



皮膚腫瘤及皮膚癌

皮膚腫瘤大致分為良性及惡性兩種。良性皮膚瘤包括老人斑、乳頭狀瘤及真皮內痣。惡性皮膚瘤即皮膚癌主要分三大類：基底層細胞皮膚癌、鱗狀細胞皮膚癌及黑素皮膚癌。如要確認皮膚腫瘤是良性或惡性，是需要病理科醫生用顯微鏡的檢驗作定斷。

診斷方法

如果皮膚上的癬、痣或表皮最近出現變化，如色素改變、增大、痕癢、出血、潰瘍或在周圍有新增色素點等異樣，都應找醫生檢查及接受組織檢驗。組織檢驗可分局部切除及全部切除。大部份情況下，病者要求全部切除以改善外觀。但如只作診斷用途，局部切除的樣本已足夠進行準確的組織檢驗。

治療方法

要有效治療惡性腫瘤，便須把惡性腫瘤連同正常邊緣組織一起切除。如果腫瘤的惡性程度嚴重（如黑素瘤），就須切割更大範圍。為了確認腫瘤已全部切除，整形外科醫生很多時會把已切除的腫瘤組織作冷凍檢驗。

切除腫瘤後須要修補，很多時需要透過植皮手術，或利用附近的皮瓣或組織作填補。以下是切除鼻頭惡性腫瘤後利用皮瓣去修補缺損。

皮膚有異 立即求醫

根據衛生署資料顯示，香港的皮膚惡性腫瘤患者數目正在上升。如癬痣或表皮最近有變化，應及早約見整形外科醫生並接受檢查。如經證實為惡性腫瘤，就應盡快切除及用手術修補。



SKIN TUMOUR AND SKIN CANCER SURGERY

皮膚腫瘤及皮膚癌手術

HKSH Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery Centre 養和整形外科中心

CONSULTATION HOURS

Monday to Friday
10:00am – 6:00pm

Saturday
9:00am – 1:00pm

Closed Sundays and Public Holidays
Consultation by Appointment

診症時間

星期一至五
上午 10 時至下午 6 時

星期六
上午 9 時至下午 1 時

星期日及公眾假期休息
敬請預約

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PRSC013H/B-02-072020

HKSH Plastic & Reconstructive
Surgery Centre
養和整形外科中心

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Skin tumours can be classified as benign or malignant. Benign skin tumours include seborrheic keratoses, papillomas and naevi while malignant skin tumours or skin cancer include basal cell cancer, squamous cell cancer and melanoma. To differentiate between benign and malignant skin tumour, a microscopic examination of the tissue by a qualified pathologist is necessary.

DIAGNOSIS

If you notice any abnormal growth or changes on any part of the skin surface, in terms of colour, size, itchiness, bleeding or ulceration, or appearance of satellite lesions, you should consult your doctor to arrange a tissue biopsy for further microscopic examination. Tissue biopsy can be performed by partial or complete excision. Most patients want to have complete excision for improved appearance, although partial excision is adequate for pathological diagnostic purpose.

TREATMENT

If the skin tumour is malignant, it is treated by complete excision with a safety margin of normal tissue also removed. A larger area of excision is required for more malignant types like melanoma. To ascertain complete excision, the plastic surgeon often requests a frozen section of excised tissue to be further examined.

Reconstruction may also be necessary after excision. Adjacent skin tissue (skin flaps) or skin grafting may be required. The following illustrations show a basal cell carcinoma growth on the nose that requires complete excision and reconstruction using a local flap (nasal labial flap).

SEEK HELP NOW

According to figures from the Department of Health, skin cancer is on the rise in Hong Kong. If you notice any abnormal growth or changes on any part of the skin surface, please consult your doctor immediately for a detailed examination. In the case of malignant tumours, early complete excision is highly advised. Reconstructive surgery may be necessary subsequently to improve appearance.

