Kingston Family Health Team

SPOT CHECK

SKIN SELF ASSESSMENT
PREVENTATIVE CARE PROGRAM

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Sun Damage



ABCDE Rules



Skin Conditions



Skin Assessment

UVA RAYS

Cause wrinkles and skin cancers.

- > Accelerated the aging process.
- Constantly present no matter what the season. They are able to penetrate the skin and damage cells underneath. Also able to penetrate some clothing, office and car windows.
- Rays exposed to in tanning beds.



UVB RAYS



- > These rays give you a sunburn.
- Long range effect is to cause malignant melanoma and other cancers.
- Not constant year round, more prevalent in the summer.

Canadian Dermatology Association

(website: www.dermatology.ca)

Skin Cancer Facts

2011

Skin cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in Canadians. It is also the most common cancer in the world. Canadians born in the 1990's have two to three times higher lifetime risk of getting skin cancer compared to those born in the 1960's. For those born in the 1990's there is a 1 in 6 lifetime risk of having skin cancer. For those born in the 1960's, there is a 1 in 20 lifetime risk.

The main cause of skin cancer is too much UV radiation.

There is a group of people at particular high risk for skin cancer because of their skin type and amount of sun exposure.

Skin cancer is one of a small number of cancers that can be prevented through simple measures such as limiting sun exposure, seeking shade, wearing hats and clothing, and using an SPF 30 or higher, broad spectrum sunscreen.

SUN DAMAGE PROTECTION

BABIES

No sun screen

Protective clothing



6 MONTHS TO ADULT

Sunscreen SPF 30 or higher

Re-apply often



ADULTS

Sunscreen SPF 30 or higher

Stay in the shade



ABCDE RULES



Asymmetry: Normal is completely symmetrical

Border: Normal is well delineated

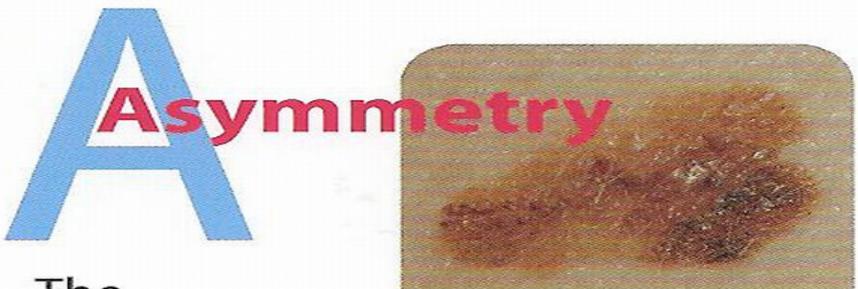
Colour: Normal is usually one colour

Diameter: The size of a pencil eraser or smaller

Evolution: Look for change in color, shape, size

Assessing Spots based on the ABCDE Rules

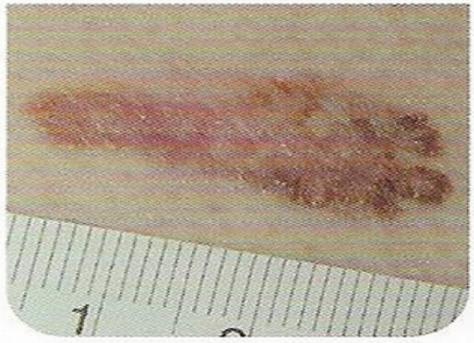
Pictures courtesy of the Canadian Dermatalogy Association canadienne de dermatologie



The shape on one side is different than the other side







Border

The border or visible or visible edge is irregular, ragged and imprecise

Colour

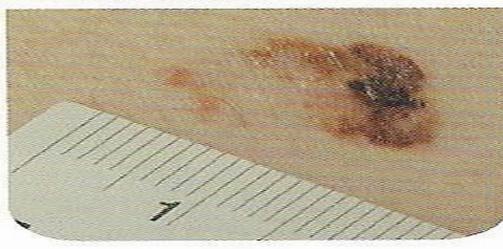
There is a colour variation with brown, black, red, grey or white areas within the lesion











growth is typical of melanoma. It is usually more than 6 mm, (1/4 inch) although it can be less.

Look for change in colour, size, shape or symptom (i.e. itching, tenderness or bleeding)





Melanoma

Melanoma Skin Cancer

Melanoma is a cancer that starts in the cells that produce melanin, called melanocytes. It occurs when a melanocyte grows uncontrollably and develops into a tumour. Melanoma is most frequently found on the back of men and on the back and legs of women. It is the least common, but most serious, type of skin cancer.

Risk Factors:

- Personal or family history of melanoma.
- •Presence of moles--especially if there are many, or if they are unusual or large.
- •Sun sensitivity--sun burning easily, or difficulty tanning.
- •Light colored skin, eyes, and hair.
- •History of excessive sun exposure.

