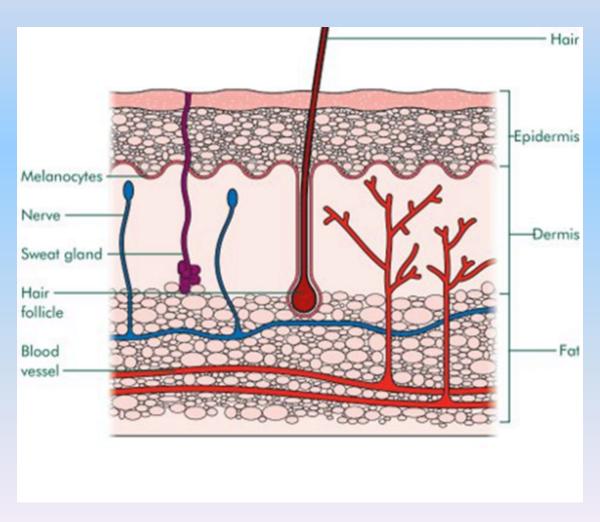
Jaye Kissane, Joanne Watson, Macmillan Skin Cancer Nurse Specialists.

- The main Skin Cancers
- The patient pathway
- After treatment, risk of recurrence
- Protection from the sun

Types of Skin Cancer

- Melanoma
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Basal Cell Carcinoma

Types of Skin Cancer



Types of Skin Cancer

Who gets Skin Cancer?

Fair skinned individuals

People living abroad

People working outdoors

People with outdoor hobbies

People exposed to Radiation

Types of Skin Cancer

What are the Fitzpatrick skin types?

SKIN TYPE (Fitzpatrick)	*RESPONSE TO SUN EXPOSURE	EXAMPLES	SUSCEPTIBILITY
1	Always sunburn, don't tan	Fair-skinned & freckled Blue-eyed, Celts	Very High
п	Always sunburn Tan minimally	Fair-skinned, blonde haired, Blue-eyed, Scandinavians	High
ш	Sometimes sunburn, Tan moderately	Fair-skinned, brown hair, Brown-eyed; Unexposed skin is white	Average
IV	Seldom sunburn, Tan easily	Light brown skin, dark brown hair, brown-eyed; Unexposed skin is tan; Mediterranean, Hispanic	Low
V	Rarely sunburn, Tan profusely	Brown skinned; darker Mediterranean, Orientals, Eastern Indians	Very low
VI	Never sunburn, Deeply pigmented	African Americans	Minimal

Types of Skin Cancer

Melanoma

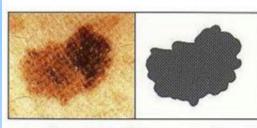
skin cancer derived from melanocyte cells strong potential to spread usually arises in skin but can arise from other sites



Types of Skin Cancer

LOOK FOR DANGER SIGNS IN PIGMENTED LESIONS OF THE SKIN

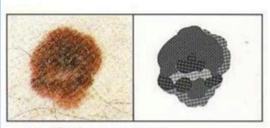
Consult your dermatologist immediately if any of your moles or pigmented spots exhibits:



Asymmetry-one half unlike the other half.



B Border irregularscalloped or poorly circumscribed border.



Color varied from one area to another; shades of tan and brown; black; sometimes white, red or blue.



Diameter larger than 6mm as a rule (diameter of pencil eraser).

Types of Skin Cancer

What is a squamous cell carcinoma?

- malignant skin cancer arising from cells in top layer of skin (keratinocytes)
- usually appears as enlarging nodule on skin exposed site
- moderate to high tendency to invade



