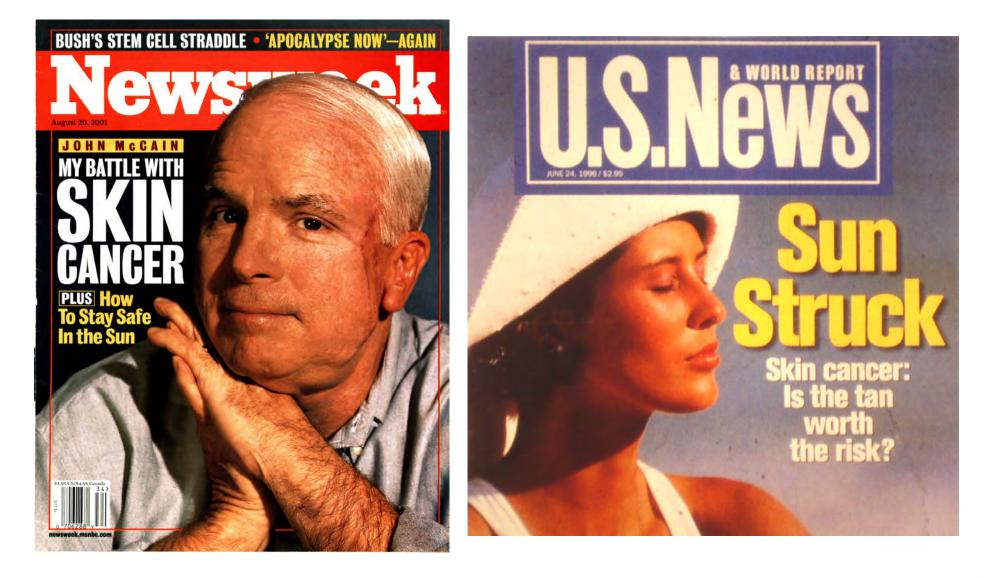
Skin Cancer: Recognition, Treatment, Prevention

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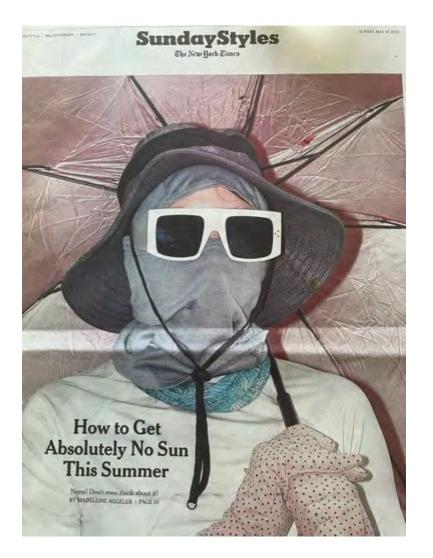
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SKIN CANCER

- •Between 1994 & 2014, skin cancer increased 77%
- •By the age of 70, 1 out of 5 people will develop skin cancer
- Approximately 9500 people are diagnosed with skin cancer every day
- •More people are diagnosed with skin cancer than all other cancers combined
- •Annual cost of treating skin cancer is \$8 billion



SKIN CANCER

Basal cell carcinoma

Squamous cell carcinoma



Nonmelanoma skin cancer/ keratinocyte carcinoma

Melanoma



Can metastasize if not caught early



SKIN CANCER

BCC ~ 3-4 million

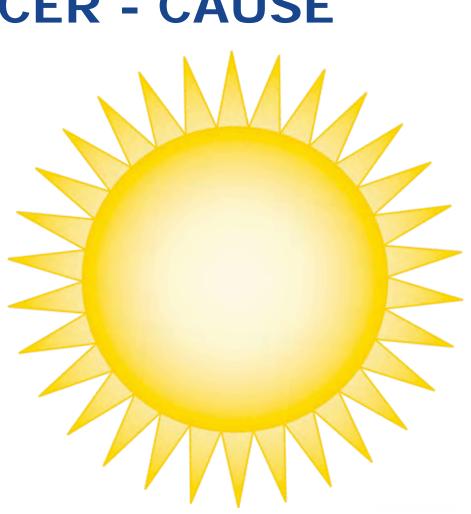
SCC > 1.8 million

Melanoma ~ 186,000



SKIN CANCER - CAUSE

- •Sun Exposure
- •Tanning Beds
- •Skin Type
- •Genetic Conditions



MEDICINE of THE HIGHEST ORDER



7

ACTINIC KERATOSIS

AK's are precancerous lesions

Commonly seen on sun-exposed skin-Head and neck, dorsal hands, lower legs A significant proportion will develop

SCC's and BCC's



Treatment: AK

- 1. Freezing (Cryosurgery)
- 2. Scrape and Burn (Currettage)
- 3. Topicals:
 - 1. 5FU
 - 2. Imiquimod
- 4. Photodynamic Therapy (PDT)



