SCC Diagnosis and Management

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Things you need to know

- Epidemiology
- The spectrum of disease
- Pathology reports
 - The exceptions
- Treatment Algorithms
 - Non-surgical
 - Surgical
- The ones to watch
- The worrying ones

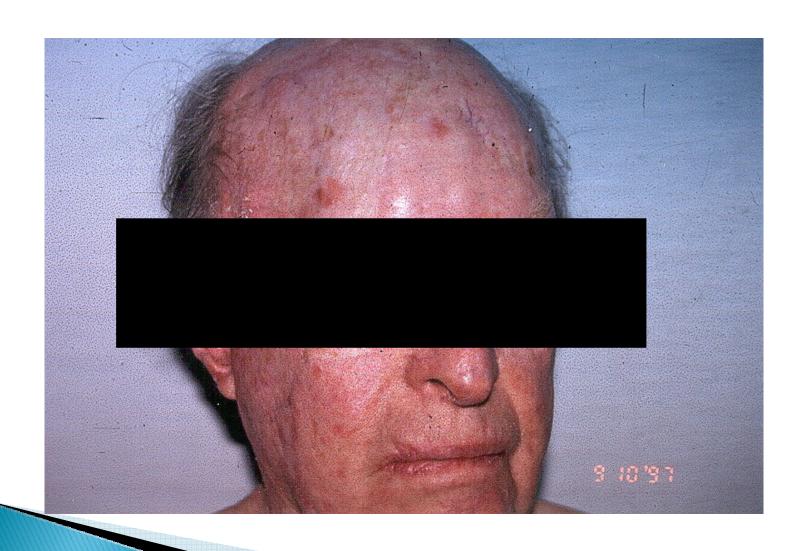
Epidemiology

- Incidence
 - Second commonest –166:100,000 (AUS)
- Aetiology
 - Sun Induced exposed
 - Viral non–exposed (5–16% Verrucous)
 - Chronic Irritation Marjolin's
 - Immunosuppressed
 - Transplant ratio reversal/ HPV / 32 fold
 sunexposed
 - Radiotherapy
 - Chemical Arsenic, Smoking, Hydrocarbons

The Spectrum

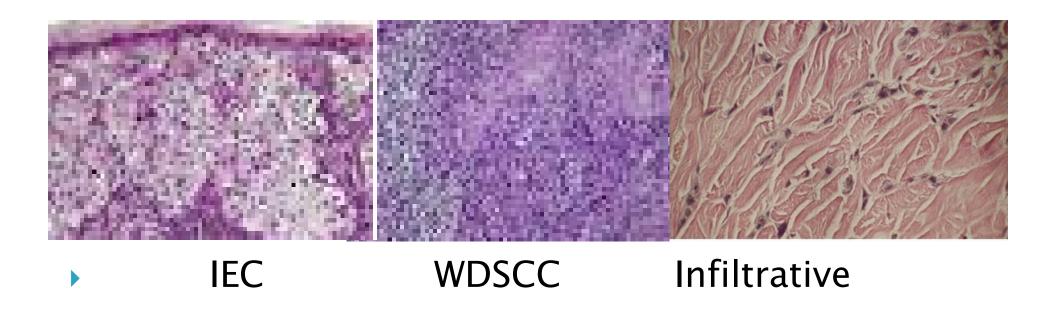
- Actinic Keratosis = precursor?
- IEC = not quite skin deep
- KA = wayward juvenile
- Invasive SCC = not all the same
 - Differentiation = WD -MD-PD- Anaplastic
 - Cell type = BasiSquamous, Spindle, Sarcomatous, Acantholytic,
 - Variants = Verrucous, Inflammatory,

