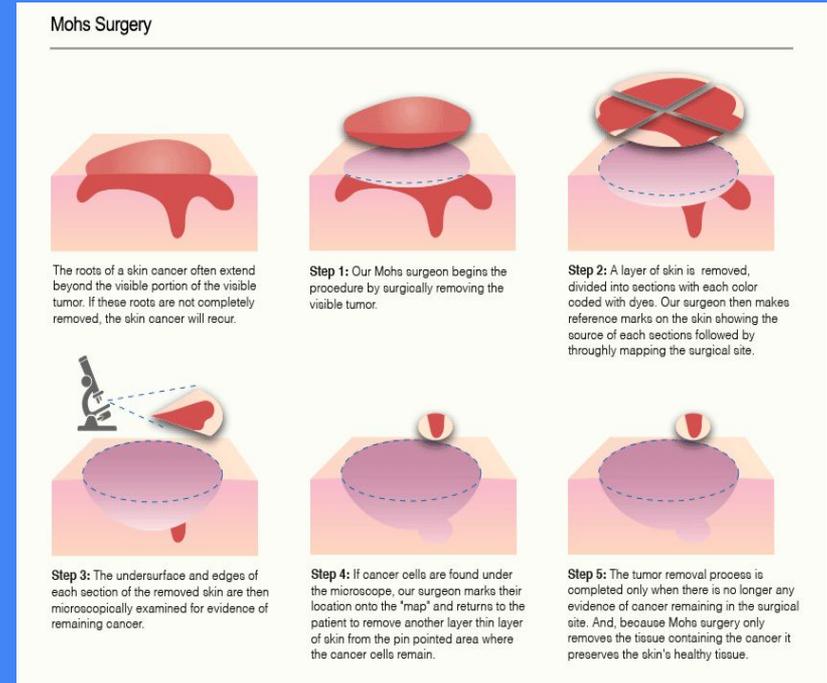


Effectiveness

Image Result for Skin Cancer

Mohs surgery is widely accepted as the most effective method for removing certain types of skin cancer, with a cure rate of 98 to 99 percent for basal and squamous cell carcinomas.

- Electrodesiccation and curettage (ED and C)
- Curettage and cryotherapy.
- Laser therapy.
- Freezing.
- Photodynamic therapy.
- Medicated creams or lotions.
- Simple excision.
- Mohs **surgery**.



Side-effects

Radiotherapy can be used as the main treatment.

- **Skin irritation**, ranging from **redness** to **blistering** and peeling.
- Changes in skin color.
- **Hair loss** in the area being treated.
- Damage to saliva-making glands and teeth when treating cancers near these structures.



Traget

Freezing. Your doctor may destroy actinic keratoses and some small initial skin cancers by freezing them with liquid nitrogen (cryosurgery).

Excisional surgery.

Mohs surgery.

Curettage and electrodissection or cryotherapy.

Radiotherapy.

Chemotherapy.

Photodynamic therapy.

Biological therapy.

