

#MADEEASY



SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
PART 1





SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PART 1

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA Part 1

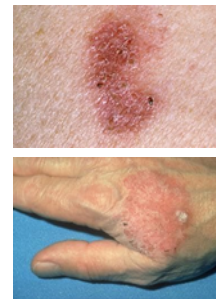
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) is a type of skin cancer that originates from the squamous cells in the epidermis.
- It arises from sun-damaged or precancerous skin, like actinic keratosis
- It can be more aggressive than basal cell carcinoma, with the potential to metastasize.

Analogy: A Cracked roof that leaks

- Imagine a roof that has been exposed to the sun and weather for many years.
- Over time, cracks form and eventually, the roof begins to leak.
- Squamous cell carcinoma is like those cracks, where damaged cells start to grow abnormally.
- Eventually breaking through the skin's protective barrier, causing problems like a roof leak.

Types of Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- **In Situ (Bowen's Disease):**
This is the earliest form of SCC, where cancer cells are confined to the epidermis
It appears as a red, scaly patch and can resemble psoriasis or eczema.
It's like a thin crack in the roof, one that's still superficial but needs repair before it worsens.
- **Invasive SCC:**
This form grows beyond the epidermis into the deeper layers of skin.
It can look like a firm, raised nodule with a rough surface, or an ulcer that doesn't heal.
This type is comparable to a deep crack that has penetrated through multiple layers of the roof, now causing significant leaks.





SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PART 1

- **Keratoacanthoma:**
- **A fast-growing, dome-shaped lesion with a central crater filled with keratin.**
- **It resembles a volcano with a crater in the middle, where centre is filled with keratin debris.**
- **While it can resolve on its own, it still needs attention because of its rapid growth.**



Dermatological Findings

- **Scaly or crusted patches:**
SCC often appears as a rough, scaly, or crusted lesion, especially on sun-exposed areas like the face, neck, and hands.
These lesions may feel like sandpaper or dried mud



- **Firm, Raised nodules:** A hard, firm bump that may grow larger over time

- **Ulceration:** The lesion may form a sore and bleed, especially if it's invasive
- **Slow or non-healing lesion:** A sore or growth that doesn't heal or that heals and returns



Risk Factors

- **Chronic Sun Exposure:** UV radiation from the sun is the leading cause of SCC, especially in individuals with fair skin.
- **Actinic Keratosis:** Precancerous skin lesions that can evolve into SCC if left untreated
- **Immunosuppression:** Individuals on immunosuppressive medications or those with conditions like HIV are at higher risk for SCC
- **Chronic skin irritation:** Areas of skin subjected to repeated trauma, burns or exposure to chemicals may develop SCC.

