ISSN number: 2684-4281
Volume:9 | ISSUE: 1

Abstract

Statement of the Problem: Skin cancer is one of the most common types of skin cancer, having a significant prevalence among all cancers across the world. It is more common in men than in women. BCC is made up of cells from the epidermis's basal layer. It's usually always found on sun-exposed skin and in hairy regions. The goal of this study was to determine the prevalence of BCC in suspicious samples of patients reported to a dermatological clinic in Gonabad, Iran.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Between April 2016 and September 2019, a retrospective cross-sectional study was done at the dermatology clinic of Bohlool hospital, which is located in Gonabad University of Medical Sciences in Gonabad, Iran.

Findings: Our study included 149 patients. With an age range of 19 to 94, the average age of patients was 57.81, with SD of 18.99. There were 42 (77.77 %) patients with nodular BCC, which was the most common type. The second common type was invasive BCC in 10 patients (18.51 %). There was just one case of each type of cystic, adenoid, and atypical BCC.

Conclusion & Significance: According to the findings of this study, 54 (36.3 %) of 149 patients who underwent biopsy at the BCC clinic due to suspicious skin lesions had BCC. Screening programs based on the findings of this study for early detection of this cancer in its early stages.

Biography (200 word limit)

Ali Motamed-Sanaye, is a medical student of Gonabad University of medical science and a researcher in the field of basic science, neurology, and dermatology. He is an expert in educational counseling, English translating and executive staff for Seminars. Currently, Dr. Motamed-Sanaye writes a chapter of a book about Cerebrovascular Intervention Techniques. Dr. Motamed-Sanaye was also awarded as a Member of the National Organization for Development of Exceptional Talents in Iran, best rechercher in university, and 1st degree in University by GPA: A.

References (With Hyperlink)

1. Bauer A, Diepgen TL, Schmitt J. Is occupational solar ultraviolet irradiation a relevant risk factor for basal cell carcinoma? A systematic review and meta-analysis of the epidemiological literature. British Journal of Dermatology. 2011 Sep;165(3):612-25.Heilig M, Egli M (2006) Pharmacological treatment of alcohol dependence: Target symptoms and target mechanisms. Pharmacology and therapeutics 111:855-876.
2. Nigro M, Brandão L, Coelho A, Motta L, Júnior I. Epidemiological study of basal cell carcinoma between 2010 and 2013, at a dermatology reference hospital in the city of Bauru, São Paulo State, Brazil. Surgical & Cosmetic Dermatology. 2015;7.Room R, BaborT, Rehm J (2005) Alcohol and public health. Lancet 365: 519-530.

3. Verkouteren JAC, Ramdas KHR, Wakkee M, Nijsten T. Epidemiology of basal cell carcinoma: scholarly review. The British journal of dermatology. 2017;177(2):359-72.
4. Schwartzberg L, Arora N. Hidden Basal Cell Carcinoma in the Intergluteal Crease. Cutis. 2021;107(2):95-6.
5. Cameron MC, Lee E, Hibler BP, Barker CA, Mori S, Cordova M, et al. Basal cell carcinoma: Epidemiology; pathophysiology; clinical and histological subtypes; and disease associations. Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology. 2019;80(2):303-17.
6. Christenson LJ, Borrowman TA, Vachon CM, Tollefson MM, Otley CC, Weaver AL, et al. Incidence of basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas in a population younger than 40 years. Jama. 2005;294(6):681-90.

Organization / University Logo

https://dermatology.dermatologymeeting.com/