

Nevus: Removing Moles – a complete overview of removing moles from the skin. Learn the causes, available treatments, and current mole removal options as of 04/07/2008

– PDF by NoNevus™ Natural Mole Removal Treatment.

NoNevus – AN ALL NATURAL REMEDY FOR REMOVING MOLES FROM SKIN!

NoNevus™ mole removal treatment can remove any type of mole on your body. It's safe, easy to use and costs less than \$20 to remove each mole. NoNevus™ removes moles naturally, without the use of a scalpel, or lasers, and it does it without pain, without scarring, or outrageous prices. NoNevus™ is the only removal cream available - designed specifically for removing moles, specially formulated to remove moles in just a few days.

Unlike other mole removal methods, NoNevus™ quickly removes **raised moles**, or flat moles from the **face and body** without harmful surgery. NoNevus™ quickly penetrates the mole, and removes it without using caustic acids or other harsh, damaging chemicals. It's safe, natural, and comes with a 100% guarantee. Find out more at [www.NoNevus.com](http://www.NoNevus.com)



NoNevus™ mole removal treatment contains: One 15ml. jar of NoNevus™ advanced mole removal mousse, **enough mole remover to remove 1 or 2 moles**, detailed mole removal instructions, and a free, easy to use home application kit. On sale now. \$124.95

Use the NoNevus™ mole removal system absolutely risk-free for 30 days. Follow application instructions for quickest results. We know it will work for you, and back it with a 100% guarantee.

## NEVUS MOLES -- A SUMMARY

### Mole Removal

Moles are dark spots or irregularities found in the skin. They come in various shapes and sizes. Moles can appear anywhere on the skin, from the nose and other facial area, as well as arms and chest areas, in groups, or by themselves. They can be present at birth, or can begin to appear over time. Some moles go unnoticed, and some, like facial "beauty marks," are actually considered attractive. However, moles are bothersome to some people, and can even lead to dangerous health risks.

### The Facts about Moles

Moles are growths on the skin that are usually brown or black. Moles can appear anywhere on the skin, alone or in groups.

Most moles appear in early childhood and during the first 20 years of a person's life. Some moles may not appear until later in life. It is normal to have between 10-40 moles by adulthood.

As the years pass, moles usually change slowly, becoming raised and/or changing color. Often, hairs develop on the mole. Some moles may not change at all, while others may slowly disappear over time.

Mole removal, whether by laser or other surgery procedures, is a cosmetic surgery procedure that provides a solution to people wanting to improve their appearance and reduce associated health risks.

With the increasing popularity of various cosmetic surgery procedures, including mole removal, it is important that the prospective patient research and understand different issues like what the procedure can and cannot treat, inherent risks, costs, and other factors.

Keep in mind, cosmetic surgery is just that – a surgical procedure whose results cannot simply be erased. While the information contained in this website will provide you with a good introduction to mole removal, when considering this or any other cosmetic procedure, we recommend that you consult a qualified provider with significant experience.

### **How Are Moles Treated?**

If a dermatologist believes a mole needs to be evaluated further or removed entirely, he or she will either remove the entire mole, or first take just a small tissue sample of the mole to examine thin sections of the tissue under a microscope (a biopsy). This is a simple procedure. (If the dermatologist thinks the mole might be cancerous, cutting through the mole will not cause the cancer to spread.)

If the mole is found to be cancerous, and only a small section of tissue was taken, the dermatologist will remove the entire mole by cutting out the entire mole and a rim of normal skin around it, and stitching the wound closed.

Most importantly, if a mole is suspected to be pre-cancerous early on, it can often be completely removed before it causes a serious health risk.

### **Should You Choose Mole Removal?**

Those people who can physically and emotionally benefit from having their mole removed would be considered a good candidate for the procedure. However, people must remember that there are limitations to what cosmetic surgery can do. It is meant for improvement, not perfection and is important to have realistic goals and expectations about mole removal.

Those considering mole removal should first find a qualified cosmetic surgeon or dermatologist to perform the procedure. An important factor in determining the success of your procedure depends upon the surgeon you select.

Before consulting with a cosmetic surgeon or dermatologist about having the mole removed, it is strongly recommended that patients have their mole examined by a doctor who has experience in treating moles, related skin conditions and skin cancer to help determine if the mole is cancerous.

However, the majority of moles are benign (non-cancerous) and pose no threat to one's health. To determine if a mole is cancerous, a small portion is examined through a biopsy or microscope analysis. This piece of tissue is usually examined at a pathology lab.

### Doctors Mole Removal Procedure

Before the mole is removed, the area is cleansed and then an anesthetic is applied to numb the area. The type of mole being removed determines what technique is used. Depending on the technique, stitches may or may not be used.

For excision of the mole, the surgeon uses a scalpel to cut the mole and a border of good skin surrounding it. The surgeon will determine the size of this border. Stitches are placed either deep within the skin, or on the upper surface, depending on the depth of the excision.

For the procedure that involves no stitches, a scalpel is used to shave the mole allowing it to be flush with the surrounding skin. Then using an electrical instrument, the doctor cauterizes the area to stop any bleeding. Topical antibiotic is applied to reduce risk of infection. Shaving removes the protruding surface of the mole, but it can leave mole cells beneath the skin and may grow back.

Mole removal typically takes less than an hour to perform, depending on the amount of moles to be removed.

Note: Laser treatment is another method of mole removal. While scarring is not an issue for this technique, it is important to know this is not a method used for treating deep moles because the laser does not penetrate deeply enough.

Please consult with your cosmetic surgeon or dermatologist as to which method will work best to meet your needs.

