

What Is Squamous Tissue

== Signs and symptoms... == 5e3356b263 Simple squamous epithelium consists of a single layer of flat, scale-like cells with centrally located, flattened nuclei. The cells are tightly packed together, forming a smooth surface. This arrangement minimizes the distance for diffusion, making it ideal for areas where rapid exchange of gases, nutrients, and waste products is necessary. 5e3356b263

Cutaneous squamous-cell carcinoma Cutaneous squamous-cell carcinoma (cSCC), also known as squamous-cell carcinoma of the skin or squamous-cell skin cancer, is one of the three principal Cutaneous squamous-cell carcinoma (cSCC), also known as squamous-cell carcinoma of the skin or squamous-cell skin cancer, is one of the three principal types of skin cancer, alongside basal-cell carcinoma and melanoma. Onset and development often occurs over several months. cSCC typically presents as a hard lump with a scaly surface, though it may also present as an ulcer 5e3356b263

Not using tobacco or alcohol can reduce the risk of head and neck... 5e3356b263

Esophageal cancer Symptoms often include difficulty in swallowing and weight loss. Other symptoms may include pain when swallowing, a hoarse voice, enlarged lymph nodes ("glands") around the collarbone, a dry cough, and possibly coughing up or vomiting blood. esophageal squamous-cell carcinoma (often abbreviated to ESCC), which is more common in the developing world, and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC), which is more Esophageal cancer (American English) or oesophageal cancer (British English) is cancer arising from the esophagus—the food pipe that runs between the throat and the stomach 5e3356b263

Vulvar cancer It most commonly affects the labia majora. vulvar cancers are squamous cell cancers. Diagnosis is suspected based on Vulvar cancer is a cancer of the vulva, the outer portion of the female genitals. Less often, the labia minora, clitoris, or Bartholin's glands are affected. Other types include adenocarcinoma, melanoma, sarcoma, and basal cell carcinoma. Symptoms include a lump, itchiness, changes in the skin, or bleeding from the vulva 5e3356b263

Histology Histology is the microscopic counterpart to gross anatomy, which looks at larger structures visible without a microscope. Stratified squamous epithelium Stratified cuboidal epithelium Stratified columnar epithelium Transitional epithelium Multicellular glands Muscle tissue Smooth Histology, also known as microscopic anatomy, microanatomy or histoanatomy, is the branch of biology that studies the microscopic anatomy of biological tissues 5e3356b263

== Pathophysiology == 5e3356b263

Subareolar abscess cases, is a subcutaneous abscess of the breast tissue beneath the nipple. It is a frequently aseptic inflammation and has been associated with squamous metaplasia Subareolar abscess, also called Zuska's disease for non pregnancy related cases, is a subcutaneous abscess of the breast tissue beneath the nipple. It is a frequently aseptic inflammation and has been associated with squamous metaplasia of lactiferous ducts 5e3356b263

Like other intraepithelial neoplasias, CIN is not cancer and is usually curable. Most cases of CIN either remain stable or are eliminated by the person's immune system without need for intervention. However... 5e3356b263 Extrapuerperal cases are often associated with hyperprolactinemia or with thyroid problems. Also diabetes mellitus may be a contributing factor in nonpuerperal breast abscess. 5e3356b263 == Biological tissues == 5e3356b263 The term is usually understood to include breast abscesses located in the retroareolar region or the periareolar region but not those located in the periphery of the breast. 5e3356b263

Simple squamous epithelium This epithelium facilitates passive diffusion and filtration due to its thinness. A simple squamous epithelium, also known as pavement epithelium or tessellated epithelium, is a single layer of flattened, polygonal cells that line various structures in the body. It is found in areas such as the alveoli of the lungs, the lining of blood vessels (endothelium), and the serous membranes of body cavities.

Head and neck cancer can present a wide range of symptoms depending on where the cancer developed. These can include an ulcer in the mouth that does not heal, changes in the voice, difficulty swallowing, red or white patches in the mouth, and a neck lump.

As of 2004, no simple and comprehensive classification system has been devised and accepted within the scientific community. Traditionally, however, malignancies have generally been classified into various types using a combination of criteria, including:

Historically, microscopic anatomy was divided into organology, the study of organs, histology, the study of tissues, and cytology, the study of cells, although modern usage places all of these topics under the field of histology. In medicine, histopathology is the branch of histology that includes the microscopic identification and study of diseased tissue. In the field of paleontology, the term paleohistology refers to the histology of fossil organisms.

The cell type from which they start; specifically:

The majority of head and neck cancer is caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco (including smokeless tobacco). An increasing number of cases are caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). Other risk factors include the Epstein-Barr virus, chewing betel quid (paan), radiation exposure, poor nutrition and workplace exposure to certain toxic substances. About 90% are pathologically classified as squamous cell cancers. The diagnosis is confirmed by a tissue biopsy. The degree of surrounding tissue invasion and distant spread may be determined by medical imaging and blood tests.

== Classification ==

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is necessary for the development of CIN, but not all with this infection develop cervical cancer. Many women with HPV infection never develop CIN or cervical cancer. Typically, HPV resolves on its own. However, those with an HPV infection that lasts more than one or two years have a higher risk of developing a higher grade of CIN.

The word is derived from the Greek: *καρκίνωμα*, romanized: *karkinoma*, lit. 'sore, ulcer, cancer' (itself derived from *karkinos* meaning crab).

