

DERMATOLOGY GUIDE



DERMATOLOGY

FOR ALL AGES













GUIDE TO SKIN CONCERNS













Welcome to Trillium Creek Dermatology!



A NOTE FROM OUR MEDICAL DIRECTOR:

DR. HELEN TOROK

The love of dermatology and the community paved the way for my family and I to open our practice in Medina, Ohio. We wanted to practice and serve the community where we live, and have supported for over 45 years. Our team of skin experts collaborate to bring, the latest treatments, technologies, and best practices to our community. Our collective expertise delivers world class care for our patients of all ages.

We Have Four Convenient Locations



BRUNSWICK 2865 Center Road, #5



MEDINA 5783 Wooster Pike Road



WADSWORTH 300 Weatherstone Drive, #106



WOOSTER 128 E. Milltown Road, #208

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Meet Our Doctors



Helen Torok, MD



Leonard Torok, MD



Wyatt Andrasik, MD



Matthew Reedy, MD



Robert Marsico, Sr., MD



Bryan Baillis, MD Mohs Surgeon

Meet Our Physician Assistants



Emily Barker, PA-C



Jenna Benchek, PA-C



Gabriella Furfari,



Jordan Goad PA-C



Gabrielle Harding, PA-C



Francine Johns, PA-C



Leah Greco, PA-C

Meet Our Cosmetic Registered Nurses



Monica Alexis, RN



Megan Heiby, RN



Michelle Koenig, RN



Michelle Telloni, RN

Meet Our Dermatopathologists



Ania Henning, MD



Joshua Weaver, MD

ACNE VULGARIS

Acne is often triggered by hormonal changes. Oil trapped in the sebaceous glands form plugs in the pores of the skin, causing whiteheads. If the pore remains open, the top surface of the plug becomes dark, causing a blackhead. Bacteria thrives in this environment, causing inflammation that causes acne.

70% of teenagers during puberty will get acne. It's a myth that only teenagers with unclean habits or junk food addictions get acne. Acne doesn't play favorites. Adults, children, teens, and even older adults can get acne. Don't let myths keep you from seeking appropriate treatment.

REAL PATIENTS BEFORE & AFTER







BEFORE



BEFORE AFTER

AFTER

MYTH:

Only teenagers with unclean habits or junk food addictions get acne.



Acne affects all ages and skin types. Trillium Creek Dermatology skin experts are skilled at treating all forms of acne.

THE FACES OF ACNE

Acne Affects Everyone



PEDIATRIC

The pediatric population most commonly suffer from rough, bumpy skin and it appears to look like acne but is most likely Keratosis Pilaris or Eczema. Infants and children need to visit a dermatologist for proper diagnosis and for quick relief of symptoms.



11-12 YEAR OLDS

At this age, children get perinasal dermatitis around the nose called perioral dermatitis.



12-14 YEAR OLDS

Children start getting oilier in the T-zone causing whiteheads and blackheads.



15-19 YEAR OLDS

The teen years bring on hormonal issues in addition to oil in the T-zone, whiteheads and blackheads, and start to get moderate acne.



ADULT

Adult acne is
usually hormonal
and adults also
experience oiliness in
T-Zone, whiteheads,
blackheads, and
cystic acne.





Targeted treatments to keep your skin in perfect balance. Clinical formulations using naturally derived ingredients create solutions for breakouts, hormonal acne, and dehydrated skin that are clean & cruelty-free.

Choose the system that's right for your skin type

All our systems clear your breakouts and promote healthy looking skin.



ALL SKIN TYPES
NORMAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS

Normal Skin Bundle

Featuring Benzoyl Peroxide, Salicylic Acid, Glycolic Acid, Lactic Acid & Jojoba Oil



ALL SKIN TYPES
SENSITIVE/VERY SENSITIVE LEVELS

Sensitive Skin Bundle

Featuring Saccharice Isomerate & Jojoba Oil



OILY & COMBINATION SKIN TYPES RESISTANT SENSITIVITY LEVELS

Resistant Skin Bundle

Featuring Benzoyl Peroxide, Salicylic Acid, Glycolic Acid & Jojoba Oil



Discover more at www.hhscience.com

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ALLERGIC REACTIONS

Itching, redness, and swelling are common symptoms in most skin allergies. There are differences that help in the diagnosis of specific conditions such as insect bites, hives, and contact dermatitis.

INSECT BITES

Most Common Bites Causing Allergic Reactions



SPIDER BITES

Rare

Can be very serious

The bites themselves can be painful

Other symptoms can include abdominal pain, muscle cramping, headache, nausea, and vomiting



FLEA BITES

More common

Redness and itching

Usually found on legs

Can cause scarring if itching is not controlled



HEAD LICE

Lice are tiny, wingless insects that infest human hair

Three types of lice: head lice, body lice, and pubic lice (commonly called crabs)

Head lice are easily spread among school age children



TREATMENTS INCLUDE

WARNING:

Allergic reactions can be

very severe. It is extremely

important that you see a

dermatologist to diagnose and treat your allergies.

If you are experiencing

anaphylaxis, call 911 immediately.

SPIDER BITES

Apply ice to the bite location Pain Medication Muscle Relaxants

FLEA BITES

Topical lotions to control itch Antibiotics for any infections **Topical Steroids**

HEAD LICE

Shampoos/Rinses/Lotions Special Combs

LYME DISEASE

Antibiotics

SCABIES

Lotions

Oral Medications

INSECT STINGS

Antihistamines Prednisone



LYME DISEASE

Caused by the bite of a black-legged tick (deer tick)

Initial reaction is a bright red, bulls-eye shaped inflammation

The lesion can become large and additional sites erupt

Other symptoms include fever, headache, and fatique



SCABIES

An infestation of the skin with a microscopic mite

Intensely itchy, especially at night

Secondary infections are common

Can spread easily where there is frequent skin-to-skin contact between people



INSECT STINGS

Most common from bees, hornets, wasps, yellow jackets, fire ants, and sometimes scorpions

Not generally dangerous, but an allergic reaction to a sting can cause a serious reaction



ALLERGIC REACTIONS

HIVES / URTICARIA

An Allergic Histamine Response

Hives, also known as urticaria, are itchy, raised welts that are found on the skin. They are usually red, pink, or flesh-colored, and sometimes they sting or hurt. In most cases, hives are caused by an allergic reaction to a medication, food, or a reaction to an irritant in the environment.

