

# SAVE OUR SKIN



## SLIP ON A SHIRT

Protect your skin with clothing, and don't forget to wear a hat that protects your face, neck and ears and a pair of UV protective sunglasses.



## SEEK OUT SHADE

Step out of the sun before your skin has a chance to redden or burn. Keep babies and very young children out of direct sunlight. When the weather is warmer, spend time in the shade between 11am and 3pm when the sun is at its brightest.



## SLAP ON SUNSCREEN

When choosing a sunscreen, look for:

- High protection SPF (minimum SPF 30) to protect against UVB rays from the sun, which cause sunburn.
- The UVA circle logo and/or 4 or 5 UVA stars, to protect against UVA rays, which cause skin ageing and sun damage.

Apply plenty 15 to 30 minutes before going out in the sun, and reapply every two hours and straight after swimming and towel-drying.



## DON'T GET CAUGHT OUT, NEVER LET YOUR SKIN BURN!

Not everyone's skin offers the same level of protection in the sun. If you are pale skinned and burn easily you are at greater risk and need to take extra steps to protect your skin from sunburn and sun damage.



# ARE YOU AT RISK?

Some people are more at risk of developing skin cancer than others. This is why we recommend that you get to know the most common risk factors.

## RISK FACTOR

**SKIN COLOUR/TYPE** People with pale skin who are prone to burning. They often have light or red coloured hair and freckles. It is extremely rare for black people to get skin cancer in the UK.

**SUNBURN** Those who have suffered past cases of severe sunburn especially with blisters (particularly in childhood).

**NUMBER OF MOLES** People with many (more than 50) ordinary moles.

**UNUSUAL MOLES** People who have many unusual (atypical) moles. They tend to be larger than ordinary moles, to be present in large numbers, and to have irregular shapes or colour patterns.

**FAMILY HISTORY** Those with a close family member who has had a melanoma.

**PREVIOUS SKIN CANCER** People who have already had a skin cancer.

**IMMUNE SYSTEM** People with a suppressed immune system (E.g. those taking medication after an organ transplant, or by treatment for leukaemia or a lymphoma).

**OCCUPATION & LIFESTYLE** People who have had a lot of overall exposure to the sun (even without burning) throughout their lives, such as people with outdoor hobbies or outdoor workers.

**SUNBED USE** Those who use or have used sunbeds.

**SUNBATHING** People who regularly sunbathe or have done in the past.

**AGE** Skin cancer is uncommon in children, and your risk of developing all types of skin cancer increases with age. However, you can still get skin cancer when you are relatively young.

**MELANOMA**  
a less common but very serious type of skin cancer which can be fatal if not treated early

**NON-MELANOMA**  
very common type of skin cancer, which is usually less serious but still needs to be treated promptly



Especially for Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC)



Especially for Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)



## IF IN DOUBT, CHECK IT OUT!

You should tell your doctor about any changes to a mole or patch of skin. If your doctor is worried about something on your skin they can refer you for free through the NHS to see a skin cancer specialist, usually a Consultant Dermatologist, who is an expert in diagnosing and treating skin cancer.



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**SUN AWARENESS**

British Association of Dermatologists