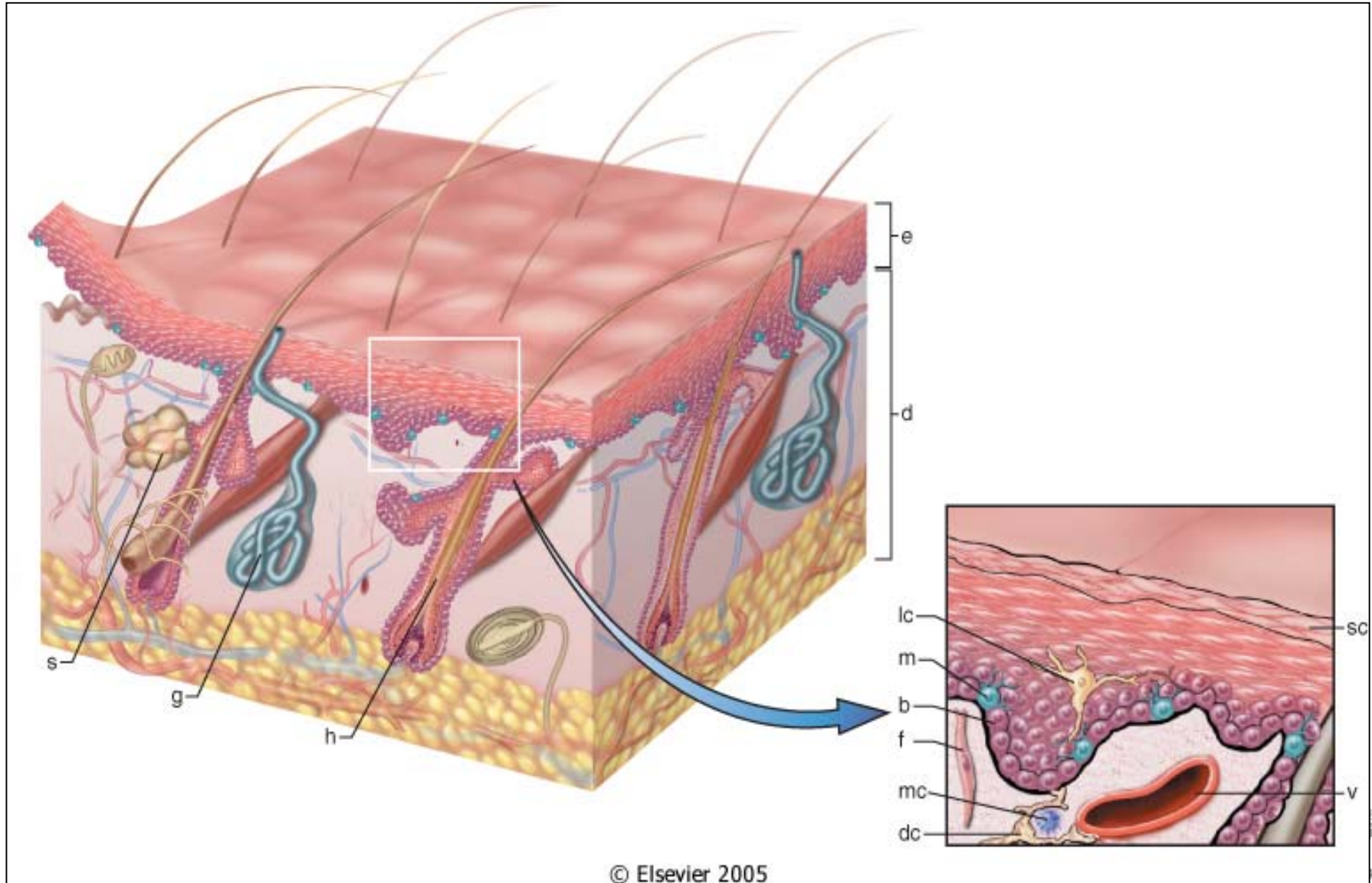


Benigne und maligne Tumoren der Haut

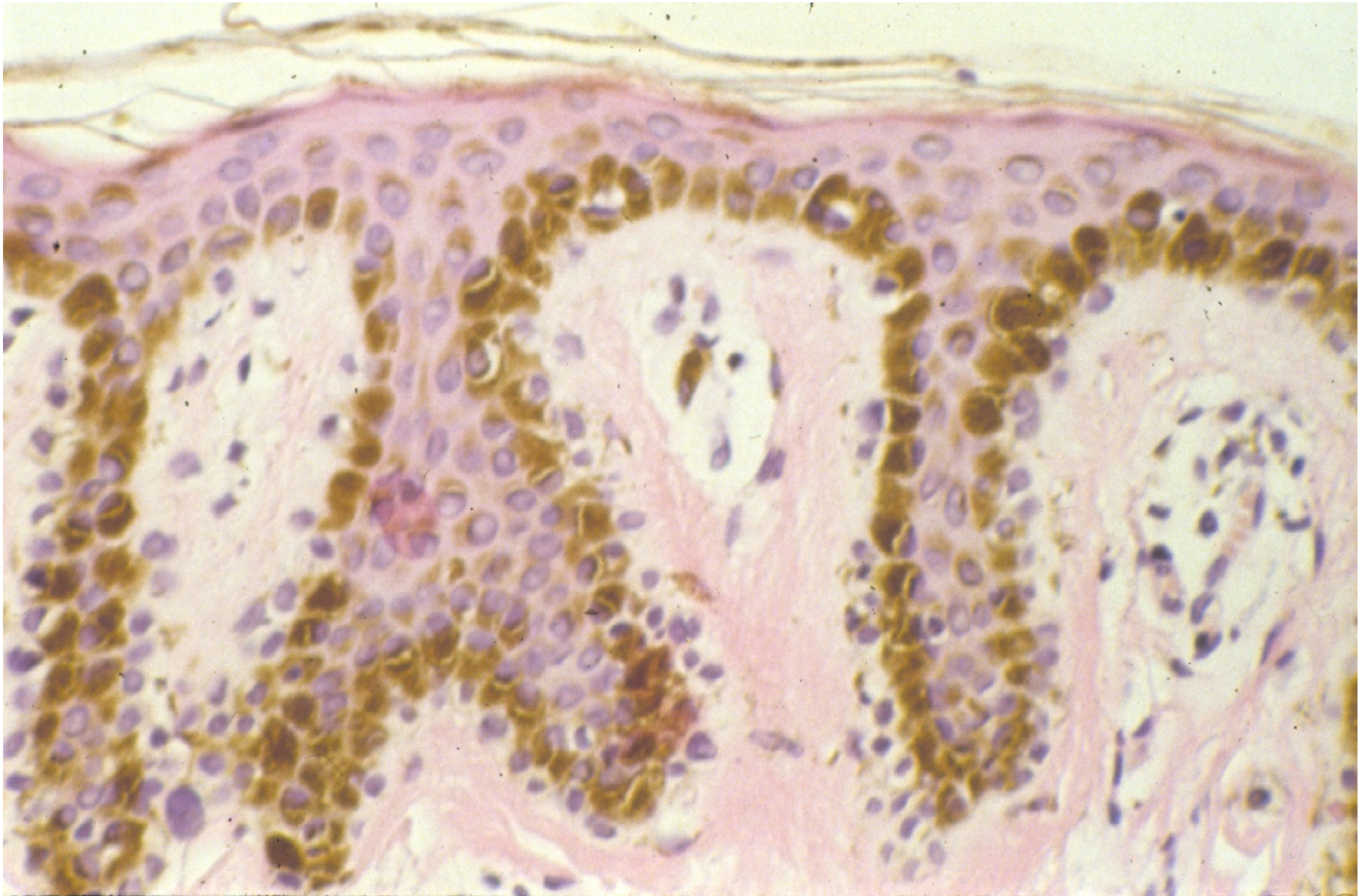


Vitiligo



Lentigo



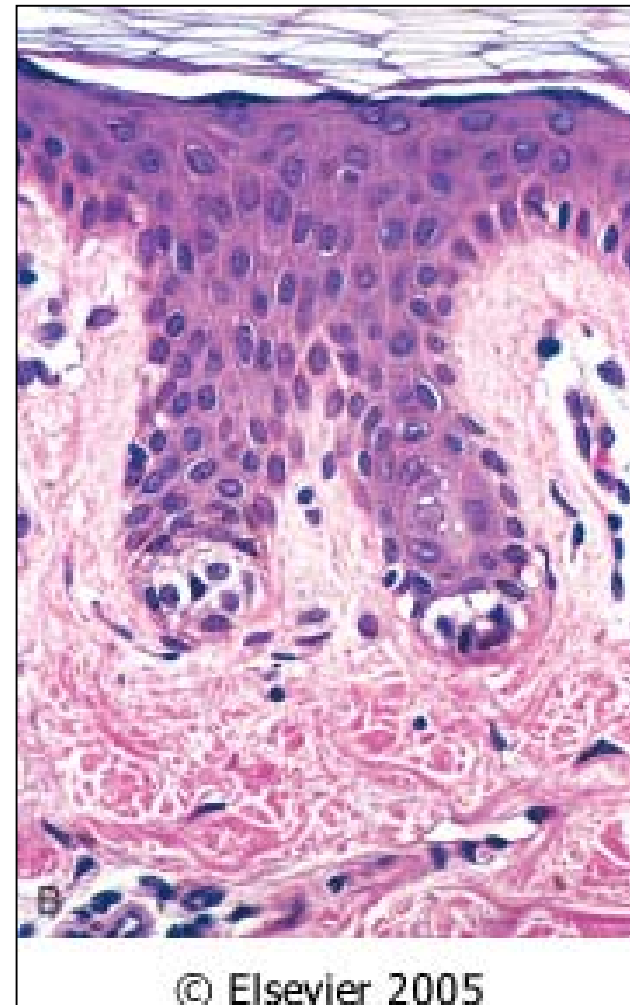


Melanozytenhyperplasie



Schleimhautlentigo

Nävuszellnaevus, junktionaler Typ





Kongenitaler Naevus



Kongenitaler Naevus pigmentosus et pilosus

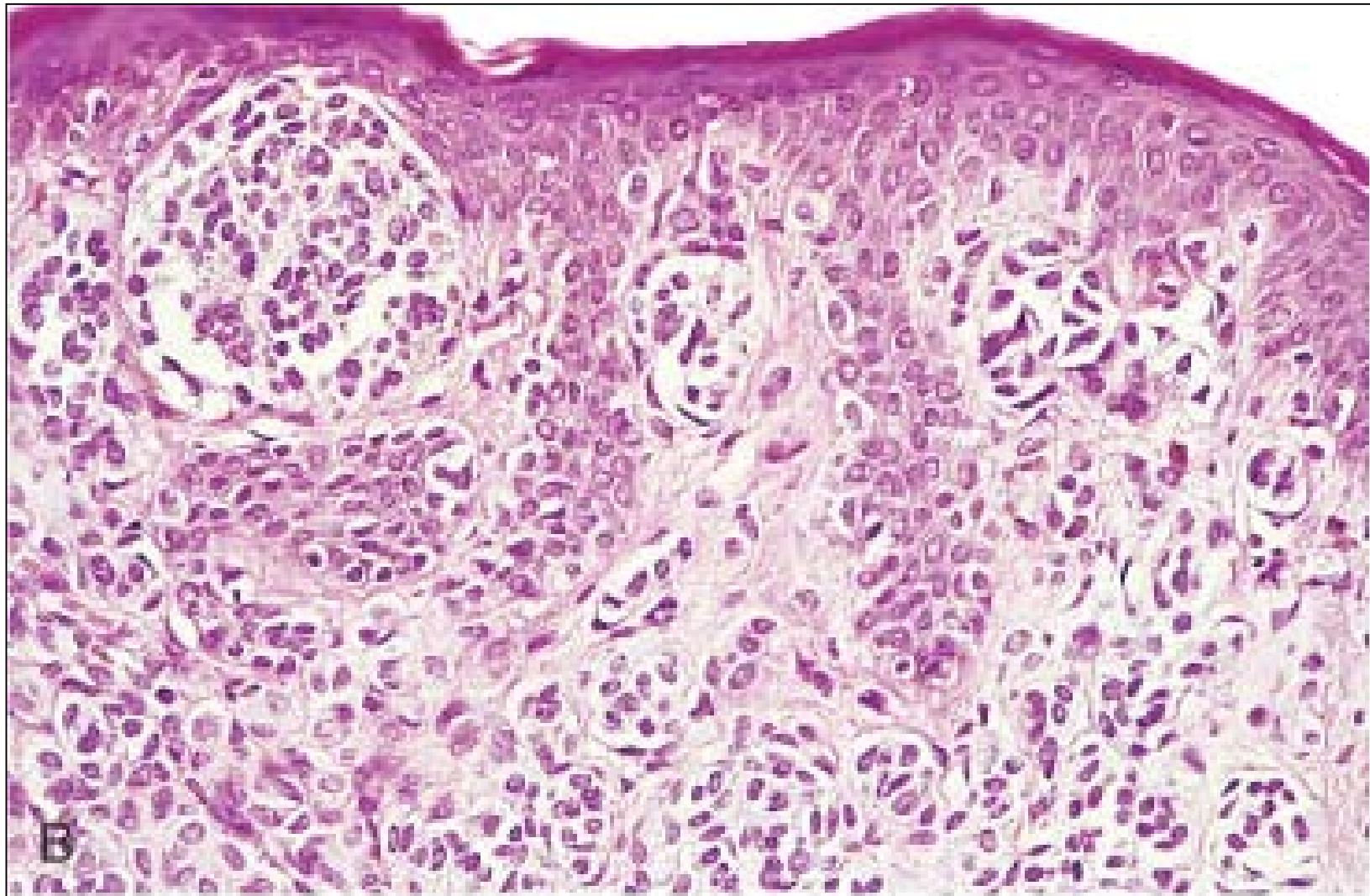


Grosser kongenitaler Naevus (giant nevus).

