

Malignant neoplasm of skin in the maxillofacial region

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Introduction:

According to the literature, there are three types of epidermal tumours: benign, premalignant lesions and cancers.

Skin cancers are divided into two groups: (a) non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) and (b) melanoma.

The group of non-melanoma skin cancer are basal cell carcinomas with prevalence of 75%.

The most frequent occurring of this skin cancers are in the head and neck region.

There are several types of basal cell carcinoma: superficial; nodular; ulcus rodens; ulcus terebrans; keratotic basal cell carcinoma. They were the subject of interest in this work.

Study design and methods:

- The paper will present case study of treatment of malignant skin lesions in the maxillofacial region. Excisional biopsy is the most frequently performed in order to provide histological confirmation of this type of cancer. Depending on the size changes of the skin, excision should be 2 to 10 mm at the edge of the health tissue.

Most precisely, excision of melanoma should be between 3 to 5 cm in healthy tissue.

This paper will present the case of a 75 year old patient with squamous cell carcinoma of the skin, in the right preauricular region.

After radical excision of the skin changes, the defect was closed with local transpositional flap.

Regional lymphatic glands were not palpable. In this case we recommended a regular review of regional lymph glandula, because of the likelihood of metastases in them.





Conclusion:

- Timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment of cancer in the maxillofacial region is of great importance, because of their local destructive growth of causing severe cosmetic deformity, and the rapid metastasis in regional lymph nodes and distant organs.