

Name	Photo	Description	Zones of occurrence
Moles (nevi)		Congenital or acquired with age formations that are overflowing with melanin pigment. It is due to this pigment that moles can be from almost colorless to black. Outwardly, they are spots, tubercles or nodules on the skin. Most often, moles are benign neoplasms of the skin, but degeneration of the formation into melanoma is also possible. Therefore, moles need to be monitored and examined regularly	They are found on various areas of the skin, including the palms and soles.
Papillomas		Small outgrowths of the upper layer of the skin or mucous membrane, located on a thin stalk and have a cylindrical shape. Most often, the color does not differ from the color of the skin, but can also acquire various shades of brown. The reason for the appearance of such benign formations is the human papillomavirus (HPV), more than 100 strains of which have been found.	They occur most often in the neck, armpits and genitals, but can form anywhere on the body.
Seborrheic keratomas		The most common type of tumor, especially among people over 40 years of age. The number of these benign skin tumors can vary from a few to a couple of dozen. The color varies from light yellow to dark brown, seborrheic keratomas are rough to the touch and have horny cysts on their surface.	They are localized most often on the face, scalp, chest and back.
Angiomas		Vascular formations that appear on the skin in the form of small red spots. Such benign skin lesions occur in 80% of people in various parts of the body. Angiomas are especially common on the skin of older people whose capillaries have lost their elasticity.	They can be localized on the abdomen, back, arms, legs, face, neck and scalp.
Stellate hemangiomas		A dense red nodule of a small size, from which vascular capillaries diverge to the sides.	Most often localized on the face, neck.
Viral warts		Horny dense and dry elevations with an uneven villous surface. The size can reach 1 cm or more, often merge into large plaques. The color may be flesh, greyish or brown.	Most often localized on the hands and feet, knees, elbows, can also be on the torso, face and scalp.
Dermatofibroma		Fibrous nodule, which most often appears on the skin of the lower leg. The size can be from 0.5 to 15 cm in diameter. The color is both light pink and various shades of brown.	They are localized more often on the legs and hips, back and shoulders, less often on other parts of the body.

Exactly How To Do Away With Milia Around The Eyes Unlike some other skin problem, these little bumps commonly do not itch, sludge, scent bad, or feel [Non-Surgical Aesthetic Clinic](#) excruciating. They appear as little and smooth white bumps that are normally discovered on the temple, cheeks, nose, and eye area. Milia can be white to yellow in color and are often in teams or clusters. Some milia can likewise be itchy or look like a raised spot of skin.

Exactly How Can I Remove Milia?

- Additional milia appearance comparable, however they develop after something obstructs the air ducts bring about the skin's surface, like after an injury, melt, or blistering.
- Milia frequently take place in newborn babies, though they likewise take place in kids and adults.
- Hormone changes can additionally play a role in the formation of milia.
- Similarly, milia around the eyes and forehead are commonly a result of hefty eye creams as these have a tendency to have a thicker texture, which can block the skin when not applied the proper way.

This location can be dangerous to treat and should never be touched with fingers or a device by anyone apart from a specialist with clean and sterile tools and appropriate training. If you have milia and the bumps on your skin aren't clearing up by themselves, there are things you can attempt to assist them vanish quicker. In most cases, de-roofing can be made use of to remove milia on the eyelid. In extremely rare cases, milia can be an indication of particular hidden hereditary disorders. These products offer your skin the hydration it needs without asphyxiating it, enabling it to take a breath and function as it should. Heavy, occlusive moisturizers are commonly praised for locking in moisture, which is remarkable for absolutely parched skin. The difficulty is, these rich

formulas can often create an impenetrable film over the skin's surface. Think of it like positioning plastic wrap over your skin-- nothing can venture out.

Do milia normally disappear?

Milia do not require to be dealt with, and they usually vanish within a few weeks to months. But you might intend to do away with the bumps faster for cosmetic reasons. Like any type of various other skin problem, do not choose at a milium (the single form of milia). That'll just make it worse.

Difference Between Wart And Skin Tag



Wart

Warts are small and hard skin growths that occur on the skin.



Skin Tag

Skin tags are brown, soft, small balloon-like skin growth.

Can I Get Rid Of Milia In The House?

Not to be perplexed with whiteheads or acnes, milia are small cysts composed of keratin that create when dead skin cells develop and are caught beneath the skin's surface. These white to yellow bumps usually appear in clusters on the temple, cheeks, nose, and eye area. Although milia are simply a cosmetic problem and do not result in any type of significant skin damages, you can quicken their loss with a few tweaks in your skin care program. When looking for ways on how to remove milia, begin by cleansing two times daily, gentle exfoliation, trying a face peel, including a retinol, and switching over to a lighter eye lotion.

Gently Massage Therapy And Scrape The Skin

Milia are often benign, pain-free, asymptomatic cysts, according to Dr. Lal, so if you discover any type of sort of irritation or bothersome signs and symptoms, visit your skin specialist. They will assist make sure a precise diagnosis and proper treatment plan. Nonetheless, if the milia on your face postures an aesthetic issue, feel free to see your skin specialist for one of the specialist elimination methods pointed out above. And, certainly, be sure to get in touch with your skin specialist to ensure that the bump(s) is, actually, milia and not a more major

problem. Although they can look similar in look, milia are not acne, which is set off by hormonal agents and various other elements. Milia, on the other hand, has lots of keratin (Epstein and Kligman 1956). They often create in sweat glands, though not constantly (Tsuji et al. 1975). There are a few things you can do in your home to motivate milia to disappear and to prevent creating more of them. People with dark skin tones might likewise need to work out care with exfoliants and retinoids, as they can in some cases cause hyperpigmentation. A visual exam is typically adequate for a medical professional to be able to identify milia.