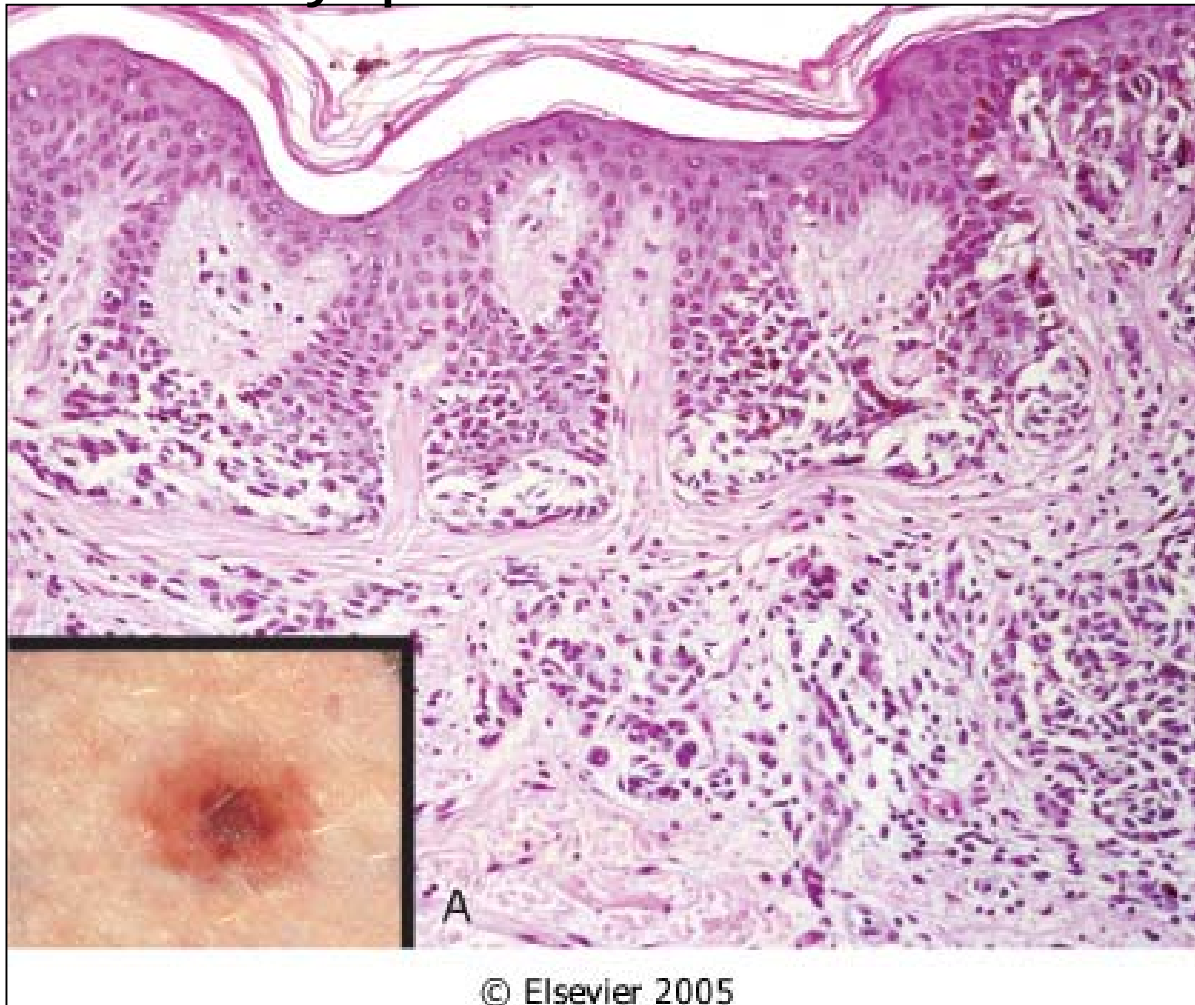
Nävus, compound Typ



Nävus, compound Typ



Dysplastischer Nävus





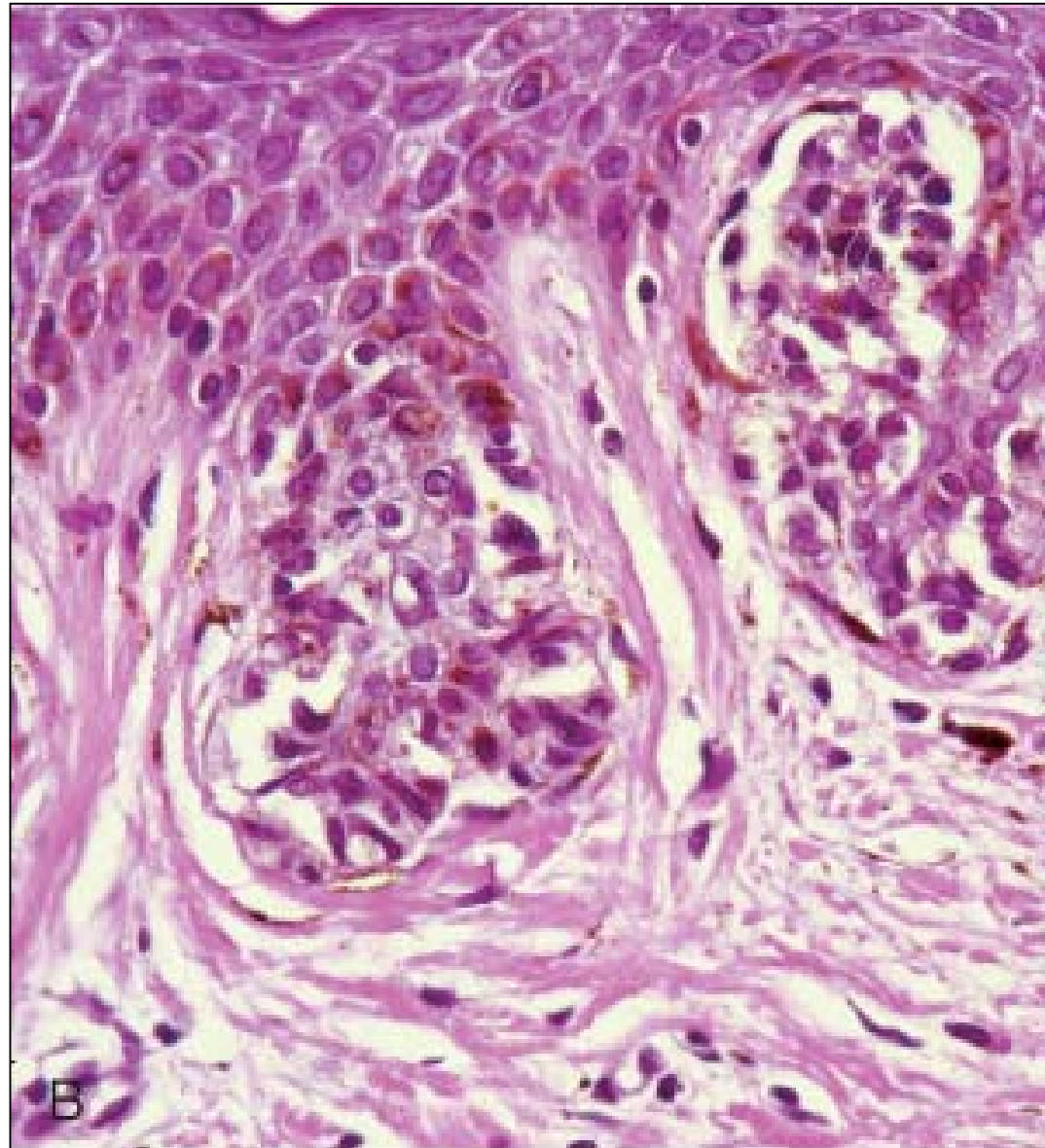


Dysplastischer Naevus mit zentralem dunkelpigmentiertem, knotigem Anteil; unregelmässige Begrenzung; inhomogene Färbung

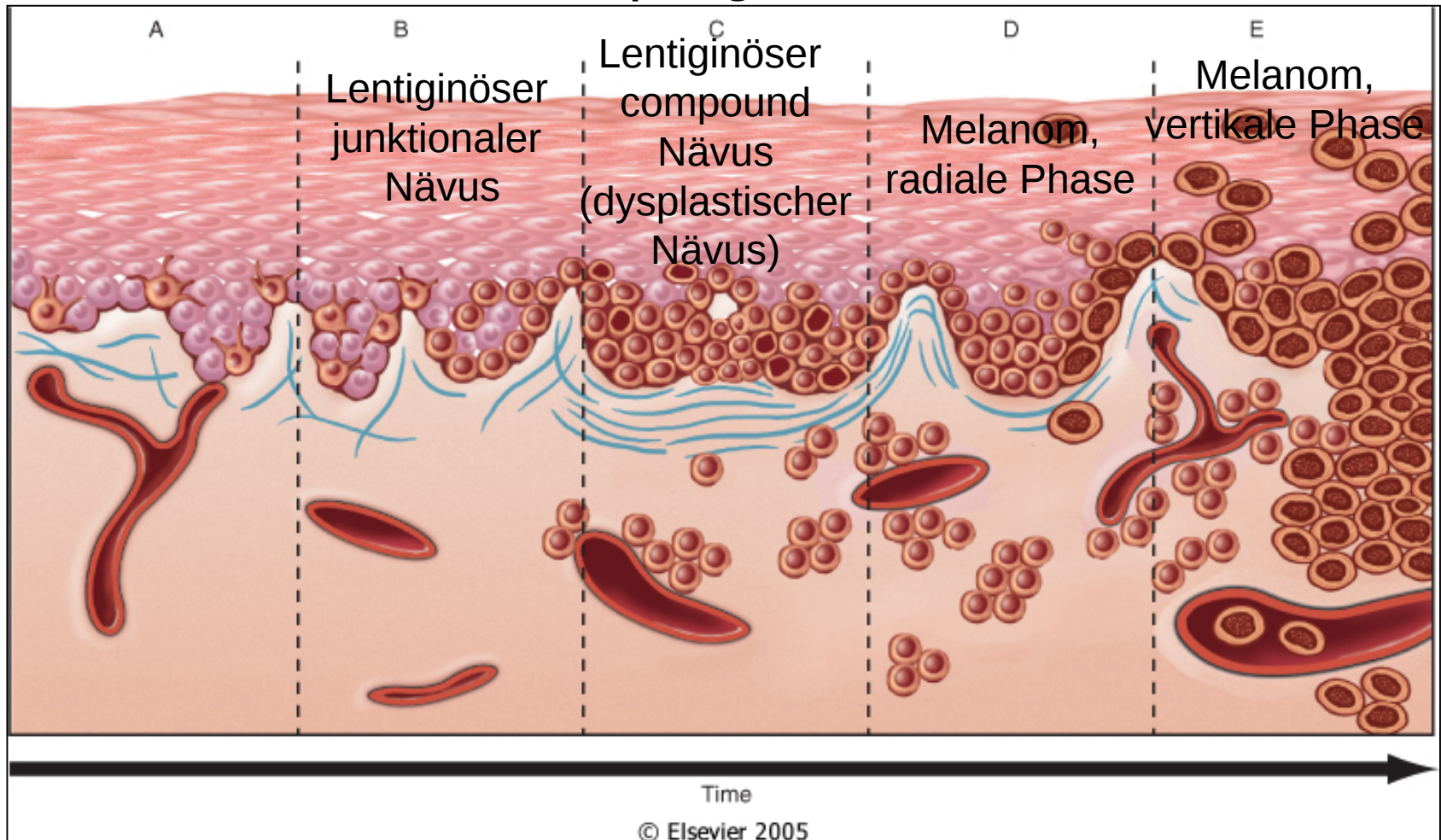


Dysplastischer Naevus, Detail.

Dysplastischer Nävus



Tumorprogression ?



Melanom,
vertikale Phase

Melanom,
radiale Phase

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>40/100 000

Hellhäutigkeit

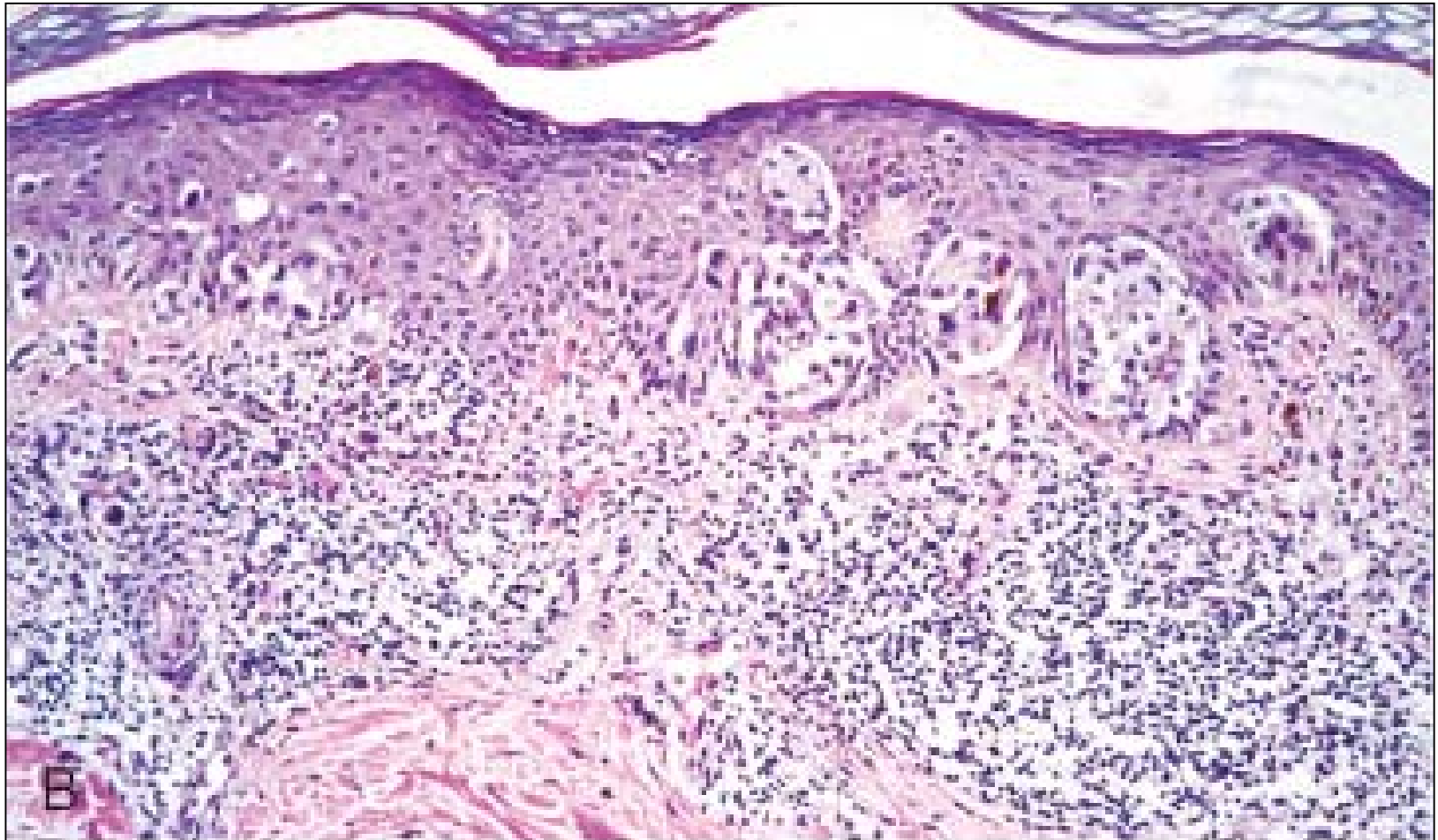
schwarze Etnien und Ostasiaten sehr selten

nicht kumulative UV Energie, sondern durchgemachte schwere Sonnenbrände

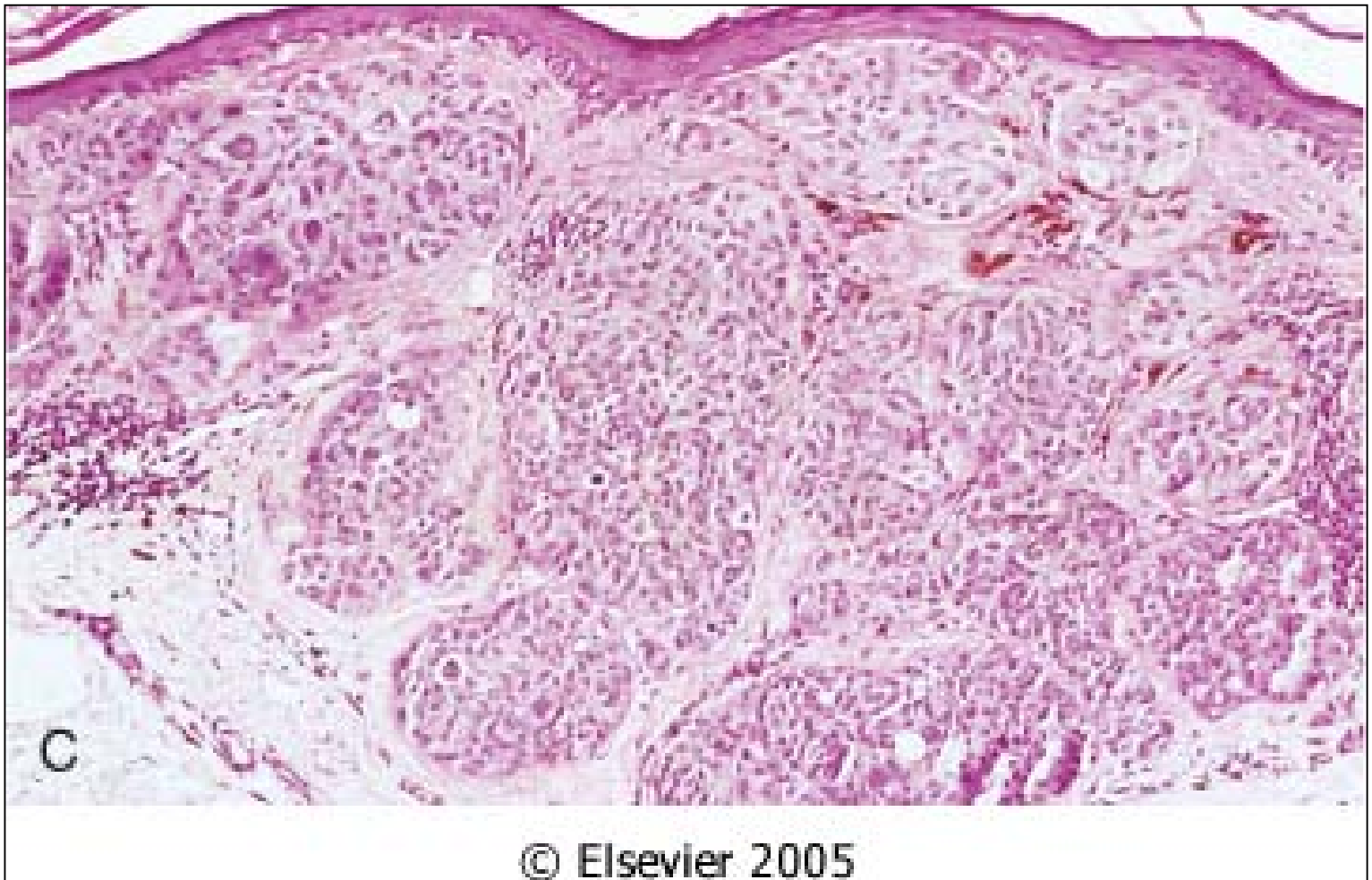
Risiko: zahlreiche Pigmentnävi, dysplastische Nävi, familiäre Belastung



