

Sunscreens and Health

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Disclosures

- *Investigator:*
 - Incyte
 - L'Oréal
 - Pfizer
 - PCORI



Disclosures

- **Consultant:**
 - Pierre Fabre
 - ISDIN
 - Ferndale
 - La Roche-Posay
 - Beiersdorf
- **Speaker, educational session:**
 - La Roche-Posay
 - Cantabria labs

Photoprotection

- Seek shade
- Wear photoprotective clothing, wide brimmed hat, and sunglasses
- On otherwise exposed areas: Apply SPF>30, broad spectrum, tinted sunscreens



Ultraviolet Radiation

UV	Wavelength (nm)	Comment
UVC	200-290	Germicidal. Does not reach the surface of the earth
UVB	290-320	Sunburn, skin cancer
UVA	320-400	Tanning, wrinkles, skin cancer

Sunscreen Active Ingredients: UV Filters

- Organic (chemical) filters:
 - UVB filters
 - UVA filters: in the US, only a few (eg, avobenzone, oxybenzone)
- Inorganic (mineral) filters:
 - Zinc oxide
 - Titanium dioxide

Sunscreen Active Ingredients: UV Filters

Organic (chemical) filters:

- Transparent – good cosmesis and consumers' acceptance
- Many had percutaneous absorption
 - Clinical significance is unclear
- Some bleach coral reef in laboratory settings (at high concentration)



Sunscreen Active Ingredients: UV Filters

Inorganic (mineral) filters:

- Frequently combined with organic filters to achieve higher SPF
- Considered to be safe and effective by the FDA
- Not as efficient as organic filters (FDA allows max conc at 25%)
- Used in nanonized form
 - Aggregation causes whitish residue on skin – not well accepted by dark skinned individuals



Sunscreens and Health

- **Actinic keratoses** (precancerous skin lesions, induced by sunlight)
- **Skin cancers: squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, melanoma**
- **Internal diseases**
- **Vitamin D**
- **People with dark skin**



Sunscreens and Health

- **Actinic keratoses** (precancerous skin lesions, induced by sunlight)

Sunscreens and Actinic Keratoses

(Thompson SC. N Engl J Med 1993; 329:1147. Australia

Naylor, MF. Arch Dermatol 1995; 131:170. USA.

Darlington S. Arch Dermatol 2003; 139:451. Queensland, Australia)

- The use of broad spectrum sunscreens (15+ - 29) resulted in a decrease in the development of actinic keratoses



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Sunscreens and Skin Cancers

(Green, A., Lancet 1999; 354:723.

*van der Pols, JC,.... Green, A. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 12/2006; 15:2546.
Brisbane, Australia)*

- A 4.5 yr + 8 yr f/u study of 1621 residents of Nambour, Queensland, randomly assigned to daily SPF16 broad spectrum sunscreen group, vs. control.
- Squamous cell carcinoma incidence rates: significantly decreased by 38%
- Basal cell carcinoma incidence rates: decreased by 25%, but did not reach statistical significant



Sunscreens and Melanoma

(Green, A., J Clin Oncol. 2011 Jan 20;29(3):257-63. Brisbane, Australia)

- 1992-1996: 1621 residents of Nambour, Queensland, randomly assigned to daily SPF16 broad spectrum sunscreen group + 30 mg beta-carotene daily, vs. control.
- 2006 (10 yrs later):
 - Melanoma: 11 in tx gr; 22 in control
 - Invasive melanoma: 3 in tx gr, 11 in control.
- **Melanoma may be prevented by sunscreen use**



Sunscreens and Photoaging

(Hughes, MCB.... Green, AC. Ann Intern Med 6/13; 158:781 Brisbane, Australia)

- 903 adults <55 yo
- Daily sunscreen (SPF15+; cinoxate + avobenzone) gr, vs discretionary sunscreen gr
- 1992-1996 (4.5 yrs)
- Photoaging assessed by silicone-based impression material on back of hand.



Sunscreens and Photoaging

(Hughes, MCB.... Green, AC. Ann Intern Med 6/13; 158:781 Brisbane, Australia)

- **Sunscreen group:**
 - No detectable increase in skin aging
- **Skin aging in daily sunscreen group was 24% less than the discretionary sunscreen group.**



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UV Filters and Human Health

(Suh, S, ... Smith, J, Meshinkovska, N. Int J Dermatol 2020 Sept; 59:1033. UC Irvine)

- **Systematic review. 29 studies**
- **Oxybenzone:**
 - No adverse effect on male and female fertility, female reproductive hormone level, adiposity, fetal growth, child's neurodevelopment, and sexual maturation.
 - Association of oxybenzone level on thyroid hormone, testosterone level, kidney function, and pubertal timing has been reported → should be investigated to validate a true association.



UV Filters and Human Health

(Suh, S, ... Smith, J, Meshinkovska, N. Int J Dermatol 2020 Sept; 59:1033. UC Irvine)

- **Octinoxate:**
 - No reported effect on thyroid and reproductive hormone levels
- **Conclusion: Current evidence is not sufficient to support the causal relationship between the elevated systemic level of oxybenzone or octinoxate and adverse health outcomes.**



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Sunscreen Use and Vitamin D

(Norval, M, Wulf, HC. *Br J Dermatol* 10/09; 161:732. *Edinburg and Copenhagen*)

- Reviewed published evidence
- Conclusion: While sunscreens can significantly reduce the production of vit D under very strictly controlled conditions, their *normal usage does not generally result in vit D insufficiency*



Sunscreen Use and Vitamin D

(Passeron, T, et al. Br J Dermatol 2019 Nov;181:916)

- Reviewed published evidence by 13 international experts
- Conclusion:
 - Sunscreen use does not compromise vitamin D synthesis
 - Rigorous photoprotection (clothing, shade-seeking, and sunscreen): likely to compromise vitamin D status.



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Sunlight Reaching the Earth's Surface at Sea Level

- Approximately 5% UV (280-400 nm), and 50% visible light (VL; 400-700 nm)
 - VL: for general illumination
- VL + UVA1 induce intense and long-lasting pigmentation on dark-skinned, but not in light-skinned individuals
 - Mahmoud, BH, et al. *J Invest Dermatol* 8/10; 130:2092
 - Kohli, I, et al. *Br J Dermatol* 2018 May; 178:1173



Clinical Implications

- **Visible light + UVA1 may have a role on conditions aggravated by sun exposure such as post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation and melasma, conditions commonly seen in dark-skinned individuals.**
- **Currently available UV filters are not sufficient to protect the skin from the effect of VL.**
- **Tinted sunscreens (containing iron oxides) need to be used.**



Sunscreens and Health

- Overview of photoprotection and UV filters

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