

what can be frozen using the cryopen



non-recurrent basal cell

basal cell carcinoma may be treated with cryosurgery. But if there is a history of basal cell the patient should have biopsy & surgical excision.

Freeze time:
90-180 seconds



actinic keratosis

actinic keratosis due to sun damage is typically responsive to cryotherapy. Some consider it pre-squamous cell.

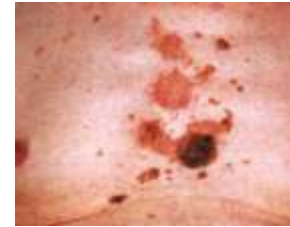
Freeze time:
10-45 seconds



dermatofibroma

is a dense raised lesion. It is responsive to treatment but usually requires 2-3 repeat treatments with 2-3 weeks healing intervals between treatments.

Freeze time:
30-60 seconds



seborrheic keratosis

seborrheic keratosis due to sun damage is typically quite responsive to cryotherapy.

Freeze time:
60-90 seconds



lentigo

depending on size and location, test freezes may be helpful to determine freeze times.

Freeze time:
20-30 seconds



plantar warts

multiple treatments after debridement and/or chemical treatment are usually needed.

Freeze time:
60-90 seconds



warts

warts are epidermal but push and extend by displacement deeper into dermal tissue-usually requiring multiple freeze sessions.

Freeze time:
45-60 seconds



keloid

scars and keloids frequently respond better if preceded by adjunctive therapy with intralesional steroids and multiple cryo procedures.

Freeze time:
30-90 seconds



skin tag

make sure to freeze the base of the skin tag.

Freeze time:
10-30 seconds

Other lesions that can be treated using the CryoPen

molluscum contagiosum

Freeze Time:
3-5 second

condyloma accuminatum

Freeze time:
30-45 seconds

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Above freeze times are guidelines. Times vary according to many factors such as, but not limited to: lesion size, height, skin type, age and concurrent medical conditions.

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