The book has seven parts, which do not always appear systematic or logical in their content nor balanced in their size and structure. The first section entitled Basic Cancer Biology and Epidemiology, for example, covers the biology of invasion and metastasis before essential cancer biology in chapters on the genetic and cellular basis of skin carcinogenesis. This is followed by the basic cell biology of the melanocyte, but there is no chapter on keratinocyte biology (keratinocyte differentiation, etc.). Given the involvement by Robin Marks, who has been instrumental in cancer prevention in Australia, there is an understandable emphasis on prevention and use of sunscreens.

Part two focuses on non-melanoma skin cancer and it is suggested that these should be called keratinocyte malignancies (rather than something they are not!). This is entirely sensible, but given the acceptance of the terminology as basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas in clinical practice, unlikely to catch on. Precursors to these lesions are largely squamous in nature; so a dedicated chapter could usefully have been integrated with the chapter on SCCs, particularly where therapy is considered. Vulval intraepithelial neoplasia merits a more comprehensive approach and perhaps epidermodysplasia verruciformis could have been considered with other genetic diseases, as although this contributed with other genetic diseases, as although this contributed with

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rising incidence and diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of clinical practice, and this book certainly covers the field. However, it is likely to be more of a reference book for educational purposes rather than for clinical practice, and would have benefited from stricter editing with a reduction of overlap and a smaller number of contributors so that there is a more coherent style. It will no doubt be found on the shelf of those with a clinical interest in skin cancer.

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University of London, London, UK
The Warning Signs of Skin Cancer. Skin cancers -- including melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma -- often start as changes to your skin. They can be new growths or precancerous lesions -- changes that are not cancer but could become cancer over time. An estimated 40% to 50% of fair-skinned people who live to be 65 will develop at least one skin cancer. Learn to spot the early warning signs. Skin cancer can be cured if it's found and treated early. Swipe to advance. 2 / 22. Actinic Keratosis (Solar Keratosis). These small, scaly patches are caused by too much sun, an