



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pathology

NON NEOPLASTIC AND NEOPLASTIC SKIN LESION

KEY WORDS: Sebaceous cyst, verrucae, squamous cell carcinoma.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is a great variation in spectrum of skin diseases according to the age, gender and other factors. Skin biopsies are needed in challenging clinical cases. Therefore accurate diagnosis of skin is of utmost importance for management of different skin diseases presenting with the similar clinical signs and symptoms. Therefore to confirm the diagnosis and start treatment, biopsy becomes inevitable.

Aims and Objectives: To analyse the incidence, age and sex distribution of dermatological disorders in pathology department of shyam shah medical college, Rewa.

Material Method: This retrospective study was conducted in the Department of Pathology, between 1st September 2017 to 31st August 2018 during which 136 skin tissue (biopsy/tumor) received in histopathology department.

Results: In our study out of 136 cases 119 (87.5%) were non-neoplastic and 17 (12.5%) cases were neoplastic. In non neoplastic lesions sebaceous cyst was the most common lesion consisting of 101 (74.2%) cases with male preponderance followed by verrucae with age distribution in between 30-40 years. In neoplastic lesions squamous cell carcinoma was more common 2.9% followed by basal cell carcinoma 0.7% with male predominance having age presentation >50 years.

Conclusion: Histopathological examination becomes necessary because of diversity of clinical presentation of skin diseases. It is also important in confirming an established clinical diagnosis. 119 out of 136 cases were non neoplastic in which sebaceous cyst were most common followed by verrucae. In 17 neoplastic cases squamous cell carcinoma were most common followed by basal cell carcinoma and male were affected more than females.

INTRODUCTION

Skin being the largest organ of the human body presents with the diversity of diseases. Majority of the skin diseases can be diagnosed by history, clinical presentation and investigations. However HPE still remains gold standard for helping the dermatologist in overcoming diagnostic dilemma[1].

Non neoplastic skin lesion are more common than neoplastic skin lesion. Many non-neoplastic skin disorders can be quickly diagnosed by clinical features; need no investigation. At the other extreme some patients need detailed investigational work up to confirm the diagnosis[2].

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

To analyse the incidence, age and sex distribution of dermatological disorders presenting to Department of Pathology, Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa, M.P. and access the spectrum of histopathological lesions of skin.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

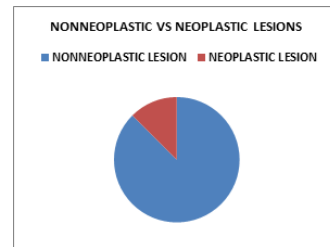
This retrospective study was conducted in the Department of Pathology, during the time period of 1 year between 1st September 2017 to 31st August 2018. During this period 148 skin tissue (biopsy/tumor) received in histopathology department. Among them, 12 were excluded from study. Rest 136 biopsies were studied and analysed

GROSSING

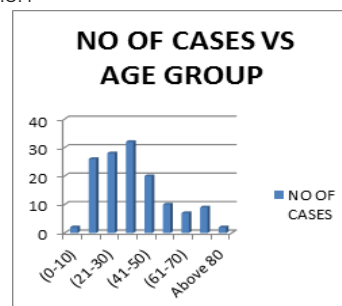
Gross examinations of specimens were done under heads of overall appearance, size and external appearance, appearance of cut surface, cutting sensation and consistency. After routine tissue processing, 3-5um sections were cut and stained by H&E staining method.

RESULT

- Total no. of cases included in the study were 136, out of which 119 (87.5%) cases were non-neoplastic and 17 (12.5%) cases were neoplastic



- Sebaceous cyst [both epidermoid and dermoid cyst] are the most common lesion 101 (74.2%) of total cases with male preponderance. It was followed by verrucae 17 (12.5%).
- In neoplastic lesion, squamous cell carcinoma was more common than basal cell carcinoma having 2.9% & 0.7% respectively while presenting age of neoplastic was > 50 years of age with male predominance having male:female ratio of 1:0.7
- In non neoplastic cases, age distribution are as follows 23.5% of the patients were in the age group of 31 to 40 years.
- There was a younger age predominance – 64.6% of the patients were under the age of 40 years.
- There was a wide age distribution ranging from 5 years to 86 years
- Mean age of the patient was 34.5 years.
- There was a clear-cut male predominance with male:female ratio of 1.8:1



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Skin biopsy is the most common diagnostic tests in dermatology. To achieve accurate and rapid diagnosis, it is important to incorporate clinical knowledge of the disease.
- Skin diseases in general population in various studies varies from 6.3% to 11.16%.

The present study was retrospective study carried out on 136 cases of skin disorders presenting in the Department of Pathology, Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa

Maximum number of cases were found in the age group of 31-40 years i. e. 32 cases (23.5%) followed by 21-30years i.e.19 cases (20.5%).The youngest patient in the present series was 5year old while the oldest patient was 86years both of them being males.

- Amarjeet singh et al[3] in their study on 60 untreated cases of non-neoplastic skin lesions, found same results, as maximum number of cases 30-39 yrs (16 cases) followed by 20-29 yrs (14 cases). The youngest patient in their study was 8 yrs old and oldest was 68 yrs old.
- Aslan et al[5] in their study found mean age of their patients to be 46 ± 20 yrs.
- Grace D costa et al[4] found maximum cases in 30-40 yrs age groups in their study.
- In present study there were 89 males (65%) and 47 females (35%). The male to female ratio was 1.8:1.
- Similarly Amarjeet singh et al[3] there was 38 males and 22 female and male to female ratio was 1.72:1.
- Similarly D' Costa et al[4] also found male preponderance in their study; they found that males constituted 57.94% while females were 42.06 % of total cases.
- Rakesh mehar et al[6] found 63 cases males and 49 cases females in their study.
- Aslan et al[5] found 63.33% males and 36.67% females in their study.

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