Basal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Basaloid forms of lung carcinoma were first described in the peer-reviewed medical literature by Dr. Elisabeth Brambilla and her colleagues in 1992. d2544fb3c6 The word is derived from the Greek: καρκίνωμα, romanized: karkinoma, lit. 'sore, ulcer, cancer' (itself derived from karkinos meaning crab). d2544fb3c6 In the third revision of the World Health Organization lung tumor typing and classification scheme, published in 1999, basaloid variants of both squamous cell lung carcinoma (SqCC) and large cell lung carcinoma (LCLC) were recognized as distinct entities. In the fourth revision (2004) of the WHO system (currently the world standard) Bas-SqCC is classified as one of four recognized variants of squamous cell lung carcinoma... d2544fb3c6 Risk factors include exposure to ultraviolet light (UV) (usually from sun exposure), having lighter skin, radiation therapy, long-term exposure to arsenic, and poor immune-system function. Exposure to UV light during childhood is particularly harmful. Tanning beds have become another common source of ultraviolet radiation. Whether sunscreen affects the risk of basal-cell cancer remains unclear. d2544fb3c6 == By body location == d2544fb3c6 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. d2544fb3c6 Squamous ovarian carcinoma is a recognized but uncommon diagnosis, often originating from a transformation of mature cystic teratoma (MCT). Unlike other squamous cell carcinomas, factors like UV exposure and tobacco use play a less significant role. Chronic inflammation in MCT and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection are linked to its development. The tumor emerges through metaplasia of the ovarian surface epithelium. While MCT is the primary source in most cases, others are associated with endometriosis or Brenner tumor, and rare metastasis from other organs can also lead to squamous ovarian carcinoma. d2544fb3c6 == Signs and symptoms == d2544fb3c6

Squamous-cell carcinoma These cells form on the surface of the skin, on the lining of hollow organs in the body, and on the lining of the respiratory and digestive tracts. Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC), also known as epidermoid carcinoma, comprises a number of different types of cancer that begin in squamous cells. These Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC), also known as epidermoid carcinoma, comprises a number of different types of cancer that begin in squamous cells d2544fb3c6

Diagnosis is often made by biopsy, as well as CT (in the case of invasive SCC). d2544fb3c6

Large-cell lung carcinoma LCC is categorized as a type of NSCLC (non-small-cell lung carcinoma) that originates Large-Cell Lung Carcinoma (LCLC), or Large-Cell Carcinoma (LCC) in short, is a heterogeneous group of undifferentiated malignant neoplasms that lack the cytology and architectural features of small cell carcinoma and glandular or squamous differentiation. features of small cell carcinoma and glandular or squamous differentiation. LCC is categorized as a type of NSCLC (non-small-cell lung carcinoma) that originates from the epithelial cells of the lung. LCLC is histologically characterized by the presence of large, undifferentiated cells that lack distinctive features of either squamous cell carcinoma or adenocarcinoma (other types of cancers). Typically seen in LCLC, tumor cells have abundant pale-staining cytoplasm and prominent nucleoli d2544fb3c6

Squamous cell carcinoma of the vagina Though uncommonly diagnosed, squamous Squamous cell carcinoma of the vagina is a potentially invasive type of cancer that forms in the tissues of the vagina. This carcinoma can metastasize to the lungs or less frequently, to the liver, bone, or other sites. Treatment and prognosis will depend on the stage, location, and characteristics of the cancer. Squamous cell carcinoma of the vagina is a potentially invasive type of cancer

that forms in the tissues of the vagina. SCCV forms in squamous cells, which are the thin, flat cells lining the vagina. SCCV initially spreads superficially within the vaginal wall and can slowly spread to invade other vaginal tissues. Because of its slow growth, this cancer may cause no symptoms, or it may present with signs like irregular bleeding, pain, or a vaginal mass. Though uncommonly diagnosed, squamous cell cancer of the vagina (SCCV) is the most common type of vaginal cancer, accounting for 80-90% of cases as well as 2% of all gynecological cancers. Diagnosis of SCCV is done by pelvic exam and biopsy of the tissue. SCCV has many risk factors in common with cervical cancer and is similarly strongly associated with infection with oncogenic strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) d2544fb3c6

Squamous-cell carcinoma of the lung Squamous-cell carcinoma of the lung is strongly associated with tobacco smoking, more than any other forms of NSCLC. It is the second most prevalent type of lung Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung is a histologic type of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung is a histologic type of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). Its tumor cells are characterized by a squamous appearance, similar to the one observed in epidermal cells. It is the second most prevalent type of lung cancer after lung adenocarcinoma and it originates in the bronchi d2544fb3c6

