

Types of Skin Cancer

SKIN CANCER

Around 145,000 new cases of skin cancer are diagnosed each year in the UK. The approximate number of people who develop melanoma (malignant melanoma) each year is 15,000. Around 130,000 people are diagnosed with non-melanoma skin cancer. The incidence rates for both types of skin cancer have been increasing in recent years. Excessive exposure to sun and sunburns, especially during childhood, are the main causes for the development of this disease.

NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCER

This term refers to certain types of skin tumours which are usually white to reddish in colour. Besides, they are often rough and scaly on the skin surface or have the shape of a mole. They are primarily caused by many years of intense sun exposure. Non-melanoma skin cancer includes, amongst other types, basal-cell carcinoma (basalioma) or squamous cell carcinoma (also known as epidermoid carcinoma, spinalioma or prickle-cell carcinoma), but also early forms of skin cancer such as actinic keratoses (also known as solar keratoses) and Bowen's disease.

MALIGNANT MELANOMA

Malignant melanoma is a type of skin tumour caused by cancerous, pigment-producing cells (melanocytes). It develops from pigmented moles, but may also appear very suddenly on skin that has hitherto been completely unremarkable. Malignant melanomas are often dark or black.

If a melanoma is detected early, there are good chances of a lasting cure. However, once it has progressed to an advanced stage, the therapeutic possibilities are already strongly limited, and the disease may become life-threatening.

That is why preventive healthcare and early detection are of vital importance.

VIVASCOPE

VivaScope®

Reliability and precision of VivaScope devices as well as the examination method have been proven by numerous national and international studies. For further information on these studies, please visit www.vivascope-pub.com.

The devices have been certified for use according to European standards (CE certification).



Handed over by dermatology practice:

If you have any further questions, please consult with your dermatologist or visit www.vivascope.eu

Patient Information

Suspected Skin Cancer?

An examination method for each and every patient:

**No Incision • No Pain • Quick
Reliable • No Scars**



VIVASCOPE

**A
Window
into the
skin.**

Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy

No incision, no pain, quick, reliable, no scars ...

VivaScope technology allows your dermatologist to use a modern, painless examination method for different skin diseases such as non-melanoma skin cancer or malignant melanoma.

The examination provides a painless insight into the skin without injuring it. Images show the individual cells of your skin and allow for a very reliable diagnosis, in most cases even during the examination.

Talk to us: We are happy to advise you individually on the modern VivaScope examination!



Frequently Asked Questions

What are the advantages of this examination method?

The method allows for an **absolutely painless** and **fast** diagnosis. In many cases, the time it takes to know the results is reduced from days to minutes. Your doctor can start your treatment immediately. Often, you can be spared from a biopsy and the resulting scar. The reliability of the method has been proven by many years of use and numerous medical studies.

Is pain to be expected during an examination with a confocal laser scanning microscope?

No, the examination is absolutely painless and does not cause any discomfort. Your skin will remain completely unharmed.

Confocal laser scanning microscopy involves the use of a laser. Do patients have to worry about any side effects?

VivaScope devices use long-wave laser light with a wavelength of 830 nm. This gentle examination method does not entail any side effects. The laser does not cause damage to the eye or skin. Even highly sensitive skin areas – as for example, when suffering from acute contact allergy – can be assessed without problems.

Is it possible to examine all skin areas using the VivaScope?

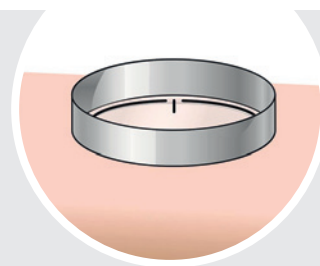
Yes, the confocal laser scanning microscope can be used to check sensitive skin areas including your ears, nose, eyelids and even the genital area. As part of a comprehensive medical training course, your doctor has been educated to make a reliable diagnosis and to conveniently examine even difficult to reach areas of the skin.

How does confocal laser scanning microscopy work with MAVIG VivaScope devices?

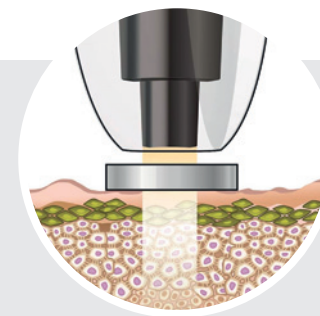
After the imaging device has been attached to the skin, the skin is penetrated by light. The different structures of the skin reflect the light to a varying extent, from which the device generates an image. These images show your doctor the individual cells and tissue structures of your skin. Your doctor can immediately evaluate whether or not the cells are healthy and determine the appropriate type of treatment.

EXAMINATION PROCEDURE WITH THE VIVASCOPE®

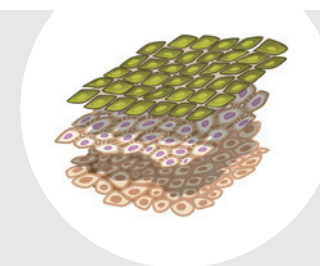
VIVASCOPE



1 The window is attached to the skin ...



2 Light penetrates the skin layers ...



3 Detailed and exact images of the cells are generated within a few minutes.