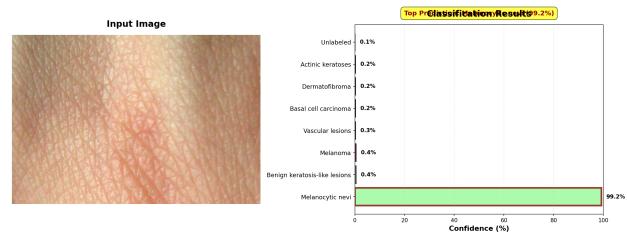


Skin Cancer Analysis Report

Generated: 2025-12-06 00:29 IST

Patient Information

Name: priyanshu
Age: 20 Gender: Male
Location: Bengaluru, Karnataka, India



Diagnosis Summary

Condition: Melanocytic nevi Confidence: 99.2% Risk: Low Risk

Common moles - Monitor for changes

Medical Insights (AI)

Patient: priyanshu

Age: 20 years

Gender: Male

Location: Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

AI Model Prediction

- **Condition:** Melanocytic nevi (common moles)
- **Confidence:** 99.22 %
- **Risk Level:** Low

> * Disclaimer: This information is generated by an AI model and is *not a substitute for a professional

medical diagnosis or treatment plan. Please consult a qualified healthcare provider for a thorough evaluation.

Condition Overview

Melanocytic nevi, commonly referred to as moles, are benign pigmented skin lesions that arise from melanocytes—the pigment-producing cells in the epidermis. Key characteristics include:

- **Appearance:** Typically round or oval, smooth, and uniformly colored (brown, tan, or black). Size can range from a few millimeters to several centimeters.
- **Texture:** Usually firm but not hard; may feel slightly raised.
- **Location:** Can occur anywhere on the body but are most common on sun-exposed areas such as the face, neck, arms, and legs.
- **Growth:** Most nevi remain stable in size and color throughout life; however, some may change over time.

While most melanocytic nevi are harmless, certain changes can signal a higher risk of skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Monitoring for changes in size, shape, color, or symptoms (itching, bleeding, crusting) is essential.

Important Precautions

- **Regular Self Examination**
 - Perform a full-body skin check monthly, focusing on any new or changing lesions.
 - Use a mirror or a partner to inspect hard to see areas (back, scalp, soles).
- **Track Changes**
 - Note any alterations in diameter, border irregularity, color variation, or texture.
 - Photograph lesions periodically to document evolution over time.
- **Sun Protection**
 - Wear broad spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen, reapplying every 2 hours or after swimming/sweating.
 - Use protective clothing, hats, and sunglasses, and seek shade between 10 am-4 pm.
- **Avoid Tanning Beds**
 - Ultraviolet (UV) exposure from tanning devices increases melanoma risk.
- **Prompt Medical Evaluation**
 - Schedule a dermatology appointment if you observe any of the ABCDE criteria for melanoma (Asymmetry, Border irregularity, Color variegation, Diameter >6 mm, Evolution).
 - Even if a lesion appears stable, periodic professional skin checks (every 6-12 months) are recommended for early detection of any changes.
- **Document Medical History**
 - Keep a record of your skin lesions, any prior dermatological treatments, and family history of skin cancer.
- **Seek Immediate Care for Symptoms**

- If a mole becomes painful, itchy, bleeds, or shows rapid growth, seek urgent medical attention.

Final Note

While the AI model predicts a low risk melanocytic nevus with high confidence, this assessment is purely informational. A definitive diagnosis and appropriate management plan require a physical examination and possibly dermoscopic imaging by a qualified dermatologist. Always consult a healthcare professional before making any health decisions.