Squamous-cell lung carcinoma share most of the signs and symptoms with other forms of lung cancer. These include worsening cough, including hemoptysis, chest pain, shortness of breath and weight loss. Symptoms may result from local invasion or compression of adjacent thoracic structures such as compression involving the esophagus causing dysphagia, compression involving the laryngeal nerves causing change in voice, or compression involving the superior vena cava causing facial edema. Distant metastases may also cause pain and show symptoms related to other organs. d2544fb3c6 The cell type from which they start; specifically: d2544fb3c6 Diagnosis often depends on skin examination, confirmed by tissue biopsy. Treatment is typically by surgical removal. This can be by simple excision if the cancer is small; otherwise, Mohs surgery is generally recommended. Other options include electrodesiccation and curettage, cryosurgery, topical chemotherapy, photodynamic therapy, laser surgery, or the use of imiquimod... d2544fb3c6 The squamous-cell carcinomas of different body sites can show differences in their presented symptoms, natural history, prognosis, and response to treatment. d2544fb3c6

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. (8050-8080) Squamous cell

neoplasms (M8070/3) Squamous cell carcinoma, NOS (8090-8110) Basal cell neoplasms (M8090/3) Basal cell carcinoma, NOS (8120-8130) Carcinoma is a malignancy that develops from epithelial cells d2544fb3c6

Human papillomavirus infection has been associated with SCCs of the oropharynx, lung, fingers, and anogenital region. d2544fb3c6

Basaloid squamous cell lung carcinoma cytological and tissue architectural features of both squamous cell lung carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma. Lung cancer is a large and exceptionally heterogeneous Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma (Bas-SqCC) is an uncommon histological variant of lung cancer composed of cells exhibiting cytological and tissue architectural features of both squamous cell lung carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma d2544fb3c6

Treatment for oSCC involves surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy, but efficacy of these treatments is unclear. While there is no well-studied chemotherapy regimen for ovarian SCCs, platinum-based chemotherapy is often used... d2544fb3c6 Treatment of conjunctival SCC is usually surgical excision followed by cryotherapy. After this procedure, Conjunctival SCC can

recur 8–40% of the time. Radiation treatment, topical Mitomycin C, and removal of the contents of the orbit, or exenteration, are other methods of treatment... d2544fb3c6 SCCV may not cause any signs or symptoms in its early stages. The most common symptom people experience... d2544fb3c6

Ovarian squamous cell carcinoma Survival depends on how advanced the disease is and how different or similar the individual cancer cells are. Ovarian squamous cell carcinoma (oSCC) or squamous ovarian carcinoma (SOC) is a rare tumor that accounts for 1% of ovarian cancers. Included in the World Ovarian squamous cell carcinoma (oSCC) or squamous ovarian carcinoma (SOC) is a rare tumor that accounts for 1% of ovarian cancers. Included in the World Health Organization's classification of ovarian cancer, it mainly affects women above 45 years of age d2544fb3c6

Carcinomas occur when the DNA of a cell is damaged or altered and the cell begins to grow uncontrollably and becomes malignant. d2544fb3c6 Conjunctival SCC is often asymptomatic at first, but it can present with the presence of a growth, red eye, pain, itching, burning, tearing, sensitivity to light, double vision, and decreased vision. d2544fb3c6 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: d2544fb3c6

Basal-cell carcinoma Basal-cell cancer grows slowly and can damage the tissue around it, but it is unlikely to spread to distant areas or result in death. Basal-cell carcinoma (BCC), also known as basal-cell cancer, basalioma, or rodent ulcer, is the most common type of skin cancer. It often appears as a painless, raised area of skin, which may be shiny with small blood vessels running over it. It often appears as a Basal-cell carcinoma (BCC), also known as basal-cell cancer, basalioma, or rodent ulcer, is the most common type of skin cancer. It may also present as a raised area with ulceration d2544fb3c6

Spread of conjunctival SCC can occur in 1–21% of cases, with the first site of spread being the regional lymph nodes. Mortality for conjunctival SCC ranges from 0–8%. d2544fb3c6 == Presentation == d2544fb3c6 Lung cancer is a large and exceptionally heterogeneous family of malignancies. Over 50 different histological variants of lung cancer are explicitly recognized within the fourth (2004) revision of the World Health Organization Classification of Lung Tumours ("WHO-2004"). Many of these entities are quite rare, have only been recently described, and remain poorly understood. d2544fb3c6 == Classification == d2544fb3c6

Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma SCC is Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma (conjunctival SCC) and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia comprise ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN). Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma (conjunctival SCC) and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia comprise ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN). Other risk factors include radiation, smoking, HPV, arsenic, and exposure to polycyclic hydrocarbons. 8 per 100,000. SCC is the most common malignancy of the conjunctiva in the US, with a yearly incidence of 1–2. Risk factors for the disease are exposure to sun (specifically occupational), exposure to UVB, and light-colored skin d2544fb3c6

== Signs and symptoms == d2544fb3c6

Cutaneous squamous-cell carcinoma cSCC typically presents as a hard lump with a scaly surface, though it may also present as an ulcer. 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 d2544fb3c6

== Classification == d2544fb3c6 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. d2544fb3c6 Genetic predispositions... d2544fb3c6 The clinical presentation of LCLC is nonspecific and can include symptoms such as: d2544fb3c6

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