

Accepted Manuscript

Are actinic keratoses really squamous cell cancer? How do we know if they would become malignant?

Claudio Conforti, Emanuela Beninanti, Caterina Dianzani

PII: S0738-081X(17)30150-5
DOI: doi: [10.1016/j.clindermatol.2017.08.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2017.08.013)
Reference: CID 7178

To appear in: *Clinics in Dermatology*



Please cite this article as: Conforti Claudio, Beninanti Emanuela, Dianzani Caterina, Are actinic keratoses really squamous cell cancer? How do we know if they would become malignant?, *Clinics in Dermatology* (2017), doi: [10.1016/j.clindermatol.2017.08.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clindermatol.2017.08.013)

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Comment and Controversy

Edited by Stephen P. Stone, MD

Are actinic keratoses really squamous cell cancer? How do we know if they would become malignant?

Claudio Conforti, MD; Emanuela Beninanti, MD; Caterina Dianzani, MD, PhD

Institute of Dermatology, Campus Bio-Medico University, Rome, Italy, 00128

Key words: Actinic Keratosis, tumor in situ, progression, iSCC

Corresponding Author:

Claudio Conforti, MD

Università Campus Biomedico (UCBM)

Via Alvaro del Portillo 200. 00128 Rome

Email: claudioconforti@yahoo.com or Claudio.conforti@alcampus.it

Other author's email: c.dianzani@unicampus.it, emanuela.beninati@alcampus.it

Abstract

Actinic Keratosis (AK) is a very common skin disease, caused by chronic sun exposure. AKs have historically been characterized as being “precancerous” or “pre-malignant.” It is true that these lesions do not possess metastatic potential, because they are confined to the epidermis but it is not accurate to deem them “pre-malignant.” AK qualifies as a malignant neoplasm because it also fulfills criteria for malignancy in classic pathology, namely, the capability, or potential, to kill by either destruction of tissue locally or by metastasis widely. In this context AK is considered now by many a carcinoma *in situ*, and can persist or progress to invasive squamous cell carcinoma (iSCC), which rarely metastasizes. Through this controversy, that certainly speaks to an issue we have been debating for at least a century, we'd like to start a really and constructive debate to reach a unanimous conclusion considering the various theories and the various points of view of the literature.

Are actinic keratoses really squamous cell cancer? How do we know if they would become malignant?

We are going to write about a very debated subject: is the actinic keratosis a cancer or a precancerous lesion? The data in the literature are conflicting, we are trying to come to a conclusion.

Actinic Keratosis (AK) is a very common skin disease, caused by chronic sun exposure. Over 75% of AKs arise on chronically sun-exposed areas¹, consequently

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8712335>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8712335>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)