

What is Radiowave Surgery?

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

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 electrosurgery (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. Radiofrequency procedure **should not** be employed on anyone who wears **A PACEMAKER**.
2. You may eat a light breakfast and/or lunch on the day of surgery since you will be awake for the entire procedure.
3. **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.
4. Wear a buttoned shirt or blouse to the office so that no clothing has to be pulled over your head following surgery.
5. 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.
6. You and/or your caregiver will be instructed on how to apply bandages prior to your departure.

Procedure for Surgery

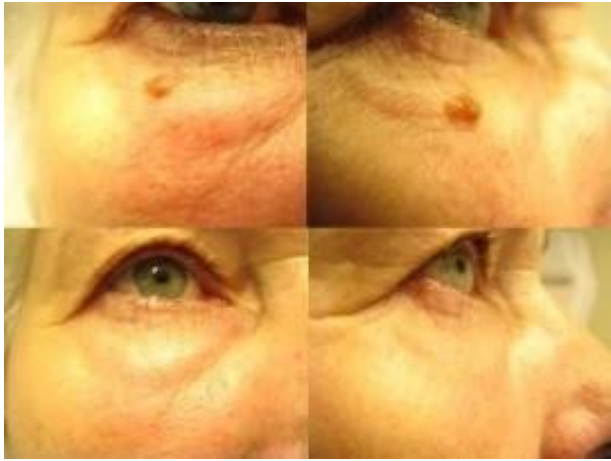
- Treatments start with a free initial consultation with clients to discuss in detail the new radio surgery treatment, what to expect and to answer any questions.
- Before the mole is removed, the area is cleansed
- An anesthetic is applied to numb the area.
- The procedure is carried out under local anaesthetic and takes just 15–20 minutes.
- Stitches are not used.

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:**
 - Remove the old dressing and dispose of
 - Cleanse the treated area with cotton-tipped applicators (Q-tips) soaked in
 - Hydrogen Peroxide solution. Use some dry applicators to remove the bubbles that remain.
 - If bleeding occurs at any time, apply firm pressure to the bleeding site with gauze or a tissue for 30 minutes

Comparison with other equipments

- Infrared coagulator,
- Cryogun,
- Lasers
- Electrocautry.



**Radiowave Surgery
For
Cosmetic Mole
Removal**

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