

SKIN CANCER AFFECTS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES AND ETHNICITIES.



- Skin cancer is **the most common form of cancer** in the United States.
- People of color (POC), or people of African, Asian, Latinx, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and Native American descent, can still develop skin cancer despite having **lower rates historically**.
- Skin cancer is **often diagnosed in skin of color at a later stage**, leading to much **lower survival rates** and poorer health outcomes.
- **POC can reduce their skin cancer risk** through preventative measures and catch it early by being aware of changes in their skin.



STRATEGIES TO REDUCE YOUR SKIN CANCER RISK



Seek shade during peak sun hours (10 AM - 2 PM).



Use a sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher and reapply every 2 hours.



Wear sun-protective clothing that covers your arms and legs; a wide-brimmed hat that shades the face, ears, and back of the neck; and sunglasses that wrap around and block both UVA and UVB rays.

- The estimated 5-year melanoma survival rate for Black patients is 69%, compared to 92% for White patients.
- In the past two decades, melanoma incidence has risen by around 20% for Hispanic patients.
- Black patients are more than three times as likely to be diagnosed with melanoma at a later stage than non-Hispanic White patients.
- 52% of non-Hispanic Black patients and 26% of Hispanic patients receive an initial diagnosis of advanced-stage melanoma, versus 16% of non-Hispanic White patients.

EARLY DETECTION

Follow the ABCDEs of melanoma when looking at a spot for warning signs:

- A - Asymmetry
- B - Border
- C - Color
- D - Diameter (6 mm+)
- E - Evolving



Visit your doctor for skin checks!

** Sometimes, melanoma can develop in the nailbed of a finger or toe. Ask your doctor to look at any unusual spots or lesions you notice in these areas.

