

SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

SKIN CANCER NON-MELANOMA FOR THE FIRST TIME: AN ANALYSIS OF 945 CASES

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Background: Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the world. In Brazil it represents 30% of all cancer diagnosed, becoming a public health problem. Skin cancer non-melanoma (SCNM) is the most common skin cancer and its incidence is increasing with population aging. However, there is no tracking of first-time occurrence of SCNM and the records are not systematized, so they may not accurately reflect its epidemiology and natural history.

Objective: To identify population with first-time occurrence of SCNM.

Materials and Methods: Between 2007 and 2018, we evaluated all patients with personal history of first-time occurrences of basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). We excluded patients with any disorder that may increase cancer occurrence. All results shown are statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), by Mann-Whitney non-parametric test and chi-square.

Results: The average age for SCNM is 68.6 and median age for SCC is 69, and for BCC is 75. BCC is more common in women (52.9%), while SCC in men (58.4%). The SCNM occurs mainly in patients with phototype II and III by Fitzpatrick (83.8%). Regarding sun exposure, 61.9% reported professional exposure, and 40.5% recreation exposure. When asked about smoking, 24.6% reported the habit ($p = 0.3543$).

Conclusions: The increase of skin cancer in the world may be related to population aging. In addition, prevention campaigns may have contributed to increase diagnosis. It takes about 68 years of sun exposure to develop SCNM. SCC occurs in older patients than BCC, so due to population aging SCC incidence can increase. There is no statistically significant relation between SCNM and smoking. Data about incidence is still scarce due to under-reporting. Understanding the profile of patients with SCNM can contribute to better access to specialized care, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment.