

## **Super Giant Basal Cell Carcinoma: A Systematic Review**

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**Introduction:** Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is a common skin malignancy. Giant basal cell carcinoma, defined as a lesion with a diameter over 5 cm, is less common and comprises only 0.5-2% of all BCCs. Super giant basal cell carcinoma (SGBCC), defined as a lesion greater than 20 cm in diameter, is a rare oncological entity, with few descriptions of its characteristics, risk factors, and outcomes. Therefore, we completed a systematic literature review to better understand this rare form of cancer.

**Methods:** A systematic literature search for the years 1972-2023 was conducted with PubMed, Google Scholar, Medline Ultimate, and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature databases using the search terms “basal cell cancer,” “basal cell carcinoma,” “giant basal cell cancer,” and “super-giant basal cell cancer,” and “super-giant basal cell cancer management”. All abstracts, studies, and citations were reviewed. The final analysis included peer-reviewed English language articles involving human subjects with lesions greater than 20 cm in diameter. We identified 20 case reports for our analysis. The sample size was too small to conduct extensive statistical analysis.

**Results:** Most cases were reported in North America and Europe. Males outnumbered females approximately 2:1. The mean age at diagnosis was 61 years. The lesion was located on trunk in 16 out of 20 cases. In 13 patients, the lesion had been present for more than 10 years and 7 cases reported metastasis. Several reports documented low socioeconomic status and poor mental health as risk factors. Regarding treatment, eleven patients underwent surgery, six patients underwent radiation, and four patients were treated with immunotherapy (Vismodegib).

**Conclusion:** Although basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is known to have a favorable prognosis, SGBCC is highly aggressive with ability to metastasize. The time to diagnosis of SGBCC was more than 10 years duration and is more common in males in their sixth decade. Additional risk factors include low socioeconomic status and poor mental health. In the absence of identifiable histologic factors, we believe self-neglect is the likely etiology of the large size. Treatment options may be multimodal with a combination of surgery, radiation therapy or immunotherapy (Vismodegib)

### **Biography**

Genelia Kang is a dedicated and accomplished student at the Northwest Pennsylvania Collegiate Academy. Known for her commitment to academic excellence and her involvement in various extracurricular activities, Genelia is recognized among her peers and educators as a highly motivated and well-rounded individual. Her passion for learning spans a range of disciplines, and she consistently demonstrates leadership qualities and a proactive approach to her goals. Genelia is also actively involved in community service, embodying a strong sense of civic responsibility and empathy. Her achievements and involvement at the Collegiate Academy set her on a promising path toward future academic and personal successes.

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