





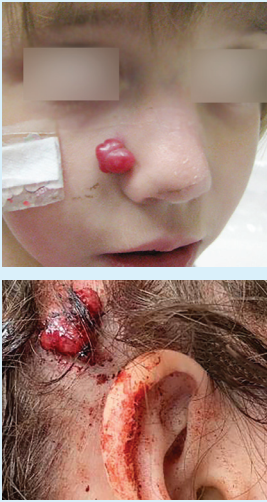
LUMPS, BUMPS AND LESIONS




The Division of Plastic, Reconstructive and Oral Surgery at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) has vast experience treating the full spectrum of plastic surgical conditions. Our pediatric plastic surgeons can determine the best treatment option for your child, reducing the risk of complications such as recurrence or scarring.

Below are photos and descriptions of the most common lesions, how we treat them and starting when.




TYPE OF LESION	DESCRIPTION	TREATMENT OPTIONS	AGE/TIMING
Spitz nevus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benign, fast-growing tumor (resembling melanoma) Varies in color, usually red, black or gray 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biopsy and surgical excision (elective) Dermatology referral, depending on severity 	Approximately 9 months or older
Congenital nevus 	<p>A type of pigmented birthmark, or mole, present at birth (or shortly after) with varying size/diameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller lesions are generally benign. Larger lesions, however, may carry a high risk of melanoma and be linked to neurocutaneous melanosis. 	For small (less than 1.5 cm) or medium (1.5 to 20 cm) lesions, surgical excision may be elective.	Approximately 9 months or older
		For large lesions (more than 20 cm), surgical reconstruction may be discussed.	1.5 years or older

[continued >](#)


<p>Branchial remnant</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign, congenital anomaly in which skin or cartilage may attach deeply to ear (preauricular) • Can also occur on cheeks and/or neck • Grows proportionately with child 	<p>Surgical excision (elective)</p>	<p>Approximately 9 months or older</p>
<p>Branchial cysts and sinuses</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign congenital anomalies • Can occur on the side of the neck and/or face 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical excision and tissue rearrangement (elective) • Complete sinus removal, if there is a tract infection 	<p>Approximately 9 to 12 months old</p>
<p>Pyogenic granuloma, also known as lobular capillary hemangioma</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign, fast-growing vascular lesion (in the blood vessels) • Fragile and bleeds easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical excision • Laser treatment • Biopsy and cautery, if recurrent or symptomatic 	<p>Any age</p>

<p>Dermoid cyst</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign, slow-growing congenital tumor • Can occur on the side of the face and/or scalp, often adhering to the bone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRI, if midline • Surgical excision (elective) 	<p>Approximately 9 months or older</p>
<p>Epidermal inclusion cyst</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign bump that may exude a thick white discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgical excision (elective) • Cyst lining removal, if recurring 	<p>Approximately 9 months or older</p>
<p>Lipoma</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign slow-growing fat cell tumor • Can occur under skin or inside muscles • Soft, squishy and mobile 	<p>Surgical excision (elective)</p>	<p>1 year or older</p>

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<p>*Scar revision</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment to improve the appearance of scars • Most common for enlarged scars 	<p>Surgical excision (elective)</p>	<p>One or more years post-injury at any age</p>
<p>Pilomatrixoma, also known as calcifying epithelioma of Malherbe</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign, slow-growing tumor from hair follicle matrix cells • Blue in color with a calcified texture • May be painless or tender to the touch 	<p>Surgical excision (elective)</p>	<p>Approximately 9 months or older</p>
<p>Sebaceous nevus</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign birthmark with cobblestone-like texture that thickens and become cauliflower-like during puberty • Tan to orange in Caucasians, darkly pigmented in darker-skinned individuals • Common on scalp • Poses a 10 to 15% risk of basal cell carcinoma transformation 	<p>Surgical excision (elective)</p>	<p>Approximately 9 months or older</p>

continued >

<p>Epidermal nevi</p> 	<p>Benign skin growths, often birthmarks, with a wart-like appearance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shave excision • Surgical excision • CO₂ laser treatment 	<p>Any age</p>
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**For scar care instructions for your patient, please visit www.chop.edu/scar-care for more information.*

CHOP LOCATIONS

Main Hospital: 215-590-1000

Specialty Care & Surgery Center, Bucks County: 215-997-5730

Specialty Care & Surgery Center, Voorhees: 856-435-1300

Specialty Care, Abington: 215-885-2790

Specialty Care, King of Prussia: 610-337-3232

Specialty Care, Princeton at Plainsboro: 609-520-1717



QUESTIONS?

Contact the CHOP Plastic Surgery team at 215-590-2208 or online at info.chop.edu/plastics-contact