

CLINICAL PROFILE OF THE PATIENTS WITH COMBINED COURSE OF EPIDERMAL DYSPLASIA OF THE SKIN

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Abstract

The objective of the work was to study the clinical features of the combined course of epidermal dysplasia of the skin and the impact on the quality of life, substantiation of dynamic observation.

Object of research and methods. The study involved 22 patients with a combined course of actinic keratosis, non-invasive and invasive forms of squamous skin cancer. The pathology of the skin is confirmed by histological examination. Quality of life was studied using specific, customized questionnaires.

Results. Relatively more often ($p \leq 0.05$) the combined pathology was diagnosed in men, 75 years of age and older. The combination of actinic keratosis, non-invasive and invasive forms of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin significantly increased the number of lesions of the skin ($p \leq 0.05$) to an average of 5.25 in 1 patient. The first place was the localization of lesions on the skin of the head and neck, and the second place on the skin of the trunk. The quality of life of patients with a combined course of epidermal dysplasia of the skin corresponded to moderate influence of the pathology and did not depend on the clinical forms of the disease ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusions. The results of the study allowed to substantiate the necessity of active dynamic monitoring of patients with actinic keratosis and non-invasive form of squamous skin cancer, which will optimize the diagnosis and treatment of skin lesions.

Key words: epidermal dysplasia of the skin, squamous cell carcinoma of the skin, actinic keratosis, clinical profile, quality of life.