

## **Goal 8: Reduce the incidence and mortality of Skin Cancer in the Houston MSA**

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### **Texas Cancer Registry - Melanoma Skin Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates 2002-2009**

<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/tcr/>

### **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data 2003**

[http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/brfss/query/brfss\\_form.shtm](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/brfss/query/brfss_form.shtm)

### **The Skin Cancer Foundation**

<http://www.skincancer.org>

#### Melanoma

- The incidence and mortality rates from melanoma are higher in males than females in Harris County, the Houston MSA and Texas.
- White males and females in Harris County, the Houston MSA, and Texas have a higher incidence and mortality rate of melanoma skin cancer than any other racial/ethnic group.
- Whites in the Houston MSA and Texas are more than 5 times likely to report having had a sunburn in the past 12 months than blacks and approximately 2 times more likely than Hispanics to report a sunburn.
- Melanoma is the most common form of cancer for young adults 25-29 years old and the second most common form of cancer for young people 15-29 years old.
- From 1970 to 2009, the incidence of melanoma increased by 800 percent among young women and 400 percent among young men.
- Melanoma accounts for less than five percent of skin cancer cases, but the vast majority of skin cancer deaths.

#### Skin Cancer & Risk General

- Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer in the United States. More than 3.5 million skin cancers in over two million people are diagnosed annually.
- An estimated 3,010 deaths from nonmelanoma skin cancers will occur in the US in 2012.

#### Indoor Tanning

- The International Agency for Research on Cancer, an affiliate of the World Health Organization, includes ultraviolet (UV) tanning devices in its Group 1, a list of the most dangerous cancer-causing substances. Group 1 also includes agents such as plutonium, cigarettes, and solar UV radiation.
- People who use tanning beds are 2.5 times more likely to develop squamous cell carcinoma and 1.5 times more likely to develop basal cell carcinoma.
- Indoor ultraviolet (UV) tanners are 74 percent more likely to develop melanoma than those who have never tanned indoors. Those who begin tanning before the age of 35 increase their melanoma risk by 87 percent.
- Currently tanning beds are regulated by the FDA as Class I medical devices, the same designation given elastic bandages and tongue depressors.
- The indoor tanning industry has annual estimated revenue of \$5 billion.