Actinic Keratoses / IEC



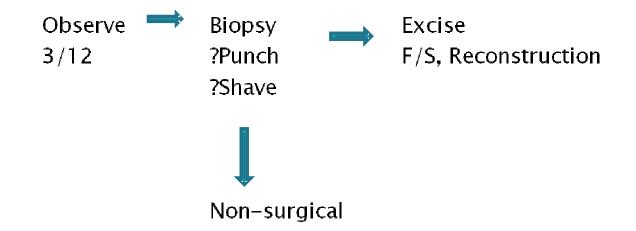
Pathology Reports

- Exceptions
 - IEC with Adnexal Inolvement
 - Squamoproliferative lesions
 - Invasive
 - RL's law = paragraph size~ concern
 - PNI, Lymphovascular, Embryonic & fascial planes
 - IHC Cytokeratin, Epith memb Ag, MNF116
 - If in doubt discuss +/- diagram



Treatment Algorithms

Options



Non-surgical Treatment

- Alternative
 - IEC 5FU, C&C, Cryotherapy, Laser
 - RT frail, desires

0

- Radiotherapy
 - Adjuvant
 - Primary PNI, LV, margins, aggression
 - Secondary Nodes, Intrasit, Distant
 - ChemoRT Inoperable

LASERS

▶ CO2

- H2O Non–specific
- Some Burning
- Long Recovery
- Higher Risk
- Greater Change Repeating

