



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA TREATED WITH MOHS MICROGRAPHIC SURGERY IN YOUNG IBERO-AMERICAN PATIENTS.

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Background: the incidence of basal cell carcinoma in younger individuals has increased in recent decades. However, the characteristics of basal cell carcinomas in this population, especially in Ibero-Latin American countries, have not been completely defined.

Objective: to describe the demographic, clinical, and histopathological characteristics of basal cell carcinomas in patients younger than 40 treated with Mohs Micrographic Surgery.

Materials and methods: A multicenter, retrospective study conducted between January 2009 and December 2014, in five Ibero-American countries, included biopsy-proven basal cell carcinomas in patients younger than 40 that were treated with Mohs surgery. Demographic, clinical, histopathological, and surgical characteristics were described.

Results: The study included 301 tumors in 241 patients, of whom 61% were female. The most common Fitzpatrick phototype was III. The most common histological subtypes were nodular (37.5%) and infiltrative (18.9%). Perineural invasion was encountered in 1.7%, and tumor clearance was achieved in 87.4% within two stages of Mohs surgery.

Conclusions: This is the first Ibero-Latin American transnational study describing the characteristics of basal cell carcinomas in young patients treated with Mohs surgery. Despite darker skin phototypes in this population, basal cell carcinomas can occur in early ages and may present with aggressive features. Therefore, Mohs surgery may be considered an appropriate first-line treatment option in this population.

