



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

GIANT BASAL CELL CARCINOMA: ABOUT 22 CASES

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Introduction: Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is defined as giant when its largest diameter reaches 5 cm or more.

Objective: Study the epidemiological, histological, therapeutic and evolutionary characteristics of giant BCC.

Materials and methods: Retrospective study collecting all the cases of giant BCC observed from January 2000 to April 2018.

Results: We included 1430 patients with BCC. Twenty-two had a giant BCC with a male predominance (3M/ 1F). The mean age was 63.8 years. The mean time of evolution of the tumor was 3.9 years. The BCC were found on the trunk (5 cases) and on the head (17 cases): temples (3 cases), scalp (5 cases), cheeks (3 cases), nose (2 cases), flag of the ear (2 cases), retro-auricular (1 case) and internal canthus (1 case). The mean size of the tumor was 6.5 cm. The most common clinical form was the nodular form (19 cases) followed by the superficial form (2 cases) and the sclerodermiform form (1 case). Histologically, a nodular form was noted in 19 cases, superficial in 2 cases and infiltrative in 1 case. A perinervous sheath was found in 3 cases. Bone extension was noted in 3 cases and regional adenopathies (1 case). No metastasis. The treatment was surgical excision (20 cases) with lymph node dissection (1 case), radiotherapy (1 case) abstention (1 case). A recurrence was noted in 1 case.

Conclusion: The frequency of the giant BCC was 1.5%. Compared to the conventional CBC, it usually sits on the trunk. However, in our series, the most common location was the head. We noted particular topographies: under axillary, flag of the ear and internal canthus. Contrary to the data of the literature, histologically aggressive forms were rare; nevertheless a perinervous sheath was noted. Metastasis was noted in one case with lymph node metastasis.