Most people get hives on the chest, stomach, and back, but may experience them on the face, hands, neck, and lips.

Certain foods that can cause hives include fish, shellfish, nuts, eggs, and milk. Other substances include pet dander, insect bites, and certain medications.

An outbreak of hives from stress, anxiety, or illness is not uncommon. Physical stimuli can also prompt an outbreak.



An Allergy Caused By Substances

Contact dermatitis is a red, itchy rash caused by direct contact with a substance or an allergic reaction to it. The rash isn't contagious or life-threatening, but it can be very uncomfortable.

Soaps, cosmetics, fragrances, jewelry, and plants can cause contact dermatitis.



IRRITANT
CONTACT DERMATITIS

Substances that cause physical or biochemical damage to your skin

Any substance can cause an irritation.

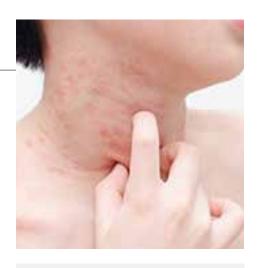
Areas affected are:
Anywhere the skin comes into contact with the substance.



ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS

Allergens work slightly different because the individual's immune system is susceptible.

Any substance can cause allergic reactions. Patch testing is key to localizing the cause.



TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Moisturizer Creams
Oral Medications
Antihistamines
Steroid Creams
Homeopathic Treatments
Patch Testing

REAL PATIENT BEFORE & AFTER



AFTER

SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT WITH A Trillium Creek Dermatologist TODAY!

AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS

When your body's natural defense system attacks healthy cells in your body, you are suffering from an autoimmune disorder. There are several common autoimmune diseases that affect the skin. These include vitiligo, psoriasis, scleroderma, vasculitis, lupus, and lichen planus.

Immune system disorders cause abnormally low activity or over activity of the immune system. In cases of immune system over activity, the body attacks and damages its own tissues (autoimmune diseases). Immune deficiency diseases decrease the body's ability to fight invaders, causing vulnerability to infections.

In response to an unknown trigger, the immune system may begin producing antibodies that instead of fighting infections, attack the body's own tissues. Treatment for autoimmune diseases generally focus on reducing immune system activity. (Continued on next page)



VITILIGO

Vitiligo is a pigmentation disorder in which your skin loses melanin, causing white patches to appear that slowly enlarge over time.

These symptoms affect men and women alike, and may be attributed to emotional stress, illness or thyroid diseases.

Vitiligo can appear from birth but half of all vitiligo cases develop in children and young adults between the ages of 10 and 30 years old.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Corticosteroids
Vitamins
UVA/UVB Therapy
Oral Steroids
Concealing Cosmetics
JAK Inhibitors



PSORIASIS

Psoriasis is an autoimmune disease that affects the skin, joints, heart, and digestive system.

Silvery scale on the surface of the plaques that often bleeds if it is removed.

Typically red, raised, itchy, and painful.

Plaques of psoriasis occur most frequently on the scalp or on the elbows or knees.

More information about psoriasis can be found on page 16.

TREATMENT

Topical Lotions, Ointments, Shampoos

Ultraviolet Light Therapy (UVA/UVB)

Biological Medications

Gluten Free Diet

Probiotics



SCLERODERMA

Thick areas of skin with a smooth shiny appearance are a defining feature of scleroderma.

Scleroderma causes a thickening and hardening of the skin.

Blood vessels can also become damaged and the body is unable to repair them.

Usually starts with a few dry patches of skin on the hands or face then become thicker. These patches then spread to other areas of the skin.

TREATMENT

While there is no cure for scleroderma, the skin experts at Trillium Creek Dermatology can provide a number of medications to manage the symptoms of the disease.



AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS (continued)

(Continued from page 8)

There are specific systemic therapeutics in order to manage your condition. These therapies target specific immunologic pathways by quieting an overactive immune system. This can be life changing for individuals who are unable to perform normal activities of daily living due to limitations from their autoimmune disease. It is important to know that most systemic therapies that we use in dermatology are considered safe in healthy individuals.



VASCULITIS

A serious condition involving inflammation of the blood vessels when the body's immune system attacks them.

There are nearly 20 varieties of vasculitis involving the skin, joints, brain, nerves, intestines, heart, lungs, kidneys, and eyes.

Cutaneous vasculitis appears on the skin as red or purple spots, usually on the legs and feet. When the lesions become larger, they resemble bruises and can be itchy and painful.

Factors that trigger vasculitis are determined by blood tests, biopsies and other testing.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Corticosteroids Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

Biological Medications



LUPUS

Lupus can affect the whole body, including the skin, joints, kidneys, heart, lungs, blood vessels, and brain.

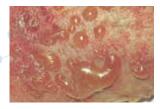
The aggressive form of the condition is known as systemic lupus erythematosus, or SLE (systemic means affecting the whole body).

"Discoid lupus erythematosus" (DLE) is more confined to the skin.

Raised areas may thicken and become scaly, leading to scarring. The rash is unpredictable. It can last for days or years and it may ease then reappear. Lesions and flare-ups can be aggravated by sunlight, with new rashes appearing on exposed skin.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) Antimalarials Corticosteroids Immuno-Suppressant Drugs



BULLOUS PEMPHIOGOID

Bullous Pemphiogoid is a rare skin condition that causes large, fluid-filled blisters. They develop on areas of skin that often flex, such as the lower abdomen, upper thighs or armpits. Bullous pemphigoid occurs most often in people over age 60.

