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Titolo	Non-melanoma Skin Cancer of the Head and Neck [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Faruque Riffat, Carsten E. Palme, Michael Veness
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ISBN	81-322-2497-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (214 p.)
Collana	Head and Neck Cancer Clinics, , 2364-4060
Disciplina	616.99477
Soggetti	Oncology Oncology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Epidemiology and aetiology of non-melanoma skin cancer -- Pathology reporting of non-melanoma skin cancer at the ICPMR.-Evaluation, staging and prognostication -- Non-melanoma skin cancer: Primary non-surgical therapies and prevention strategies -- Mohs surgery and facial flaps -- Merkel cell carcinoma, adnexal carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma -- The role of sentinel lymph node biopsy in non-melanoma skin cancer of the head and neck -- Metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck -- Managing perineural and skull base involvement -- Squamous cell carcinoma extending to the temporal bone -- Reconstructive options for the face -- Management of critically ill head and neck surgical patients -- Future directions in the management of non-melanoma skin cancer .
Sommario/riassunto	Non-melanoma skin cancer is a global public health issue. With an ever-increasing, and ageing, world population coupled with increasing numbers of immunosuppressed individuals the number of patients continues to rise. The head and neck is overwhelmingly the most frequent location for the development of a non-melanoma skin cancer and as such challenges the clinician with its complex anatomy. The importance of maintaining the aesthetics of the face and the function of the anatomy cannot be overstated, yet ultimately it is always the aim of curing a patient with the minimum of morbidity that clinicians strive for. However, the spectrum of presentations and subsequent management varies widely, ranging from patients with the ubiquitous

low-risk mid-face basal cell carcinoma to those diagnosed with relatively uncommon but potentially life-threatening high-risk squamous cell carcinomas (e.g. involving metastatic lymph nodes or with perineural invasion present) and Merkel cell carcinomas.