Types of Skin Cancer

Squamous Cell Carcinoma



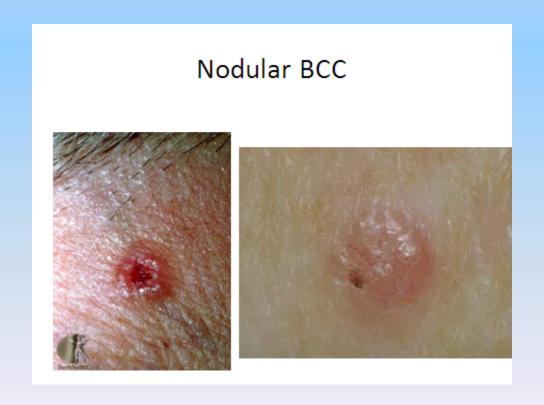




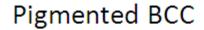
Types of Skin Cancer



Types of Skin Cancer



Types of Skin Cancer





Types of Skin Cancer



The patient pathway

- Any patient with a suspected cancer is seen within 2 weeks of the referral from GP
- Patients with a suspected BCC are not on a 2 week wait pathway
- Once seen a patient with a suspected Skin Cancer will have surgery within 31 days.
- After surgery a patient discussed at MDT if they meet the criteria and seen within 31 days

The Patient Pathway

- Treatment options
 - Surgery
 - Radiotherapy
 - Cryotherapy
 - Curettage
 - Topical Treatment

The Patient Pathway

Surgery

Surgery



Skin Cancer Information Talk The Patient Pathway



Skin Cancer Information Talk The Patient Pathway



Skin Cancer Information Talk The Patient Pathway

What will the operative site look like in a year's time or five years?





The Patient Pathway

- Patient follow up depends on the type of Skin Cancer and the surgery
- Melanoma patients are followed up for 1, 5 or 10 years. Patients are offered trials when eligible
- Patients with an SCC are followed up for 1 year or in the community
- Patients with a BCC are invited to an educational session and discharged

The Patient Pathway

- All Cancer patients have a Keyworker
- The Keyworker is responsible for co-ordinating the care of the patient
- The Recovery Package has been developed to ensure best patient care

After treatment

- After surgery patients should have instructions on care of wounds at home
- A follow up appointment should be made
- Information leaflets should be given regarding grafts and wounds

After Treatment

 Patients with concerns about recurrence or a new Skin Cancer should be able to contact their CNS (Keyworker)

Sun protection advice

What precautions should I take in the sun?

- some sun is good vitamin D
- "sun sense"
- protective clothing
- sunscreen



Sun protection advice

"Sun Sense"

- avoid sun between 9 am and 3 pm
- wind and high altitude increase your UV exposure
- 80% of UV gets through on a cloudy day
- snow, concrete, water and sand reflect a high proportion of UV
- glass blocks out only UVB completely, tinted filters block additional UVA
- fake tan over tanning booths
- never allow your skin to burn

Sun protection advice

Sun protective clothing

- rationale: difficult to apply sunscreen to areas like the back, less mess
- hats: broad-brimmed, close weave
- sun suits, especially for kids
- fabric:
 - FDA-approved fabric SPF 30+ manufactured by Solumbra (no endorsement!)
 - cotton or natural fabric

Sun protection advice

Sun screen

- 'absorbs' or 'reflects' energy of the sun
- use a broad spectrum sun block that blocks both UVB and UVA
- use a minimum of SPF 15; some evidence SPF 30
- hypoallergenic
- aim to use a water-proof sun block if you are going in the water or are excessively sweating
- apply a sun block 15-30 minutes before going outside, reapply it every two hours, and put it on liberally
- use a PABA-free product if sensitive
- use a chemical free sun block (containing Titanium dioxide) if very sensitive or if one is younger than 6 months of age

Sun protection advice

What is the UVA star system for sunscreens?

- rating of 0-5 stars
- Indicates the percentage of UVA radiation absorbed in comparison to UVB – the ratio of protection afforded by UVA to UVB
- care: low UVB protection and lots of stars does not mean that it necessarily has lots of UVA protection
- aim SPF 30 and UVA 4-5





Sun protection advice



Protect yourself in five ways from skin cancer



Sun protection advice

Which websites should I trust?

- www.macmillan.org.uk
- http://www.skin-cancer-research-fund.org.uk/
- http://www.healthtalkonline.org/Cancer/Livingwith_and_beyond_cancer/
- www.bad.org.uk
- www.dermnetnz.org

Any Questions?

