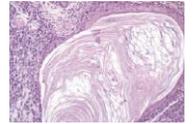


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MILIAL CYST

LUMPS, BUMPS, AND BARNACLES: II

THE SKIN, BEING THE LARGEST ORGAN OF THE BODY, IS SUBJECT TO MORE NOTICE THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE BODY. SUN, WATER, COLD, AND HEAT ARE JUST SOME ELEMENTS TO WHICH THE SKIN MIGHT BE EXPOSED. NOT ALL OF THESE ENVIRONMENTAL ENCOUNTERS CHANGE WHAT ARE UNWANTED OR WORRISOME.

MILIAL CYSTS

THESE ARE WHITE ELEVATED AREAS, BEING ONLY A FEW MM IN DIAMETER THAT OFTEN OCCUR AROUND THE EYES. THEY CAN ALSO RESULT FROM USING MOISTURIZERS OR OTHER



THEY ARE EASILY REMOVED WITH A COMEDO EXTRACTOR AND ARE FREQUENTLY PREVENTED BY USING AN AQUAGLYCOLIC WASH.

DERMATOSIS PAPULOSA NIGRANS

THESE WART-LIKE LESIONS ARE MOST COMMONLY FOUND ON THE FACE, BUT THEY CAN APPEAR ON THE NECK AND EVEN THE CHEST. THEY ARE NOT DUE TO AN INFECTION AND ARE GENERALLY HEREDITARY.



DERMATOFIBROMAS

THESE SMALL SKIN LESIONS COLORED TO LIGHT BROWN RAISED LESIONS ARE ALSO KNOWN AS HISTIOCYTOMAS. THEY OCCUR MOSTLY ON THE ARMS OR LEGS BUT SOMETIMES CAN BE FOUND ON THE TRUNK AND INFREQUENTLY ON THE FACE.



THESE ARE GENERALLY BEST LEFT ALONE, AS CUTTING THEM MAY LEAVE A SCAR THAT IS WORSE THAN THE ORIGINAL LESION.

FOX-FORDYCE SPOTS

THESE ARE SMALL WHITE TO YELLOW LESIONS THAT OFTEN ARE FOUND ON THE BORDERS OF THE LIPS. THEY CAN APPEAR AS ONE OR TWO SMALL SPOTS OR BE FOUND IN A CLUSTER. THEY DO NOT INDICATE ANY UNDERLYING CONDITION AND ARE EASILY ELIMINATED BY ELECTRODESICCATION.



TELANGIECTASIAS

THESE VERY SMALL BLOOD VESSELS ARE FOUND AROUND THE NOSE AND ON THE CHIN. THEY ARE EASILY DESTROYED WITH ELECTRODESICCATION.

