Types of cancer

Skin Cancer

Around 5.4 million new cases of skin cancer are diagnosed each year in the US. The approximate number of people who develop melanoma (malignant melanoma) each year is 97,000. 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-Malignant Melanoma

This term refers to certain types of skin tumors which are usually white to reddish in color. They are often rough and scaly on the skin surface or have the shape of a mole. These 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 tumor 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.

Preventive healthcare and early detection are of vital importance.

Reliable – our **VivaScope** Technology

Instant Optical Evaluations are a **pain free** way for your Dermatologist to look into your skin. Reducing biopsies and improving your care.

The VivaScope 1500 is **FDA approved** and **insurance accepted.**

Handed over by dermatology practice:

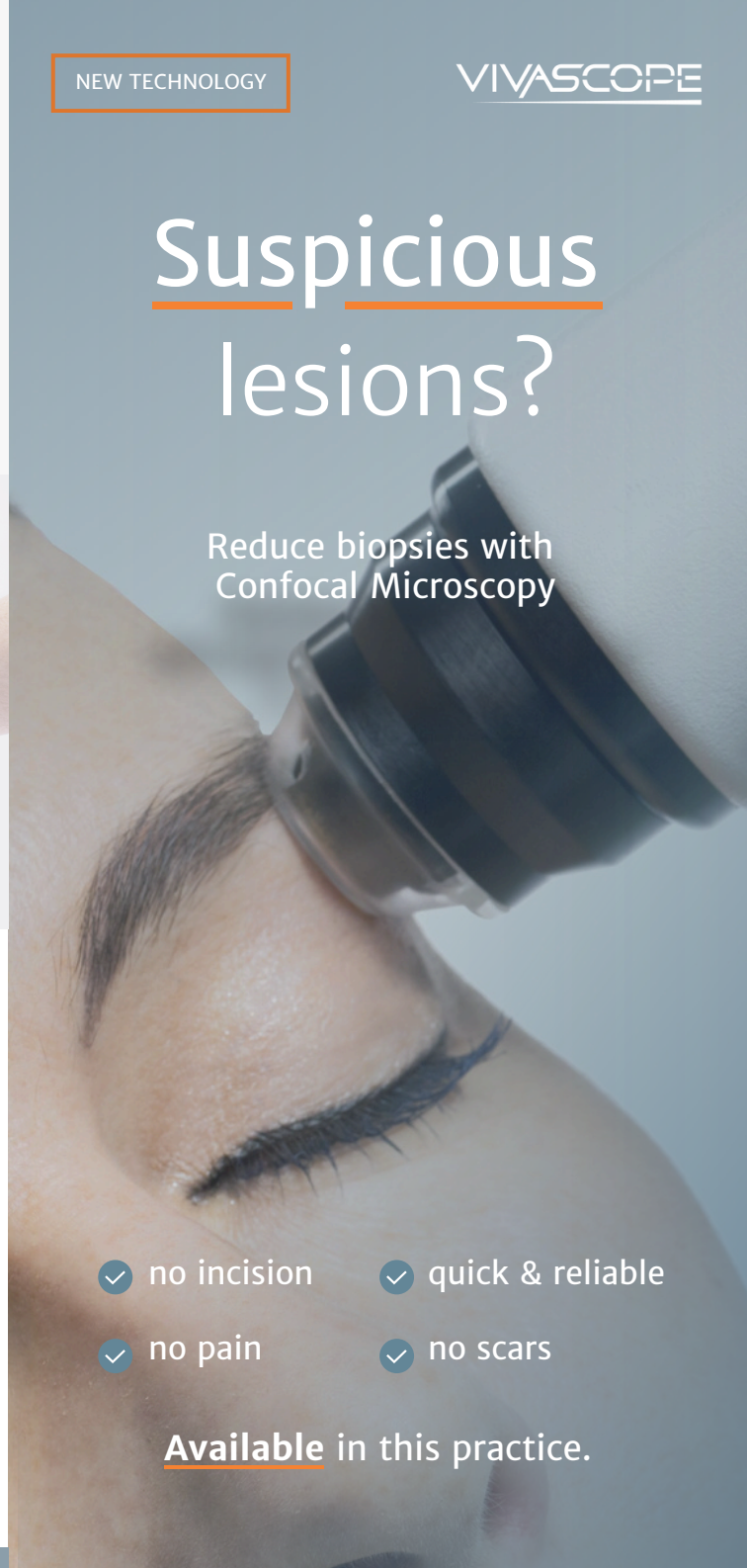
If you have any further questions, please consult with your dermatologist or visit www.vivascope.com

NEW TECHNOLOGY

VIVASCOPE

Suspicious lesions?

Reduce biopsies with Confocal Microscopy



- no incision
- quick & reliable
- no pain
- no scars

Available in this practice.

No incision, no pain. Quick, reliable and without scars ...

VivaScope technology allows your dermatologist to use a modern, painless examination method for many different skin conditions.

The examination provides a **painless view into the skin** without injury or scarring. Images show the individual cells of your skin layers and assist with a very reliable diagnosis, in most cases even during the examination.

Talk your doctor: Ask your doctor if the VivaScope approach is right for your lesion.

Frequently asked questions:

What are the advantages of this examination method?

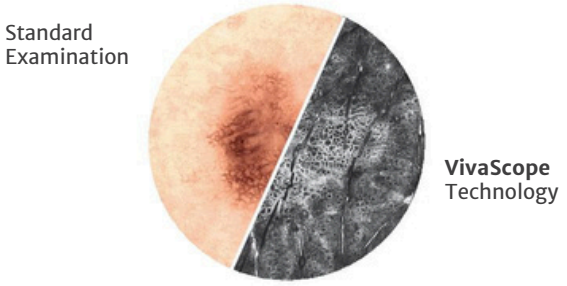
This method allows for an absolutely painless and fast examination. In many cases, the time it takes to know your results is reduced from days to minutes. Your doctor can start your treatment immediately, and often, you can be spared from a biopsy and the resulting scar. The reliability of this technology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

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 wave-length 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 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 can read these images quickly and accurately.

How does confocal laser scanning microscopy work with VivaScope devices?

After the imaging device has been attached to the skin, the skin is penetrated by light, and the device generates an image of the different structures beneath the skin. These images show your doctor the individual cells and tissue structures. Your doctor can immediately evaluate the images and take any required action..

How it works:

The **window** is attached to the skin

Light penetrates the skin layers

Detailed **images** of the cells are generated within **minutes**.