

At a Glance of Different Stages and Causes of Skin Cancer

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Introduction

The skin is the largest organ of the human body and is the first line of defense against environmental factors. Skin cancer is a common and potentially life-threatening disease. The most common type of skin cancer is basaloid carcinoma, which is caused by ultraviolet radiation (UVR) exposure. Other types of skin cancer include squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma. The incidence of skin cancer is increasing worldwide, and it is becoming a leading cause of cancer-related death.

Description

Skin cancer is a malignant tumor that arises from the skin cells. The most common type of skin cancer is basaloid carcinoma, which is characterized by the presence of nests and cords of basaloid cells. Squamous cell carcinoma is characterized by the presence of keratinization and nests of squamous cells. Melanoma is characterized by the presence of nests of melanocytes.

What Causes Skin Cancer?

The most common cause of skin cancer is ultraviolet radiation (UVR) exposure. UVR is a form of electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by the sun. It is known to cause DNA damage and is a major risk factor for skin cancer. Other causes of skin cancer include exposure to certain chemicals, radiation therapy, and immunosuppression.

Symptoms of skin cancer

The symptoms of skin cancer depend on the type and location of the tumor. Common symptoms include a new or changing mole, a sore that does not heal, a lump or bump on the skin, and a change in the color or texture of the skin.

Skin lesions: A skin lesion is a change in the skin's appearance or texture. It can be a mole, a freckle, a birthmark, or a skin cancer. Skin lesions can be benign or malignant.

Asymmetry: A skin lesion is asymmetrical if one half of the lesion is not a mirror image of the other half. This is a sign of skin cancer.

Border: The border of a skin lesion is the edge between the lesion and the surrounding skin. A skin cancer lesion has an irregular, notched, or blurred border.

Color: A skin cancer lesion has multiple colors, including black, brown, tan, red, white, and blue.

Periphery: The periphery of a skin cancer lesion is the outer edge of the lesion. It is often irregular and may have a central crater or a central nodule.

Evolving: A skin cancer lesion evolves over time. It may change in size, color, or texture, and it may bleed or crust.

Causafactors. These include the cancers, size, position, type, stage. After considering these factors, your healthcare platoon may recommend one of this procedure. Each subaste is examined under a microscope until no irregular cells are visible.

Curettage and electrodesiccation: A procedure used to remove skin cancer. It involves scraping the cancerous tissue away and using heat to destroy any remaining cancer cells.

Chemotherapy: A treatment that uses drugs to kill cancer cells. It is used to treat skin cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.

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Received: 02-May-2022, Manuscript No. acp-22-63100; Editor assigned: 05-May-2022, PreQC No. acp-22-63100(PQ); Reviewed: 19-May-2022, QC No. acp-22-63100; Revised: 23-May-2022, Manuscript No. acp-22-63100 (R); Published: 30-May-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2472-0429.1000131

Citation: Nai Q (2022) At a Glance of Different Stages and Causes of Skin Cancer. *Adv Cancer Prev* 6: 131.

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Skin cancer stages

- **Stage 0:** This is the earliest stage of skin cancer, also known as basaloid carcinoma in situ. It is characterized by a flat, scaly patch on the skin that may be red, white, or brown. It is confined to the top layer of the skin and does not spread to other parts of the body.
- **Stage 1:** This stage is characterized by a small, raised bump on the skin that may be red, white, or brown. It is confined to the top layer of the skin and does not spread to other parts of the body.
- **Stage 2:** This stage is characterized by a larger, raised bump on the skin that may be red, white, or brown. It is confined to the top layer of the skin and does not spread to other parts of the body.
- **Stage 3:** This stage is characterized by a large, raised bump on the skin that may be red, white, or brown. It is confined to the top layer of the skin and does not spread to other parts of the body.
- **Stage 4:** This is the most advanced stage of skin cancer, also known as melanoma. It is characterized by a large, raised bump on the skin that may be red, white, or brown. It has spread to other parts of the body.

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