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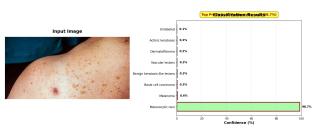
Patient Information

Name: ss

Age: 34 Gender: Female

Location:





Diagnosis Summary

Condition: Melanocytic nevi Confidence: 98.7% Risk: Low Risk

Common moles - Monitor for changes

Medical Insights (AI)

Please note: The information below is for general educational purposes only. It is not a substitute for a professional medical evaluation or diagnosis. Always consult a qualified healthcare provider for personalized advice.

Condition Overview

Melanocytic nevi (commonly known as moles) are benign growths of melanocytes-skin cells that produce pigment. They can appear anywhere on the body and vary in size, shape, and color. While most nevi are harmless, some may change over time, and a small proportion can develop into melanoma, a serious form of skin cancer. Regular self inspection and routine dermatologic check ups are recommended to monitor for any concerning changes.

Important Precautions

- Self monitoring: Check the mole every 1-3 months. Look for changes in size, shape, color, or texture, and note any itching, bleeding, or pain.
- Sun protection: Use broad spectrum SPF 30+ sunscreen, wear protective clothing, and avoid peak sun intensity hours (10 am-4 pm).
- Avoid tanning beds: UV radiation increases the risk of skin changes.
- Seek professional evaluation: If you notice any of the ABCDE criteria (Asymmetry, Border irregularity, Color variation, Diameter >6 mm, Evolution), schedule a dermatologist appointment.
- Keep a log: Record dates of any changes and bring photographs to your clinician.
- > Always see a doctor for any new or evolving skin lesions. Early detection improves outcomes.

Recommended Medical Care

- Primary care provider (PCP): First point of contact for routine skin checks and referrals.
- Dermatologist: Specialist for skin examinations, biopsies, and management of pigmented lesions.
- Cutaneous oncology clinic: For advanced or suspicious lesions that may need surgical intervention or Mohs micrographic surgery.

When visiting, bring:

- A recent photo of the mole (if possible)
- A list of any recent changes or symptoms
- Your medical history, including prior skin cancers or family history

Nearest Hospital Recommendations

- > Location not provided.
- > To find appropriate care near you:
- 1. Search terms
- Dermatology clinic near me
- Cutaneous oncology services in [city/state]
- Skin cancer screening center
- 2. How to locate
- Use Google Maps or Apple Maps and filter by Dermatologist or Skin Clinic.
- Check hospital websites for dermatology departments.
- Ask your PCP for a referral list.
- 3. What to expect when calling or visiting

- Appointment scheduling: Mention a skin concern; they may schedule a routine exam or an urgent visit.
- Initial consultation: The clinician will examine the lesion, possibly take a dermoscopic photo, and may perform a biopsy if indicated.
- Follow up: Results are typically discussed within 1-2 weeks.

4. Local resources

- State or regional skin cancer prevention programs (often run by public health departments).
- Hotlines: Many areas offer free skin cancer screening lines (e.g., 1 800 SKIN CARE).

When to Seek Immediate Attention

- Sudden increase in size or rapid change in color
- New bleeding, ulceration, or crusting
- Persistent itching, pain, or tenderness
- Any new lesion that does not fade after sun exposure
- Symptoms of systemic illness (fever, weight loss) that could indicate metastatic disease

If any of these occur, seek urgent care or go to an emergency department promptly.

Supportive Message

It is completely normal to feel concerned about changes in your skin. Remember, most moles are harmless, and early detection of any changes is key to staying healthy. Take your self check seriously, use sun protection, and keep the lines of communication open with your healthcare provider. You re not alone-there are many resources and specialists ready to help you stay safe and informed.

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	Doctor Signature:	
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