

## Skin Cancer Screening Guidelines

### What is a Skin Cancer Screening?

A skin cancer screening is a visual examination of your skin to check for any signs of skin cancer or precancerous lesions. This quick and painless procedure is important for early detection and treatment of skin cancers.

### Who Should Get Screened?

Skin cancer screenings are recommended for individuals with:

#### 1. Personal History:

- History of melanoma or non-melanoma skin cancer
- Two or more biopsy-proven atypical/dysplastic moles
- More than 40-50 moles
- History of radiation therapy
- Immunosuppression (e.g., transplant recipients, leukemia, lymphoma, HIV, chronic immunosuppressive medication)

#### 2. Family History:

- Invasive melanoma in one or more first-degree relatives
- Invasive melanoma in more than one second-degree relative on the same family side
- Family history of pancreatic cancer in two or more immediate or extended relatives on the same family side

#### 3. Genetic Predisposition:

- History of albinism or xeroderma pigmentosum
- Personal or family history of specific gene mutations (TP53, CDKN2A, CDK4, MC1R, BAP, BRCA)

### What Should You Expect?

During a skin cancer screening, your dermatologist will examine your skin from head to toe, including areas that are not typically exposed to the sun. They may use a dermatoscope, a special magnifying lens, to closely examine any specific areas. If any lesions appear suspicious, a biopsy may be recommended to further evaluate them.

### What is Not Included in a Skin Cancer Screening?

Skin cancer screenings focus solely on detecting signs of skin cancer or precancerous lesions. Other concerns such as hair loss, acne, or facial aging should be addressed in a separate visit to ensure thorough attention to each issue.