Bullous pemphigoid is an autoimmune disorder. The disorder can sometimes be triggered by certain medications, including penicillamine.

Bullous pemphigoid can present with itching, hive-like welts, and multiple blisters. These are most commonly seen on the arms,legs, abdomen, groin, or mouth.

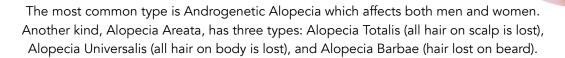
TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Oral or Topical Corticosteroids
Antibiotics
Immuno-Suppressant Drugs

HAIR LOSS DISORDERS

TYPES OF ALOPECIA

There are many types of Alopecia



Other types of Alopecia are: Traction Alopecia, Telogen Effluvium (TE), Cicatricial Alopecia and Postpartum Alopecia.













ANDROGENETIC ALOPECIA

MEN:

Male-pattern baldness. Hair is lost in a well-defined pattern, beginning above both temples.

Over time, the hairline recedes to form a characteristic "M" shape.

Hair also thins at the crown. often progressing to partial or complete baldness.

WOMEN:

Hair becomes thinner all over the head, and the hairline does not recede.

Rarely leads to total baldness.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Shampoo or Serum Light Therapy PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma) Minoxidil Orally



ALOPECIA AREATA Areata means occurring in patches

SYMPTOMS

Round or oval patches of hair loss. This patchy baldness can develop anywhere on the body, including the scalp, beard area, eyebrows, eyelashes, armpits, inside your nose, or ears.

CAUSES

Autoimmune disease. The body's immune system starts attacking hair follicles.



TRACTION ALOPECIA

Can affect males or females

SYMPTOMS

Portions of your hair fall out at the edges.

CAUSES

Tightly pulled hairstyles or repeatedly pulling your hair back. Hairstyles such as ponytails, pigtails, buns, dreadlocks and braids are the cause of this condition.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Shampoo and Serum Corticosteroids Anti-Inflammatory Drugs Other Medications

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Shampoo and Serum Light Therapy PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma)



HAIR LOSS DISORDERS

DID YOU KNOW?

Alopecia is the medical term for bald.



TELOGEN EFFLUVIUM (TE)

The second most common form of hair loss.

Temporary loss of hair

SYMPTOMS

Thinning of hair on the scalp.
Affects the top of the scalp most often.
In some severe cases, it may affect eyebrows and pubic region hairs.

CAUSES

Physical trauma Exposure to toxins Hormones Medications Diet

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Shampoo and Serum
Light Therapy
PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma)
Vitamins
Minoxidil Orally



CICATRICIAL ALOPECIA

Hair loss that leaves scars under the surface of the skin.

In this rare form of alopecia, also known as scarring alopecia, hair follicles on the scalp are destroyed by inflammation and replaced with scar tissue.

Unfortunately, the scar tissue forms beneath the surface of the skin, which means that the only way to spot this condition is to look for missing patches of hair. Hair loss from this form of alopecia is permanent, because once the follicles' cells and sebaceous glands are destroyed, the hair will not grow back.

Subtypes of Cicatricial Alopecia:
Frontal Fibrosing Alopecia
Lichen Planopilaris
Folliculitis Decalvans

SYMPTOMS

Inflammation, itching, and tenderness with hair loss.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Antimalarials
Antibiotics
Anti-Inflammatory
Vitamins
Topical Steroids



Don't worry new moms!

POSTPARTUM ALOPECIA

Noticeable hair loss 2-3 months after giving birth.

There's no proven way to slow this hair loss, but it usually returns to its normal rate after a few months.

Some shedding after a pregnancy ends is normal, but for some women, the hair loss is severe enough to be really noticeable.

Luckily, because it's caused by hormonal shifts, it's temporary.

After about 3-6 months, hormone levels go back to normal and the hair should grow back.



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NAIL DISORDERS

FINGER & TOE NAILS

Your nails undergo a lot of abuse!

Nail disorders include fungal and bacterial infections, irregular splitting, or abnormal color or texture. Tight shoes, improper nail filing, poor hygiene, genetics, and allergens can all cause nail problems. Minor problems like curved nails can have greater consequences if they lead to infections. Treat your condition so you can avoid infections or more extreme problems. If you notice any changes in the color, shape, texture, or sensitivity of your nails, call the skin experts at Trillium Creek Dermatology for a treatment regimen.





FUNGAL NAIL INFECTIONS

Fungal infections of the nails occur most often on toenails due to ill fitting shoes and the warm, moist environment of closed footwear.

These infections can cause nails to turn white or yellow, thicken, crumble, or separate from the nail bed.

The infection may be isolated to a single nail, or it may affect all nails.

Infected nails may be uncomfortable or painful when wearing shoes, and may even cause serious physical and occupational limitations.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Oral Anti-Fungal
Topical Treatments
Laser Treatments



INGROWN TOENAILS

Ingrown nails occur most commonly on the big toes, where pressure from ill fitting shoes causes the toenail to grow inward.

The area where the nail pierces the skin can become infected and extremely painful.



OTHER NAIL CONDITIONS

A wide range of other diseases can affect the nails, including:

Contact Dermatitis:
Allergy to nail hardener or adhesive
Bacterial Infection
Psoriasis
Eczema

Trauma or chronic picking or biting: Once the nail is damaged or separates from the nail bed, a secondary infection is common, complicating the condition.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Trim the nail and surrounding skin.

Antibiotics

Soaks

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

A Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert will identify your specific condition and start you on an effective course of treatment.



INFECTIONS

BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Can be serious if not treated.

