
MOHS SURGERY

WHAT IS MOHS?

Mohs surgery is a procedure named after Dr. Frederick Mohs used to treat skin cancers in cosmetically sensitive areas or areas with little spare skin. As such, Mohs surgery is considered a tissue-sparing procedure whereby the minimal amount of healthy tissue is removed while still ensuring complete removal of the tumor or cancer. During the procedure, layers of skin are removed in a stepwise fashion and examined under the microscope. This continues until the margins (or borders) of the tissue are free of any cancerous cells. See this link from the National Cancer Institute for a visual representation: <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/mohs-surgery>

WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF SKIN CANCERS TREATED BY MOHS?

- **Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)** - This is the most common type of skin cancer, usually due to sun damage or indoor tanning use. While BCCs rarely spread or metastasize, they may grow deep into the tissue, causing significant damage or disfigurement.
- **Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)** - This is the second most common type of skin cancer, presenting as a pink or red, non-healing, scaly patch or bump. Like basal cell skin cancer, SCCs may grow deep and cause significant damage. Untreated SCCs also have the potential to spread to other organs.
- **Melanoma In Situ (MIS)** - Melanoma in situ evolves from abnormal melanocytes (cells that create skin pigment) that become cancerous. These cancer cells are localized to the epidermis (topmost layer of the skin) where they originated and have not grown into the deeper layers of skin. They typically present as moles changing in size, shape, or color. MIS may be treated through a process called "slow Mohs."

See this link from the AAD for more information on the common types of skin cancer:
<https://www.aad.org/public/diseases/skin-cancer/types/common>

WHY MOHS?

- Results in a higher cure rate in cosmetically sensitive areas such as ears, nose, brows, lips, feet, and genitals.

WHAT TO EXPECT:

- Patients are awake during the procedure. Skin is anesthetized with local anesthetic.
- Since specimens are removed in a stepwise fashion and examined in real time, the procedure may be lengthy, occasionally taking all day.
- Patients will know if skin cancer has been completely removed the same day of the procedure.

OPTIONS FOR MOHS SURGEONS

Mohs Surgeon	Address/Contact	
Surgical Dermatology Associates of Denton Dr. Jennifer Perone & Dr. Sarah Weitzul	Bryden I building, 4851 South I-35 East suite 101 Corinth, TX 76120 (940) 591-0900	
Dermatology Surgery Specialists Dr. Saira Momin	2020 W. State Highway 114, Suite 340 Grapevine, TX 76051 (817) 410-7700	
DFW Skin Surgery Center (2 locations) Dr. Alexander Berlin	<u>SOUTHLAKE</u> 2485 E. Southlake Blvd Suite 200 Southlake, TX 76092 (817) 303-6647	<u>ARLINGTON</u> 1115 W. Randol Mill Road Suite 200 Arlington, TX 76012 (817) 303-6647
Pooyan Rohani, MD	6000 Spring Creek Pkwy Plano, TX 75024 (972) 316-4555	
Miravista dermatology Dr. Steven Richardson	7000 Bryant Irvin Rd, Fort Worth, TX 76132 (817) 882- 6338	
Mohs Micrographic Surgery for Skin Cancer Dr. Stephen D Maberry	1200 W Rosedale St, Fort Worth, TX 76104 (817) 336-8131	

*Once you have selected which Mohs surgeon you would like to see, we will send a referral. They will reach out to you to get you scheduled for a consultation and procedure. If you have not heard from them in 2 weeks, please let us know. We will continue seeing you for skin cancer screenings following your Mohs procedure.