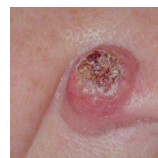
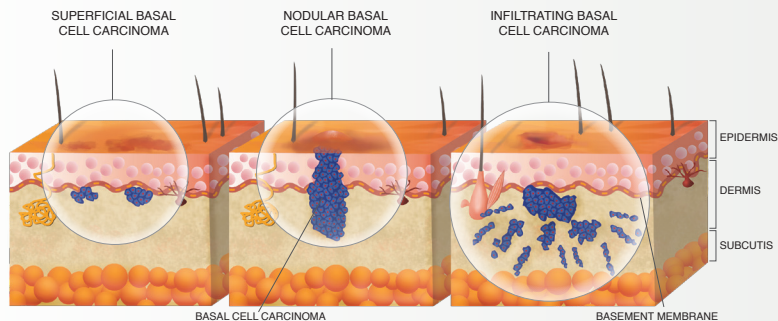


What does your diagnosis mean?



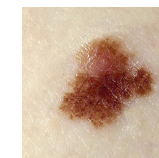
☐ KERATOACANTHOMA

- May appear as a pink or flesh coloured lump with a central 'plug' most commonly found on the leg, neck, hands and forearms.
- Typically they grow quickly over a few weeks and spontaneously resolve.



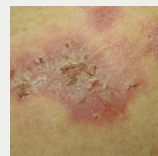
☐ SEBORRHOEIC KERATOSIS

- Common benign skin lesion.
- Usually appears from middle age onwards.
- Slightly raised, gray-brown to black lesions.



☐ DYSPLASTIC NAEVUS

- May occur in families.
- A marker for increased risk of developing melanoma in the future.



☐ SUPERFICIAL BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

- Can present as a red, scaly patch.
- Often on the trunk and upper extremities.
- Poor circumscription spacing of tumour can present a challenge in the assessment of adequate surgical margins.



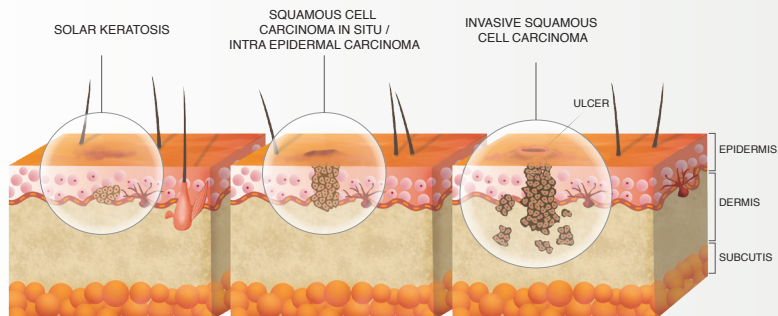
☐ NODULAR BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

- Eighty percent of lesions are found on the head and neck, while approximately 15% develop on the shoulders, back, or chest.
- May appear as a lump or sore that doesn't heal.
- Usually pale, pearly, or red in colour.



☐ INFILTRATING BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

- Sub-type of basal cell carcinoma that can be associated with a higher rate of recurrence and perineural invasion.
- Similar to 'sclerosing' or 'morpheic' basal cell carcinoma, in that the lesion can show clinically indistinct borders.



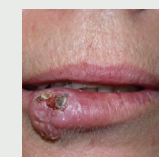
☐ SOLAR KERATOSIS

- Very common.
- A precursor of squamous cell carcinoma in some cases.
- May appear as scaling, red areas.



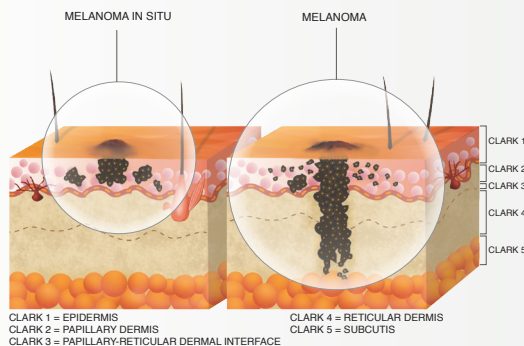
☐ INTRA EPIDERMAL CARCINOMA/ BOWEN'S DISEASE/ SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN SITU

- A precursor of squamous cell carcinoma.



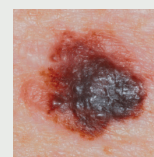
☐ SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

- Occurs mainly on sun-damaged skin and on the lips, particularly in smokers.
- May appear as a raised red spot or sore which won't heal.



☐ LENTIGO MALIGNA/ MELANOMA IN SITU

- Usually arises on the sun-exposed skin of older patients.
- Lentigo maligna is now considered by most as equivalent to melanoma in situ.



☐ MALIGNANT MELANOMA

- Occurs on any part of the body.
- May appear as a new spot or an existing spot which changes shape, colour, or size.
- A wide excision is usually required.
- The risk of spread to lymph nodes depends on the thickness of the lesion.