

When is Mohs Needed?

Mohs micrographic surgery should be considered as an alternative to a wide surgical excision when the tumour is:

- **recurrent**
- **poorly defined in its clinical borders**
- **residual following previous treatment**
- **located on the nose, ears, lips, cheeks, or around the eye/s**
- **infiltrating, micronodular, sclerosing & other aggressive histological subtypes**
- **larger than 10mm in diameter**
- **desired due to a reduction in size of the defect**



Contact Information

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We are located in the heart of the CBD
Easily accessible by public transport:
3 minute walk to Martin Place train station
or 7 minutes to St James
Bus routes along Elizabeth Street
Paid parking underneath our building.

Mohs Surgery

What is it?
When is it needed?



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What is Mohs?

Mohs is a surgical technique used to remove skin cancer and is mainly used to remove basal cell carcinomas (BCCs) and squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs).

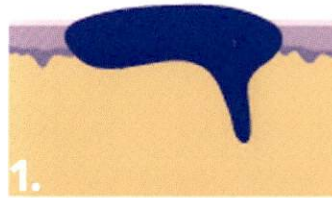
Mohs surgery takes place under local anesthetic and can be performed in a day hospital.

The operation begins by the surgeon making a single excision which is then checked under a microscope.

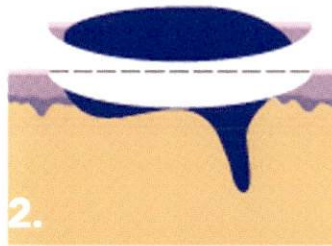
The surgeon will keep repeating this process until there are no cancerous cells remaining.

Once the margins are found to be clear, the surgeon will close the site and the surgery is concluded.

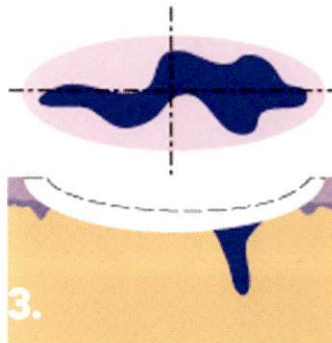
The Mohs Process



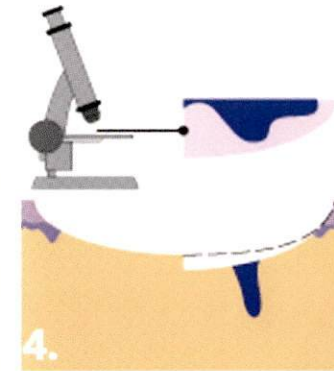
Step 1:
The roots of a skin cancer may extend beyond what we can see. If the roots are not removed, the cancer will recur.



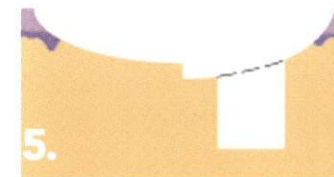
Step 2:
The visible portion of the tumour is removed.



Step 3:
A layer of skin is divided into sections, colour coded with dyes, and marked with reference points. A map of the surgical site is then drawn.



Step 4:
The edges of each section are microscopically examined for evidence of any remaining cancer.



Step 5:
If any cancer cells are found, the surgeon marks the location onto the 'map' and returns to the patient to remove another layer of skin where the cancer cells remain.

Step 6:
The Mohs process ends when there is no remaining evidence of cancer. By only removing the cancerous cells, Mohs ensures the maximum amount of healthy tissue remains.