Common bacterial conditions of the skin include razor bumps, ingrown hairs, boils, impetigo, and cellulitis. As the name implies, these conditions are caused by the presence of bacteria and can be serious if not treated. If left untreated, many of these conditions can lead to permanent scarring.

A Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert will need to identify your specific condition and start you on an effective course of treatment.





A boil (furuncle) is a painful mass enclosing a collection of pus. Furuncles are most commonly seen around the waist, thighs, buttocks and groin.

Furuncles are closely related to carbuncles, which are deep masses of infected hair follicles which can occur anywhere hair grows. They are most commonly seen on the back of the neck, the upper back, and the thighs.

Treatment by a medical professional is important to ensure proper management of the condition and minimize recurrence or scarring.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Drainage of the lesion

Topical and oral antibiotics

Long term treatment if the condition is chronic



IMPETIGO

A common, contagious infection of the skin caused by either staphylococcus (staph) bacteria, streptococcus (strep) bacteria, or a combination of the two.

Starts with reddened skin, often becoming crusted over. Most common in children ages 2 to 6, and is often seen on the face.

Infection may occur after a minor skin injury that leaves a small crack or wound exposed. Direct contact with lesions can spread the infection, and nasal discharge from an infected person can also harbor the bacteria.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical and/or Oral Antibiotics

Cultures of lesions may be taken to enable targeted treatment.

New lesions should be treated immediately to minimize spreading, and close contact with others should be avoided until crusted lesions are dry.



CELLULITIS AND ERYSIPELAS

Cellulitis and erysipelas are infections of the skin commonly caused by the streptococcus (strep) bacteria. These infections can be very serious.

Cellulitis affects the skin and deep underlying tissues, while erysipelas is more superficial. Infection can occur at the site of a bruise, burn, or surgical cut.

Cellulitis and erysipelas infections are most often seen on the face, arms, and legs accompanied by fever, chills, swollen lymph glands, and pain.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical and/or Oral Antibiotics

Cultures of lesions may be taken to enable targeted treatment.

You may also be advised to elevate the affected limb to assist with drainage and speed recovery.

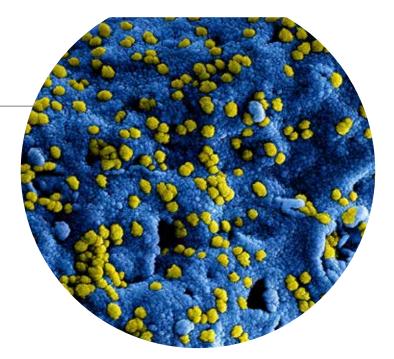
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INFECTIONS

FUNGAL INFECTIONS

Infect Skin, Hair and Nails

Fungal infections are caused by fungi that grow on the surface of the skin. Although fungal infections are widespread and can be uncomfortable, they are rarely serious in nature. Common fungal infections include diaper rash, jock itch, ringworm, and yeast infections. Fungi can infect the skin, hair, and nails.





ATHLETE'S FOOT (TINEA PEDIS)

Infection between the toes or on the top and bottom of the feet.

Athlete's foot fungi live on the dead tissue of your hair, toenails, and outer skin layers

Peeling and Cracking Dry and Scaly White and "Soggy" Itching and Burning Blisters



JOCK ITCH (TINEA CRURIS)

Itchy, red rash in the groin and surrounding area that is often ring-shaped.

Itching, chafing, or burning.
Red, circular rash with raised edges.
Redness on your groin or thigh.
Flaking, peeling, or cracking skin.



RINGWORM (TINEA CORPORIS)

Infection on the body, trunk, and limbs. Forms in either classic ringworm lesions or deep inflammatory lesions.

Ringworm can spread through direct contact with infected people or animals. It usually spreads from infected feet by reusing towels. You can also pick it up off clothing or furniture. Heat and humidity can help spread the infection.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical Lotions

Oral Anti-fungal Medicine

Keep feet dry and clean

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Anti-fungal Medicine
Prescription Topical or Oral
Medications
Keep affected area clean and dry

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Anti-fungal Medicine
Prescription Topical or Oral
Medications

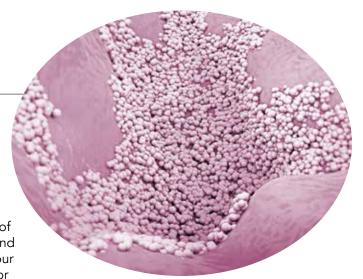


INFECTIONS

YEAST INFECTIONS

On areas of the body.

Yeast infections are caused by Candida growths. Yeast infections of your skin are called candidiasis. The infections aren't contagious and are most common in warm, moist areas of your body, including your armpits and groin. They often happen in people who are obese or who have diabetes. People taking antibiotics are also at higher risk.





YEAST INFECTION (CANDITAL INTERTRIGO)

Rash in areas where skin touches.



ANGULAR CHEILITIS (PERLÈCHE)

Breaks at the angles of the mouth that become chronically infected with yeast.





PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR

Rash usually seen on the upper back, shoulders, and chest that appears as pink or reddish brown spots on fair skin or as light spots on darker skin after exposure to the sun.

Pediatric Yeast Infections



DIAPER RASH (CANDIDIASIS)

A red, scaly rash in the diaper area.

For more information on pediatric skin conditions, see page: 19 - 22.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

A Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert will need to identify your specific condition and start you on an effective course of treatment.

INFLAMMATORY SKIN CONDITIONS

PSORIASIS

A Chronic Immune-Mediated Inflammatory Disorder

This condition has a strong genetic link, but the appearance and severity can also be tied to environmental factors such as infection or trauma.

Stress will not directly cause your psoriasis, but it can make it worse.

In psoriasis, your skin is producing new cells at a faster rate than normal. This is what causes these areas to have a thick, dry, and scaly appearance. There is also an increase in the amount of blood reaching the affected area, which is why your skin can look red and inflamed.

