

Squamous Cell Carcinoma Lung

Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma SCC is the most common malignancy of the conjunctiva in the US, with a yearly incidence of 1-2. SCC is Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma (conjunctival SCC) and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia comprise ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN). 8 per 100,000. Other risk factors include radiation, smoking, HPV, arsenic, and exposure to polycyclic hydrocarbons. Risk factors for the disease are exposure to sun (specifically occupational), exposure to UVB, and light-colored skin. Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma (conjunctival SCC) and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia comprise ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN) 1937a0e0c4

Small-cell carcinoma Compared to non-small cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma is more aggressive, with a shorter doubling time, higher growth fraction, and earlier development of metastases. Small-cell carcinoma is a type of highly aggressive cancer that most commonly arises within the lungs, but can also occasionally arise in the cervix, Small-cell carcinoma is a type of highly aggressive cancer that most commonly arises within the lungs, but can also occasionally arise in the cervix, prostate, bladder, and gastrointestinal tract 1937a0e0c4

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... 1937a0e0c4

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 1937a0e0c4

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. 1937a0e0c4

Cutaneous squamous-cell carcinoma cSCC typically presents as a hard lump with a scaly surface, though it may also present as an ulcer. Onset and development often occurs over several months. 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 1937a0e0c4

Combined small-cell lung carcinoma Combined small cell lung carcinoma (or c-SCLC) is a form of multiphasic lung cancer that is diagnosed by a pathologist when a malignant tumor, arising Combined small cell lung carcinoma (or c-SCLC) is a form of multiphasic lung cancer that is diagnosed by a pathologist when a malignant tumor, arising from transformed cells originating in lung tissue, contains a component of small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) mixed with one or more components of any histological variant of non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) in any relative proportion 1937a0e0c4

== Signs and symptoms == 1937a0e0c4

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. Typically seen in LCLC, tumor cells have abundant pale-staining cytoplasm and prominent nucleoli. 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). LCC is categorized as a type of NSCLC (non-small-cell lung carcinoma) that originates from the epithelial cells of the lung 1937a0e0c4

In order to ensure that patients receive the proper treatment, it is critical that the pathologist, when making a diagnosis of lung cancer, reports the finding of small cell carcinoma, regardless of other components, because small cell carcinoma is considered the most aggressive of all the lung cancer variants, and its treatment is normally radically different than the other forms of lung cancer (see below). 1937a0e0c4

Squamous-cell carcinoma of the lung It is the second most prevalent type of lung cancer after lung adenocarcinoma and it originates in the bronchi. Squamous-cell carcinoma of the lung is strongly associated with tobacco smoking, more than any other forms of 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 Squamous-cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lung is a histologic type of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) 1937a0e0c4

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: 1937a0e0c4 The squamous-cell carcinomas of different body sites can show differences in their presented symptoms, natural history, prognosis, and response to treatment. 1937a0e0c4 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%. 1937a0e0c4 == Types == 1937a0e0c4 Carcinomas occur when the DNA of a cell is damaged or altered and the cell begins to grow uncontrollably and becomes malignant. 1937a0e0c4

Basaloid squamous cell lung carcinoma Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma (Bas-SqCC) is an uncommon histological variant of lung cancer composed of cells exhibiting cytological and tissue architectural 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 1937a0e0c4

== By body location == 1937a0e0c4 Basaloid forms of lung carcinoma were first described in the peer-reviewed medical literature by Dr. Elisabeth Brambilla and her colleagues in 1992. 1937a0e0c4 == Types == 1937a0e0c4 The word is derived from the Greek: κρκίνωμα, romanized: karkinoma, lit. 'sore, ulcer, cancer' (itself derived from karkinos meaning crab). 1937a0e0c4 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. 1937a0e0c4 Genetic predispositions... 1937a0e0c4 Diagnosis is often made by biopsy, as well as CT (in the case of invasive SCC). 1937a0e0c4 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. 1937a0e0c4 == Classification == 1937a0e0c4 The clinical presentation of LCLC is nonspecific and can include symptoms such as: 1937a0e0c4 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... 1937a0e0c4 == Presentation == 1937a0e0c4 Human papillomavirus infection has been associated with SCCs of the oropharynx, lung, fingers, and anogenital region. 1937a0e0c4 Lung cancer is a large and exceptionally heterogeneous family of malignancies. Over 50 different histological variants are explicitly recognized within the 2004... 1937a0e0c4 The cell type from which they start; specifically: 1937a0e0c4 == Classification == 1937a0e0c4 For epidemiological and statistical purposes, combined small cell carcinoma of the lung has been long classified as a subset of small cell carcinoma, and not as a subset of the other component carcinoma in the sample. 1937a0e0c4 Small-cell carcinoma is a neuroendocrine tumor, meaning that the cells were originally part of the neuroendocrine system. As a result, small cell carcinomas often secrete various hormones, such as adrenocorticotrophic hormone or vasopressin. The unpredictable hormone secretion of small-cell carcinoma adds additional symptoms and mortality to the aggressive course of the cancer. 1937a0e0c4 Extensive stage small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is classified as a rare disorder. Ten-year relative survival rate (combined limited and extensive SCLC) is 3.5% (4.3% for women, 2.8% for men). Survival can be higher or lower based on a combination of factors including stage, age, sex and race. While most lung cancers are associated with tobacco smoking, SCLC is very strongly associated with tobacco smoking. 1937a0e0c4

Carcinoma (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. 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 1937a0e0c4

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. 1937a0e0c4 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. 1937a0e0c4 == Classification == 1937a0e0c4

Non-small-cell lung cancer Non-small-cell lung cancer accounts for about 85% of all lung cancers. The most common types of non-small-cell lung cancer are squamous-cell carcinoma, large-cell carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma, but several other types Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), or non-small-cell lung carcinoma, is a type of epithelial lung cancer other than small-cell lung cancer (SCLC). chemotherapy). As a class, non-small-cell lung cancers are relatively insensitive to chemotherapy, compared to small-cell carcinoma. When possible, they are primarily treated by surgical resection with curative intent, although chemotherapy has been used increasingly both preoperatively (neoadjuvant chemotherapy) and postoperatively (adjuvant chemotherapy) 1937a0e0c4

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