



**Testimony on House Bill 2369
Prohibiting Minors' Access to a Tanning Device**

**Presented to
Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare**

**By
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March 16, 2016

Chair O'Donnell and members of the committee, I am Brandon Skidmore, Director of the Bureau of Health Promotion, Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Thank you for the opportunity to provide neutral testimony on HB 2369, which proposes to prohibit minors' access to tanning devices.

According to the Mayo Clinic, the factors that may increase the risk for skin cancer include: fair skin, a history of sunburns, excessive sun/UV light exposure, sunny or high-altitude climates, moles, precancerous skin lesions, a family history of skin cancer, a personal history of skin cancer, a weakened immune system, exposure to radiation and exposure to certain substances.¹

There are three common types of skin cancer - melanoma, basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.² Melanoma is the deadliest type of skin cancer.³ Basal and squamous cell carcinomas are commonly referred to as non-melanomas. Non-melanomas rarely spread to other parts, but can cause disfigurement and even death if not treated promptly.⁴

Skin cancer, melanoma and non-melanoma, is one of the most common types of cancer in the United States. There are more new cases of skin cancer per year than the combined incidence of the breast, prostate, lung and colon cancers.⁵ Over 13,000 people die annually.⁶ The most recent behavior data from the national 2013 [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System](#) showed that 12.8% of all high school students and 20.2% of high school girls reported using an indoor tanning device.⁷

¹ Mayo Clinic, Diseases and Conditions-Skin Cancer. Mayo Clinic website. 2016. Available at <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/skin-cancer/basics/risk-factors/con-20031606>

² National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health. What You Need to Know About Melanoma and Other Skin Cancers. NCI website. 2010. Available at <http://www.cancer.gov/publications/patient-education/wyntk-skin-cancer>

³ American Cancer Society. Skin Cancer Facts. ACS website. 2014. Available at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/sunanduvexposure/skin-cancer-facts>

⁴ Skin Cancer Foundation. Non-melanoma Skin Cancers Can Be Dangerous, Disfiguring and Deadly. Skin Cancer Foundation website. 2013. Available at <http://www.skincancer.org/media-and-press/press-release-2013/nmsc>

⁵ Skin Cancer Foundation. Skin Cancer Facts. Skin Cancer Foundation Website. 2015. Available at <http://www.skincancer.org/skin-cancer-information/skin-cancer-facts>

⁶ American Cancer Society. Skin Cancer Facts. ACS website. 2014. Available at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/sunanduvexposure/skin-cancer-facts>

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2013. CDC Website. 2014. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>

In Kansas there is an average of 680 cases of invasive melanoma diagnosed every year.⁸ The age-adjusted incidence rate of invasive melanoma among Kansans increased significantly from 2003 to 2012.⁹ The age-adjusted mortality rate of invasive melanoma was 3.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2013.¹⁰

Thank you for consideration of HB 2369.

⁸ 2007-2011 Kansas Information for Communities, Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics, KDHE

⁹ 18.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2003 [95% CI 17.2-20.5] and 23.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2012 [95% CI 21.8-25.3]. 2003-2012 Kansas Cancer Registry.

¹⁰ 2013 Kansas Information for Communities, Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics, KDHE