Melanom,
radiale Phase



Melanom, vertikale Phase



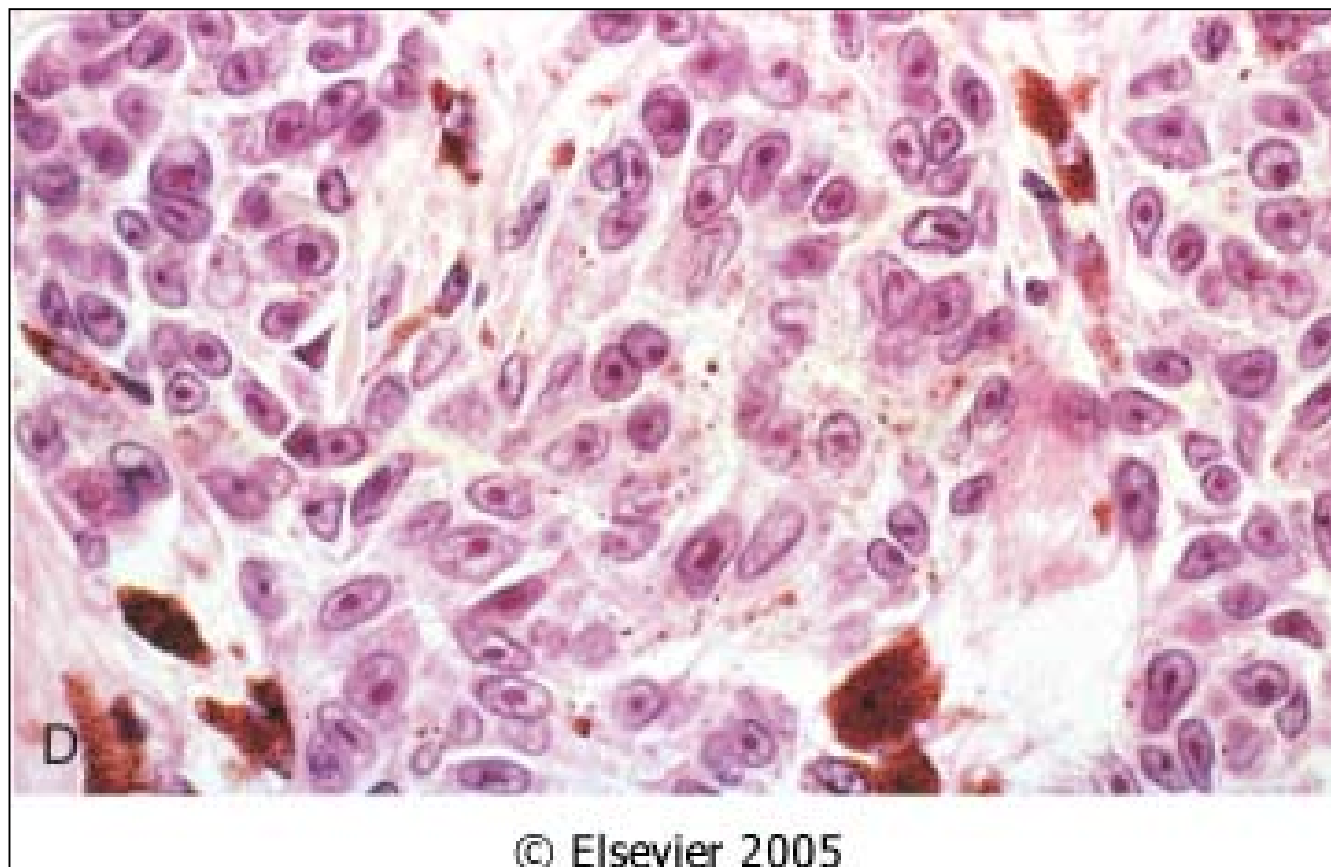
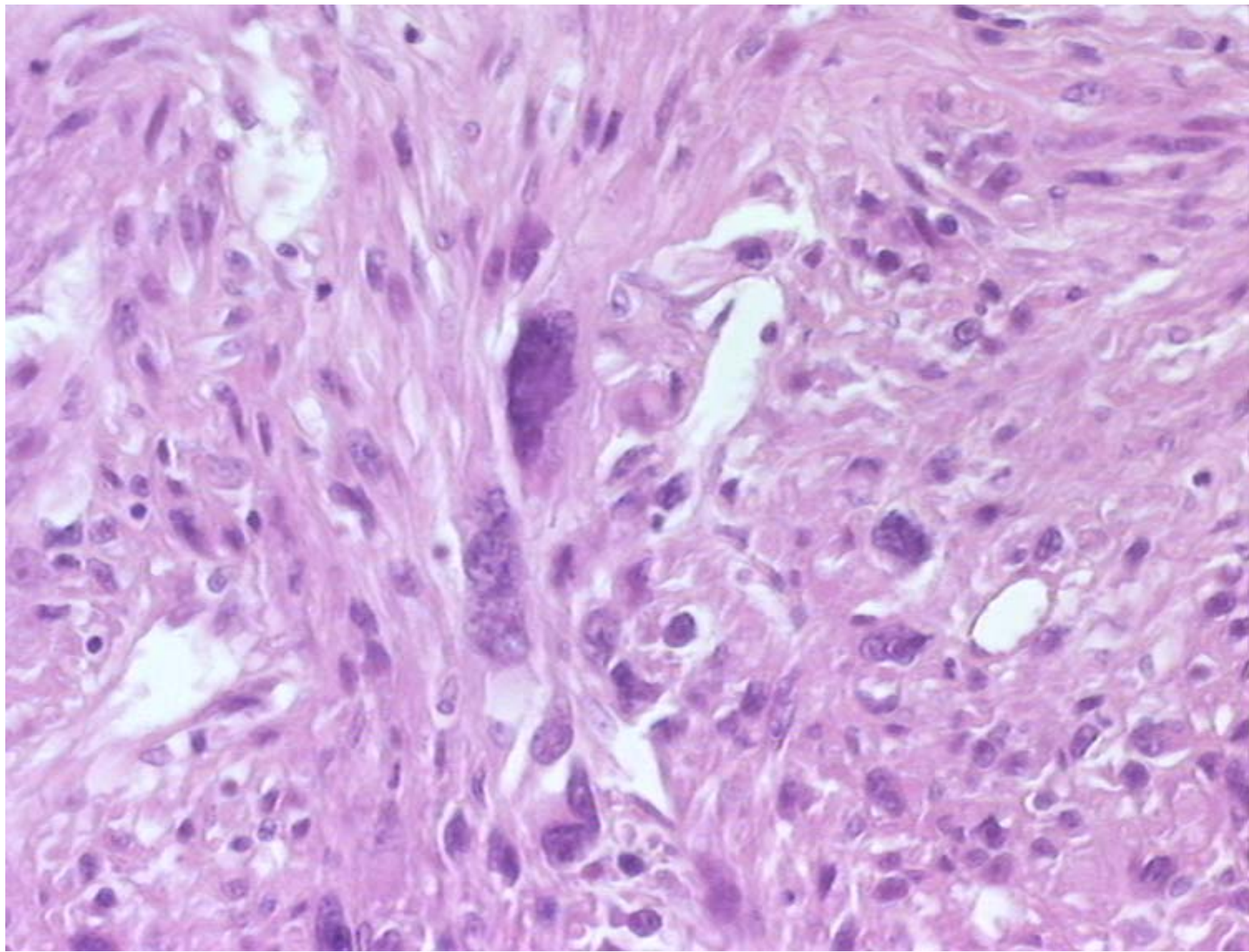
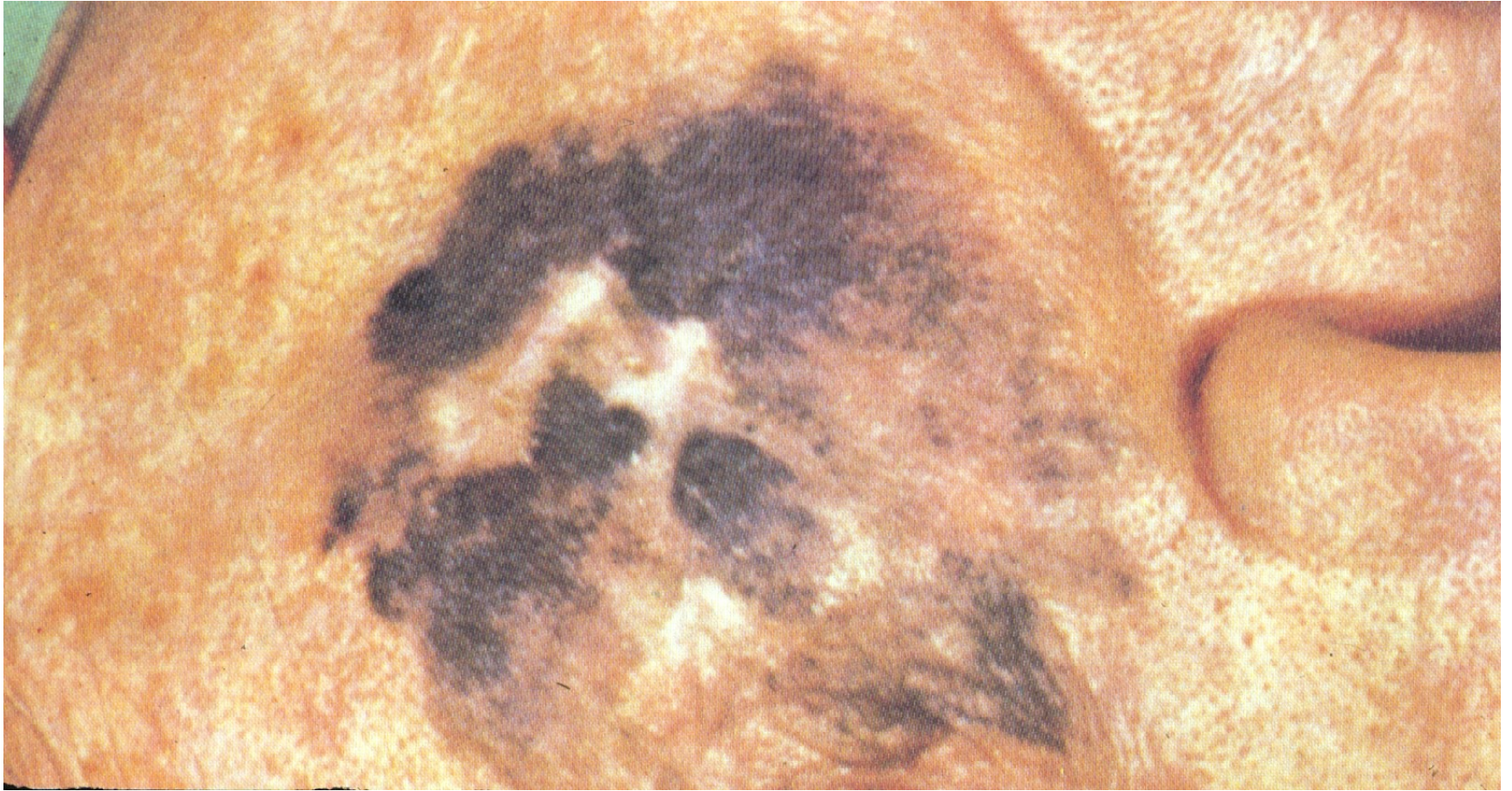


Figure 25-8 Malignant melanoma. A, In clinical appearance, lesions are irregular in contour and pigmentation. Macular areas correlate with the radial growth phase, while raised areas usually correspond to nodular aggregates of malignant cells in the vertical phase of growth. B, Radial growth phase of malignant melanoma, showing irregular nested and single-cell growth of melanoma cells within the epidermis and an underlying inflammatory response within the dermis. C, Photomicrograph of lesion in the vertical phase of growth, demonstrating nodular aggregates of infiltrating cells. D, High-power view of malignant melanoma cells.



A,B,C,D
Assymetrie
Begrenzung
Colorit
Durchmesser



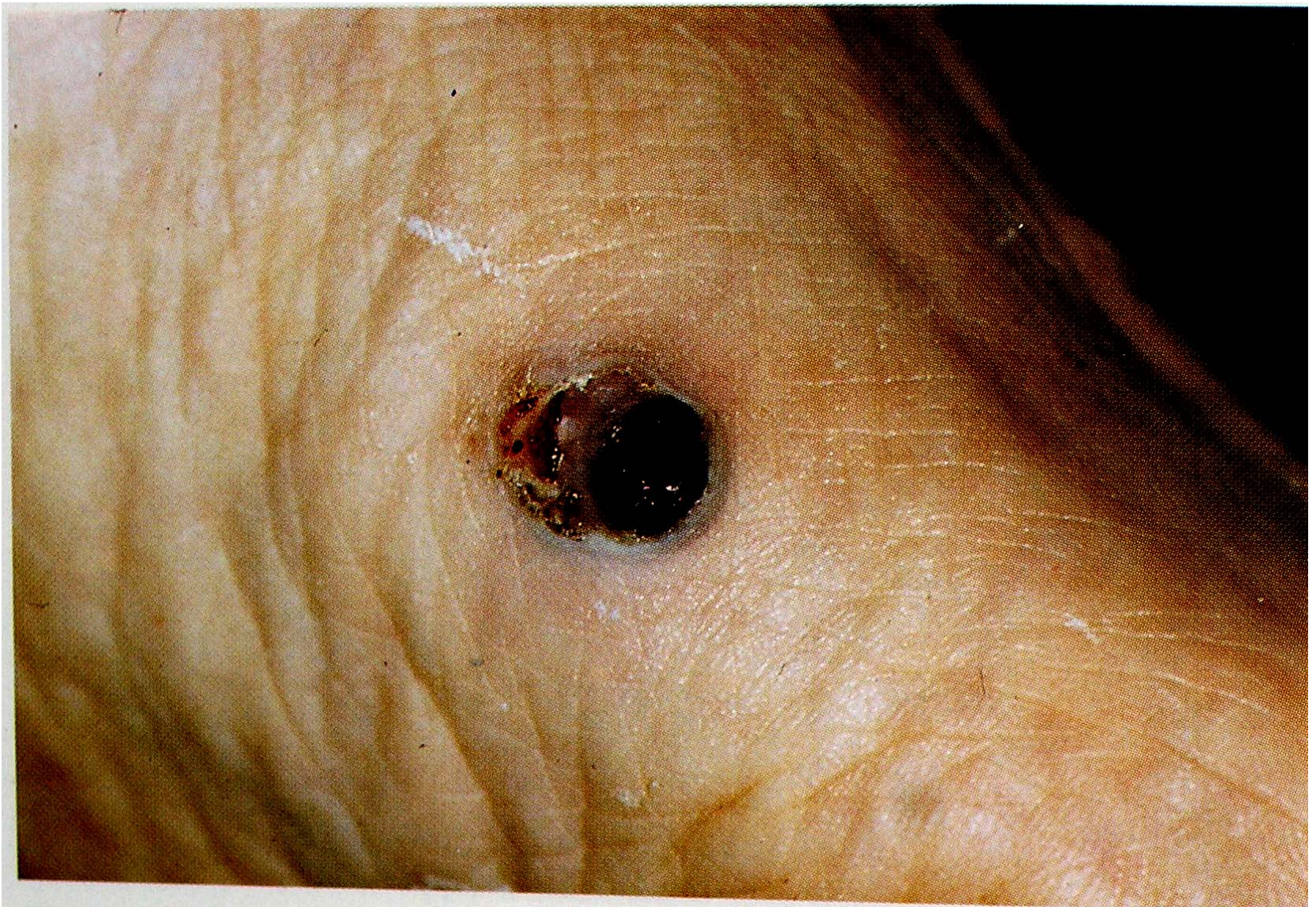




Lentigo maligna



Schwere atypische Melanozytenhyperplasie. Einsamer Fleck am Rücken.



Superfiziell spreitendes Melanom mit knotigen Anteilen.



Superfiziell spreitendes Melanom , amelanotischer Knoten.



Akrolentiginöses Melanom, subunguale Lokalisation, teils amelanotisch



Akrolentiginöses Melanom, subunguale Lokalisation, teils amelanotisch.
Detail



Schleimhautmelanom der Gingiva.



