



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

A 15- YEAR RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF CUTANEOUS SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

I Chabchoub⁽¹⁾ - M Ben Slimane⁽¹⁾ - F Rabhi⁽¹⁾ - W Abdelli⁽¹⁾ - S Youssef⁽¹⁾ - K Jaber⁽²⁾ - M A Dhaoui⁽²⁾

Military Hospital, Dermatology Department, Tunis, Tunisia⁽¹⁾ - Military Hospital, Dermatology Department, Tunis, Tunisia⁽²⁾

Introduction: Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the second most common skin cancer after basal cell carcinoma, with an increasing incidence worldwide.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the epidemio-clinical characteristics of cutaneous SCC in our study center.

Material and methods: This is a retrospective study of patients diagnosed with cutaneous SCC between 2003 and 2017.

Results: Twenty-nine patients were included. Patients' ages ranged between 27 and 89 (mean: 69.5). M/F ratio was 1.9. Lesions were located mostly on the head and neck region (31%), followed by upper limbs (20.7%), genital area (20.7%), lower limbs (17.2%) and trunk (10,4%). The clinical presentation was an ulcero-crusted bulging nodule or plaque in all patients. Bleeding was the commonest symptom (53,5%). Pruritus and pain were reported in 11 patients and 3 patients were asymptomatic. Precancerous lesions were mostly actinic keratosis (72,4%). For the youngest patient, the lesion developed on a burn scar that date back to childhood. All genital tumors were HPV-induced. Three patients had regional lymph nodes metastasis and 1 patient had distant metastasis. Surgical excision was curative with adequate margins in 26 patients, two of them relapsed. Other treatment options such as radiotherapy were carried out only in a minority of patients.

Conclusions: Our study finds similar results with previous such as a male predilection, the age of diagnosis, and the preferential localization in areas of UV exposure. The particularity of our series leans on the inclusion of young patients, which highlights the importance of following closely the evolution of HPV-induced lesions. SCCs may be asymptomatic, and may occur over covered areas of the skin, hence the relevance of patient education and early recognition of unusual skin lesions before the development of symptoms or metastatic spread.