Basal Cell Carcinoma

Usually asymptomatic

- > 90% in Sun- exposed skin
- Nose Most Common Site
- Onset 40-60 year Old
- Increasing incidence younger patients
- 20-40% develop second primary





SCC-Etiology

UV exposure



Scar

Immunosuppression (transplant pts)



Treatment

- Curettage (Scraping)
- Excision
- Cryosurgery
- Radiation
- **Mohs Surgery**
- Topicals



MELANOMA

2023 estimates:

- 89,000 in situ
- 97,000 invasive

Overall 5 year survival = 94%

- Stage 1 = 99%
- •25% arrive in pre-existing moles
- •75% arrive in normal skin

After age 50, significantly more men than women develop melanoma

Lifetime risk:

- Men 1 in 20
- Women 1 in 40



MELANOMA INCEDENCE - U.S.

Only 5% of all skin cancers, yet 75% of skin cancer deaths.

Incidence

- ~ 186,000 cases/yr.
- ~ 10,000 deaths/year.

Incidence has doubled in the past 25 years.



Risk Factors

Fair skin, freckles, red/blonde hair

Sunburn easily, tan poorly

Hx blistering sunburns

Dysplastic nevi (Atypical mole)

Increased number of nevi

Family history of melanoma

Large congenital nevi







Diagnosing Melanoma

- A Asymmetry
- B Border irregularity
- C Color variegation
- D Diameter > 6mm.
 - Diameter changing
- E Evolution







Treatment = Excision





Education

- SELF skin exams
- Importance of family history
- Sun protection



SUN PROTECTION

Sun screens

- SPF 30 or greater
- •UVA & UVB protection.
- •Apply 20-30 minutes before, then every 2 3 hours.

Protective clothing , especially hats with a 4 inch brim

Sun avoidance (10-3)

Avoid tanning parlors

Keep living in Rochester



SUNSCREEN

Physical Blockers

- Zinc oxide or titanium dioxide
- Inert metal particles that reflect UVA and UVB

Chemical Absorbers

- Absorb energy in UVA, UVB, or both
- Many sunscreens contain both

- Must reapply
- Proven to decrease actinic keratoses and skin cancers





SUN PROTECTIVE FACTOR

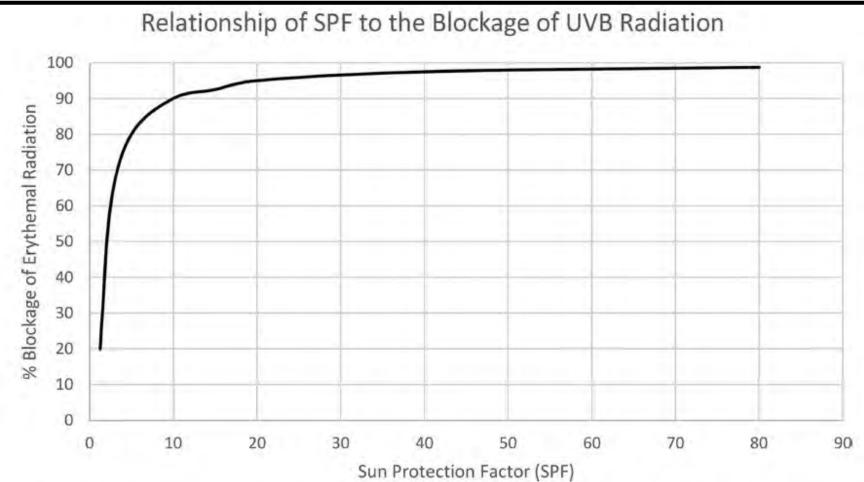
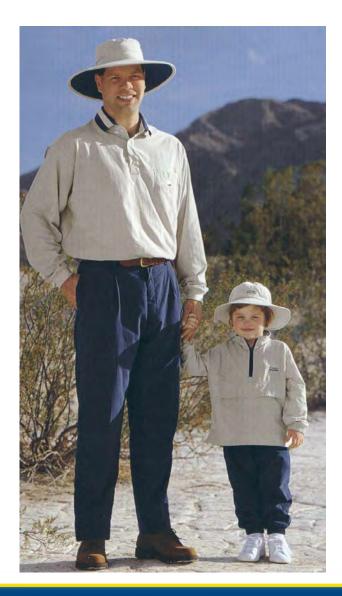


Figure 14-1. The relationship of SPF to the blockage of UVB radiation. This is a nonlinear relationship, and as SPF increases beyond 30, there is minimal added protection.













DOES MY SKIN CANCER NEED MOHS SURGERY?

Location

• Head, neck, hands, feet

Recurrent

Large or rapid growth

Aggressive

Decreased immune system



TREATMENT OF SKIN CANCER

Excision with closure

- 4-10 mm margin of tissue excised
- 95% cure rate

Electrodesiccation and curettage (ED&C)

- Scrape and burn
- 92-95% cure rate

Creams

- 5-fluorouracil, Imiquimod
- 70-90% cure rate

Mohs surgery

• 98-99% cure rate