Subunguales akrolentiginöses Melanom

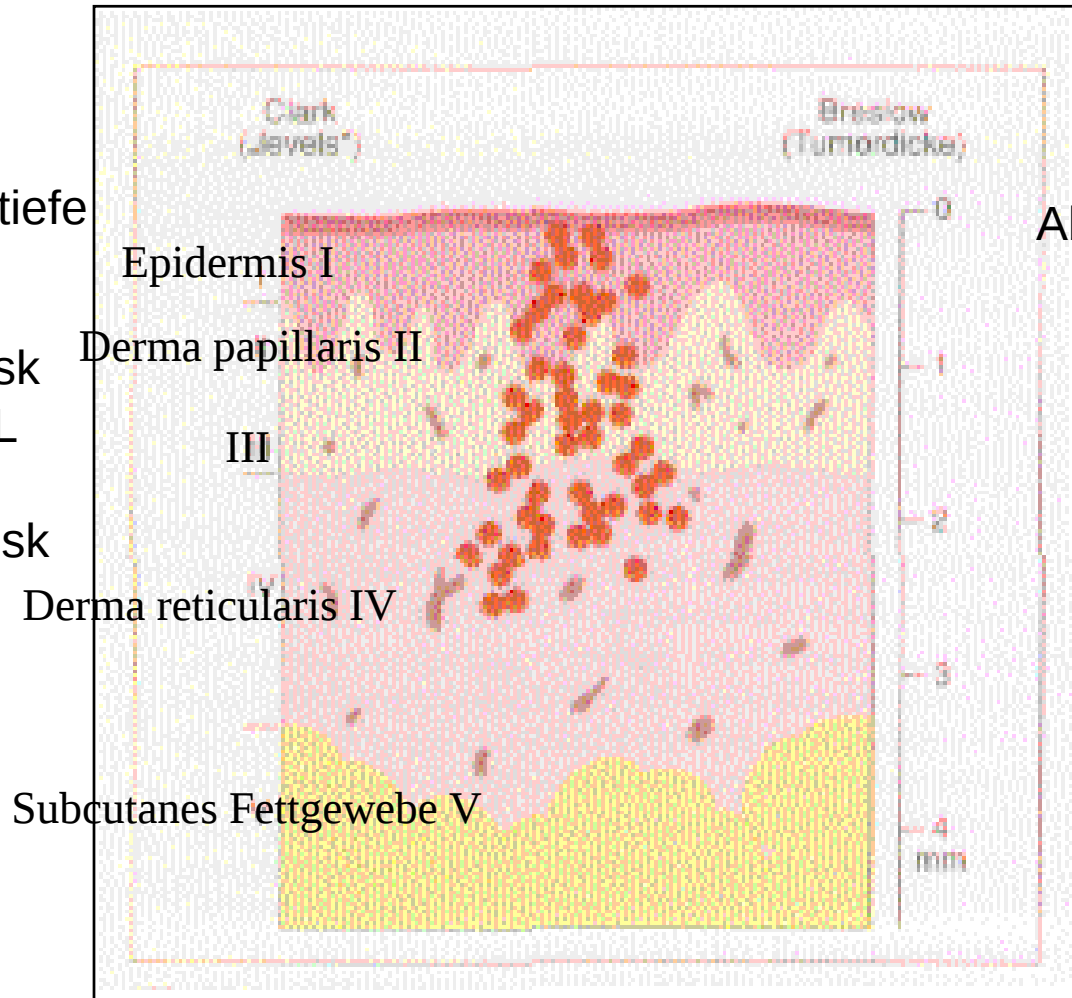


Subunguales Hämatom

Relative Eindringtiefe

<1,5mm low risk
90-80% 5 JÜL

>1,5mm high risk



Absolute Eindringtiefe

TNM Stadium 1. Größe
2. Nodal Stadium

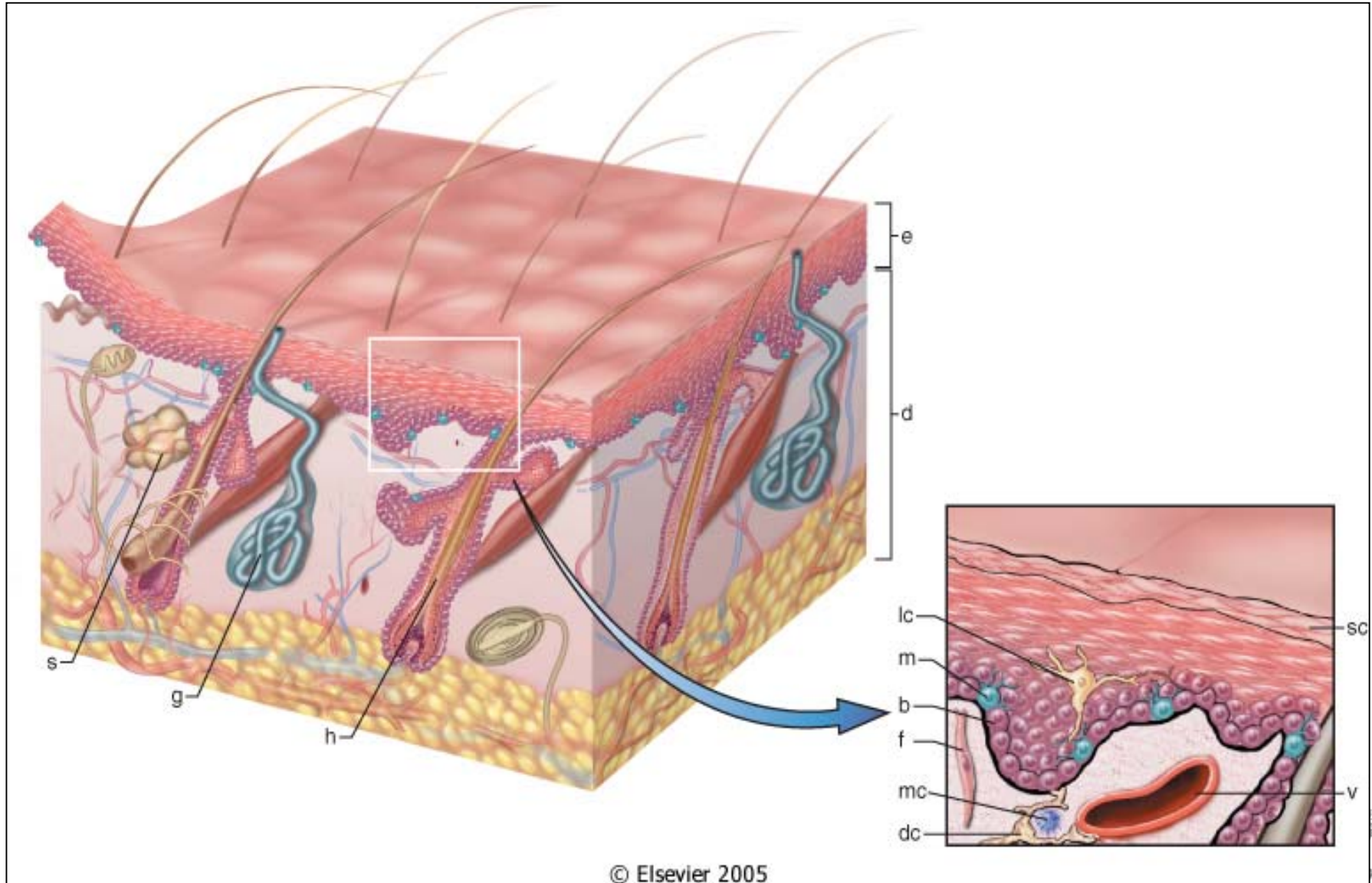
In situ Melanom= Lentigo maligna mit
vorwiegend horizontalem Wachstum

Lentigo maligna mit knotigen Anteilen (vertikales Wachstum)

Superfiziell spreitendes Melanom (häufigster Typ, Rumpf, Beine)

