

# California Skin Surgery Center

Gregory M. Bricca, M.D., Inc.

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Mohs Micrographic, Reconstructive & Dermatologic Surgery  
Fellow of the American College of Mohs Surgery

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

Date sent \_\_\_\_\_

The following appointment/s are scheduled for you with Dr. Bricca on:

**Surgery:**

**Skin Exam:**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

**Consultation Appointment:**

**Biopsy:**

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

**\* Please note that the above time is your arrival time.**

Enclosed in this packet are the following documents:

- **Patient Registration Form – please complete and bring to your appointment**
- **Patient Medical History Form - please complete and bring to your appointment**
- **Financial Policy Form – please complete and bring to your appointment**
- **Notice to Patients Form - please complete and bring to your appointment**
- Patient Rights and Responsibilities & Advanced Directives Forms
- Driving Directions

**\*Please complete and hand deliver the forms listed in bold at your scheduled appointment**

**If you are scheduled for surgery**, we may recommend a companion accompany you to your appointment to help with return transportation. Make-up, moisturizers, perfume, cologne and jewelry should not be worn on the day of surgery. Wear comfortable clothing; a shirt or blouse that buttons rather than one that slips over the head is best. You may want to shower or wash your hair prior to surgery, as bandages may need to be kept dry for 1 to 5 days after surgery. Follow up appointments are often scheduled within 2-4 weeks after surgery, so avoid making travel plans during this time.

Unless prescribed by your physician, avoid aspirin, ibuprofen, or naproxen for 10 days prior to surgery. If you take blood thinners (i.e. Coumadin, aspirin, Plavix) for medical conditions, continue to take the medication. Herbal supplements that may act as blood thinners include ginko biloba, green tea extract, ginger, chamomile, fish oil, and garlic

Once your surgery begins you will need to remain in the office. We ask that you clear your schedule for the entire day as you could be here until late in the afternoon. So eat a normal breakfast and bring a snack or lunch. We are WIFI compatible so feel free to bring your favorite device or a good book.

We bill most insurance companies. **Please bring all insurance cards with you and inform us if there are any recent changes with your insurance.** We will contact your insurance company prior to your appointment to obtain prior necessary referrals/prior authorizations. However, it is ultimately your responsibility to ensure that referrals/authorizations are organized prior to services being rendered.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation. We look forward to seeing you at your upcoming appointment.

Sincerely,

Assistant to Gregory M. Bricca, M.D.

### **What is Mohs Micrographic surgery?**

Frederic Mohs, M.D. developed a new type of surgery to remove skin cancers in the 1930's. Up until the 1980's, Mohs surgeons used a chemical on the skin prior to surgically removing them, and therefore the procedure is sometimes referred to as Mohs Chemosurgery. In the last few decades however, the technique has evolved and now utilizes local numbing injections prior to surgical removal of skin cancers. Removed tissue is mapped and examined microscopically immediately after surgical removal. Therefore, the name has evolved into Mohs Micrographic Surgery.

### **Will there be a large defect in the skin after the surgery?**

The primary goal is to remove all the cancer. Mohs Micrographic Surgery is extremely precise and therefore allows for *tailoring* of a wound to only involve cancerous tissue. The resulting wound size will vary, but will only be slightly larger than the tumor itself was.

### **Will there be much pain?**

Usually the only discomfort during the operation is when the first numbing medicine is injected. There may be moderate discomfort later in the day or during the first night after the surgery, but extra-strength Tylenol and ice compresses are usually quite effective in alleviating the discomfort.

### **What should I expect on the day of surgery?**

After the doctor has answered all your questions, photographs are taken, the skin is cleansed and the numbing medicine is injected. After the area is numb, the tumor is removed. This usually takes only a short time. A temporary dressing is applied and you are returned to the waiting room while the specimen is processed; this often takes 1-2 hours. If more tumor removal is required, the entire process is repeated. Once the entire tumor is removed, we will discuss what kind of reconstruction, if any, is necessary. Reconstructions are usually performed at that time. The total time for the surgery may take 3-6 hours. Once completed, a dressing will be applied and instructions for care explained. You will be given a wound care instruction sheet to assist you.

### **What is required after surgery?**

For most cases, the surgery area is cleaned daily with tap water and then covered with a petrolatum based ointment like Aquaphor or Vaseline. We recommend that you purchase the ointment, along with non-stick 4x4 gauze pads and paper tape to have on hand for bandaging after the surgery. It is likely that you will be required to refrain from strenuous exercise for 1-2 weeks after surgery. An appointment for follow-up and possible suture removal in 5-7 days may be scheduled. If you are from out of town, this may be arranged with your local physician. Checkups in three, six and twelve months may also be recommended.

### **Reconstruction of Surgical Wounds**

Our office is a state of the art facility adjacent to a Medicare and State approved Ambulatory Surgery Center where reconstruction of surgical wounds is performed. Since the Ambulatory Surgery Center is adjacent to the office, we are able to remove skin cancer and reconstruct surgical wounds in a maximally efficient, and ultimately convenient fashion. Below is a brief description of wound reconstruction options:

Surgical wounds are either stitched or left to heal on their own. Many stitched wounds are closed in a simple, elliptical fashion while others require more advanced flaps or skin grafts. These more advanced procedures are reserved for areas where skin laxity is minimal and simple movement of tissue may distort cosmetic features. Dr. Bricca has extensive training, experience, and expertise in reconstructive procedures and will discuss the *pros and cons* of each option prior to determining the best course of action for your wound healing.

Dr. Bricca is an expert in the field of cancer and reconstructive surgery. He has written and published multiple articles and book chapters on these subjects, and has lectured locally, nationally, and internationally on the topics of skin cancer, Mohs Micrographic Surgery, and reconstructive surgery.