

Bajliom

13343 Ballism -NEW-SIMILAR-TITLES-

Under construction / Forgotten

This article was marked by its author as *Under construction*, but the last edit is older than 30 days. If you want to edit this page, please try to contact its author first (you fill find him in the history (<https://www.wikilectures.eu/index.php?title=Bajliom&action=history>)). Watch the as well. If the author will not continue in work, remove the template {{Under construction}} and the page.

Last update: Thursday, 22 Dec 2022 at 10.43 pm.

250px|thumb|Bazaliom víčka 250px|thumb|Pokročilý bazaliom horního víčka

It is the **most common malignant skin tumor**. Its incidence has doubled in the last 15 years.

Occurrence

We observe an increased incidence after the 1940s. years of age, *the most risky is the group over 60. However, it can be at any age.* It affects almost exclusively white individuals, and when it occurs in pigmented races, it is associated with unusual etiological factors. The tumor arises from keratinocytes epidermis.

Clinical picture, development

Typical cells are oval in shape and resemble the cells of the basal layer epidermis – hence the name. The tumor **almost never metastasizes** - over 200 cases of metastases have been described worldwide, mostly to lymph nodes. It usually starts as a nodule, boil or scab that does not change significantly at first. It grows slowly, as if crawling on the surface. It consists of a single solitary nodule with raised edges, parts may be subject to ulceration that does not heal. Sometimes there is a *false improvement*, the ulcer almost heals, only to reappear before long and slowly enlarge. An inconspicuous course often results in the formation eventually increasing to dimensions that can be a treatment problem in some locations. On the other hand, basal cell carcinoma on the mucous membranes metastasizes very often.

Cause of disease

As with other malignant diseases, the cause of the disease is **unclear**. The main etiological factor is chronic, long-term **exposure of the skin to UV radiation**.

Prognosis

With the exception of extensive or invasively growing tumors, basal cell carcinoma does not pose a threat to the patient's life. However, if the tumor grows long enough, it can form extensive foci with destruction of neighboring tissues.

Treatment

Surgical removal. If it is not cut out completely, it recurs! Excision is then necessary until the entire bearing is removed. Due to the place of occurrence (face), the aesthetic side of the procedure cannot be neglected.

Soubor: <div>Basalioma.jpg</div>	Soubor: <div>Basaliom1.jpg</div>	Soubor: <div>Basaliom2.jpg</div>	Soubor: <div>Basaliom3.jpg</div>
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

Links

Related Articles

- Basalioma (preparation)
- Basalioma/PGS
- Malignant skin tumors: Melanoma | Squamous cell carcinoma | Verrucous carcinoma
- Precancers in Dermatology
- Malignant mesenchymal tumors: Kaposi's sarcoma | Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

Source

- Adapted and processed with the consent of the author MUDr. VLADIMIR JANEČEK.