Noduläres Melanom

Akrolentiginöses Melanom

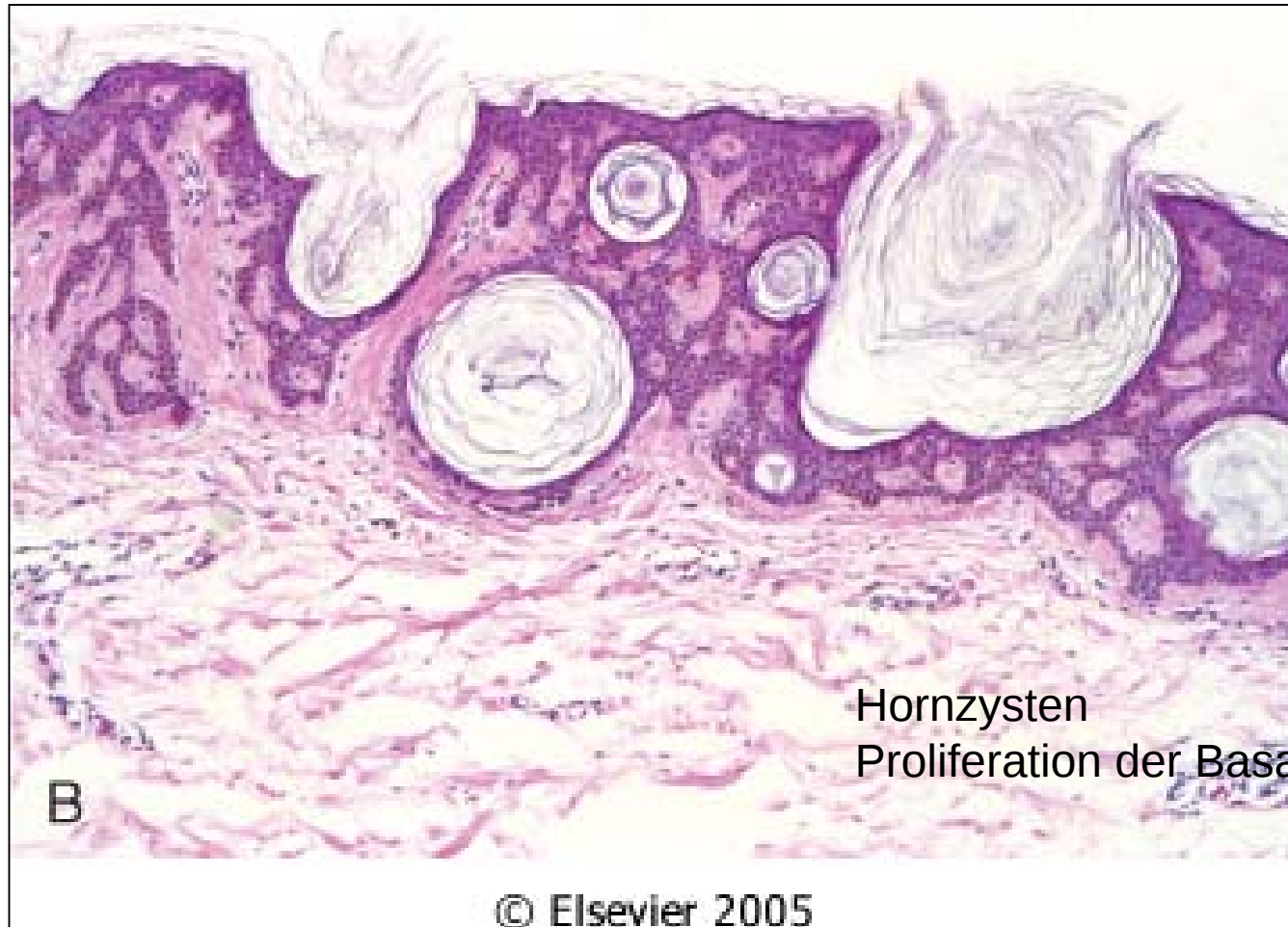


Hyperkeratose
Parakeratose
Akanthose
Ballonierende Degeneration

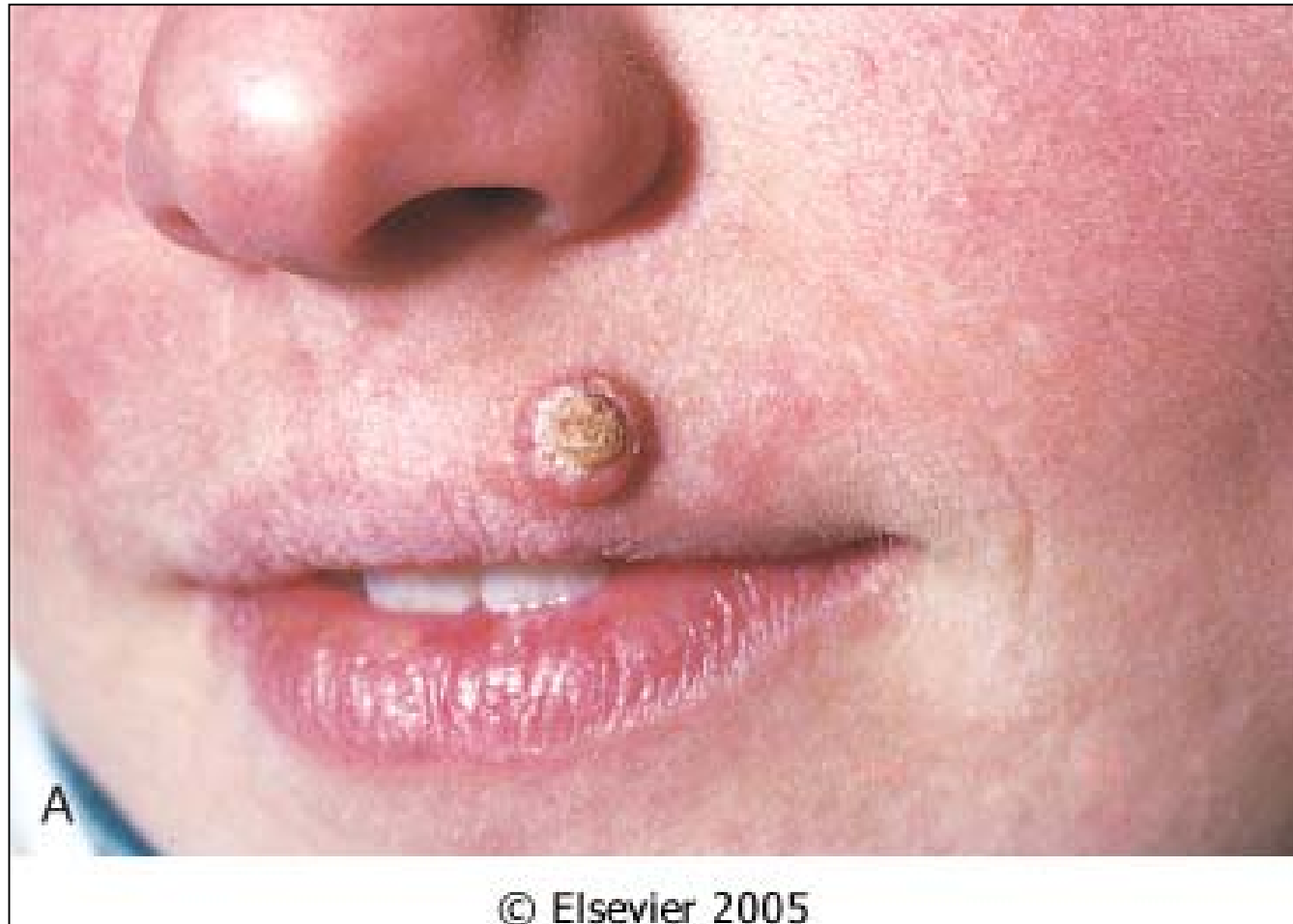
Seborrhoische Warze

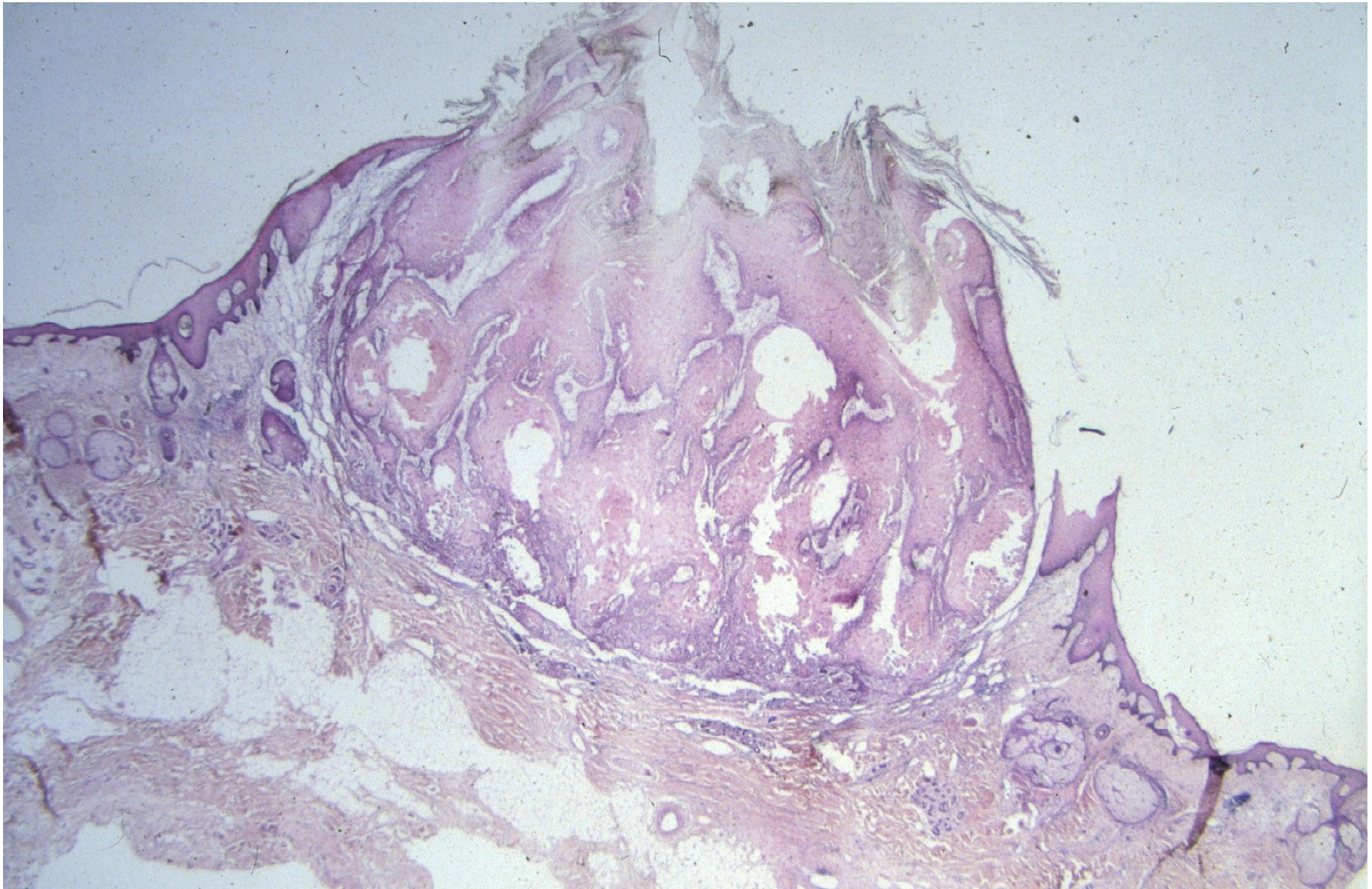


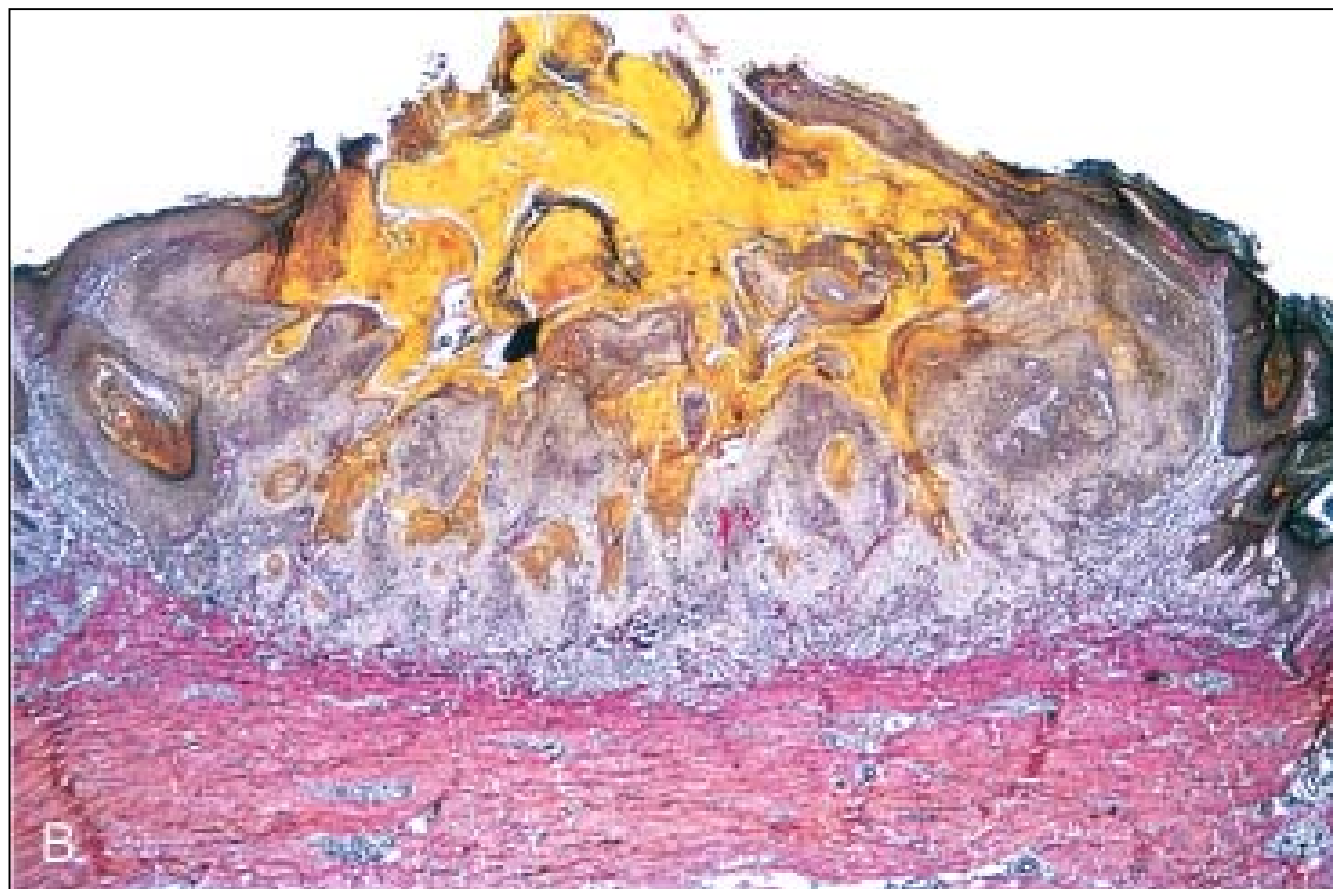
Seborrhoische Warze



Premaligne und maligne epidermale Tumore Keratoacanthom

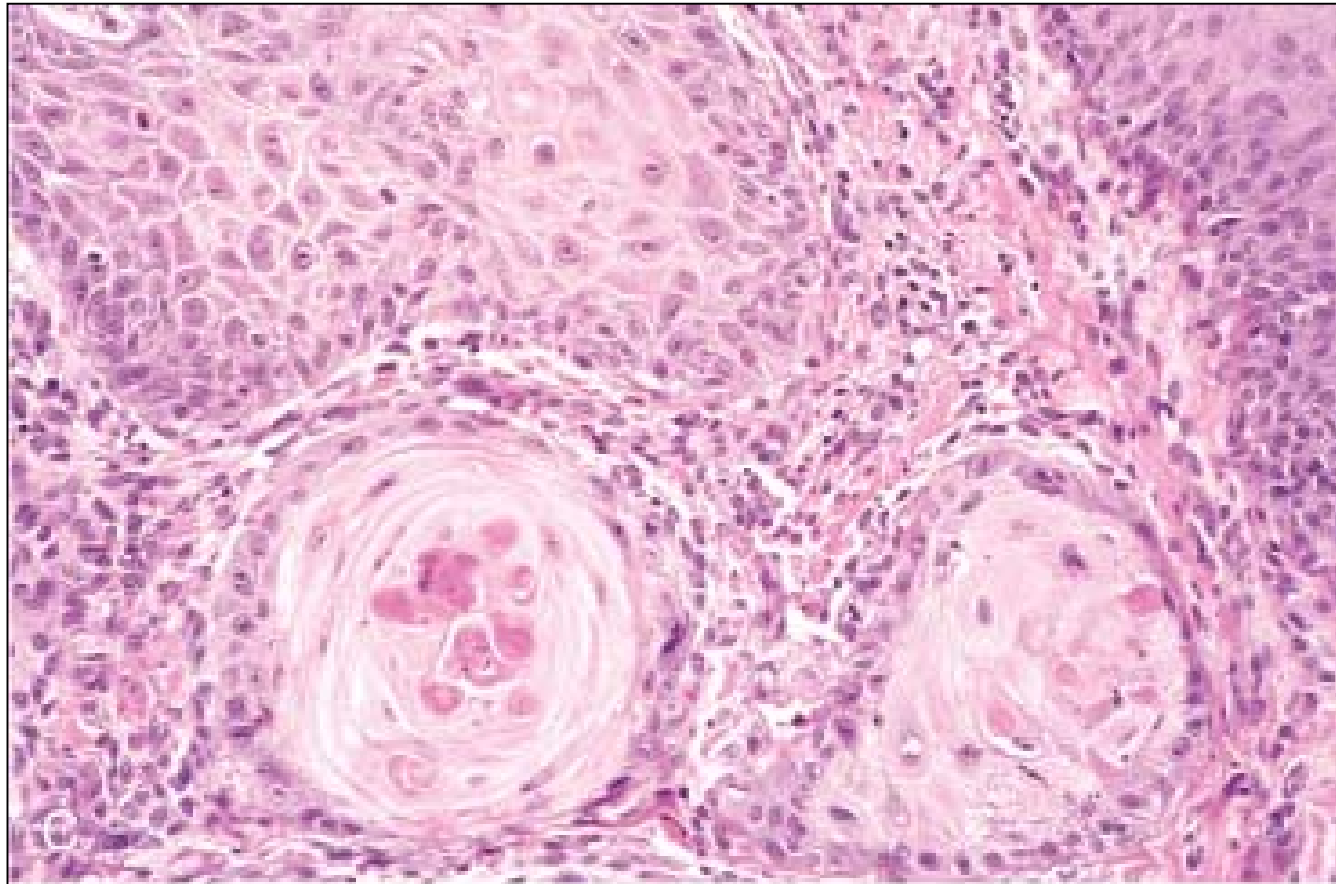






B

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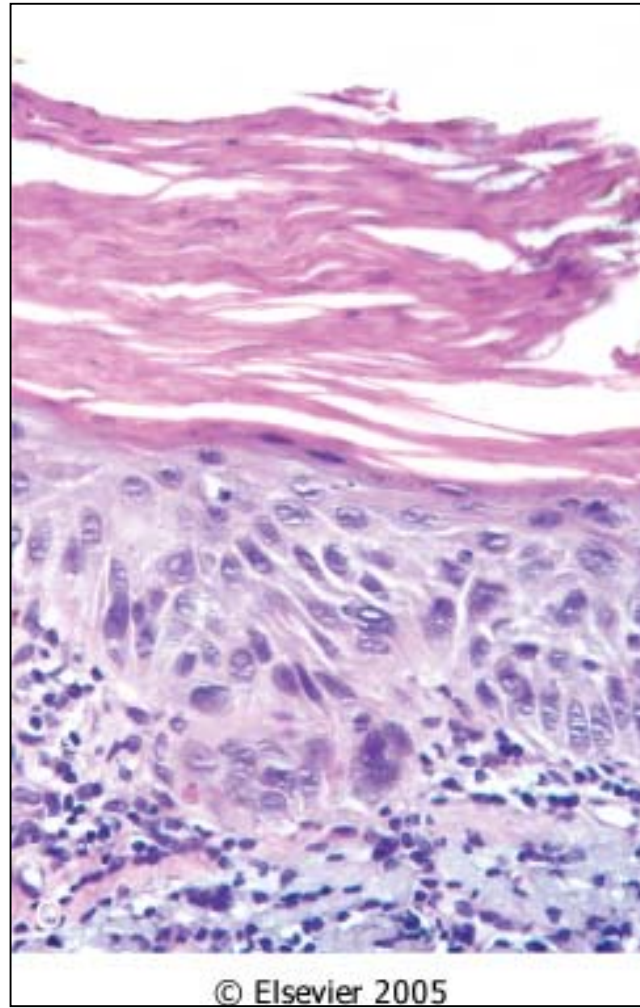
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Aktinische Keratose (Präkanzerosen)