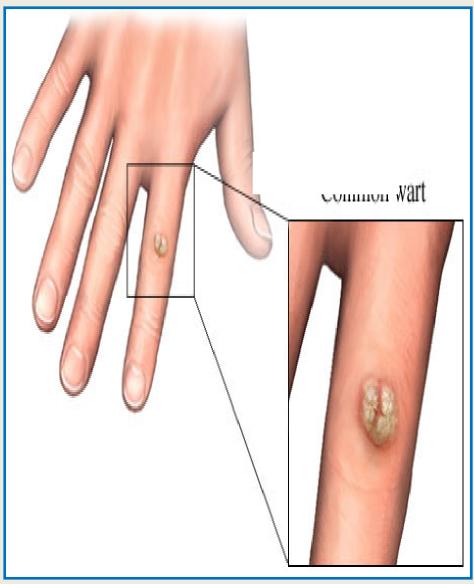
Public Health Agency of Canada www.publichealth.gc.ca

Skin Conditions

Pictures from WebMD.com

Common Warts

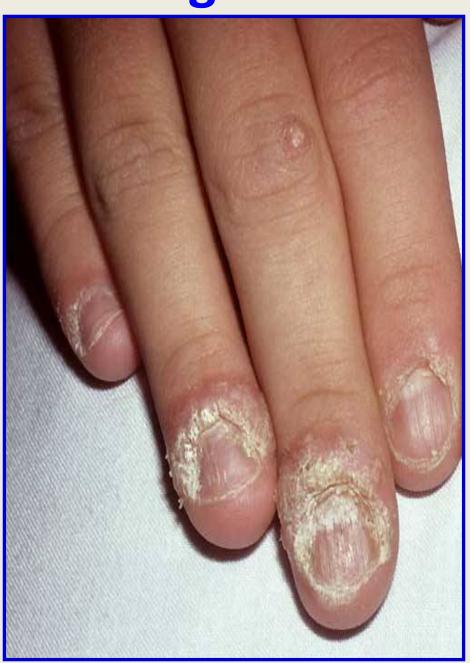




Plantar Warts

Periungal Warts





Flat Warts

Filaform Warts

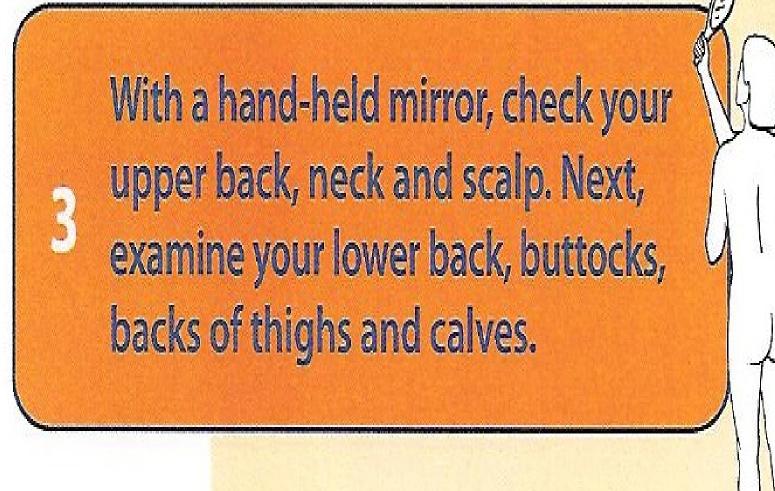




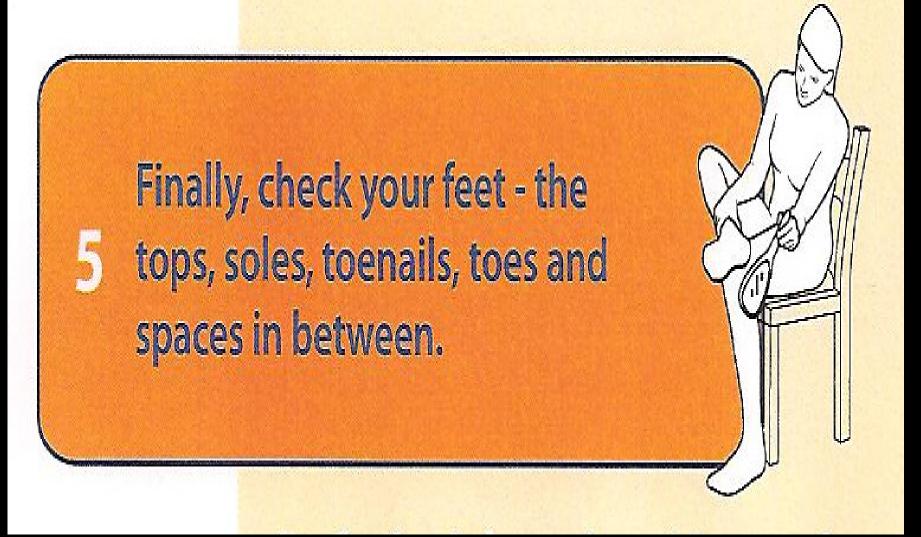
Self Assessment

Pictures courtesy of the Canadian Dermatalogy Association canadienne de dermatologie Using a mirror in a well lit room, check the front of your body - face, neck, shoulders, arms, chest, abdomen, thighs and lower legs.

Turn sideways, raise your arms
and look carefully at the right
and left sides of your body,
including the underarm area.



Examine your forearms, palms, back of the hands, fingernails and in between each finger.







If you have concerns book an appointment with your Healthcare Professional.