

Non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) is the most prevalent cancer in the light-skinned population. New less- or non-invasive treatments are increasingly used for NMSC patients, making the development of non-invasive diagnostic technologies highly relevant.

The scope of this work is to present data on the current state-of-art in diagnostic methods for NMSC and actinic keratosis. Different key words were searched through scientific search-engines. Results of the two of our studies are presented.

Encouraging results from the reviewed diagnostic trials have suggested a high diagnostic accuracy for many of the new technologies.

New imaging technologies have the capability of providing new or additional data or enough information in vivo to understand of NMSC development and to help the clinical diagnostics. Some of the new technologies, especially the high frequency ultrasonography described in the paper have the potential to be used in the daily praxis of NMSC diagnostic. The fluorescence diagnostic brings in our point of view a great merit in second line diagnostics of advanced and not clear cases.