

Helping your wounds to heal

Reduce or stop smoking for at least 2 weeks after surgery. Smoking reduces the amount of oxygen carried by the blood and causes narrowing of the blood vessels. It also weakens the immune system, increasing the risk of infection.

Things to watch out for

If your wound becomes red, swollen or more painful, this could be a sign that there is a problem. Please contact us or your GP for advice.

Further information

Visit the British Association of Plastic Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons website www.bapras.org.uk/public/patient-information

Contact us

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This information can be made available in other languages and formats upon request

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Royal Berkshire
NHS Foundation Trust

Shave excision with
curettage & cautery:
what is it and why
do I need it?

Information for patients
who have had plastic and
reconstructive surgery

This leaflet gives advice following your plastic/reconstructive surgery. If you have any questions or concerns please contact David Garden, Plastic Surgery Nurse Specialist on 07623 911 340 or email david.garden@royalberkshire.nhs.uk, Mon-Fri 8.30am-4.30pm.

What is a shave excision with curettage and cautery?

It is a surgical procedure to remove a cancerous growth as well as a thin layer of tissue from around it. Instead of the wound being closed with stitches, the area is cauterized (heat is used to seal any blood vessels) afterwards. This is repeated three times, in order to destroy any cancer cells that may be left behind after the shave excision.

Why do I need this procedure?

There are a number of reasons why this treatment may have been recommended, including:

- Your general health and medical history.
- The location and size of the skin cancer.
- Your desire to avoid a more complex procedure and/or general anaesthetic.

The procedure will be carried out by one of the consultants.

Most patients will require only a local anesthetic. The advantages of this is that you are awake throughout and do not have to fast before surgery.

What are the risks of this procedure?

Risks with this type of procedure are generally rare. Your consultant will discuss the risks with you in clinic and again on the day of your procedure.

Common risks include:

- Bleeding.
- Infection.
- Delayed healing.
- Scarring.
- Nerve damage (depending on location of surgery).
- Possible need for further treatment.

What type of dressing will I have?

Following the procedure the wound will usually have a simple dressing applied. This may include a paraffin or silicone-based dressing between the wound and the outer dressing. The surgeon may also apply an anti-bacterial ointment to the wound.

This dressing should stay on for 2-5 days depending on what your consultant dresses

the wound with. They will advise you of this after the operation.

What will the wound look like?

The area will look like a small graze or minor burn.

This area may well be red, scabby and crusty to start, but will slowly settle. Over time the area will become paler and will slightly reduce in size.