



**Central Florida
DERMATOLOGY
ASSOCIATES**

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CARE OF YOUR BIOPSY SITE

Clean the biopsy site twice daily with hydrogen peroxide, then apply antibiotic ointment or aquaphor. A stitch has been placed to help the area heal better. You will return for suture removal as scheduled.

General Information

You have had a biopsy of a rash or abnormal area of skin. The tissue has been sent to the lab for evaluation. It usually takes seven to ten working days to get the results and we will contact you as soon as they are received. **If you have not heard from us within two weeks, please call for your results.** You will receive a separate bill from the pathology lab for their services.

If the results show that no additional treatment is needed, but you feel the biopsy site is not healing correctly, please contact the office. Some types of abnormal scars can be improved with topical or injected medication.

Some Common Causes of Rashes

Eczema is a chronic condition that causes scaling, inflamed or discolored patches on the skin. It can involve large areas of the body or can be limited to a few areas. Sometimes there are small blisters that eventually dry out and peel, or the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching can be absent or severe. It is not contagious and cannot be spread by contact. Using mild soap and applying lotion frequently is helpful. Topical medications are used to keep eczema under control, and if needed, steroids, orally or injected, and oral antihistamines can give relief. There is no cure, but maintenance treatment can be effective in controlling flares.

Psoriasis typically causes the development of red inflamed patches with a whitish scale on the scalp, body, arms, and legs. Thick plaques can develop on the elbows and knees. It is chronic, requiring long-term treatment with varied medications.

Lichen Planus is a condition of unknown cause. It commonly develops on the wrists, arms and legs, but can be present on the body, the scalp, and the mucous membranes inside the mouth. It can cause the fingernails to grow abnormally. Treatment is usually with topical steroids and antihistamines if there is itching. It may leave dark areas of permanent discoloration.

Drug Reaction is an allergic reaction to a medication that is being taken internally. It may develop even if the medication is one that has been taken before without problems, or one that has been taken for years consecutively without previous problem. The reaction will resolve over a period of weeks after the offending medication is discontinued.

Contact Dermatitis is a reaction to a substance that comes in contact with the skin. Possible offending agents include plants (such as poison ivy), cleaners, personal care products, metals (such as nickel), etc. One can become sensitive to anything at any time, so one can't only look for new exposures or products to find the offending agent. Avoiding exposure is the only prevention.

Granuloma Annulare is a benign condition that causes raised circular rings in the skin, most commonly on the arms and legs.

Lesions begin as pink bumps similar to an insect bite that evolve into ring shaped lesions with normal or slightly discolored centers. They resemble ringworm but have no scale and do not itch. Left untreated they eventually resolve without scarring.

Folliculitis is an inflammation of the hair follicles in the skin. It can be the result of a bacterial infection and can respond well to antibiotic treatment. Sometimes it can be more difficult to clear or may recur frequently, requiring long term treatment.

Urticaria or hives appear as the result of allergic exposure to a food or medication. Treatment is with antihistamines and avoidance of the allergen. An allergist should be consulted if the offending agent cannot be determined.

Tinea or fungal infection is caused by a fungus that infects the skin, hair or nails. It is contagious until treatment is begun, usually with topical medication or shampoo. Occasionally an oral medication is necessary to completely clear the infection.