A similar process can occur in the joints and cause pain, swelling, and stiffness. This is known as psoriatic arthritis.



PLAQUE PSORIASIS

Inflamed skin and scaly, silvery plaques with a clear border.



ERTHRODERMIC PSORIASIS

Severely inflamed skin shedding in large sheets.



INVERSE PSORIASIS

Rash appearing in skin folds.



PUSTULAR PSORIASIS

Pus-filled lesions



Pediatric Psoriasis

GUTTATE PSORIASIS

One of the most common types of psoriasis in children.

It can appear quite suddenly especially after bacterial or viral infections.

The condition can be treated and does not necessarily mean that your child will have long-term bouts of psoriasis in later life.

Psoriasis in babies does occasionally occur, however, eczema is the more common condition in infants.

> For more information on pediatric skin conditions, see page: 19 - 22.



NAIL PSORIASIS

Nail pitting and nail separation.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Topical treatments, oral treatments, biologic medications, laser photo therapy. Treatment plans will vary from patient to patient. Your Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert will formulate a multi-faceted treatment plan specifically for you depending on the type, severity, and symptoms underlying your condition.



MEDINA: 5783 Wooster Pike

INFLAMMATORY SKIN CONDITIONS

ECZEMA

A common skin condition

The exact cause of eczema continues to be researched. There appears to be a genetic link but environment, your immune system, and the make-up and sensitivity of your skin structure can all play a role.

The first step is to identify the type of eczema; eczema nummular, atopic dermatitis, or eczema herpeticum. These names distinguish the specific location, appearance, or aggravating factors that can trigger your eczema.

The important thing is that the type of eczema you are suffering from is correctly diagnosed so that the most effective treatment plan can be set up for you. It is also necessary to ensure that your condition is, in fact, eczema and not psoriasis. This is a different skin condition that does not have the same underlying cause, so it needs to be treated in a different way.



Eczema is thought of as an allergy like asthma or hay fever, where certain stimuli will trigger the skin to produce an inflammatory rash. For example, Contact Eczema (Contact Dermatitis) is a mainly localized reaction where the skin reddens when it is exposed to a specific irritant or allergen.

Soaps, detergents, cosmetic products, chemical irritants, and metals can all be triggers.

Characteristics include dry, itchy, scaly patches of skin which can occur on face, hands, arms, legs, feet, ears, scalp, and elbows.



ECZEMA NUMMULAR

Eczema nummular are coin-shaped rashes or sores.

With nummular dermatitis, coin-shaped rashes or sores appear on the skin, usually on the arms and legs. The sores may spread, ooze, itch, and crust over. The condition can last for months.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Moisturizers Topical and Oral Steroids Homeopathic / Holistic Dupixent®



ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Atopic Dermatitis is where your skin becomes red and itchy. It can be chronic and can flare causing other symptoms like asthma or hay fever.

Dry rough skin, severe itching (usually at night), bumps that contain fluid, thick and scaly patches, and skin that is raw and sensitive from itching. Eczema is more common in children, but it can continue into adulthood.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Moisturizers Topical and Oral Steroids Homeopathic / Holistic Dupixent®



ECZEMA HERPETICUM

A rare and serious skin infection caused by one of the herpes viruses. It starts with clusters of itchy and painful blisters. It may affect any site but is most often seen on face and neck.

It most often affects children who have eczema. The patient is unwell, with fever and swollen local lymph nodes.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

It should be treated as soon as possible with your Trillium Creek skin expert to avoid complications.

SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT WITH A Trillium Creek Dermatologist TODAY!

INFLAMMATORY SKIN CONDITIONS

ROSACEA

A Chronic Inflammation

Rosacea is a skin condition that causes chronic inflammation on the face, head, and neck. It affects 15 million people in the U.S. There are several types of rosacea, each with characteristic lesions. A person can even have more than one type of rosacea. Due to the chronic and often debilitating nature of this condition, it is important to utilize the expertise of a dermatologist to treat it.



ERYTHEMATOTEL-ANGIECTATIC ROSACEA

Also known as ETR, this is the most common type of rosacea.

Common symptoms include flushing of the face, nose, and forehead.

Over time, the condition can worsen to include the scalp and chin with visible blood vessels. It may be associated with swelling, warmth, tingling sensations and dry, scaly skin.



PAPULOPUSTULAR ROSACEA

This is also known as acne rosacea.

In addition to the classic redness and dilated blood vessels, this type of rosacea also causes acne-like breakouts.

Large papules and pustules can cause damage in the deep layers of the skin, resulting in scars just like those caused by acne.

The face, neck, chest, and shoulders can be affected. These lesions can be painful. This condition often affects middle-aged men and women.



PHYMATOUS ROSACEA

Phymatous rosacea patients develop hardened and thickened areas of skin. These areas can become bumpy and take on a texture similar to hypertrophic scar tissue.

When the nose is affected, a condition known as rhinophyma occurs. Rhinophyma is when the skin on the nose area thickens, causing a large and bumpy appearance of the nose, with enlarged pores, redness, and dilated blood vessels.

This occurs when the rosacea is poorly managed. This is more common in men but overall, it is one of the less common forms of rosacea.



OCULAR ROSACEA
Redness and inflammation can
be seen in the eyes and around
the eyes and eyelids.

People with ocular rosacea suffer from a burning, tearing, and dryness of their eyes. They may become sensitive to bright lights, known as photosensitivity.

Vision can even be affected, affecting a person's ability to live life normally. Their eyes may appear chronically red and bloodshot, sometimes with cyst formation, called styes.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

This is a treatable condition but if left untreated, the condition may worsen, cause permanent damage to your skin, and negatively impact your quality of life. Our skin experts at Trillium Creek Dermatology will help treat your rosacea and keep it under control.





At Trillium Creek Dermatology, our staff is highly trained to diagnose and treat babies, children, and teens with a range of skin, hair, and nail conditions.

