

ABSTRACT

Background: *Squamous cell carcinoma is the second most common non-melanoma skin malignancy derived from keratinocyte cells. The incidence of non-melanoma skin cancer has increased over the last decades. WHO estimated that there are 2-3 million cases of non-melanoma skin cancer diagnosed annually worldwide. Risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the skin include sun exposure, carcinogenic substances, chronic wounds, HPV virus, age, sex, and immunosuppression.*

Objective: *To assess the clinicopathological characteristics of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin at Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital Semarang in 2019-2021.*

Method: *This research is a descriptive observational study. The research subjects were squamous cell carcinoma of the skin patients at Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital Semarang in 2019-2021 with a total sampling technique. Secondary data were obtained from medical records and anatomical pathology reports.*

Result: *Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin was most commonly found in patients aged > 50 years (66.7%), with the dominant sex being male (59.6%). The most clinical stage found was the advanced stage (75%), with most common histological variant being not otherwise specified (55.8%). The most common location was found on sun-exposed skin (55.8%). Most of the work found was indoor work (82.8%), with most residences in the Regency (82.8%).*

Conclusion: *Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin is commonly found at the age > 50 years, male sex, with advanced stage, and histological variants not otherwise specified. High-risk squamous cell carcinoma of the skin occurs on skin exposed to sunlight, with indoor work, and residing in the Regency.*

Keywords: *characteristics, clinicopathology, squamous cell carcinoma, skin*