

## Dermatology department

### Introduction

The department was set up in the year 1970 under the guidance of Dr.Chacko George and subsequently helmed by Dr .Mrs A.Mammen and Dr Raji Abraham.

Prof Sivarajan.N.D has been the head of the department since 2005.

The department provides state of art treatment in all domains of dermatology .

### Faculty



Dr. Sivarajan N.D , Professor and head of the department



Dr.Raji Abraham, Professor



Dr.Behanan Santhosh, Assistant Professor

### Training

Undergraduate training for MBBS students and interns

Postgraduate training for PGs of other departments

## Facilities

### Outpatient department

The department caters to the needs of out patients daily

Monday to Saturday from 8.30 AM

### In patient services

Provides services to patients who are unstable because of skin disease and who needs detailed evaluation.

### Specialized facilities

1. Cryotherapy

Cryotherapy uses liquid nitrogen, which has freezing temperature to treat conditions like warts, molluscum contagiosum, seborrheic keratosis, keloids and benign skin tumours.

2. Electro cautery and Radiofrequency

Electro cautery uses heat for removing warts, skin tags, dermatosis papulosa nigra and corns.

3. Phototherapy

Phototherapy involves use of artificial ultraviolet rays in chambers using tube lights for therapeutic purposes. It is indicated for psoriasis, vitiligo and lichen planus.

4. Iontophoresis

It is a method of administering Direct current through electrodes in to the skin. Used in the treatment of hyperhidrosis.

5. Chemical cautery

Cauterization with trichloroacetic acid, phenol for skin tags, verruca vulgaris, molluscum contagiosum .

6. Intralesional steroid injections

Intralesional steroid injections are used for the treatment of alopecia areata, keloids.

7. Chemical peeling for pigmentation

## 8. Dermascopy –

Dermascope is a non-invasive diagnostic tool, which visualizes subtle clinical patterns of skin lesions and subsurface structures not normally visible to the unaided eye. Some dermoscopic findings are observed consistent with certain diseases and these then could be used for their diagnosis. Hence, this office procedure may obviate the need for a skin biopsy for diagnosis and follow up.

## 9. Acne scar surgeries

Acne vulgaris (pimples) cause scar due to damage to skin which occurs when treatment is not taken early and properly. Creams do not generally help in the management of scars. Treatment of scars depends on the type of scar, shape, depth, type of skin and most importantly attitude and motivation of patient. Each type of scar requires different treatment. For which we have

- A. Microdermabrasion
- B. Dermaroller
- C. Tca Cross
- D. Subcision
- E. Chemical Peeling.

## 10. Biopsy

Biopsy is used for the confirmatory diagnosis of skin conditions

## 11. PRP therapy for Androgenic alopecia, non healing ulcers

Platelet rich plasma is a new form of treatment involving injection of concentrated activated platelet drawn from patient's own blood.

Abundant platelets are concentrated into a small volume of plasma. Platelet derived growth factors promote tissue repair, rejuvenation, tissue remodeling and augments natural wound healing process.

## 12. Allergic patch testing

Allergy patch testing is used in the diagnostic investigation of contact dermatitis.

Photos



Dermatology Team



Radiofrequency being done for DPN



Microdermabrasion being done for skin rejuvenation



Dermascopy being done