

World Dermatological Congress

September 18-20, 2017 SAN ANTONIO, TX, USA

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Paraneoplastic signs in dermatology: Not to miss new regoinal classification (Part 1)

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Paraneoplastic diseases (or manifestations or syndromes) may be defined as clinical and biochemical imbalanc associated with the presence of malignancies without direct primary tumor invasion or metastasis (Remote or systemic effect of malignancy). These phenomena are mediated by humoral factors (by hormones or cytokines) secreted by tumor cells or by an immune response against the tumor. The skin may have signs that are suggestive of systemic diseases, thus contributing to the diagnosis of many diseases, including malignancies. In 1868, Hebra was the first to suggest that skin pigmentation could indicate the presence of visceral cancer. Since then, more than 50 dermatological conditions have been reported as potential markers of malignancy. Paraneoplastic dermatoses are heterogeneous group of clinical manifestations that may have a benign appearance. They are the second most common paraneoplastic syndrome, only behind endocrine syndromes. It is not always easy to determine the correlation between a dermatologic finding and an internal neoplasm or even to define the frequency of this association in the general population. Curth, in his studies of acanthosis nigricans maligna, proposed some criteria to assess the causal relationship between dermatological change and potential underlying malignancy. Here we try to put a new regional classification for easy remember and study of these signs in order not to be missed.

Biography

Mohamed Moustafa Fawzy, A.Lecturer of Dermatology and Venereology, Tanta Univeristy, Egypt. Highly interested in field of diagnostic and therapeutic dermatology and also the link between skin and internal medicine. He made many informative lectures and seminars in this field in his department and other meetings and conferences

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