A 76-YEAR-OLD MAN presented with a rapidly growing, indurated, crusted nodule on his lower lip (FIGURE 1). This combination—a rapidly growing nodule on a sun-exposed surface in an older patient—pointed to a diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma, and biopsy study of the affected area confirmed this diagnosis (FIGURE 2). Clinical examination, computed tomography, and ultrasonography of the neck revealed no lymph node involvement; the tumor was staged as T2N0M0. Mohs microscopically controlled surgery was performed to remove the tumor with clear margins, and the patient has done well.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**

Malignant melanoma, Merkel cell carcinoma, and deep fungal infection can also cause a rapidly growing crusted nodule on the lower lip, but this typically is not an initial presentation for these conditions.

Malignant melanoma

Malignant melanoma should be considered for any rapidly growing cutaneous tumor, especially on sun-damaged skin. Most melanoma lesions have variations in pigment and may contain shades of blue, brown, red, pink, and white. Amelanotic melanomas may mimic squamous cell carcinomas, but the histologic features of atypical keratinocytes in this patient ruled out that diagnosis. Biopsy of amelanotic melanoma reveals nests of melanocytes, usually associated with an in situ component in the overlying epithelium.

Merkel cell carcinoma

Merkel cell carcinoma can mimic squamous cell carcinoma or can even arise in association with squamous cell carcinoma. Histologic examination allows for differentiation. In difficult cases, cytokeratin staining with cytokeratin 20 and CAM 5.2 can clarify the diagnosis, because Merkel cell carcinomas exhibit a characteristic paranuclear dot-like pattern not evident in squamous cell carcinoma.
Deep fungal infection
Colonization by Candida organisms was noted within the overlying crust in this patient’s lesion, but fungal organisms were not noted in the epidermis or dermis. Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia can be prominent in deep fungal infection, but the marked cytologic atypia in this case excluded deep fungal infection.

Mucosal neuroma
Mucosal neuromas are typically smooth-surfaaced, soft lesions on the lip. They may be associated with multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes. Biopsy study reveals that they are composed of delicate spindle cells that lack atypia.

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
Squamous cell carcinoma is one of the most common types of nonmelanoma skin cancer and is associated with increased sun exposure and light skin pigmentation. Unlike basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma has a considerable potential to metastasize. The current cancer staging manual of the American Joint Commission on Cancer reflects recent evidence-based information on staging and prognosis. The current cancer staging manual of the American Joint Commission on Cancer reflects recent evidence-based information on staging and prognosis. The current cancer staging manual of the American Joint Commission on Cancer reflects recent evidence-based information on staging and prognosis. The current cancer staging manual of the American Joint Commission on Cancer reflects recent evidence-based information on staging and prognosis.

Squamous cell carcinoma has a considerable potential to metastasize

STAGING OUR PATIENT’S LESION
Current staging of cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma takes into account a variety of different features. Our patient’s tumor was not associated with invasion of the maxilla, mandible, orbit, or temporal bone. This alone would have qualified the tumor as a T1 lesion, but its size of 3 cm indicated a higher risk and qualified it as a T2 lesion.

The histologic features of our patient’s lesion also indicate higher risk according to the current staging system. The histologic features of our patient’s lesion also indicate higher risk according to the current staging system. The histologic features of our patient’s lesion also indicate higher risk according to the current staging system. The histologic features of our patient’s lesion also indicate higher risk according to the current staging system.

Wedge excision of the lower lip and Mohs surgery are accepted treatment options. The patient chose Mohs surgery and has done well, with excellent cosmetic and functional outcome. Radiation therapy can be useful as an adjuvant when lymph nodes are involved, but this was not necessary in our patient. Careful long-term follow up is warranted, as these patients are at higher risk of developing other, separate tumors.
CRUSTED NODULE ON LIP

REFERENCES

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