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Cryo-carboxy surgery, a new armamentarium in aesthetic treatment of difficult mutilating nasal hairy mole

Nader Elmelegy Tanta University, Egypt

An Egyptian papyrus document describes the use of cold as an anti- inflammatory, and Hippocrates, back in fifth century BC, recommended cold for reducing bleeding, bruising, and swelling. Cryosurgery technique involves performance of one or more freeze-thaw cycles. This causes tissue damage, vascular stasis and inflammatory response upon freezing a certain area with cryospray or cryoprobe. Furthermore, organization of polar water molecules into a clathrate around proteins will facilitate cold denaturation. In these conditions, protein loses its tertiary structure or three-dimensional shape, because non-covalent hydrophobic bonds are ruptured. Upon losing its tertiary structure, the protein is no longer able to perform its functions including the enzymatic ones. *In vivo* research of mouse oocytes has established that if tissue temperature is above-40°C, then formation of the intracellular is directly dependent on frozen extracellular water fraction. For intracellular crystals start to form, 94 % or more volume of extracellular water would have to be frozen. Hairy moles cause severe aesthetic and psychological problems to their patients. Many traditional techniques have been used as, skin graft, local flaps, distant flaps and free flaps. All results are unsatisfactory. Also laser, chemical peel and local medical treatment have been used with less acceptable results. In this work we are going to present, a new line for treatment with the use of cryo-carboxy surgery for treatment of nasal hairy moles in 20 patients. The results are so excellent to the degree that we consider it will be the future treatment of such lesions. Patients were so happy with the results, as in those cases no destruction of the local tissues. We will present this new technique and present our clinical cases

naderelmelegy@gmail.com