

## SKIN CANCERS

See your doctor immediately if you see anything unusual or notice any changes to your skin

### Melanoma



### Nodular melanoma



### Basal cell carcinoma



### Squamous cell carcinoma



## WARNING SIGNS

### Solar keratoses or sunspots



## HARMLESS SPOTS

### Moles



### Seborrheic keratoses



## CHECK YOUR SKIN REGULARLY

Most skin cancers are detected by people themselves or by a family member.

Early detection is crucial if skin cancer is to be cured. Unlike many other cancers, skin cancer is often visible, making it easier to detect in the earlier stages.

Make sure you check your entire body as skin cancers can sometimes occur on parts of the body not exposed to the sun.

## PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

When the UV is 3 or above, use a combination of:

- Slip on sun-protective clothing.
- Slop on SPF 30+ broad spectrum sunscreen.
- Slap on a hat.
- Seek shade.
- Slide on some sunglasses.

Check the SunSmart UV Alert daily at [sunsmart.com.au](http://sunsmart.com.au), in daily newspapers or on your iPhone app.

For more information  
call 13 11 20 or visit [sunsmart.com.au](http://sunsmart.com.au)

## SKIN CANCERS

### Melanoma

- Most deadly form of skin cancer.
- If left untreated can spread to other parts of the body.
- Appears as a new spot or an existing spot that changes in colour, size or shape.
- Can appear on skin not normally exposed to the sun.

### Common features of melanoma include:

- One half of the spot does not match the other.
- Edges are irregular, ragged, notched or blurred.
- Colour is not the same all over.
- Larger than 6mm across (about ¼ inch) or is growing larger.

### Nodular melanoma

- Grows quickly.
- Looks different from common melanomas. Raised and even in colour.
- Many are red or pink and some are brown or black.
- They are firm to touch and dome-shaped.
- After a while they begin to bleed and crust.

### Basal cell carcinoma

- Most common, least dangerous form of skin cancer.
- Red, pale or pearly in colour, appears as a lump or dry, scaly area.
- May ulcerate or fail to completely heal.
- Grows slowly, usually on areas that are often exposed to the sun.

### Squamous cell carcinoma

- A thickened, red scaly spot that may bleed easily, crust or ulcerate.
- Grows over some months, usually on areas often exposed to the sun.
- More likely to occur in people over 50 years of age.

## WARNING SIGNS

### Solar keratoses or sunspots

- A warning sign that you are prone to skin cancer.
- Red, flattish scaling dry skin that may sting if scratched.
- Appears on areas of skin most often exposed to the sun, like hands and face.
- Most common in people over 40 years of age.

## HARMLESS SPOTS

### Moles

- Harmless coloured spots that range from 1mm to 10mm.
- Uniform in shape and even coloured. May be raised.
- The more moles or freckles you have the higher your risk of skin cancer.
- May have uneven borders and multiple colours like brown and black.
- Observe moles carefully for any sign of change.

### Seborrhoeic keratoses

- Spot with a very discrete edge that looks like it sits on top of the skin.
- Colour varies from pale brown to orange or black.
- Size varies from a few millimetres to two centimetres.
- Most people have at least one or two of these spots by the age of 60.