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**Clinical analysis and surgical outcomes of basal cell carcinoma in the nose - Korean experiences from 2007-2011**

Seung-Chul Lee

Chonnam National University, Korea

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common malignant tumor of the skin and frequently involves the nose. The various techniques including primary closure, secondary intension, skin graft and local flap are available for reconstruction of nasal defects after removal of tumors. In this presentation, clinical analysis on the Korean experiences of BCC developed on the nose as well as their surgical outcomes will be discussed. Data analysis was conducted on sex, age, size of tumor, anatomic location, defect size, and method for reconstruction. The post-operative results were followed up with serial clinical photographs, physicians' objective records and patients' subjective records. This study included 164 patients (96 females and 68 males) with a mean age of 70 years (range, 35-92 years). Most of the tumors were on the ala (38.4%), followed by dorsum (31.1%), tip (23.8%), root (3.7%) and side wall (3%). The defect size was classified into small (<0.5 cm, 11%), medium (0.5-1 cm, 50.6%) and large ( $\geq 1$  cm, 38.4%) by their maximal diameter. The most common procedure was local flap (56.7%), followed by primary closure (34.1%), and skin graft (9.1%). Among local flaps, this presentation will be focused on the melolabial interpolation flap (MLIF) as for its application and advantages.

**Biography**

Dr. Seung-Chul Lee has completed his Ph.D at the age of 33 years from Chonnam National University and postdoctoral studies from National Institute of Health, MD, U.S.A. He is the director of the Department of Chonnam National University Medical School. He has published more than 80 papers in reputed journals.