



### Level I

#### Module 01 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MELANOMA AND NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCER

#### Module 02 PRIMARY SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

#### Module 03 SECONDARY SKIN CANCER PREVENTION

- 1 Clinical examination of pigmented lesions
- 2 Skin Types and Skin Aging
- 3 Epidemiology of Nevi
- 4 Melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer screening

#### Module 04 INTRODUCTION TO DERMOSCOPY

- 1 General aspects
  - 1.1 Morphologic dimension of skin tumors
  - 1.2 Why we should use dermoscopy
  - 1.3 Diagnostic approaches
  - 1.4 Recognition processes

- 2 Historical background of dermoscopy
  - 2.1 History of skin surface microscopy and dermoscopy
  - 2.2 Origins of the technique

- 3 Principles of dermoscopy and technical background
  - 3.1 Physics of dermoscopy
  - 3.2 Polarized versus non-polarized devices
  - 3.3 Hand-held devices
  - 3.4 Digital devices + Handyscopes
  - 3.5 Principles of teleconsultation

- 4 Basic aspects regarding dermoscopy
  - 4.1 Terminologies
  - 4.2 Colors
  - 4.3 Symmetry versus asymmetry
  - 4.4 Overview diagnostic algorithms

- 5 Teaching and Learning dermoscopy

#### Module 05 DERMOSCOPIC CRITERIA (OVERVIEW) and HISTOPATHOLOGIC CORRELATION

- 1 Melanocytic tumors and histopathologic correlates

2	Non-Melanocytic tumors and histopathologic correlates
3	Vessels and histopathologic correlates
4	How to submit a specimen for histopathologic diagnosis
<b>Module 06</b> <b>DIAGNOSTIC RELEVANCE OF PATTERNS</b>	
1	Melanocytic tumors
1.1	Nevi
1.2	Melanomas
1.3	Pitfalls
2	Non-melanocytic tumors
2.1	Seborrheic keratoses
2.2	Dermatofibromas
2.3	Vascular tumors
2.4	Non-melanoma skin cancers
2.5	Pitfalls
3	Non-pigmented skin tumors
3.1	Melanocytic tumors
3.2	Non-melanocytic tumors
<b>Module 07</b> <b>DIAGNOSTIC ALGORITHMS</b>	
1	Pattern analysis
2	3 point checklist
3	ABCD rule
4	7-point checklist
5	CASH - algorithm
6	Menzies Scoring method
7	Algorithm for lesions showing regression
8	Algorithm for the estimation of melanoma thickness
9	Algorithm for the diagnosis of non-pigmented skin tumors
10	Chaos and clues (Kittler's algorithm)
<b>Module 08</b> <b>DERMOSCOPY IN THE DAILY ROUTINE</b>	
1	Melanocytic tumors on special locations
1.1	Acral
1.2	Nail
1.3	Face
1.4	Scalp
1.5	Mucosa

2	Relevant clinical scenarios
2.1	Black lesions
2.2	Blue lesions
2.3	Red lesions
2.4	Excoriated/traumatized/recurrent lesions
2.5	Regressive lesions
2.6	Factors influencing the nevus pattern
2.7	Applying the 10 seconds rule - equivocal lesions
2.8	Time to call the pathologist
3	Follow up examination
4	Dermoscopy report
5	Genetic counseling
<b>Module 09</b> <b>SPECIAL ISSUES</b>	
1	False negatives and positives
1.1	Statistical analysis
1.2	Experience from the literature
1.3	Atlas of false negative melanomas
2	Gray zone
2.1	Limitations in dermoscopy
2.2	Limitations in histopathology
2.3	Management of gray zone lesions
3	Dermoscopy in general dermatology
3.1	Entomodermoscopy
3.2	Inflammoscopy
3.3	Trichoscopy
3.4	Capillaroscopy
3.5	Dermoscopy in the monitoring of treatment
<b>Module 10</b> <b>FUTURE ASPECTS</b>	
1	Automated diagnosis
2	Teledermoscopy and teleconsultation
3	Confocal microscopy
4	Future diagnostic techniques
<b>Module 11</b> <b>DERMOSCOPIC-PATHOLOGIC CORRELATION</b>	
<b>Module 12</b> <b>DERMOSCOPY ATLAS</b>	
<b>Module 13</b> <b>CONSULTATION ON THE JOB</b>	

**Level II**

<b>Module 14</b> <b>ADVANCED DERMOSCOPY AND THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS OF SKIN TUMORS</b>
<b>Module 15</b> <b>UPDATE ON RECENT RESEARCH</b>
<b>Module 16</b> <b>RARE SKIN TUMORS</b>

**Level III**

<b>Thesis</b>
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