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# PREVENTING SKIN CANCERS

#### Skin Cancers

- Most common forms:
  - Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)
  - Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC, including keratoacantoma)
  - Melanoma

Non melanoma skin cancers (NMSC)

# BCC

- M
- SI
- Pi
- StSC



# SCC

- Uske
- Gr
- Ma
- Off
- Cu
- Hiçimı



#### Melanoma

- 1 in 15 white skinned NZers are expected to develop melanoma in their lifetime
- In-situ, invasive, metastatic
- Glasgow 7-point checklist or ABCDE

# Glasgow 7-point checklist

- Major features
  - Change in size
  - Irregular shape
  - Irregular colour
- Minor features
  - Diameter >7mm
  - Inflammation
  - Oozing
  - Change in sensation

## **ABCDE**

- A Asym
- B Borde
- C Color
- D Diam
- E Evolv

#### The ABCDE's of melanoma

#### Benign



Asymmetry: One side is different from the other



Malignant



Border is irregular, notched, or blurred





Color is mixed

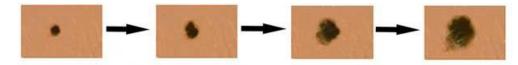




Diameter is larger than 6 millimeters



Mole Evolves over time



# Melanoma

SuLeilenme



#### Risk Factors

- Age and gender
- Family history or personal history of melanoma or other skin cancers
- Large number of moles
- Sunbed users
- History of major sunburns
- Outdoor lifestyle, spending a lot of time in the sun unprotected
- Light-coloured eyes and red or fair hair

## Skin type chart



NATURAL
SKIN
COLOUR

Very fair, pale white, often freckled



Fair, white skin



Light brown



Moderate brown



Dark brown





Deeply pigmented



UV SENSITIVITY & TENDENCY TO BURN

Highly sensitive

Always burns, Bu

Very sensitive

Burns easily, tans minimally

Sensitive

Burns moderately, usually tans

Less sensitive

Burns minimally, tans easily

Minimal sensitivity

Rarely burns

Minimal sensitivity

Never burns

SKIN CANCER RISK Greatest risk of skin cancer

never tans

High risk of skin cancer

At risk of skin cancer

Skin cancers are less common, but are often detected at a later, more dangerous stage.

Increased risk of low vitamin D levels.





### Other Risk Factors

- Smoking (esp for SCC)
- HPV (esp for mucosal sites)
- Immunesuppression HIV or organ transplant on Azathioprine and/or Ciclosporin
- Exposure to ionising radiation
- Exposure to chemicals, such as arsenic or industrial tar etc
- Genetic conditions (ie. Gorlin's syndrome, Xeroderma pigmentosa etc)

#### Sun Protection

- Apply sunscreen
- Use one ounce of sunscreen (1 tablespoons or equal to size of palm)
- Seek shade
- Protect your skin with clothing
- Use extra caution near water, sand or snow

A tan is a sign of damage to the skin. As damage builds, skin ageing accelerates and risk increases for all types of skin cancer.

# **Secondary Prevention**

- Screening and early detection
  - Inspect moles for changes
  - Remove suspicious moles
  - Remove actinic keratoses and other precancerous lesions

#### Advice to Patients

- Sun protection advice
- Learn and practice self skin examination every month
- Have regular skin checks (yearly)
- Advice to seek medical attention if they notice any changing or enlarging skin lesions
- Undergo digital dermatoscopic surveillance (mole mapping), esp if they have many moles or atypical moles

# Take Home Message

- Prevention is better than cure
- Advise patients early
- Secondary prevention important
- Advise patients to monitor their own skin for any new or changing lesions

