



TIP SHEET

Skin Cancer

What You Need to Know

A “healthy tan” is a myth. Tanned skin is damaged skin. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun is what tans, burns and damages your skin. Damaged skin cells lead to skin cancer, the most common of all cancers. Skin cancer affects more than 2 million people each year and includes:

- **Basal cell carcinoma**
- **Squamous cell carcinoma**
- **Melanoma**

Melanoma is less common than either basal cell or squamous cell cancers, but far more dangerous. Melanoma, responsible for more than 9,000 deaths each year, is more likely to spread to other body areas, making treatment challenging.

PRACTICE SUN SAFETY

UV rays are a major cause of skin cancers, cataracts, eyelid cancers and premature skin aging and wrinkling.

- ✓ **Avoid tanning**, outdoors as well as tanning beds, booths and sunlamps.
- ✓ **Apply sunscreen daily** at least 30 minutes before sun exposure and on cloudy days, too.
- ✓ **Seek shade** during the sun's most intense hours between 10 am and 4 pm.
- ✓ **Use a broad spectrum (UVA/UVB) sunscreen** with SPF of at least 30. Choose a water-resistant formula and reapply every two hours, and more frequently after swimming or sweating.
- ✓ **Cover up** with protective clothing including a broad-brimmed hat.
- ✓ **Shade your eyes** with sunglasses that filter UV rays.



What Skin Cancer Looks Like

Signs of Basal Cell or Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Have a physician check out any skin spots, sores or bumps that look like these:



A lump that's smooth, shiny, pale or waxy



A red or brown patch that's rough and scaly



A lump that's firm and red



A flat red spot that's rough, dry, or scaly and may be itchy or tender



A lump or sore that bleeds or develops a crust or scab, but does not heal

Signs of Melanoma

Melanoma may begin in a mole or on previously clear skin. Have a physician assess any mole that shows one or more of the following ABCDE characteristics:



Asymmetry. One half does not match the other half.



Border is irregular. The mole's edges are ragged, notched or blurred.



Color is not uniform. Mole may appear shades of black, brown, tan, red, gray, white, pink or blue.



Diameter is larger than 6 millimeters (mm) or 1/4 inch, about the size of a pencil eraser. Any sudden or continued increase in size is of special concern.



Evolving. The mole or lesion looks different from others you may have, or is changing in size, shape or color.



Why Roswell Park Cancer Institute?

Nationally recognized. Roswell Park is a National Cancer Institute (NCI) designated Comprehensive Cancer Center, the only one in New York State outside of New York City.

Convenient satellite locations. Skin cancer patients may receive some of their care at our centers in Amherst and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A multidisciplinary care approach by a team of dermatologists and surgical, medical and radiation oncologists who work together all under one roof.

Up to
40%
of the sun's UV
radiation reaches earth
on a completely
cloudy day.

Treatment the Roswell Park Way

- **Imiquimod cream**, a type of biologic therapy that uses a patient's immune system, is used to treat some superficial minor skin cancers.
- **Specialized skin cancer surgery.** Mohs micrographic surgery, an advanced surgical technique, removes cancer cells while preserving healthy tissue, particularly on the eyelids, nose, ears, lips and fingers.
- **Plastic and reconstructive surgeons** to restore or improve appearance and function of important skin structures.

Unprotected
skin can become
damaged by the sun
in as little as

15
minutes

Some common medications
increase skin's susceptibility
to UV damage.

Meet the Doctors

(above from left to right)

Dermatology

- 1) Ilene L. Rothman, MD
- 2) Bethany Lema, MD
- 3) Gyorgy Paragh, MD, PhD
- 4) Donna Blair-Wagner, NP
- 5) Shana Bradigan, NP
- 6) Kelly Joyce, PA-C
- 7) Ruth Rohl, NP
- 8) Megan Veneziano, PA-C

Mohs/Dermatologic Surgery

- 9) Michael Bax, MD
- 10) Kimberly Brady, MD
- 11) Jamie Bill, PA-C
- 12) Shirley Schierer, NP

Dermatopathology

- 13) Paul Bogner, MD

Surgical Oncology

- 14) Valerie Francescutti, MD, FRCSC
- 15) John Kane III, MD, FACS
- 16) Joseph Skitzki, MD

Medical Oncology

- 17) Marc Ernstoff, MD
- 18) Igor Puzanov, MD, MSCI, FACP
- 19) Jill Nestico, MS, ANP-C
- 20) Karen Vona, MS, ANP-C

Anyone
can get
skin cancer,
regardless
of skin
color.