Here are the most common skin conditions our Trillium Creek Dermatology experts see in babies, children, and teenagers:

ACNE

Teenage acne, or acne vulgaris, is the most common skin complaint in adolescents. Their skin pores become clogged, infected, and inflamed, erupting in pimples. It's important to know the best acne products and treatments to get rid of teenage acne before it affects their well-being.

ACNE: TODDLERS & CHILDREN:

- Bumpy skin
- Skin redness
- Solid, skin-colored bumps (nodules)
- Hard bumps or lumps just under the skin (cysts)
- Red or pink bumps
- Small bumps that are skin-colored or white (whiteheads)
- Skin color changes
- Skin pitting or scarring

DID YOU KNOW:

Most pediatric skin issues resolve on their own, but quite a few require a dermatologist. Our specialists have Extensive Knowledge in Pediatric Dermatology and can work with you and your child to diagnose and determine the best treatment plan for his or her condition.



Baby Acne

Usually characterized by small red or white bumps on a baby's cheeks, nose and forehead.

Many babies also develop tiny white bumps on the nose, chin or cheeks. These are known as milia.

Baby acne usually resolves within a few months, however, these bumps can become inflamed and require the attention of a dermatologist.





ANGIOMAS

An angioma is a benign growth that consists of small blood vessels. Some of the different types

include spider angiomas and cherry angiomas. Cherry angiomas are due to aging. Spider angiomas are more common in childhood and during pregnancy.





BODY ODOR

Clients often ask us what causes body odor in children and young people. This condition can

be serious and we need to investigate the cause of the condition before we can decide how to get rid of body odor for the child.





CHICKEN POX

A highly contagious viral infection, chicken pox is most often seen in children ages 5 to 10,

however, cases of chicken pox in babies are reasonably common. We can prescribe antiviral medications to shorten the duration of the chicken pox as well as antihistamines to relieve itching.



COLD SORES

If your baby or child develops a cold sore on its lip, you need to know how to get rid of it, since their immune system may not be able to fight the herpes virus on its own. Consult with one of our dermatologists for help with relieving this condition.



CRADLE CAP

Cradle cap is a form of dermatitis we commonly see on the scalp of young babies and toddlers. Cradle cap treatment is not required unless the symptoms of crusting on the scalp persist, then we may prescribe special cradle cap shampoos and lotions.





DIAPER RASH

Diaper rash develops when the baby's skin becomes irritated, red, and inflamed. Severe

diaper rash can be itchy and painful for the baby so you need to know how to heal it fast. Topical treatments and creams help for diaper rash.



DRY SKIN

A newborn has dry skin which is quite rough before it hydrates fully at around one month old. To prevent dry skin in your baby, refrain from overbathing or the use of harsh soaps.





ECZEMA

Baby eczema appears on the face and body of the infant and is also common in young children. Also

known as atopic dermatitis, this skin condition is characterized by redness, swelling, and itchiness.







FIFTH DISEASE Initially, fifth disease symptoms are a low fever, with headache and mild cold symptoms, before

developing into the full fifth disease rash. Fifth disease, or erythema infectiosum, spreads quickly in small children. Let us help you relieve your baby's red rash.





HAND, FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE This common viral illness

is highly contagious. It is named for the rash that

develops around the hands, feet, and mouth. It usually goes away on its own after 7 - 10 days.



HIVES

Baby hives and hives in children show up as red, itchy welts that can appear anywhere on the face or skin. They can appear suddenly and disappear just as quickly, and usually do not result in scarring. We can help you find what triggers are causing hives in your baby or child.





IMPETIGO
Impetigo in children is

Impetigo in children is caused by a bacterial infection. It first appears as blisters near the child's

nose or mouth. Impetigo is highly contagious but easily treatable with antibiotics – Call us for advice to help prevent the spread of this contagious skin condition.





LICE

Though head lice may be a nuisance, they don't cause serious illness or carry diseases. Head

lice can be treated at home, but it's important to consult with our dermatologists first.





MILIA

Tiny white spots, called milia, can appear under a newborn's eyes or on their face. Milia usually

clear up naturally, and does not require treatment but if you have any concerns, bring your baby in for a skin check.





PINWORMS

Pinworm infection and symptoms are caused by a small parasite that is often picked up by

kids. Pinworm treatment is fast and easy, since pinworms in children do not cause any harm, just itching, it won't be long before you get rid of pinworms.



PSORIASIS

Psoriasis appears as raised, red lesions that may look silvery and scaly due to extra skin cells. Psoriasis can affect the scalp and body, especially on the knees and elbows. We can relieve the misery through treatments for psoriasis in children.





RINGWORM

Despite the name, ringworm has nothing to do with an actual worm. Ringworm is a contagious

fungal skin infection. It shows up most often on the scalp and body of children ages 2 and older, but can affect babies and adults too.





SCABIES
Scabies is an infestation of the skin with the microscopic mite
Sarcoptes Scabei. It is

intensely itchy, especially at night, and secondary infections are common as a result of scratching. Call us today to see one of our skin experts to help with this condition.



SENSITIVE SKIN

When babies and children's skin is sensitive to touch, it means you may need to use special products that are dermatologically tested. We stock our own special range of sunscreens, cleansers, face washes, and moisturizers that are suitable for sensitive skin.



SUN ALLERGY

Sun allergy symptoms include a rash or reaction that occurs due to the child's sensitivity, or intolerance, to the sun. You will need to take extra special precautions with sun care and skin protection. Call us now for advice on how to protect your baby or child from the sun.





WARTS

Warts are skin growths caused by the human papilloma virus. It is common to have warts

on fingers and hands, and plantar warts on the soles of the feet. Our dermatologists know how to get rid of warts safely and permanently, especially on babies and children.

VIRTUAL VISITS

See our Dermatologists without leaving your home!