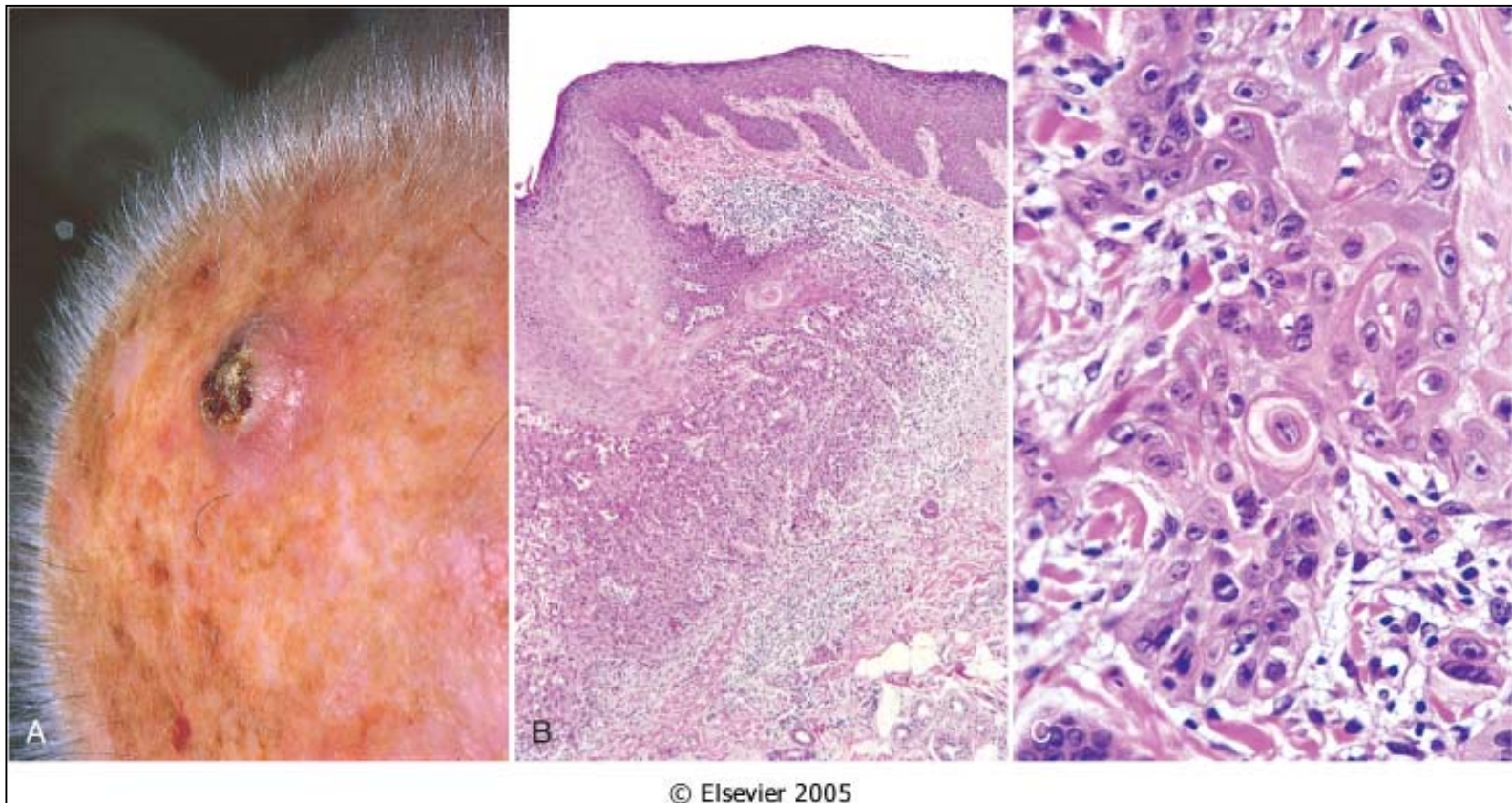


Aktinische Keratose; Carcinoma in situ=obligate Präkanzerose

Hyperkeratose
Parakeratose

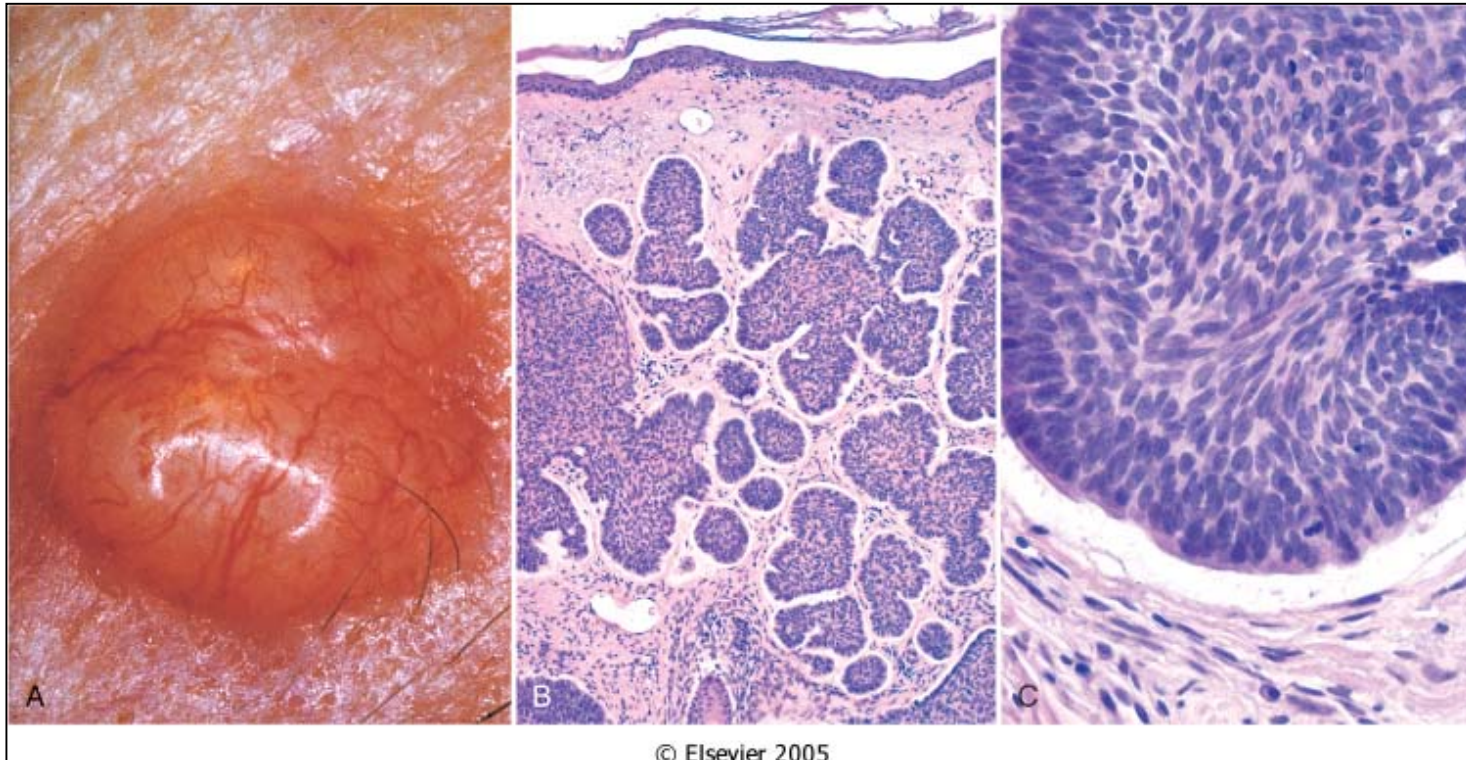


Plattenepithelkarzinom
+3-6% p.a.
50-100/100 000 p.a.
6.-7. Lebensdekade
m:w=2:1

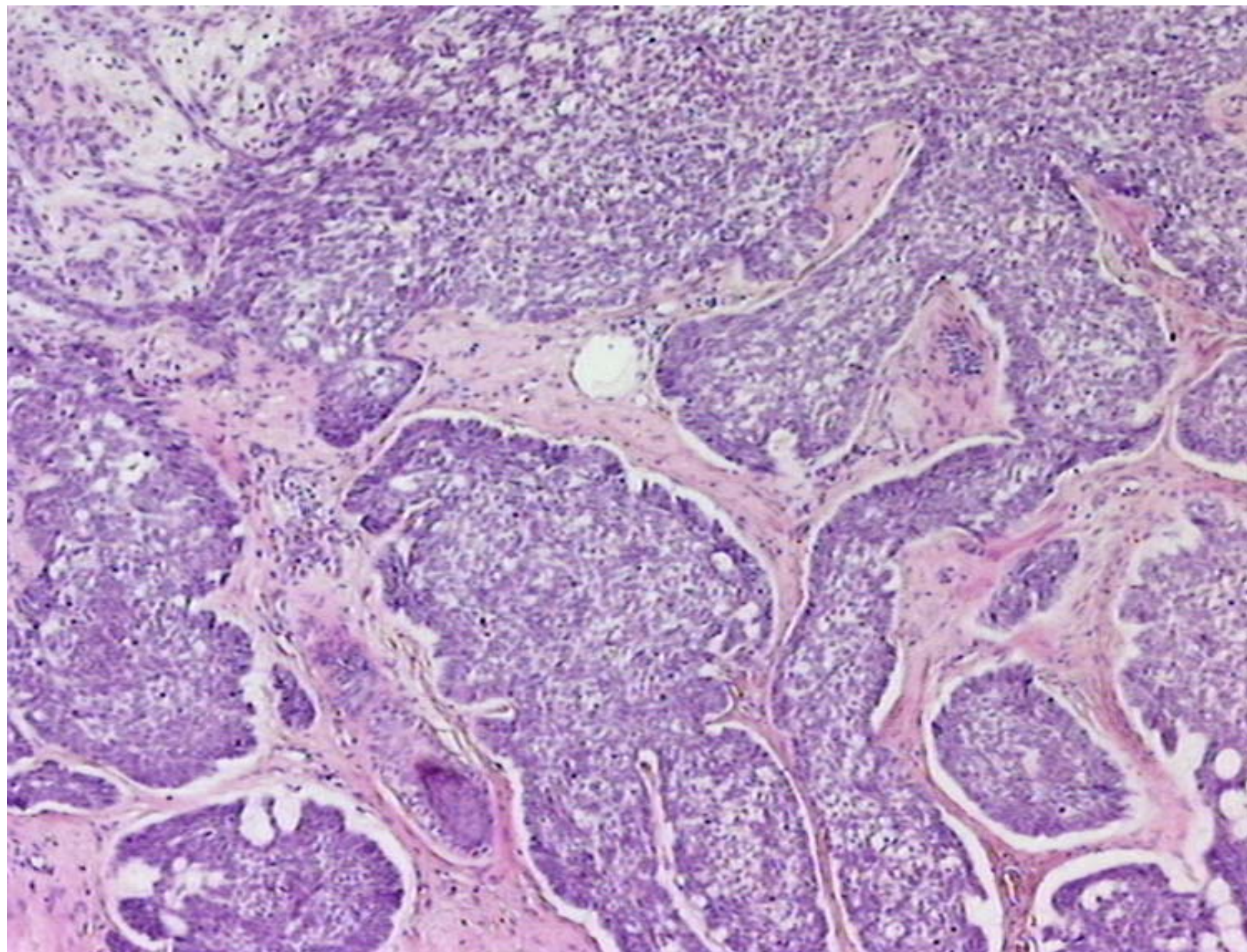


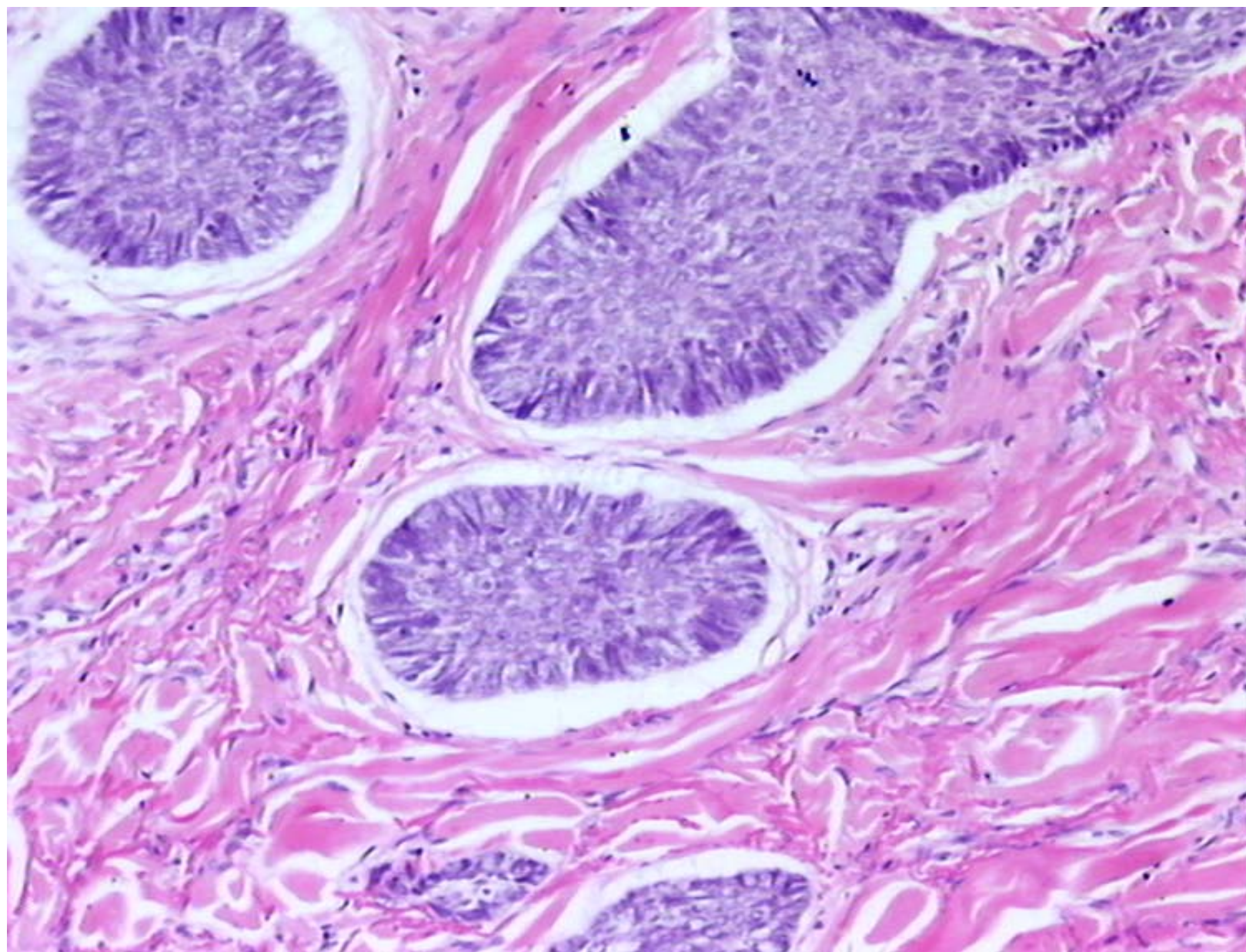


Basaliom
häufigster nicht benigner Tumor der Haut
200-400/100 000 p.a
+3-6% p.a.





