

the best method for early detection of malignant melanoma

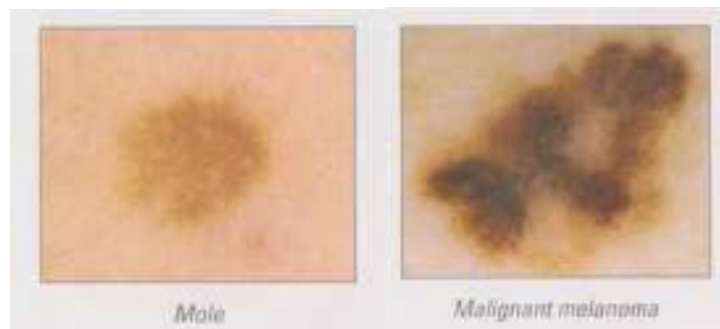
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Early diagnosis of skin cancer with leading technology.

## Prevention is the cure! The sun also has its dark side...

Melanoma skin cancer can arise from moles that often have been inconspicuous over years or suddenly appear on healthy skin. In recent years the number of melanoma cases has increased significantly although skin cancer is curable. If detected in time. Therefore experts recommend regular skin examination.

The most significant risk factor is excessive exposure to sunlight. Therefore avoid intensive sunbathing and keep an eye on your skin!



## More and more important: Periodical skin checks

Mole mapping is the most advanced method for early diagnosis of skin cancer. With a medical camera your doctor takes microscopic photos of your moles (digital dermoscopy). Additionally, he takes overview images of your body to localize the moles and find them again at follow-up visit. The mole images can be measured, analyzed and stored in a digital database. At regular examinations, follow-up images are taken and compared side by side to detect even the slightest changes and possible skin cancer at the early stage.



## Advantages of mole mapping:

- Long-term observation through mole mapping provides the best prevention for skin cancer.
- Moles at risk and new moles are detected at an early stage.
- Your doctor sees even slightest changes in structure comparing your moles overtime. You can follow the examination on screen.
- Continuous skin checks are painless and help to avoid unnecessary excisions of benign moles.

## The A-B-C-D-E of moles

The A-B-C-D-E of moles rule helps you to recognize suspicious moles. Moles that show at least one of the characteristics below, should be examined by your doctor:

A- for Asymmetry

B- for irregular, blurred or jagged Borders

C- for Colour variation

D- for Diameter larger than 5mm / ¼ inch

E- for Elevation especially when uneven and for Evolution (changes over time)

## Any alteration is an alarm signal!

- Changes in colour (e.g. darkening, loss of colour, new colouration)
- Decrease of increase in size / thickness
- Changes in the surrounding skin(e.g. redness, white spots, swelling)
- Itchiness, sores, odd sensation
- Bleeding moles
- Newly appeared moles (especially for patient older than 25 years)

“Periodical mole checks by your doctor are highly recommended!”



## Who belongs to the high-risk group?

If any of the following questions apply to you please have your moles checked by your doctor:

- Do you have sensitive light skin?
- Do you have multiple moles (more than 50)?
- Is there a history of skin cancer in your family?
- Do you have melanoma in your own medical history?
- Do you have large, congenital moles?
- Do you have conspicuous or recently changed moles?
- Did you suffer from severe sunburns during childhood or adolescence?



**Don't give skin cancer a chance!**

**Do you want to have your moles checked? Please contact:**

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