Cosmetic RadioSurgery Treatments

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What is Radiosurgery?

Radiosurgery is a technology used to treat a variety of soft tissue conditions, from the skin to deeper tissues.l

Instead of using a scalpel, **radio waves do the cutting**.

Radiosurgery technology is somewhat similar to laser or electrosurgery, but it uses a different part of the electromagnetic spectrum than either.

Instead of using light waves (like laser), and instead of using high-temperature, low-frequency waves (such as with electro-surgery), **radiosurgery uses low-temperature, high-energy waves in the radiobandwidth.**

What's the benefit of using radio waves instead of laser or electrosurgery?

First, the low-temperature waves used by radiosurgery means that tissues are not **burned like they are with electrosurgery**. ❑

Radiosurgery high energy waves penetrate much **less deeply into peripheral tissue** (0.02 mm) than CO2 laser (0.5 mm), Holmium laser (0.05 mm), or electrosugery (1.0 mm) units. ❑

The benefit to patients is that there is substantially **less peripheral tissue destruction** (by a factor of 25x compared to laser and by a factor of 50x compared to electrosurgery). ❑

Less peripheral damage to tissues means much greater precision and significantly faster healing times. ❑

Simply put, radiosurgery is an extremely **precise** way to perform surgery, creating much less trauma to surrounding tissues than other technologies. ❑

We use the latest technology to ensure safe and effective removal of moles, warts and skin lesions. ❑

Radiosurgery is a technique for excising and ablating soft tissue lesions that has established its role as a useful tool in dermatology and other specialties, particularly neurosurgery ❑

Benefits of Cosmetic Radio-Surgery

It facilitates, accelerates, and improves surgical procedures tremendously with following noteworthy advantages:

- Radiosurgery is a useful technique for dermatological surgery in general and specialist practice. ❑
- It is mainly used in the treatment of benign lesions. ❑
- Radiosurgery is particularly useful in situations where it is important to achieve good cosmetic results. ❑
- Tissue removal occurs at a very superficial skin level ❑
- Minimal damage to surrounding tissues ❑
- Minimal scar tissue formation
- No pain, no stitches, no bleeding, no post-operative swelling, or infection ❑
- Enhanced healing ❑
- Excellent cosmetic results ❑

Preparing for Surgery

1. You may eat a light breakfast and/or lunch on the day of surgery since you will be awake for the entire procedure.
2. **NO ASPIRIN, IBUPROFEN, OR VITAMIN E SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO SURGERY** since this can thin your blood and cause excessive bleeding during and after surgery. You should take any other medications as usual.
3. Wear a buttoned shirt or blouse to the office so that no clothing has to be pulled over your head following surgery.
4. Arrange for someone to take you home following surgery. You should plan to be in the office for a total of two to two and one half hours.
5. You and/or your caregiver will be instructed on how to apply bandages prior to your departure.

Post-Operative Instruction

1. You should plan to "take it easy" for the first week following surgery. This means no heavy exercise, lifting, or straining (***since this could cause bleeding to occur***).
2. **You may shower, bathe, wash your hair,** etc. beginning on the day following surgery. Leave the dressing in place until after you come out of the shower.
3. **Dressing changes:**
   - **a.** Remove the old dressing and dispose of it.
   - **b.** Cleanse the treated area with cotton-tipped applicators (Q-tips) soaked in Hydrogen Peroxide solution.
   - **c.** Apply a thin layer of Fucidin ointment (prescription).
   - **d.** Cut telfa dressing to size and tape in place with Micropore Paper tape.
   - **e**. If **bleeding occurs at any time, apply firm pressure to the bleeding site with gauze or a tissue for 30 minutes**

Questions and Comments
PLEASE VISIT
http:// Stmellionclinic.net for more details

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