90% of cases are smokers, however only a very small fraction of smokers appear to develop this lesion. It has been speculated that either the direct toxic effect or hormonal changes related to smoking could cause squamous metaplasia of lactiferous ducts. It is not well established whether the lesion regresses after smoking cessation.

CIN most commonly occurs at the squamocolumnar junction of the cervix, a transitional area between the squamous epithelium of the vagina and the columnar epithelium of the endocervix. It can also occur in vaginal walls and vulvar epithelium. CIN is graded on a 1–3 scale, with 3 being the most abnormal (see classification section below).

Carcinoma Specifically, a carcinoma is a cancer that begins in a tissue that lines the inner or outer surfaces of the body, and that arises from cells originating in the endodermal, mesodermal or ectodermal germ layer during embryogenesis.

, mucin. g. microscopic glandular-related tissue cytology, tissue architecture, and/or gland-related molecular products, e. Squamous cell carcinoma Refers to Carcinoma is a malignancy that develops from epithelial cells

The two main sub-types of the disease are esophageal squamous-cell carcinoma (often abbreviated to ESCC), which is more common in the developing world, and esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC), which is more common in the developed world. A number of less common types also occur. Squamous-cell carcinoma arises from the epithelial cells that line the esophagus. Adenocarcinoma arises from glandular cells present in the lower third of the esophagus, often where they have already transformed to intestinal cell type (a condition known as Barrett's esophagus).

Risk factors include vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN), HPV infection, genital warts, smoking, and many sexual partners. Most vulvar cancers are squamous cell cancers. Other types include adenocarcinoma, melanoma, sarcoma, and basal cell carcinoma. Diagnosis is suspected based on physical examination

and confirmed by tissue biopsy. Routine screening is not recommended. 5e3356b263

Precancerous condition Bronchial premalignant lesions can progress to squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. Bronchial premalignant lesions can progress to squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. Pathologically, precancerous tissue can range from benign neoplasias, which A precancerous condition is a condition, tumor or lesion involving abnormal cells which are associated with an increased risk of developing into cancer. Some of the most common precancerous conditions include certain colon polyps, which can progress into colon cancer, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, which can progress into multiple myeloma or myelodysplastic syndrome, and cervical dysplasia, which can progress into cervical cancer. Clinically, precancerous conditions encompass a variety of abnormal tissues with an increased risk of developing into cancer 5e3356b263

Compared to basal cell carcinoma, cSCC is more likely to spread to distant areas. When confined to the epidermis, the outermost layer of the skin, the pre-invasive or in situ form of cSCC is termed Bowen's disease. 5e3356b263

Head and neck cancer The degree of surrounding tissue invasion and distant spread Head and neck cancer is a general term encompassing multiple cancers that can develop in the head and neck region. These include cancers of the mouth, tongue, gums and lips (oral cancer), voice box (laryngeal), throat (nasopharyngeal, oropharyngeal, hypopharyngeal), salivary glands, nose and sinuses. pathologically classified as squamous cell cancers. The diagnosis is confirmed by a tissue biopsy 5e3356b263

Carcinomas occur when the DNA of a cell is damaged or altered and the cell begins to grow uncontrollably and becomes malignant. 5e3356b263 The most significant risk factor for cSCC is extensive lifetime exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight. Additional risk factors include age, poor immune system function, prior scars, chronic wounds, actinic keratosis, lighter skin susceptible to sunburn, Bowen's disease, exposure to arsenic, radiation therapy, tobacco smoking, previous basal cell carcinoma, and HPV infection. The risk associated with UV radiation correlates with cumulative exposure rather than early-life exposure. Tanning beds have emerged as a significant source of UV radiation and risk factor for cSCC. 5e3356b263 Pathologically, precancerous tissue can range from benign neoplasias, which are tumors which don't invade neighboring normal tissues or spread to distant organs, to dysplasia, a collection of highly abnormal cells which, in some cases, has an increased risk of progressing to anaplasia and invasive cancer which is life-threatening. Sometimes, the term "precancer" is also used for carcinoma in situ, which is a noninvasive cancer that has not grown and spread to nearby tissue, unlike the invasive stage. As with other precancerous conditions... 5e3356b263 Subareolar abscess can develop both during lactation or extrapuerperal, the abscess is often flaring up and down with repeated fistulation. 5e3356b263 Prevention may include HPV vaccination. Standard treatments may include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and biologic therapy. Vulvar cancer newly affected about 44,200 people and resulted in 15,200 deaths globally in 2018. In the United States, it newly occurred in about 6,070 people with 1,280 deaths a year. Onset is typically after the age of 45. The five-year survival rate for vulvar cancer is around 70% as of 2022. Outcomes, however, are affected by whether spread has occurred to lymph nodes. 5e3356b263 Causes of the squamous-cell type include tobacco, alcohol, very hot drinks, poor diet, and chewing betel nut. The most common causes of the adenocarcinoma type are smoking tobacco, obesity, and acid reflux. In addition, for patients... 5e3356b263 == Structure == 5e3356b263

Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia More specifically, CIN refers to the potentially precancerous transformation of cells of the cervix. the squamous epithelium of the vagina and the columnar epithelium of the endocervix. CIN is graded Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), also known as cervical dysplasia, is the abnormal growth of cells on the surface of the cervix that could potentially lead to cervical cancer. It can also occur in vaginal walls and vulvar epithelium 5e3356b263

Genetic predispositions... 5e3356b263

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