

AFTER-PROCEDURE CARE OF THE WOUND

- Keep the wound dry for at least 48 hours.
- You can wet the wound while showering. Pat it dry immediately after it gets wet.
- Do not soak the wound or swim until sutures have been removed. This depends on the site of the sutured area.
- Only use creams or ointments that your doctor prescribed.

Please see your doctor if:

- You have fever within 48 hours of suturing.
- You develop redness and/or swelling around the wound.
- You have increasing pain.
- Your wound develops pus or smelly discharge.
- Your wound has excessive or persistent ooze.

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Lumps and Bumps Removal

WHAT ARE LUMPS AND BUMPS?

Skin lumps or bumps are any abnormal growth or swellings that can appear anywhere on or under the skin of your body.

Lump or swelling that appears suddenly (over 24 to 48 hours) and is painful is usually caused by an injury or infection.

Most lumps or swellings are benign and are harmless especially those that feel soft and roll easily under the fingers, but it's important to see a Doctor if you're worried or the lump is still there after 2 weeks.

LUMPS AND BUMPS REMOVAL

The Doctor will look at your lump and they may be able to tell you what's causing it. A procedure called an Excision Biopsy (with Histopathology Examination) may be recommended, which is a surgery used to remove a section of the tissue/lesion for closer examination.

Lumps which are removed by excisional biopsy examples are lipoma, sebaceous cyst, skin cancer, and moles.

As part of the examination, the doctor will:

1. Explain to you the procedure involved, after care and complications that could occur.
2. Consent is taken.
3. The area will be cleaned with antiseptic. Local anesthetic will be given under the lesion.
4. The most common type of excision is an elliptical excision, which is an excision that can be performed with minimal risk. This excision is often designed so that the resulting scar runs parallel with existing skin creases.
5. During the excision, the doctor will cut around and under the lesion with a scalpel and sharp scissors along with an appropriate margin of normal surrounding tissue.



As part of the examination, the doctor will:

6. The lesion will be placed in formalin ready to go to the pathology laboratory. Here a pathologist will process an examine the specimen under microscope and provide your doctor with a report few days later.
7. The edges of the ellipse will then be sewn together to make a thin suture line.
8. The area will be cleaned with antiseptic and a bandage will be applied over the site of sutures.

COMPLICATIONS THAT MAY OCCUR AFTER PROCEDURE

- Pain
- Bleeding
- Infection
- Seroma (an accumulation of uninfected and clear fluid under the skin)
- Scarring
- Recurrence