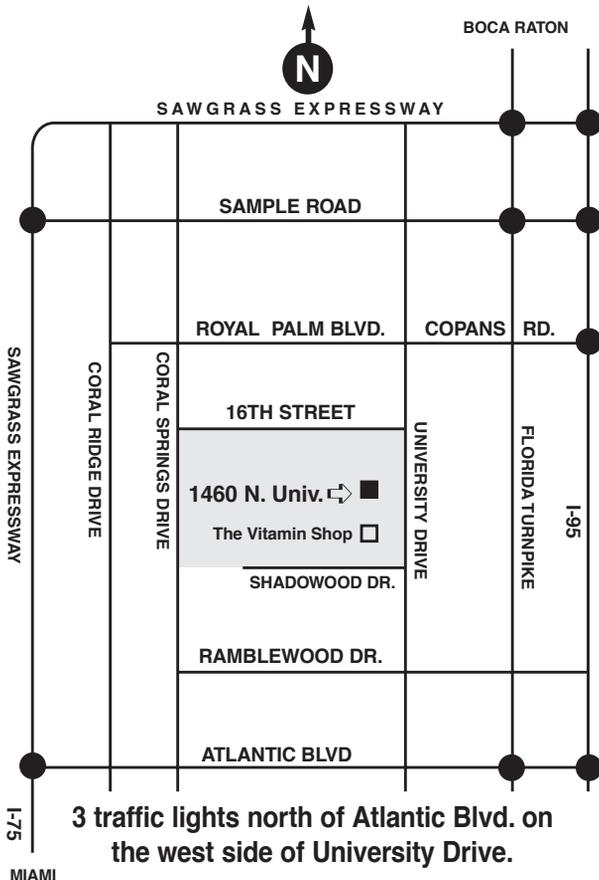


About Dr. Rubin

Dr. Rubin grew up in Miami, and went to the University of Kentucky for his undergraduate studies. He then received his medical degree from Nova Southeastern University and completed his internship at Broward General Medical Center in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He then went on to become Chief Resident of his dermatology residency at Nova Southeastern University and Broward General Medical Center and was given the distinguished award of "Resident of the Year". Dr. Rubin completed a fellowship in Mohs Micrographic surgery under the direction of Dr. Eli Saleeby. Dr. Rubin also completed a cosmetic and laser fellowship under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Weiss. Dr. Rubin is Board Certified by The American Osteopathic College of Dermatology, and a member of the American Board of Mohs Micrographic Surgery and Cutaneous Oncology.



3 traffic lights north of Atlantic Blvd. on the west side of University Drive.

Parking in the front and additional parking in the rear of the building.

● EXITS ON MAJOR HIGHWAYS

MOHS MICROGRAPHIC SURGERY FOR SKIN CANCER



SKIN INSTITUTE

Dermatology Consultants
of South Florida. P.A.

Justin R. Rubin, D.O., F.A.O.C.D.

BOARD CERTIFIED:
American Osteopathic College of Dermatology
Fellowship Trained Mohs Surgeon

1460 North University Drive
Coral Springs, Florida 33071
(954) 752-7552

What is Mohs Micrographic Surgery?

Mohs Micrographic Surgery is a surgical technique for removing skin cancers, i.e. basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas and melanomas. It was developed by Dr. Frederic E. Mohs of the University of Wisconsin in 1936. This technique has the advantage of removing most skin cancers with a cure rate of 98-99%. The other great advantage is that the maximum amount of healthy skin is preserved, which is very important, especially on the face.

How is it performed?

The surgery is most commonly performed in an outpatient setting using local anesthesia. The cancer is excised in thin layers. Each layer is processed in our laboratory and examined microscopically to be sure that no cancer cells remain. If cancer cells are observed, then another layer is removed, processed and examined. This is repeated until no more cancer cells are seen under the microscope.

How long does it take?

The surgery takes only 5 to 10 minutes. However, to process and examine the tissue requires meticulous work which we are usually able to complete in about one hour. Most skin cancers can be completely excised in 2 or 3 stages, therefore requiring 2 to 3 hours. It is best to bring a book or magazine to pass the time. Be prepared to remain most of the day in case it is necessary. Bring a jacket or sweater; our office may be too chilly for you. Please realize that we are trying to ensure complete removal of your cancer and preserve the maximum amount of normal skin.

What happens to the wound?

When we feel confident that the cancer has been completely removed, we will discuss wound care or repair with you. Sometimes, the wound is small enough that it will heal on its own, however, the wound may require stitches to avoid distortion of the surrounding skin as it heals.

Will there be a scar?

There will always be a scar after any type of surgery, however, we attempt to minimize scarring with our Micrographic technique.

What should I do to prepare for surgery?

Get a good night's sleep and eat breakfast the morning of surgery. If surgery is in the afternoon, eat lunch before leaving home. Bring a friend to keep you company and to drive you home in case you don't feel able. If you are taking any blood thinner such as Coumadin (Warfarin), Persatine, Plavix or aspirin, do not discontinue. Contact the office for further instructions. **10 days prior to surgery**, after consulting with your prescribing physician first, **do not take** the following blood thinners: Ecotrin, Excedrin, Anacin, Bayer, Buffering, Alka Seltzer, Vitamin E, Fever Few, Turmeric, Garlic, Ginger, Ginseng, or Ginkgo Biloba. **7 days before surgery do not take** arthritis/muscle pain medications such as Advil, Aleve, Ibuprofen, Motrin, Naprosyn and Feldene.

How much will it cost?

Most health insurance policies cover the cost of this type of surgery. Every effort will be made to accept assignment from your insurance company to minimize your financial expense.