Call our office at 330.725.0569

You will receive a username, password, and instructions on how to login.

At your scheduled time, you will connect to one of our providers and they will discuss your diagnosis and treatment plan with you.

Any prescriptions needed are sent to your pharmacy.

We will bill your insurance accordingly.



BENIGN MOLES & GROWTHS

MOLES & GROWTHS ON THE SKIN

Moles, Cysts, Age Spots, and Skin Tags

Appearing on, or just below, the surface of the skin at any time from birth through adulthood, most growths on the skin can be classified as either moles, cysts, or age spots. These growths are generally harmless, although in some cases they can develop and lead to more serious conditions, including skin cancer.

When people encounter moles, cysts, skin tags, or birthmarks, they may be worried about cancer growth or something more severe than a primary skin lesion. These conditions rarely progress beyond being benign skin lesions. However, if you notice any changes occurring in or around your skin blemish, it would be wise to consult a skin expert.

It is important to pay close attention to any moles and growths you notice and consult with the skin experts at Trillium Creek Dermatology to determine if treatment is required.

MOLES

Darkened spots on the skin

Moles are also known as a nevus. Moles are very common and almost always non-cancerous. Moles can be present anywhere on your skin starting at birth and new moles will appear throughout childhood. They can be flat (Junctional Nevus) or raised (Compound Nevus) and are usually smaller than a pencil eraser with clearly-defined edges.



Colors range from pink to brown or black, and overall shape is round or oval. Existing moles on women may darken during pregnancy due to hormones.

See our skin experts if your mole changes in color or shape, or shows signs of damage such as crusting, weeping, or even bleeding.

Moles that are itchy, moles that don't look like the others on your skin, or new moles that suddenly appear in adulthood, should all be investigated. Moles that change in this manner can be cancerous and may be a melanoma. Not all melanomas will arise from moles, but many do begin at or near the site of a mole or other dark spot on the skin.

TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Most moles are completely harmless. They do not require treatment, but some moles get irritated and those can be removed. Moles that are surgically removed will generally not reappear. Moles can be removed quickly with minimal pain and no downtime.

We recommend a yearly full body exam by a Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert who is trained to detect areas of concern on your skin. In addition, if you find a suspicious area on your skin where a mole has changed, contact us right away – we have same-day appointments.

BENIGN MOLES & GROWTHS

CYSTS

Sac-like growths; appear as domed bumps or nodules

Cysts can be found throughout the body in joints and some internal organs. They can be present in babies and children but tend to appear over time in adulthood.

An epidermoid cyst develops as the result of disruption to the skin around the hair follicle where the skin cells form a discrete sac, coupled with build-up of a light brown protein known as keratin within the sac. Keratin is a natural protein that is the main structural constituent of hair.

Cysts can also contain fluid or hair.



PILAR CYSTS

Some people who develop cysts in middle age may in fact be suffering from pilar cysts (a specific type of cyst on the scalp). These have a genetic link where a dominant gene is passed down through generations. Pilar cysts affect women more than men.

Pilar cysts tend to be between 0.5 and 5 centimeters (cm). Because they grow very slowly, a person may not notice a pilar cyst until it reaches a certain size.

They develop around hair follicles. No hair usually grows on the lump. The lump will feel firm to the touch. Because a cyst is filled with fluid, it may move slightly when pressed.

If a cyst is infected, it may become red and tender.

The skin covering a pilar cyst is quite thick, making it less likely to break or pop. However, cysts on the scalp are often caught with a brush or comb. This can break the skin and pus may leak from the cyst.



EPIDERMOID CYSTS

This type of cyst occurs mostly on the face, eyelids, neck, ears, and body. It develops as the result of disruption to the skin around the hair follicle. Skin cells form a discrete sac, coupled with build-up of a light brown protein known as keratin.

Factors known to promote the formation of cysts include:

- Association with acne vulgaris
- Smoking is also believed to be a causative link, although the exact mechanism for this is unclear.

Occasionally, a cyst can become infected and cause sensitivity and pain as it places pressure on the surrounding skin and nerve endings.



SKIN TAGS

Skin tags are small pieces of skin that protrude from the surface. They are sometimes mistaken for growths that look like warts but they are not infectious or contagious. See our skin experts to remove a skin tag.





BIRTHMARKS

Birthmarks appear, as the name suggests, at birth or soon afterwards.

They are most usually harmless but can be cosmetically undesirable or lead to an underlying problem if they grow rapidly.

Some common types are:
Vascular Birthmarks
Stork Bites
Port Wine Stains
Pigmented Birthmarks
Mongolian Spots
Café-Au-Lait Spots
Congenital Nevi (moles)

CYST TREATMENTS INCLUDE

If a cyst becomes infected, your Trillium Creek Dermatology skin expert may prescribe oral antibiotics to fight the infection, and may drain the contents of the cyst to relieve pressure and discomfort. However, the cyst may recur because the sac wall has not been removed. Cysts can be surgically removed, and by removing the sac or cyst wall, they generally do not reappear.



PIGMENT & BROWN SPOTS

MELASMA & FRECKLES

Hormonal and medication induced

Sunlight, medications, pregnancies, our environment, and biological processes all contribute to the development of dark spots that appear on the face and body as we age. Brown spots are caused by increased production of melanin in the skin.



TREATMENTS INCLUDE

Aerolase®
Chemical Peels
Co2 Laser Resurfacing
eMatrix™
Erbium

IPL NeoGen™ PSR PiQo4™

HydraFacial®

Hydroquinone

Forever Young™ BBL

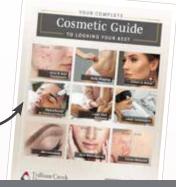
PREVENTION / MAINTENANCE

Sunblocks

COSMETIC MEMBERSHIP

BENEFITS

Pick up a Cosmetic Guide to see all the treatments we have to offer

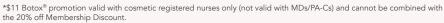


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- MONTHLY MEMBER SPECIALS
- \$11/UNIT BOTOX® ALL YEAR*
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**20% off membership discount cannot be combined with any other discount, sale, or promotion. 20% off is valid on price per unit or service and does not include package prices. 20% off Dysport® is valid with cosmetic registered nurses only (not valid with MDs/PA-Cs).

