Sun Safety and Skin Cancer Prevention

Maryland Skin Cancer Prevention Program
Do You Know the Facts About Skin Cancer?

Skin cancer is the most common cancer but also the most preventable

Childhood sunburn is the most common cause of skin cancer

More than 3.5 million skin cancer cases are diagnosed in the US each year

One in every two cancers is skin cancer

One in every five Americans will develop skin cancer during a lifetime
What Causes Skin Cancer?

- Skin color is determined by activity level of **melanocytes in epidermis**
- UV radiation causes increased activity in melanocytes, releasing the **pigment producing substance called melanin**: causes freckles, tanned and sunburned skin
- Sometimes this leads to changes in cell structure and function: causing cancer
Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation and its Effects

- **UVA rays**: longer and cause wrinkling and tanning
- **UVB rays**: shorter and cause burning
- **UVC rays**: are burned up upon entering the earth’s atmosphere
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS:

- UVA & UVB rays from the sun cause skin damage.
- UVB rays cause sunburns
- UVA rays don’t burn but penetrate more deeply and cause wrinkling and tanning
The Dangers of UV Radiation

Overexposure to UV Radiation causes:

- Sunburn
- Freckling
- Tanning
- Premature aging (wrinkles)
- Skin Cancer
- Cataracts
- Immune system depression
When is UV Radiation Most Intense?

- In the middle of the day (Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.)
- During the summer months
- At higher altitudes
- In regions of the earth closer to the equator
- UV can penetrate more than 3 ft. of water

Use the UV Index as a tool to help plan your outdoor activities.
Do You Know the Three Main Types of Skin Cancer?

- **Basal Cell Carcinoma**
  75% of all skin cancers

- **Squamous Cell Carcinoma**
  20% of all skin cancers

- **Melanoma**
  5% of all skin cancers but is responsible for 75% of skin cancer deaths
Facts about Melanoma

- Melanoma rates are rising faster than any other cancer in the U.S. and have doubled in the last 30 years. While mortality from most cancers is down, melanoma mortality rates continue to rise.

- About 1,530 cases of melanoma will be found in Maryland this year

- Approximately 9,480 people in the U.S. will die this year from malignant melanoma = one person/hour
Melanoma Incidence & Mortality
by Year of Diagnosis or Death, Maryland 2004-2009
Ref: Maryland DHMH Cancer Report 2012

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 pop.

Year of Diagnosis or Death
- Incidence
- Mortality
Melanoma Rates by Maryland Region: 2005-2009
Maryland Rate = 20.2 per 100,000
Ref: Maryland DHMH Cancer Report 2012

Maryland Region Rates per 100,000 pop.
Why Are Skin Cancer Rates Rising?

- Social acceptability of a tan
- More leisure time
- Less clothing worn
- Depletion of ozone layer
- Use of artificial tanning sources
- Earlier sun damage now showing up as skin cancer
Changes in Fashion Through the Years and Melanoma Risk

- In the early 1900's, the lifetime risk of melanoma was 1/1500
- In 2001 the lifetime risk of melanoma was 1/710
- In 2015 the lifetime risk of melanoma will be 1/50
Signs of Melanoma
What are the ABCD’s?

- Asymmetry
- Border
- Color
- Diameter

CHANGE!
Who is at Risk for Skin Cancer?

- Fair skin, burns easily
- Light hair, red hair
- Blue, green or hazel eyes
- Freckles
- Many moles
- Family history
Protective Measures

- Avoid midday sun
- Cover up
- Use sunscreen
- Apply liberally and often
- Avoid reflective surfaces
- Seek shade in the middle of the day
- Avoid tanning beds
MAYBE NEXT TIME YOU'LL TRY A LITTLE SUNSCREEN...
Sunscreen Use

- SPF 30 or higher, broad spectrum (UVA/UVB)
- Apply 20 minutes before going outside
- Use 1 ounce per application
- Reapply every 2 hours or more often if swimming or sweating
Sun Protection Factor (SPF)

Minimum SPF of 30 recommended
- When applied properly and reapplied often, this is sufficient for most skin types.

SPF 30 protects you from 97% of harmful UVB rays; SPF 50 from 98%. Higher SPF sunscreens don’t really give you a lot more protection for your dollar!

Use sunscreen with physical blockers like zinc oxide for non-allergic and immediate protection.
Dispelling a Common Myth

Myth: But a good “base tan” will protect me from sunburns and sun damage!

Fact: A tan is the skin’s response to injury. There is no such thing as a healthy tan.
Tanning Beds are **NOT** Safe!

- Studies show tanning beds are linked to skin cancer and premature aging.
- Indoor tanning lamps emit UVA and UVB radiation at levels that can be as much as **15 times stronger** than the sun.
- If you must be tan, use a self tanner. You still must use sunscreen.
Melanoma rates have risen 50% among young women since 1980

37% of 17 year old girls report using tanning beds

Using a tanning bed before age 35 increases melanoma risk by 75%

Since October 1, 2008 minors need in-person parental consent to use a tanning facility in Maryland
TRUST ME,

A TAN IS
NOT
WORTH THE
TROUBLE

Rachel, 18, melanoma survivor

Ultraviolet radiation from tanning beds and from the sun can cause skin cancer

Maryland Law Requires Minors To Have Parental Consent To Use A Tanning Bed
Any lifeguards out there?

This is an 84 year old former lifeguard from Australia.

Each orange dot represents a removed skin cancer lesion. He has over 500 on his body!!
How the Dermascan Works

- The standard photo shows what your skin looks like on the surface
- The UV photo looks deeper, showing the sun damage you can’t see in the mirror
- The spots in the UV photo show the extent of skin damage due to sun exposure

What’s the sun *really* doing to her skin?
Severe Sun Damage Makes You at Higher Risk for Skin Cancer

This woman is only 64 years old. The Dermascan shows the damage to her skin from too much unprotected sun exposure.
Maryland Skin Cancer Prevention Program

www.sunguardman.org

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