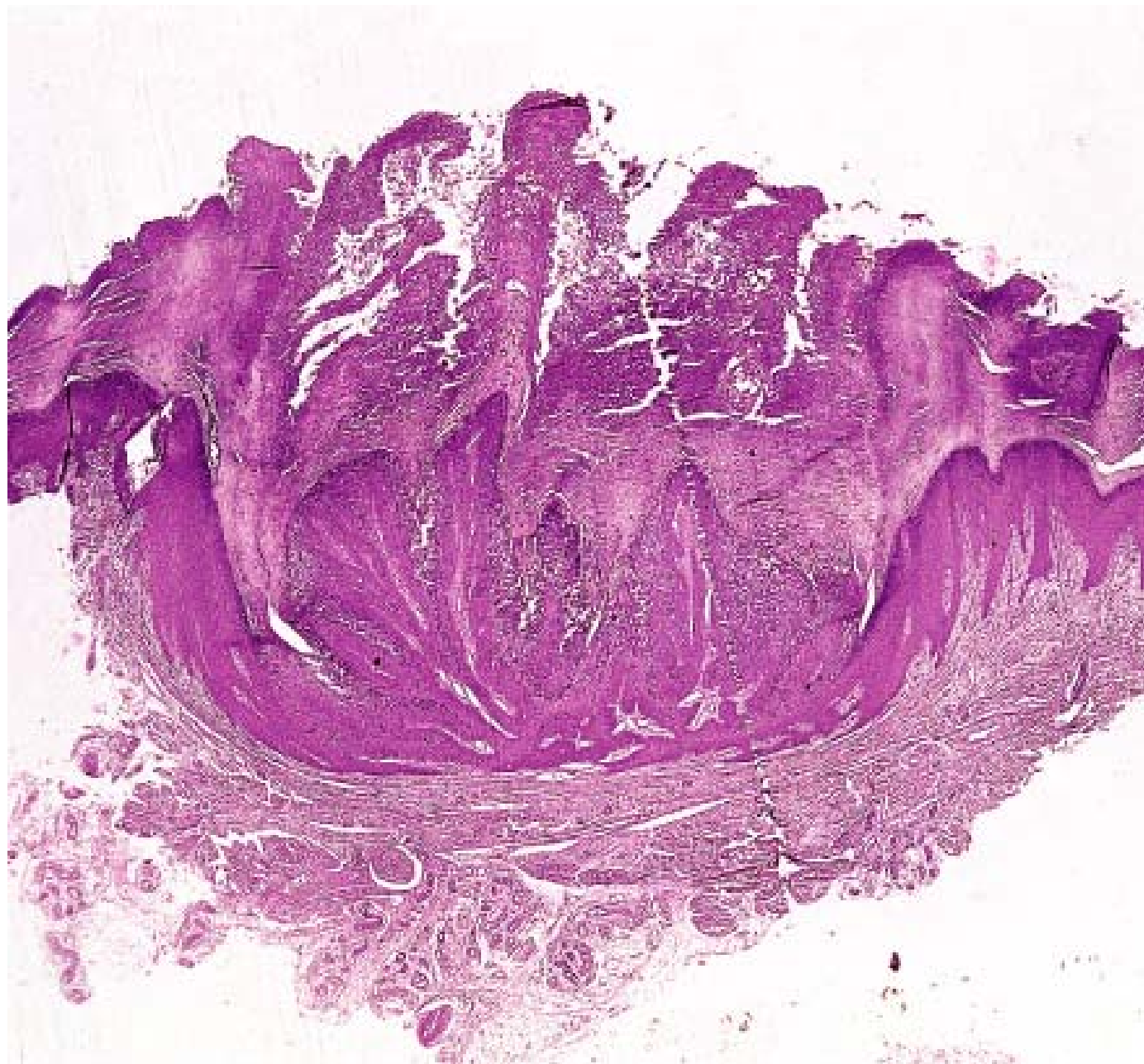


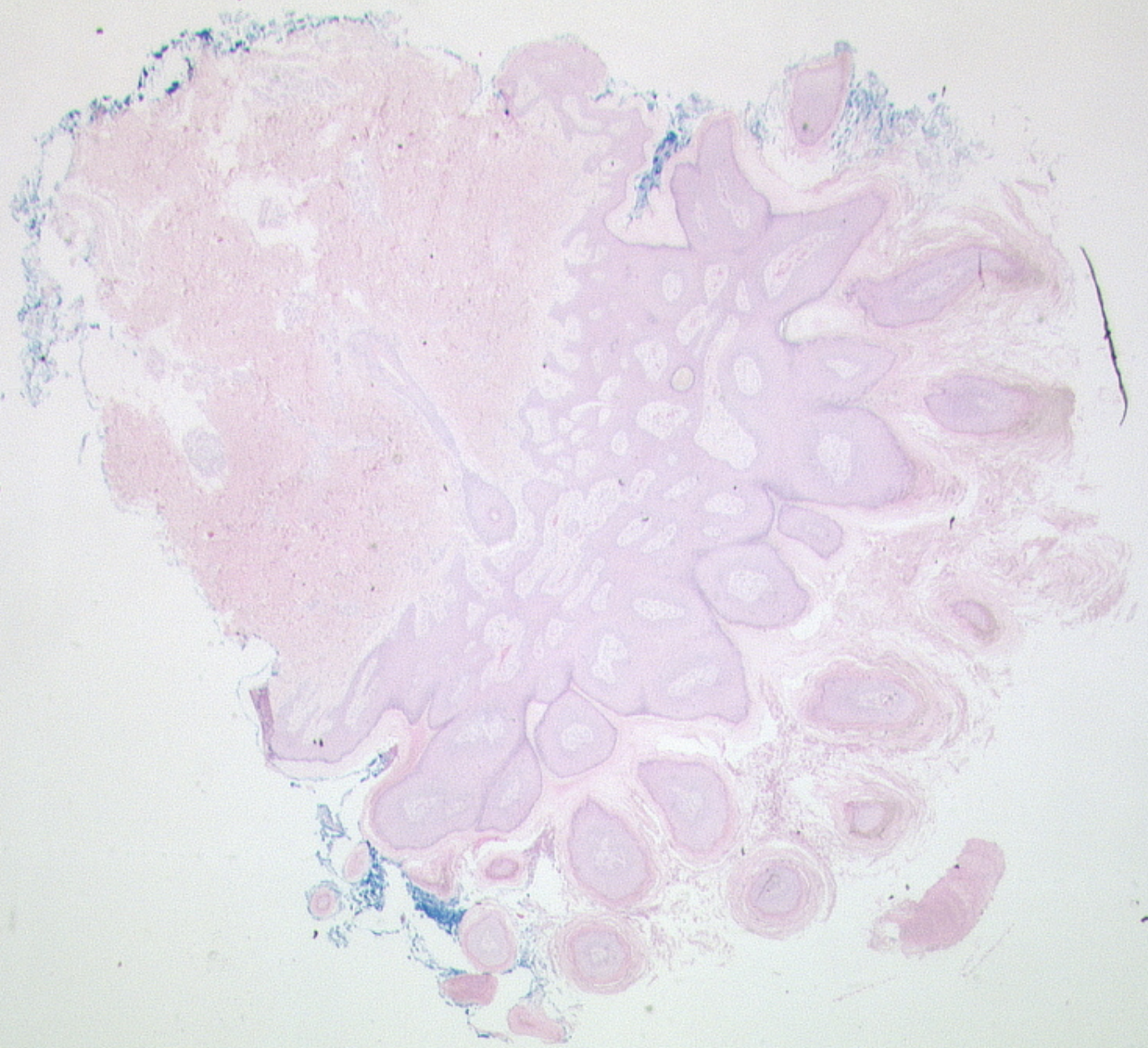


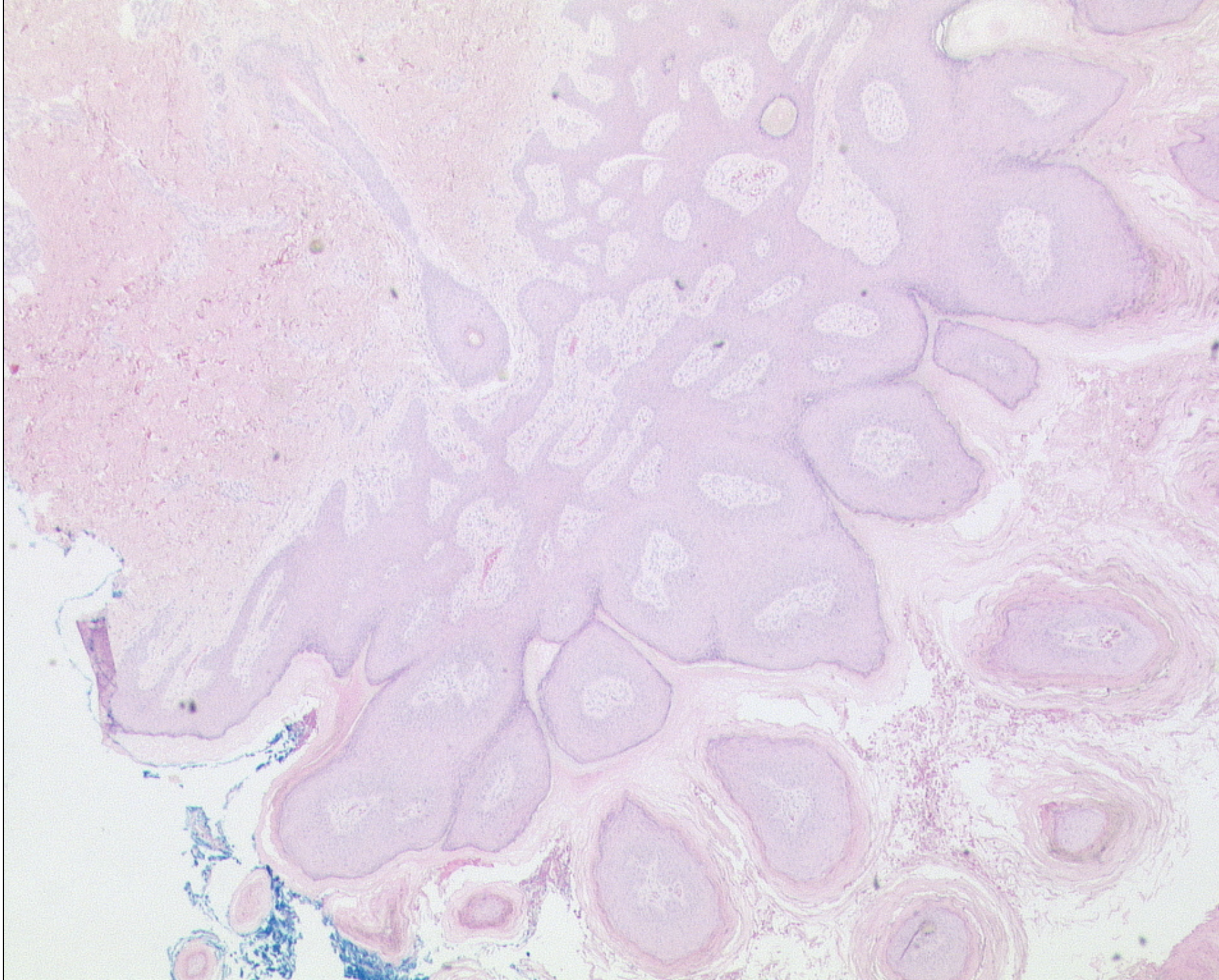
Basaliom
nodulär
sklerodermiform
Pigmentiert
zystisch

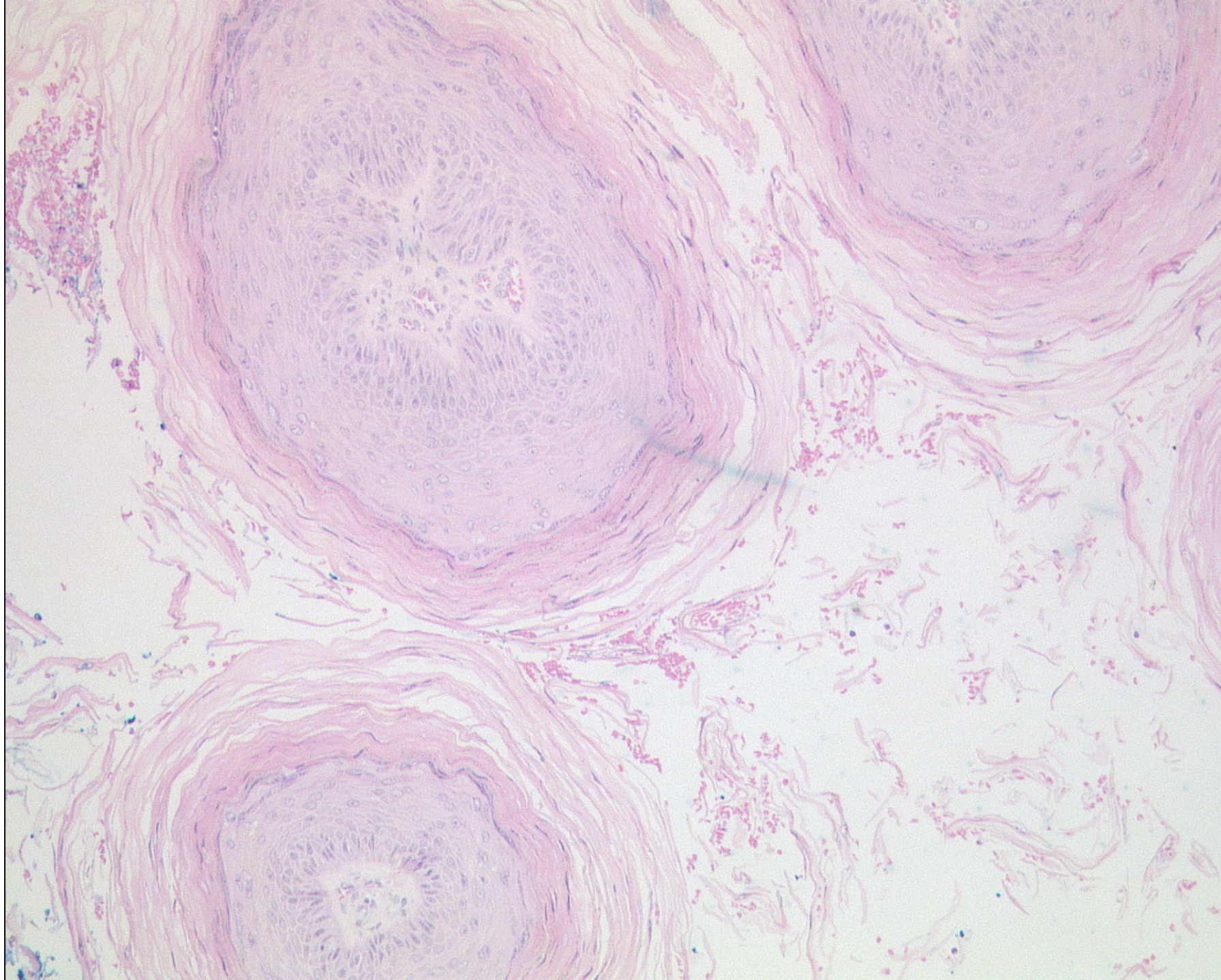
Ulcus rodens (abgrasend)
Ulcus terebrans (in die Tiefe bohrender Typ)

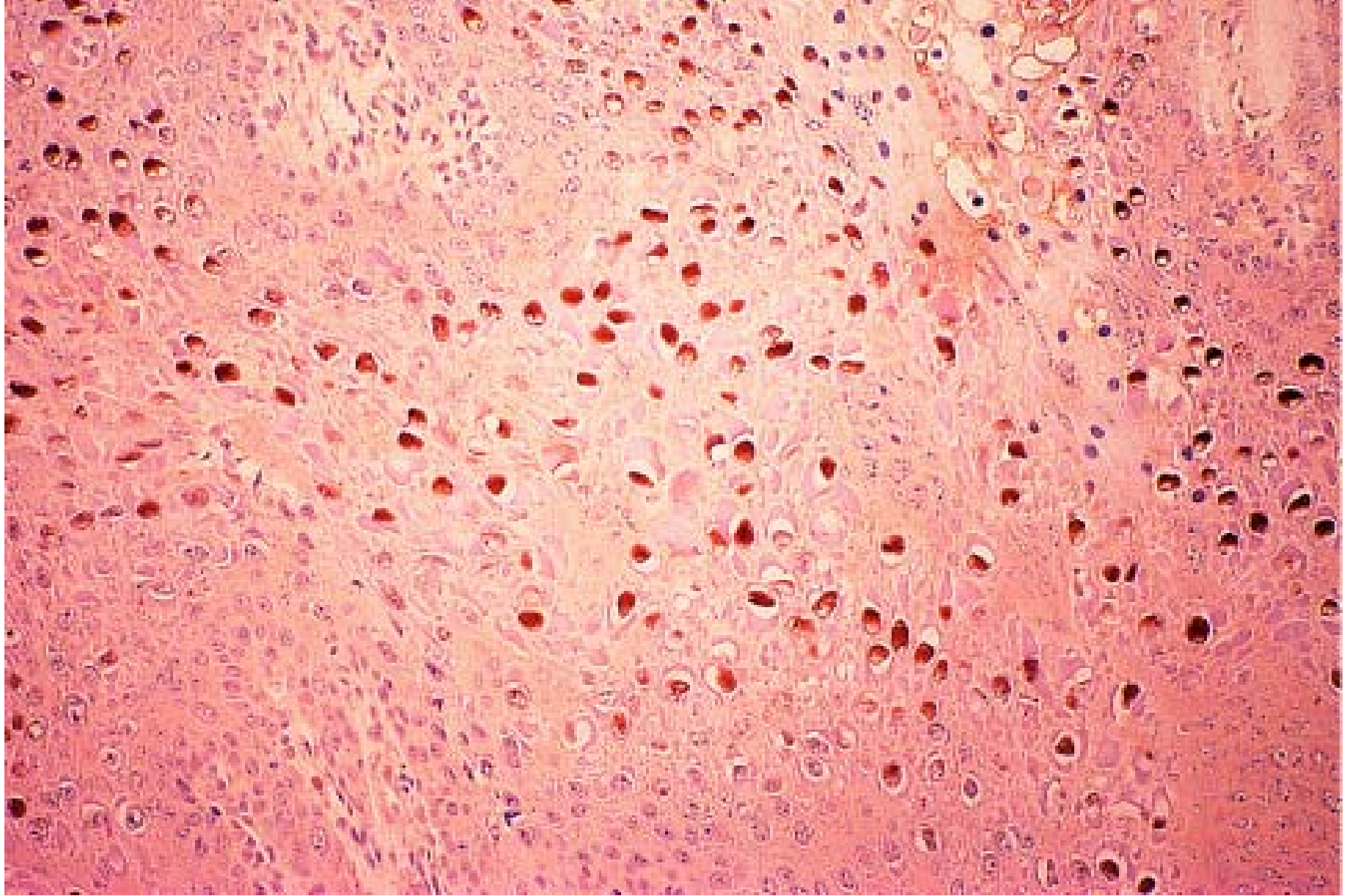
Verruca Vulgaris, K38



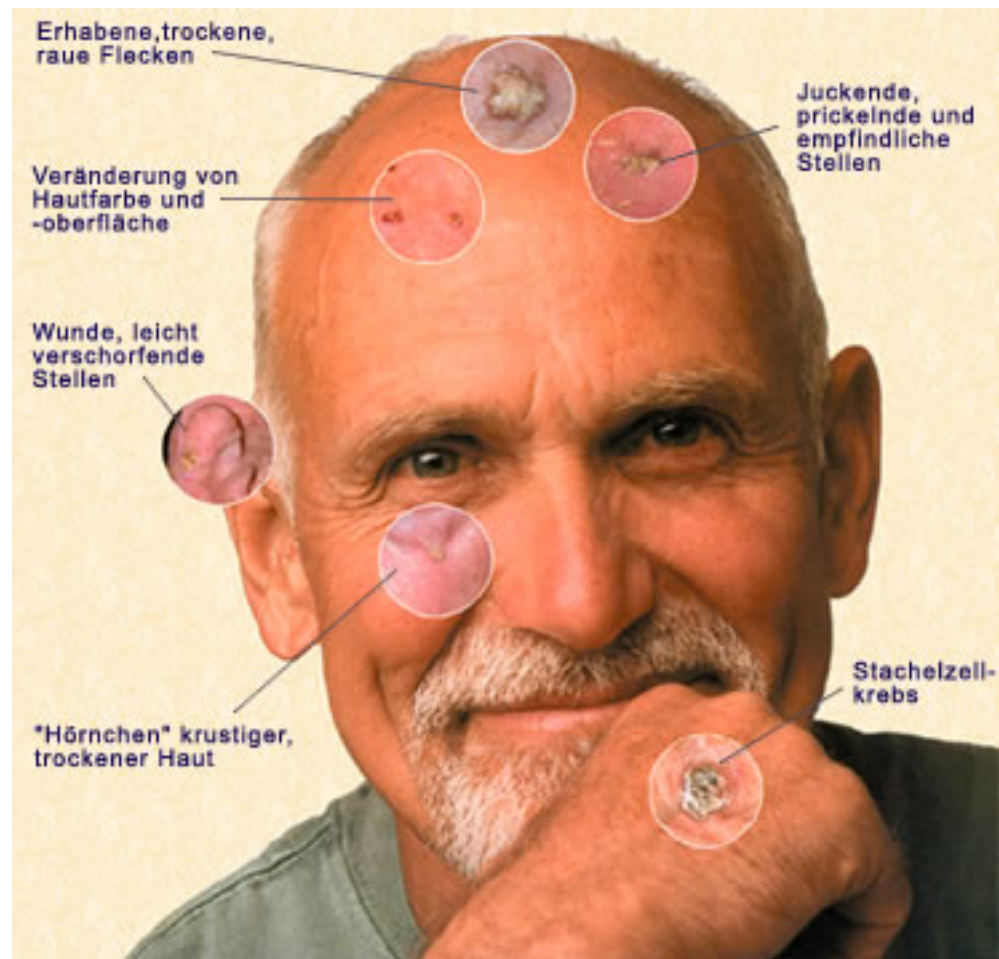








Immunhistologie zum Nachweis von HPV (HPV2)

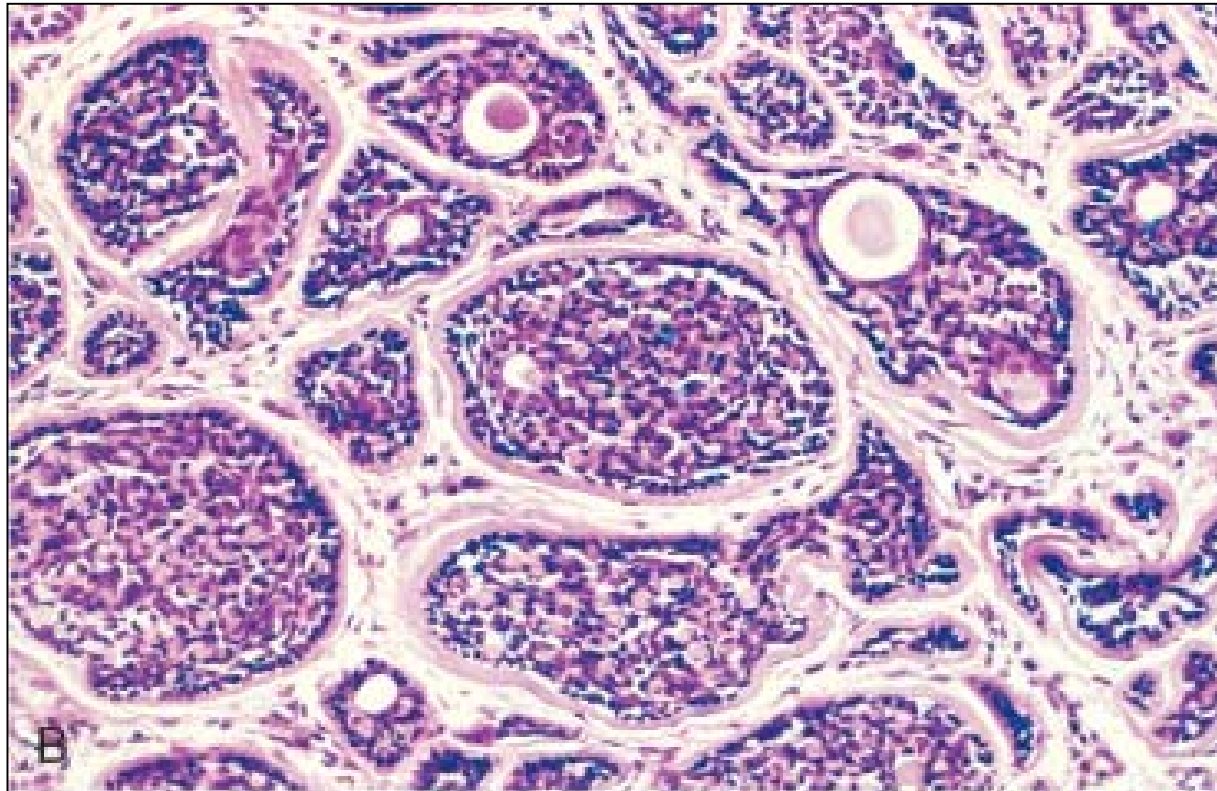


Tumoren der Adnexen Zylindrom



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Tumoren der Adnexen Zylindrom