*** Prices subject to change.

Membership is valid for one year from the date of purchase. Membership must be paid in full at the time of sign-up. Discount is valid for the member in-office only. Product exclusion may apply. ©2023 Trillium Creek Dermatology.

Visit: TCOhio.com/cosmetic-concerns/cosmetic-membership/

Is it a mole or Skin Cancer?

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the U.S. In fact, one in five Americans will develop it in their lifetime. But here's the good news:

Skin cancers caught early are 100% curable.

The A, B, C, D & E's of Melanoma



B

Asymmetry

Border Irregularity





Color

Diameter 1/4 inch or 6 mm



Evolving

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SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT WITH A Trillium Creek Dermatologist TODAY!

SKIN CANCER & PRE-CANCERS

MOHS SURGERY



The Advantage of Mohs

The most effective technique for treating common skin cancers

Mohs surgery is considered the most effective technique for treating many basal cell carcinomas (BCCs) and squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs), the two most common types of skin cancer. Sometimes called Mohs micrographic surgery, the procedure is done in stages, including lab work, while the patient waits. This allows the removal of all cancerous cells for the highest cure rate while sparing healthy tissue and leaving the smallest possible scar.



Bryan D. Baillis, MD Mohs Micrographic Surgeon

ADVANTAGES OF MOHS SURGERY

- Efficient, cost-effective treatment
- Single-visit outpatient surgery
- Local anesthesia
- Lab work done on-site
- Precise results
- Physician examines 100% of tumor margins
- Spares healthy tissue
- Leaves the smallest scar possible
- The highest cure rate, up to 99%, for a skin cancer that has not been treated before
- Up to 94% for a skin cancer that has recurred after previous treatment

The procedure is done in stages, all in one visit, while the patient waits between each stage.

STEP 1: EXAMINATION & PREP

Our Mohs surgeon will examine the spot where you had your biopsy and may mark it with a pen for reference. Depending on the location of your skin cancer, you will be sitting up or lying down. The area of the skin cancer is numbed with a local anesthetic. You are awake throughout the procedure.

STEP 2: TOP LAYER REMOVAL

Using a scalpel, the surgeon removes a thin layer of visible cancerous tissue. This only takes about 5-10 minutes to remove the first sample. The wound will be bandaged, and you are then directed to a surgical waiting room.

STEP 3: PROCESSING THE SAMPLE

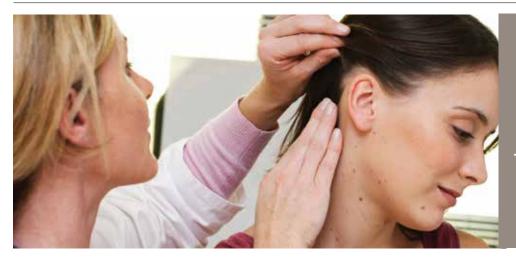
It takes 1 to 1.5 hours to process the sample. After processing, the sample will be examined under a microscope to check for any remaining cancerous cells. If there are cancerous cells present, you will be asked back for more tissue to be removed. This process will continue until the tissue is clear upon microscopic examination. Once it is clear, the wound is sutured and bandaged. The average time spent at our office for Mohs patients is 2-6 hours.

RECOVERY FROM MOHS SURGERY

After the Mohs surgery, you should take it easy for 1-2 days and refrain from exercise or any strenuous physical activity. This will help control swelling, bleeding, and pain. Most patients resume their normal routine after a day. The dressing can be removed two days after the surgery. It is important to clean the wound with soap and water, then apply Vaseline and re-bandage the area. The sutures will need to be removed in a week. There is minimal scarring with Mohs surgery since it only removes the necessary tissue.



SKIN CANCER – SCREENINGS



FACT:

Most skin cancers, if caught early, are 100% curable.

The entire skin cancer screening process takes 15 minutes.

SKIN CANCER

Why it's important to have a screening.

Your skin is the largest organ of your body, so skin cancer screenings can reveal much about your overall health and well-being. Covering 18 square feet and weighing 7 pounds on the average adult, your skin is the waterproof barrier that protects your body from dirt, bacteria, and harmful substances, and also helps to regulate your body temperature.

Dermatologists are trained to catch the early signs and symptoms of skin cancer; pre-cancers, basal cell carcinomas, squamous cell carcinoma, and malignant melanoma. A good way to ensure early detection of these concerns is with an annual full body skin cancer screening examination by our skin experts at Trillium Creek Dermatology.

SKIN CANCER SCREENING 15 MINUTES



A provider will look over your full body for abnormal moles or lesions. No other skin issues will be addressed at this time (due to time scheduled for a Skin Screening appointment vs Full Body).



No procedures will be performed during this visit (biopsies/liquid nitrogen, etc).



An additional appointment will be scheduled to complete treatment of any findings. (Normal office visit costs apply).



*No co-pay or out-of-pocket expense.
*Insurance is required. A preventative code
will be billed if allowed by your insurance. If
not allowed, a regular office visit code will
be billed.

FULL BODY CHECKS 20 MINUTES



In addition to looking for abnormal moles or lesions, providers may discuss chronic skin conditions such as psoriasis or acne, and treat acute conditions such as keratosis or warts and prescribe medications.



Biopsies may also be completed at the discretion of the provider & treatments may be performed (Liquid Nitrogen, etc).



Insurance is recommended. A regular office visit code will be billed. Remaining balance is patient's responsibility. Subject to your co-pay, deductible, and out-of-pocket expense. Self-pay option available upon request.





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