ERBIUM:YAG

- -H2O Specific
- Minimal Burning
- Short Recovery
- Lower Risk
- May Need

Solar Keratoses / IEC

- Emla Or Infiltration
- ▶ 1.7 J
- > 3mm

▶ To Bleeding





Laser Vermillionectomy

- Leukoplakia
- Young



Richard Lewandowski, Plastic Surgeon

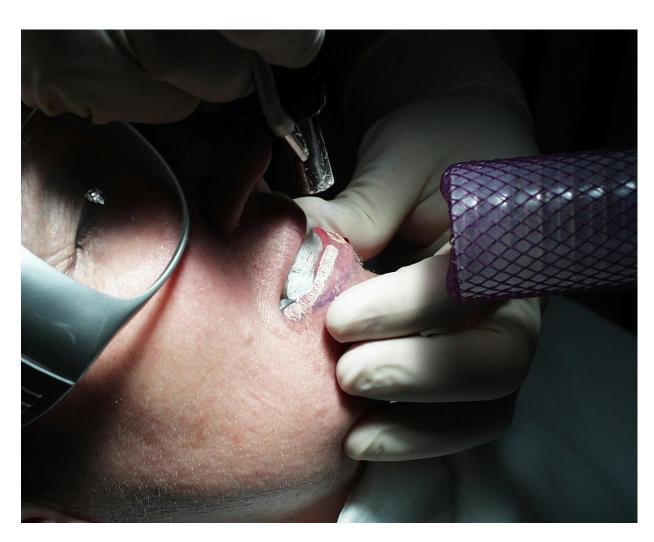
Anaesthesia

- Mental Block
- Infiltration



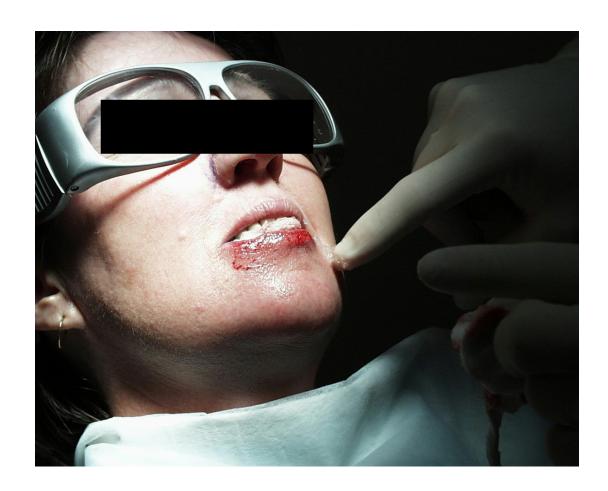
Technique

- Protect
- ▶ 1.7 J
- 3 Mm
- Bleeding



Post-op

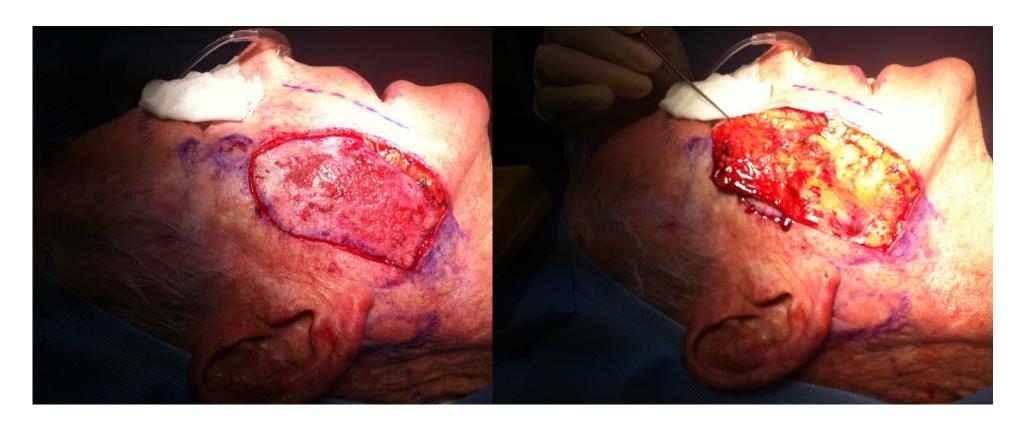
- Anti Hsv
- Vaseline
- Monitor
- Retreat



Surgical Treatment

- Excision
 - Clinical Margins = 5mm / 10mm high risk
 - e depth -planes vs mm
 - Frozen Section if in doubt
 - Moh's = complex areas?
- Reconstruction
 - primary,
 - temporary
 - delayed