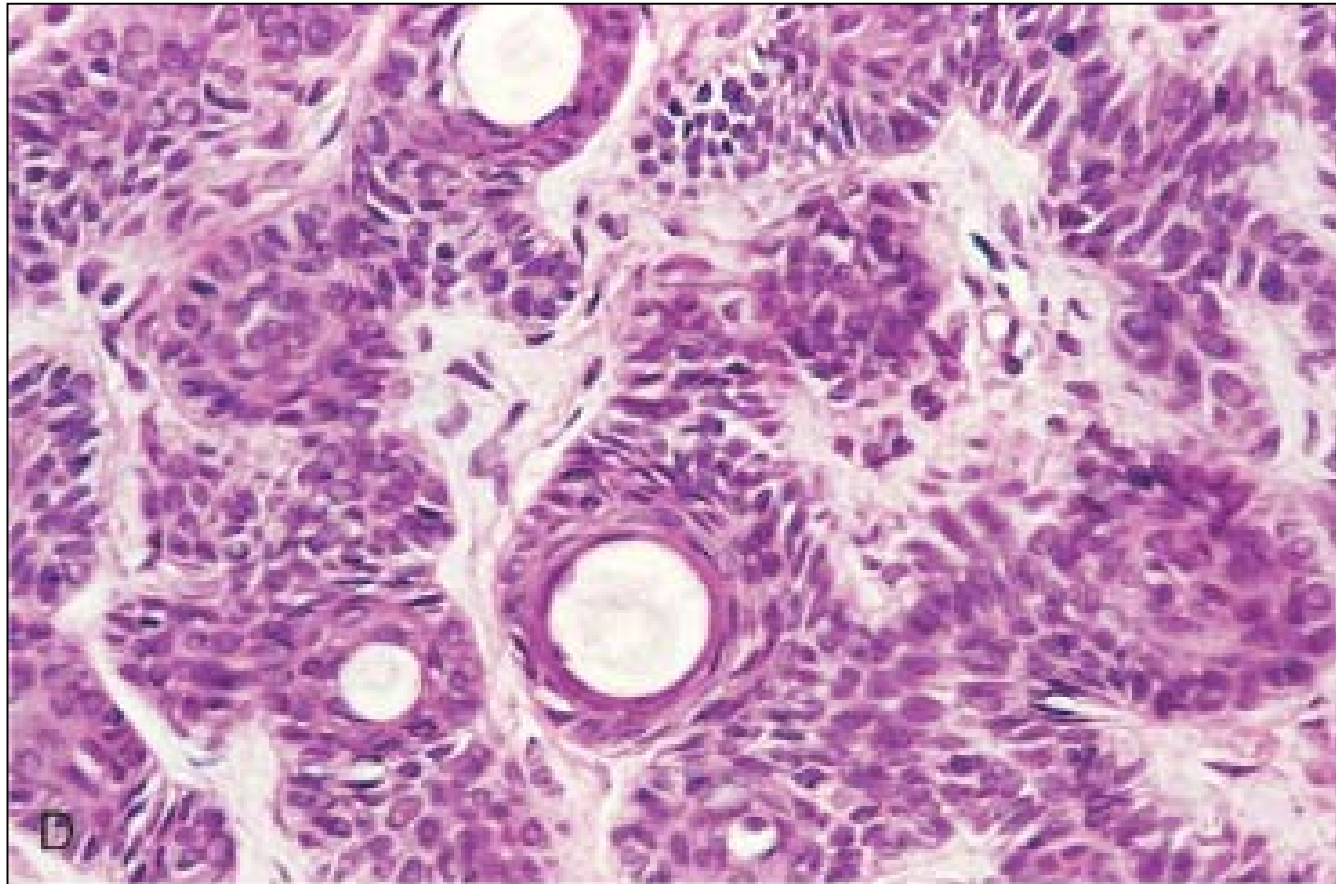


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Tumoren der Adnexen Trichoepitheliom



Tumoren der Adnexe Trichoepitheliom



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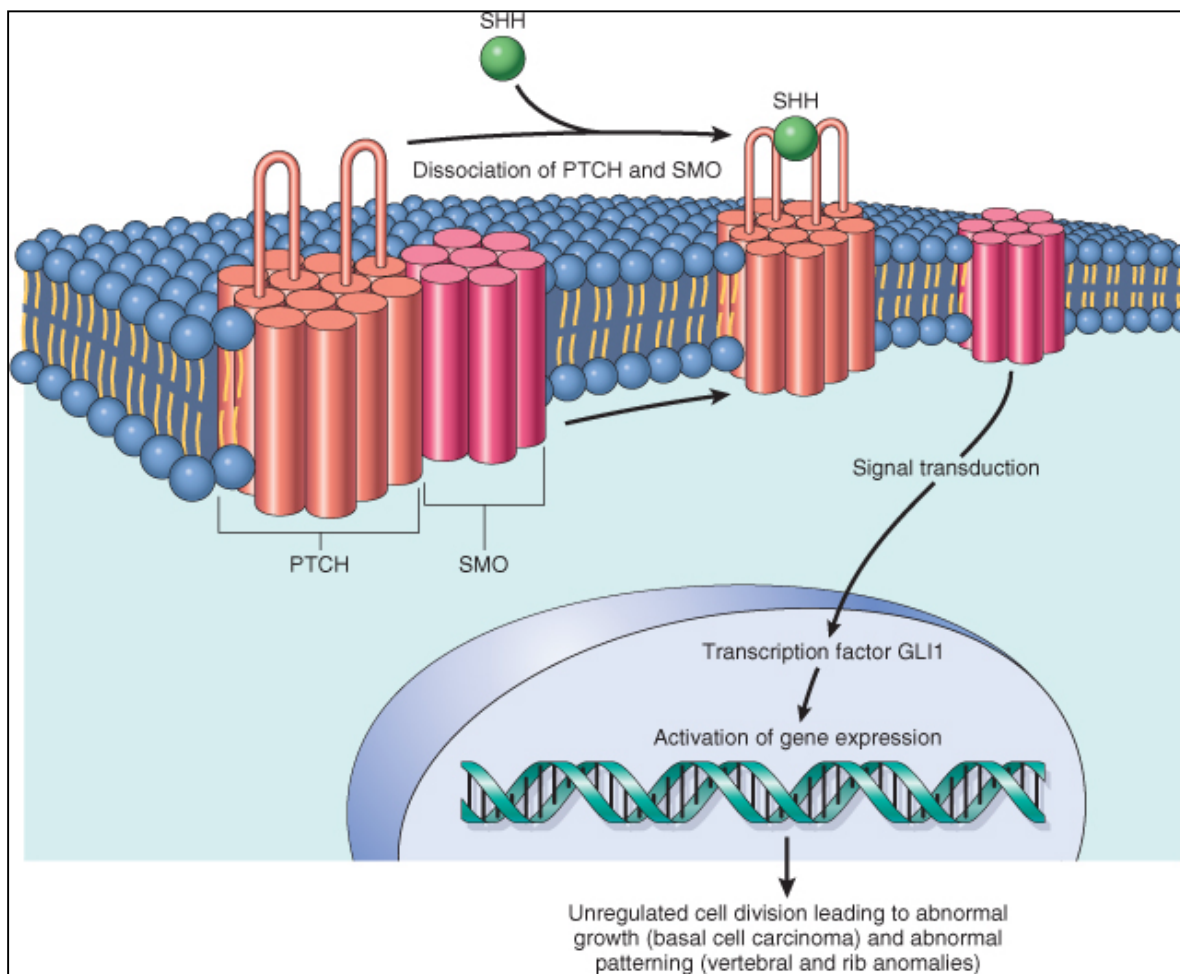


Figure 25-16 Model of the hedgehog signaling pathway. PTCH and SMD form a receptor complex that binds Sonic Hedge Hog (SHH). In the absence of SHH, the PTCH protein prevents SMO from activating signal transduction. Binding of the SHH to the two large extracellular domains of PTCH releases SMO from its association with PTCH and allows downstream activation of hedgehog target genes via an intracytoplasmic signal cascade and generation of transcription factors, the most notable one being GLI1. Unopposed gene expression leads to basal cell carcinoma and development of anomalies seen in the nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS). Perturbations of this pathway are also important in sporadic forms of basal cell carcinoma.



Figure 25-17 A, Benign fibrous histiocytoma (dermatofibroma). B, C, On excision, this firm, tan papule on the leg shows a localized nodular proliferation of benign-appearing fibroblasts within the dermis. Note the characteristic overlying epidermal hyperplasia and the tendency of fibroblasts to surround individual collagen bundles.

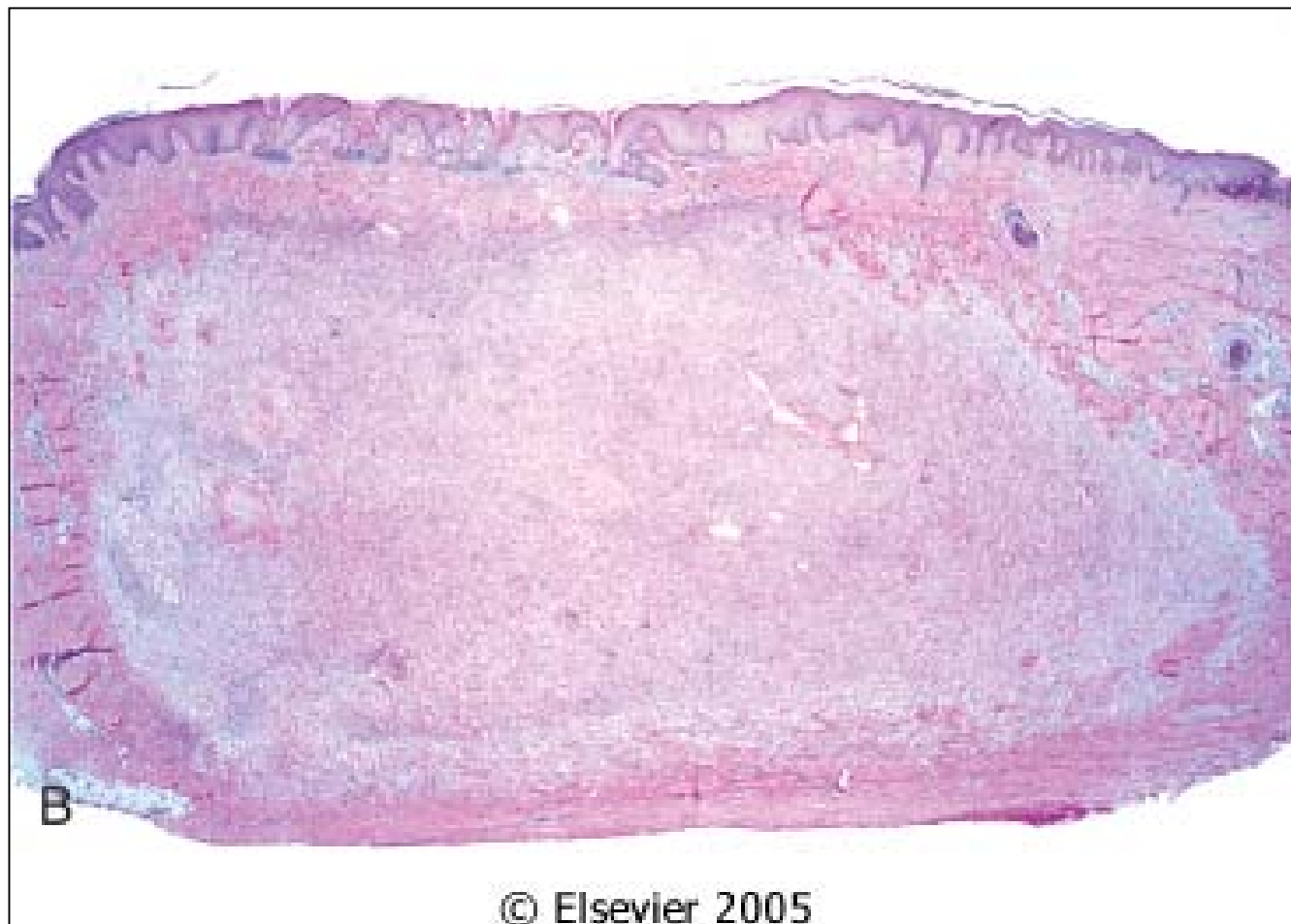


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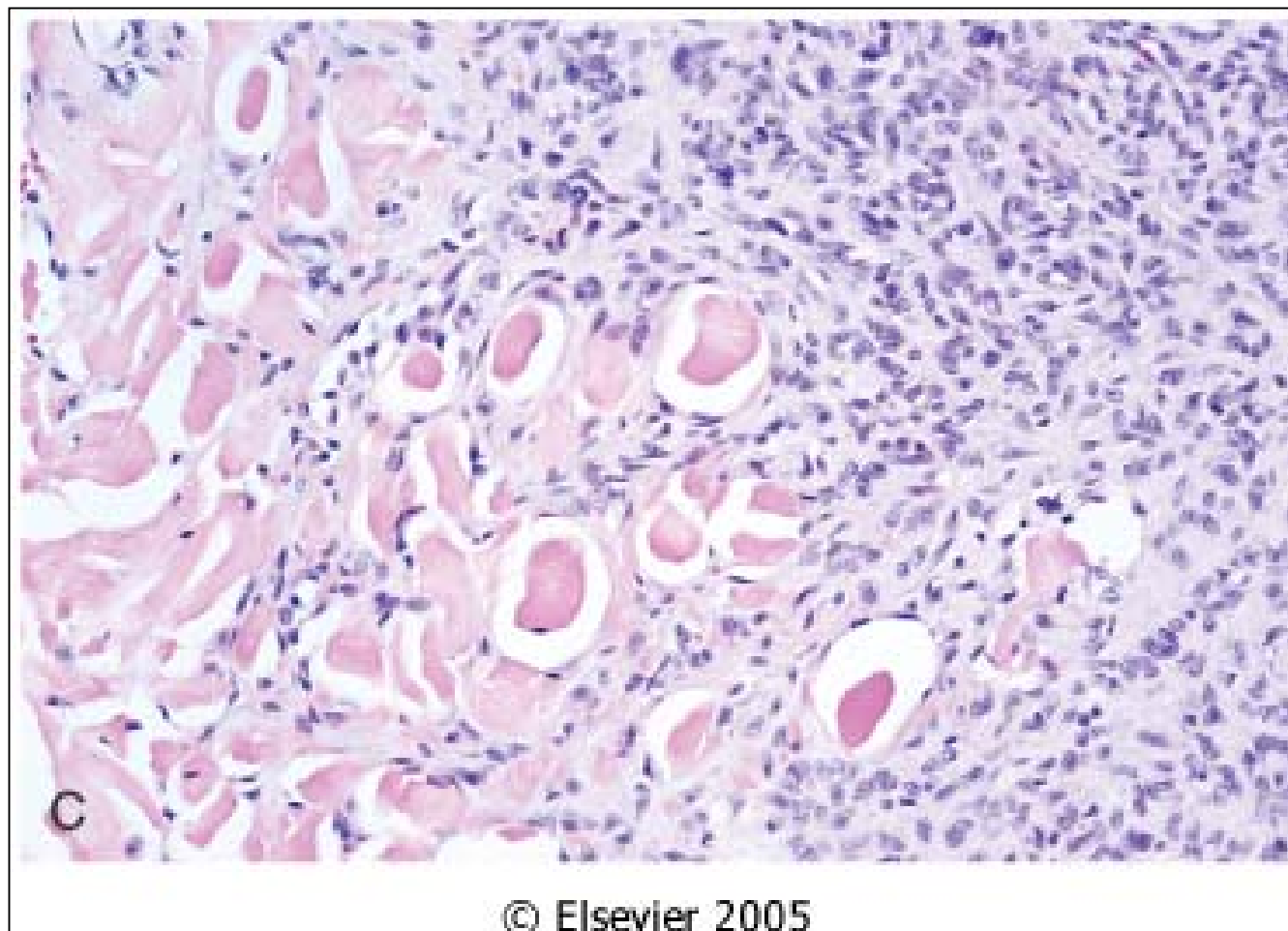


Figure 25-17 A, Benign fibrous histiocytoma (dermatofibroma). B, C, On excision, this firm, tan papule on the leg shows a localized nodular proliferation of benign-appearing fibroblasts within the dermis. Note the characteristic overlying epidermal hyperplasia and the tendency of fibroblasts to surround individual collagen bundles.



Schleimhaumelanom der Vulva.



Schleimhautlentigo



Schleimhautlentigo

Vitiligo

