

Skin Tumour and Skin Cancer Surgery 皮膚腫瘤及皮膚癌手術

皮膚腫瘤及皮膚癌

皮膚腫瘤大致上分為良性及惡性兩種。良性皮膚瘤包括老人斑、乳頭狀瘤及真皮內痣。惡性皮膚瘤即皮膚癌，分三大種類：基底層細胞皮膚癌、鱗狀細胞皮膚癌及黑素皮膚癌。如何分辨皮膚腫瘤是良性或惡性呢？這往往是需要用顯微鏡的檢驗作定斷。

在以下三張圖片內，那一張是惡性的皮膚腫瘤？
(*答案在單張後頁)



診斷方法

如果最近皮膚上的癬、痣或表皮出現變化，如色素改變、增大、痕癢、出血、潰瘍或在周圍有新增色素點等異樣，都應找醫生檢查及接受組織檢驗。

組織檢驗可分局部切除及全部切除。大部份情況下，病者要求全部切除以改善外觀。但如只作診斷用途，局部切除的樣本已足夠進行準確的顯微鏡檢驗。

治療方法

如要有效治療惡性腫瘤，需要把惡性腫瘤連同正常邊緣組織一起切除。如果腫瘤的惡性程度嚴重(如黑素瘤)，就需要切割更大範圍。為了確認腫瘤已全部切除，整形外科醫生很多時會把已切除的腫瘤組織作冷凍檢驗。

切除腫瘤後需要修補，很多時需要透過植皮手術，或利用附近的皮瓣或組織作填補。

以下圖片顯示切除鼻良性墨後，並無明顯疤痕。



手術前

手術後

以下是切除鼻頭惡性腫瘤後，要利用皮瓣去修補缺損。



手術前

手術後

皮膚有異 立即求醫

根據衛生署資料顯示，香港的皮膚惡性腫瘤患者數目正在上升。如癬痣或表皮最近有變化，應及早約見整形外科醫生及接受檢查。如經証實為惡性腫瘤，就應盡快切除及用手術修補。

*答案是A。

專科診症，歡迎致電本中心預約

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整形外科中心

Plastic & Reconstructive
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HONG KONG SANATORIUM & HOSPITAL

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Skin Tumour and Skin Cancer

Skin tumour can be classified as malignant or benign. Benign skin tumours include seborrheic keratoses, papilloma and naevus. Malignant skin tumours or skin cancer include basal cell cancer, squamous cell cancer and melanoma. How can we tell whether a skin tumour is benign or malignant? It requires a microscopic examination of the tissue.

Which picture below shows a malignant tumour (or cancer)?
(*The answer is at the end of pamphlet.)



Diagnosis

When there is a recent change in the tumour, or any part of the skin surface, in terms of colour change, enlarging size, itchiness, bleeding and ulceration, or appearance of satellite lesions, you should consult your doctor to arrange tissue biopsy for microscopic examination.

Tissue biopsy can be performed by partial or complete excision. Most patients usually request complete excision to improve the appearance, while for diagnostic purpose, partial excision is adequate for microscopic examination.

Treatment

If skin tumour is malignant, it is treated by complete excision with a safe margin of normal tissue. A larger area of excision is required for more malignant types like melanoma. To ascertain that the excision is complete, the plastic surgeon often solicits a frozen section to be performed on the excised tissue.

Reconstruction may be required after excision. Adjacent skin tissue (skin flaps) or skin grafting may be required.

The pictures below show benign pigmented nevus (mole) that requires complete excision.



Before surgery

After surgery

Below is a basal cell carcinoma on the nose that requires complete excision and reconstruction using a local flap (nasal labial flap).



Before surgery

After surgery

Seek Help Now if Skin Changes Occur

According to the figures from the Department of Health, skin cancer is on the rise in Hong Kong. If there is any recent change in skin tumour on skin surface, please consult your plastic surgeon for check up. In case of malignant tumour, it is best to arrange for early complete excision and reconstructive surgery.

* The answer is A.

For appointment, please contact us at:

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