Inflammatory SCC



SCC Masquerading as CDNH



Multiple SCCs/ Multiple Reconstruction Options



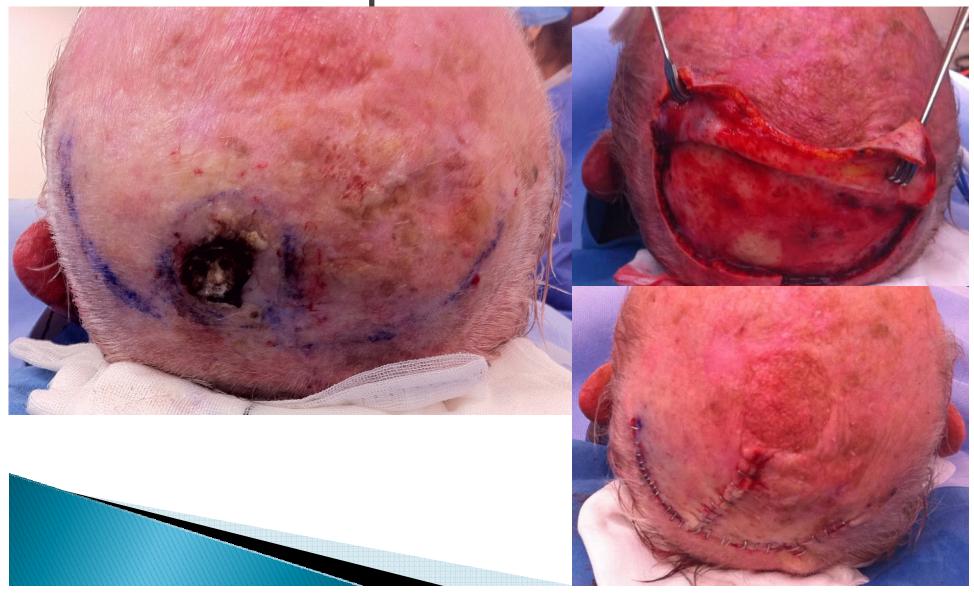
Functional Reconstruction



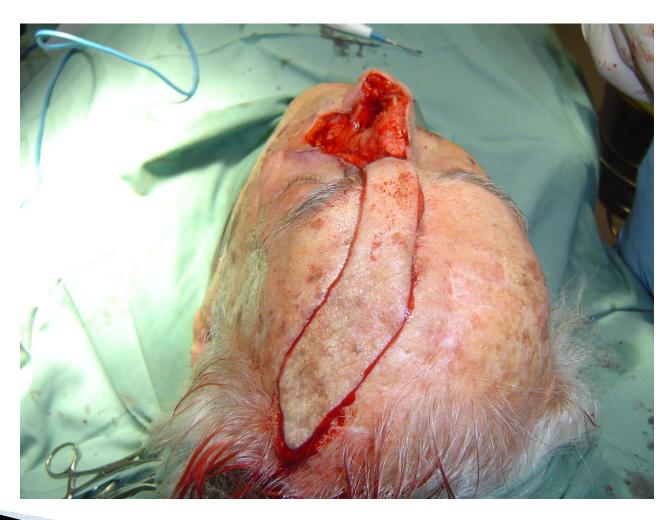
LA / IVS /GA



FT to ?bone /RT postop likely Consider Flap over Graft



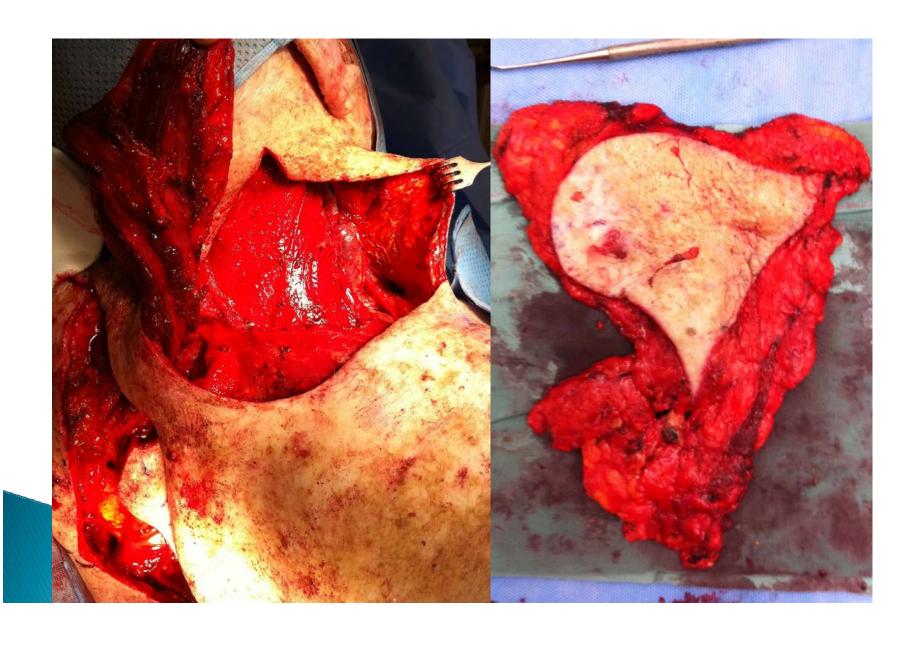
Ensure Clearance before Definitive Reconstruction



Recurrence and Node +



LND 2-5 + Trapezius Flap



Capsular Spread - Post-op RT



Recurrences and Metastases

- Recurrence more likely if
 - Aggressive histology and growth
 - Poorly Differentiated
 - PNI / Close margins
 - Immunosuppression, CLL / Lymphoma
- Metastases rate = 1% but increases if
 - Above features
 Non-sun exposed
 Lip, Genitals, Unusual sites
 Thickness>5mm / Deep invasion

Contoversies

- Role of Sentinel Node Biopsies
- Progression of AKs /IECs
 - Should they all be treated?
 - And how?
 - Will it reduce Moratality and Morbidity from SCC?
- Screening Clinics
 - Benefits?
 - Best Protocols
- Monitoring the High Risk Patient
 - Clinical vs Imaging vs Haematological

Invitation

- Advances and Controversies in Skin Cancer Management
 - Inaugural meeting Brisbane November 2013
 - First truly Global Meeting on all controversial aspects of Skin Cancer