



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

RISK FACTORS FOR EARLY-ONSET BASAL CELL CARCINOMA IN SOUTH OF BRAZIL.

G Padulla⁽¹⁾ - L Metzdorf⁽¹⁾ - R Bakos⁽¹⁾

Hospital De Clinicas De Porto Alegre, Department Of Dermatology, Porto Alegre, Brazil⁽¹⁾

Background: Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) is a epithelial tumor malignant slow-growing, locally invasive. The incidence of BCC has increased and represent a public health problem. Genetic predisposition and ultraviolet exposure are the most importante risk factors for BCC.

Objetive: We investigated potential risk factors for sporadic BCC and peculiar clinical features in individuals ≤ 40 years of age in South of Brazil.

Material and Methods: Thirty-seven patients (mean age 34 years) were included for the case-control study. They were selected from a total 1,682 patients with results of BCC anatomopathological between January 2012 and December 2013. Patients were contacted by telephone interview and asked about sun habits, associated medical conditions, phenotypic data, immunosuppression, occupational and lifestyle-related variables. Data were compared with results of controls interview and analyzed. Univariate analysis was performed to establish risk factor and statistical significance was considered $p < 0.05$.

Results: The most frequent location in young patients was the face and cervical region, more aggressive subtypes like nodular and infiltrative. Pruritus was the most common symptom 45.9% and the clinical appearance of the erythematous papule lesion 91.8%. Phototype I and II [OR: 10,73; 95% CI:2,79 to 41,2], blue or green eyes [OR 5,44; 95% CI:1,73 to 17,06], occupational exposure [OR 3,17 ; 95% CI:1,20 to 8,39] and positive family history [OR 9,7 ; 95% CI:2,85 to 32,96] were risk factors.

Conclusion: The sunscreen use in childhood by parents is a protective factor for BCC [OR: 0.288; 95% CI: 0.09 to 0.919].

