



WARTS

Warts are resistant to all forms of therapy, only working about two thirds of the time on the first try. To freeze a wart, first, reduce the size of the wart using over the counter wart compounds. This will allow a better depth of freeze and better chance of success. The visible material of a wart is dead debris and is a good insulator. Warts are not seen by the body as foreign material. So freezing is doing two things.

First it is causing inflammation. The process causes increased activity in the area. Second, the wart material can then become apparent to the immune system as foreign and be removed. This effect may even allow the body to see other warts not treated and remove them as well. If the freezing is deep enough it may cause a blister at the cryolesion. The wart will slough off if a blister is formed. Since inflammation is the primary ingredient in removing warts and since warts are insulating, longer freeze times and larger freeze zones are required. Always use a 10 mm tip no matter the wart size. Freeze for 45 to 60 seconds to get an adequate depth of freeze. If the wart does not respond to the first treatment, a repeat freeze may be attempted in about three weeks.