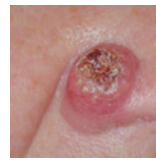


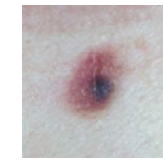
What does your diagnosis mean?



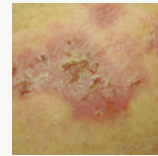
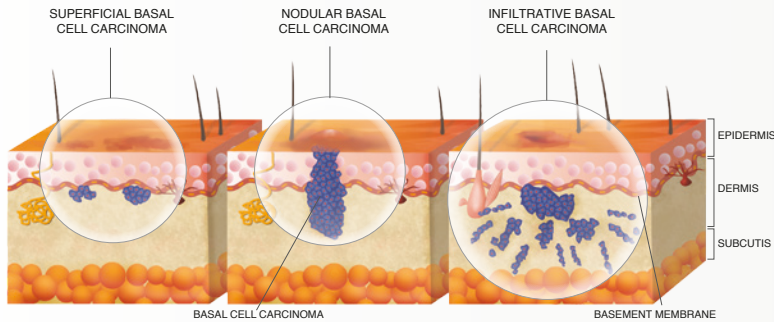
- KERATOACANTHOMA**
 - May appear as a pink or flesh-coloured lump with a central 'plug'.
 - Most commonly found on the neck, hands, legs and forearms.
 - Typically grow quickly over a few weeks and may spontaneously resolve.



- SEBORRHOEIC KERATOSIS**
 - Common benign skin lesion.
 - Usually appear from middle age onwards.
 - Slightly raised, grey-brown to black lesions.



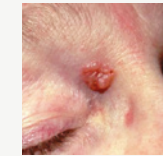
- DYSPLASTIC NAEVUS**
 - Usually appear after puberty.
 - May be difficult to distinguish from melanomas.
 - Patients with large numbers of moles (of any type) have a greater risk of developing a melanoma.



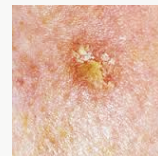
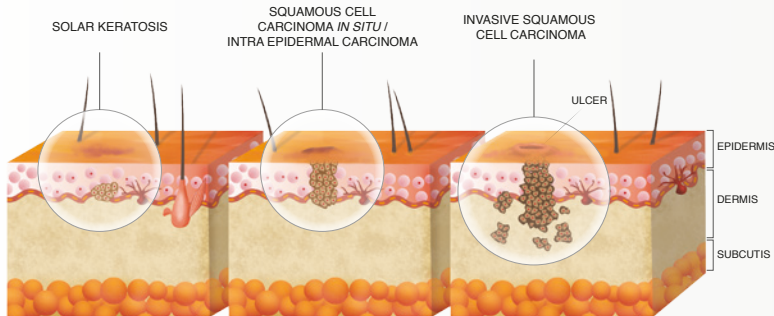
- SUPERFICIAL BASAL CELL CARCINOMA**
 - Can present as a red, scaly patch.
 - Often appear on the trunk and upper extremities and other sun-exposed areas.
 - Poor circumscription of tumour can present a challenge in the assessment of adequate surgical margins.



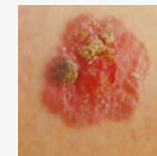
- NODULAR BASAL CELL CARCINOMA**
 - Eighty percent of lesions are found on the head and neck, while approximately 15% develop on the shoulders, back or chest.
 - May appear as a lump or sore that doesn't heal.
 - Often pale, pearly or red in colour.
 - Sometimes pigmented in patients with darker skin.



- INFILTRATIVE/MORPHOEIC/MICRONODULAR/MORPHOEIFORM BASAL CELL CARCINOMA**
 - Subtypes of basal cell carcinoma that can be associated with a higher rate of recurrence and perineural invasion.
 - Often has clinically indistinct borders.



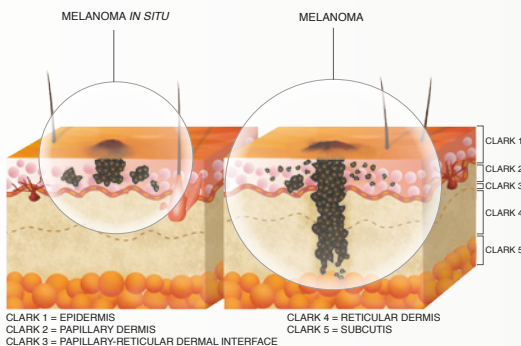
- SOLAR KERATOSIS**
 - Very common.
 - A precursor of squamous cell carcinoma in some cases.
 - May appear as scaling, red patches in sun-exposed areas.



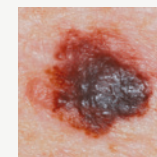
- INTRA EPIDERMAL CARCINOMA/ BOWEN'S DISEASE/SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN SITU**
 - A precursor of squamous cell carcinoma.



- SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**
 - Occur 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 arise on the sun-exposed skin of older patients.
 - Lentigo maligna is one type of melanoma *in situ*.



- MALIGNANT MELANOMA**
 - Can occur 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 and other organs, depends on the thickness of the lesion.