

## BENIGN TUMORS

### I. EPIDERMAL

#### A. Keratosis

1. Actinic--sun induced, premalignant ill-defined pink keratotic plaques in sun exposed distribution.
2. Seborrheic--flesh colored to brown waxy verrucous plaques. Well defined lesions, global distribution. No malignant potential. Sign of Leser-Trelat.

B. Keratoacanthoma--sun induced. "Self-healing" squamous cell carcinoma. Extremely rapidly growing indurated keratotic pink nodule with central crater and keratin core.

C. Skin Tag--acrochordon, fibroepithelial polyp. Flexural folds. ?Associated with GI polyps.

D. Clavus--"corn". Thick localized callus with keratin plug.

E. Verrucae--warts. Human papilloma virus, 60 known subtypes.

1. Flat
2. Plantar
3. Vulgaris

4. Filiform

5. Venereal--condyloma acuminata

F. Cutaneous Horn--indurated pink papule with keratin horn.

Wart, actinic keratosis, r/o squamous cell carcinoma

G. Nevus Sebaceus of Jadassohn

## II. DERMAL

A. Dermatofibroma--firm, pink-brown plaque or nodule. +

"dimple" sign. Lower leg distribution, female greater than male.

B. Hemangioma

1. Capillary

2. Cavernous

3. Cherry angioma

C. Pyogenic Granuloma--rapidly growing hemangioma with

"collarette", Friable, purulent surface.

D. Lipoma--moveable firm rubbery subcutaneous nodule(s)

with distinct capsule. Isolated or numerous. Often familial.

E. Epidermal Inclusion Cyst--"sebaceous" cyst, "wen".

### III. PIGMENTED

#### A. Nevus

1. Dermal
2. Junctional
3. Compound
4. Congenital
5. Blue
6. Dysplastic--over 5 mm. Macular. Irregular notched borders. Variegated pigment from pink to brown, eccentrically.
7. Halo

#### B. Lentigo--tan maculae, "liver" spots.

1. simplex
2. actinic

#### C. Ephelid--freckle