EUROPEAN SKIN CANCER FOUNDATION

Newsletter May 2013

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Italian Dermatologists at the ESCF Partner Class

From the 26th to 27th April 2013 the European Skin Cancer Foundation (ESCF) invited to their third ESCF Partner Class this year. The dermatologists from Italy informed themselves about the latest developments of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of skin cancer in the Skin Cancer Center Charité Berlin.



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The topics included the role of HPV infections in skin carcinogenesis, new technologies for skin cancer diagnoses, the importance of sun protection for skin cancer prevention as well as further treatment options for skin cancer patients.

The aim of the Partner Class is to give other dermatologists the latest specific information in order to create uniform strategies to reduce the skin cancer incidence and to develop best possible therapies for skin cancer patients.

The next ESCF Partner Class will take place in June 2013.

See more at:

http://www.escf-network.eu/en/welcome/news/newsdetails/article/italian-dermatologists-at-the-escf-partner-class.html



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ESCF trained 400 Dermatologists during the 6th Skin Academy 2013 in Berlin

Actinic keratosis, the early form of non melanoma skin cancer, is the most common skin cancer type wordwide. In Europe probably every second person aged over 60 years is affected – that means around 4 million people in Germany. An untreated actinic keratosis can pass over to a dangerous squamous cell carcinoma. At least 30 percent of all skin cancer types arise from an actinic keratosis.

Especially at the early stage actinic keratoses are easy to diagnoses because of the typical clinical appearance. Invasive therapies are often used for the treatment but in many cases the patients suffer from visible scars. In order to provide the patients the optimal treatment a knowledge transfer with international dermatologists is very important.



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That is the reason why the European Skin Cancer Foundation (ESCF) and the pharmaceutical company Almirall invited to the 6th Skin Academy from 13th to 14th of April 2013 in Berlin. About 400 dermatologists from all over the world could inform themselves about therapy approaches in the field of dermatology at the Maritim Hotel. The event was certified with 9 CME points of the European Accreditation Council.

The topics included the development of squamous cell carcinoma from actinic keratosis and the optimal treatment of field cancerization. International experts showed also other skin diseases and their treatment, like psioriasis or skin aging.





between experts and participants in order to exchange knowledge about the current state of research. Professor Eggert Stockfleth, head of the Skin Cancer Center of the Charité in Berlin and of the European Skin Cancer Foundation (ESCF) was chairman of the organizing committee and presented the symposium.

There was also a fruitful discussion

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During the presentation of the latest research results and a poster walk the participants could inform themselves about projects of the ESCF in the historical lecture hall of the Charité. There was also the possibility to socialize and to enhance the scientific discussions.



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All experts agreed that it is necessary to develop further treatment options in order to provide the qualitatively best therapy for their patients.

See more at:

http://www.escf-network.eu/en/welcome/news/newsdetails/article/from-research-data-to-daily-clinical-practice.html

The European Skin Cancer Foundation introduced oneself to 600 doctors in Prague

About 600 doctors informed themselves about the aims and projects of the European Skin Cancer Foundation (ESCF) during a symposium in Prague on 27th of March.





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Professor Eggert Stockfleth, head of the ESCF, presented the awareness campaign "Crime Scene: Skin!" and called attention to the kindergarten project "SunPass - Healthy Sun Fun for Kids" which is very successful in Germany since 2009. Since more and more children stay in the kindergarten during the time with the highest solar radiation the child care centers are an important place for skin cancer prevention.

"The children can learn something about sun protection, but also the educators, parents and grandparents could be informed about a reasonable handling with the sun", explained Stockfleth. "When the children learn teeth brushing and they continue with that as an adult in the same effective way, it should also work that way with sun protection. Furthermore, the skin of the children is particular at risk. The skin is very sensitive and has not the natural mechanism to protect itself against UV radiation."

For the future it is planned to implement the project in whole Europe.

See more at:

http://www.escf-network.eu/en/welcome/news/newsdetails/article/the-europeanskin-cancer-foundation-introduced-oneself-to-600-doctors-in-prague.html

Use sun protection when staying in the spring sun



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The skin should be slowly accustomed to the spring sun. After the winter the skin is very sensitive and may get burnt without protection. Sun burns induce skin aging and increase the risk of skin cancer. This is pointed out by the German Cancer Aid in Bonn.



People should apply sunscreen with a high sun protection factor of at least 20 for all uncovered skin areas. The sunscreen should protect against UV-A and UV-B radiation of the sun. The sun glasses should block this radiation as well. It is still better to stay in the shadow and to wear protective clothes which include a hat and shoes covering the toes.

The Cancer Aid advises not to use the solarium, as the radiation there is as high as the radiation of the sun at the equator at noon. This will damage the skin and increase the risk getting cancer. (Source: dpa)

See more at:

 $\frac{http://www.escf-network.eu/en/welcome/news/newsdetails/article/use-sun-protection-when-staying-in-the-spring-sun.html}{}$

Choose sun glasses in terms of light transmission

When choosing sun glasses the buyer should always pay attention how much light will actually pass through the glasses. This is shown by the anti-glare visor category. In Germany an anti-glare visor category of 2 is sufficient in the summer, explains the Board of Trustees Good vision (KGS) in Berlin. Such glasses have a dark universal filter and let 18 to 43 percent of the light to the eyes.



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Depending on the individual manufacturer this information is most often listed on the inside of the temples or on an enclosed card attached to the glasses. You can always ask the seller for this information. (Source: dpa)

See more at:

http://www.escf-network.eu/en/welcome/news/newsdetails/article/choose-sunglasses-in-terms-of-light-transmission.html



You find more news and information about the ESCF at: www.escf-network.eu or here:



Newsletter Editorial of the ESCF

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