



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

RISK FACTORS FOR SKIN CANCER DEVELOPMENT

O Oshyvalova⁽¹⁾

State Scientific Institution "scientific And Practical Centre Of Preventive And Clinical Medicine" Of The State Administration, Dermatology, Kyiv, Ukraine⁽¹⁾

Introduction: During the last decade in most countries, with predominantly European origin population, the incidence of non-melanoma skin cancer has increased. It's known that the best way to prevent skin cancer is to determine the factors of its development.

Objective: The aim of research is to study the risk factors for the skin cancer development (SCD) in patients with non-melanoma skin cancer.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted using specially designed survey maps included social and biological risk factors for SCD. For nonparametric analysis of obtained data was used Dunn's test.

Results: The questionnaire involved 129 patients, including 32 (24.8%) with cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC), 40 (31%) with squamous cell carcinoma in situ (SCCis) and 57 (44.2%) with actinic keratosis (AK). The Dunn's test has allowed to detect a significant difference of 3 risk factors for SCD. The level of risk factor "frequent stay in the open sun at the present time" was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in the group of patients with AK than in the group with cSCC / SCCis. The level of the risk factor "long-term use of drugs with photosensitizing action" was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) in the group with cSCC than in the group with SCCis. And the level of the risk factor "burdened family anamnesis of the first level of kinship" was significantly higher in the group of patients with cSCC than in the group with AK ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The used method allows to confirm preliminary that it's desirable to take into account the excessive sun exposure, the long-term use of photosensitization drugs and burdened family anamnesis in forming the risk groups for SCD.