After the mole is removed

The amount of discomfort afterward varies on the method used. If there is discomfort, it can be relieved with prescribed pain medication. A scab usually will develop, and then heal within a week or two. Also any redness that occurs will disappear within two to four weeks. Most scars that do appear slowly fade over time

### Risks and Limitations

While risks are minimal, a possible risk that can occur is infection. The risks associated with mole removal also depend upon the technique used.

A common condition that can occur after the excision procedure is scarring. Some scars fade away, but some can be permanent. Scars can be eliminated through skin resurfacing or other scar revision procedures.

### Costs Associated With Mole Removal

The costs for mole removal vary depending on the method used. Fees typically range from \$125 to \$150. However fees within various regions may vary depending on whether the doctor's practice is in an urban, suburban or rural area.

When viewing a doctor's costs for mole removal, make sure the total figure includes any and all associated costs. A comprehensive cost figure may be obtained during consultation with a cosmetic surgeon or dermatologist.

Unfortunately most medical insurance providers do not cover cosmetic surgery procedures. However, most surgeons do offer multiple financing options. CosmeticSurgery.com provides information on various ways patients can fit a neck lift into their budget.

## Ask Your Surgeon

To better educate the patient about mole removal, as well as assisting in formulating realistic expectations, it is recommended that the patient look at before and after photographs, speak with previous patients, (you are always welcome to ask your doctor for referrals to previous patients and where to contact them) and get answers to the following questions:

- \*Will my mole be completely removed, or will there still be traces of it left?
- \*Where is the mole removal performed and how long will it take?
- \*In my case, what technique will be the most appropriate for removing my mole(s)?
- \*What kind of anesthesia will the surgeon use during the surgery?
- \*How much does mole removal cost and what other elements factor into that cost (i.e., hospital fee, anesthesia, etc)?
- \*What is the surgeon's level of experience in performing mole removal?
- \*What percentage of patients experience complications with the mole removal?
- \*What is the surgeon's policy in regards to correcting or repeating the procedure if the results do not meet agreed upon goals?
- \*What should I expect, post-operatively, in terms of scarring?
- \*Have you ever had your malpractice insurance coverage denied, revoked or suspended?

In addition, it is important that mole removal patients relay to their surgeon information regarding any allergies and serious medical conditions they may have. Furthermore, patients should inform the surgeon of any medications they are taking.

This white paper PDF provides information about plastic/cosmetic surgery and is designed to help users make decisions regarding their own treatment options. But medical information is not the same as medical advice--the application of medical treatment to a person's specific circumstances. Although we go to great lengths to make sure our information is accurate and useful, we recommend you consult a qualified medical practitioner if you want professional assurance that our information, and your interpretation of it, is appropriate to your particular situation.

FAQ about moles

### **What Causes a Mole?**

Moles occur when cells in the skin grow in a cluster instead of being spread throughout the skin. These cells are called melanocytes, and they make the pigment that gives skin its natural color. Moles may darken after exposure to the sun, during the teen years, and during pregnancy.



## Types of Moles

- Congenital nevi are moles that appear at birth. Congenital nevi occur in about one in 100 people. These moles may be more likely to develop into melanoma (cancer) than are moles that appear after birth. If the mole is more than eight inches in diameter, it poses a significant risk of becoming cancerous.
- Dysplastic nevi are moles that are larger than average (larger than a pencil eraser) and irregular in shape. They tend to have uneven color with dark brown centers and lighter, uneven edges. These moles tend to be hereditary (passed on from parent to child through genes). People with dysplastic nevi may have more than 100 moles and have a greater chance of developing melanoma, a serious form of skin cancer. Any changes in a mole should be checked by a dermatologist to detect skin cancer.

### How Do I Know if a Mole Is Cancer?

Most moles are not dangerous. The only moles that are of medical concern are those that look different than other existing moles or those that first appear after age 20. If you notice changes in a mole's color, height, size or shape, you should have a dermatologist (skin doctor) evaluate it. You also should have moles checked if they bleed, ooze, itch, appear scaly, or become tender or painful.

Examine your skin with a mirror or ask someone to help you. Pay special attention to areas of your skin that are often exposed to the sun, such as the hands, arms, chest, neck, face, and ears.

If your moles do not change over time, there is little reason for concern. If you see any signs of change in an existing mole, if you have a new mole, or if you want a mole to be removed for cosmetic reasons, talk to your dermatologist.

## How Do I Know if a Mole Is Cancer? continued...

The following ABCDEs are important characteristics to consider when examining your moles. If a mole displays any of the signs listed below, have it checked immediately by a dermatologist. It could be cancerous.

- Asymmetry. One half of the mole does not match the other half.
- Border. The border or edges of the mole are ragged, blurred, or irregular.
- Color. The color of the mole is not the same throughout or has shades of tan, brown, black, blue, white, or red.
- Diameter. The diameter of a mole is larger than the eraser of a pencil.
- Elevation. A portion of the mole appears elevated, or raised from the skin.

Melanoma is a form of skin cancer. The most common location for melanoma in men is the back and in women, it is the lower leg. Melanoma is the most common cancer in women ages 25 to 29.

## How Are Moles Treated?

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If the mole is found to be cancerous, and only a small section of tissue was taken, the dermatologist will remove the entire mole by cutting out the entire mole and a rim of normal skin around it, and stitching the wound closed.

If you decide to have your moles removed because you don't like the way they look, or because they are chronically irritated by clothing, methods for removing them include cutting them off, cryotherapy, electrosurgery, or better yet, try an all-natural mole remover: NoNevus.



[www.NoNevus.com/Mole-Removal-Order.html](http://www.NoNevus.com/Mole-Removal-Order.html)