

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Pigmented naevi and sun protection behaviour among primary and secondary school students in an Eastern Hungarian city

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indoor tanning; melanocytic naevi; school children; sun protection; sun-safe behaviour

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SUMMARY

Background

The most important risk factors for malignant melanoma are skin type I or II, large number of atypical naevi and a history of sunburn in childhood and adolescence.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was performed to assess skin type, number of pigmented lesions and sun protection behaviour in 1157 12- to 19-year-old Hungarian students at 20 primary and secondary schools in Debrecen, Hungary. After receiving dermatological training, 18 school doctors examined the students' skin. A questionnaire was completed by the students with the assistance of their parents about sun protection, sunburns and the use of sunbed. Data from 612 questionnaires were evaluated.

Results

Based on the doctors' evaluation, most of the pupils were classified as having skin type II and majority of them had 5–20 naevi, particularly on the trunk. Based on the student's response, 5.2% purposely sunbathed daily, 10.1% did not use any form of sun protection, 32.2% wore sun-protective clothing and 65.7% applied sunscreen generally. 6.9% used sunbed, and 74.0% previously experienced serious sunburn at least once. Indoor tanning statistically correlated with the number of melanocytic naevi.

Conclusion

A high prevalence of sunburn was reported by the students and some of them did not apply any sun protection methods but used sunbed at a critical age for developing melanoma at a later time. These data highlight the importance of educating children and parents about appropriate sun protection.

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1 The incidence of malignant melanoma (MM) and
 2 non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) is increasing
 3 worldwide (1–3). The incidence of MM is 4–19 per
 4 100 000 individuals in Europe (4), and the incidence
 5 of NMSC is approximately 100 per 100 000 individu-
 6 als (5). The UV index in Hungary can reach 8–10 in
 7 summer. The incidence of skin cancer was 140 per
 8 100 000 individuals in Hungary in 2008 (14 026 new
 9 cases). The raw incidence rates of MM in the same
 10 year were 20.4 per 100 000 male inhabitants and 21.6
 11 per 100 000 female inhabitants, according to the
 12 National Registry (6).

13 Fair skin, a large number of naevi and freckles (espe-
 14 cially on the shoulders), the presence of atypical naevi, a
 15 family history of MM, a history of more than three severe
 16 sunburns before 20 years of age, male gender and
 17 chronic UV exposure are all risk factors for the develop-
 18 ment of MM (7–11). The presence of one or two criteria
 19 from the above risk factors increases the risk by 2- to 4-
 20 fold, and the presence of more than three risk factors
 21 results in a 20-fold increased risk for the development of
 22 melanoma in the future compared with the general pop-
 23 ulation (12–14).

24 The number and severity of a person's sunburns are
 25 the most important risk factors. The risk of melanoma
 26 doubles in people who have experienced at least one
 27 sunburn (15). An increasing number of new naevi is
 28 more likely to be associated with intermittent intensive
 29 (midday hours) UV exposure (16, 17). One meta-
 30 analysis suggested that not only sunlight but also the use
 31 of sunbed can increase the risk of melanoma, and this
 32 risk is more prominently associated with the long-term
 33 use of sunbeds at young ages (18).

34 The treatment of MM in its late stages is usually
 35 unsuccessful. These lesions do not respond appropriately
 36 to conventional anticancer therapies. Although promis-
 37 ing immunological and targeted treatment modalities are
 38 available, early *in toto* excision of the lesions remains
 39 the most important factor for overall survival. Therefore,
 40 early recognition and primary prevention are essential.

41 No data were available regarding Hungarian students'
 42 sun protection behaviours and sunbathing habits when
 43 the study was designed. Therefore, our primary aim was
 44 to assess sun behaviour and protection habits of urban
 45 12- to 19-year-old Hungarian students and compare
 46 these data with international data. Our secondary aim
 47 was to train school doctors regarding how to evaluate
 48 naevi and recognise atypical naevi through physical
 49 examinations. Thus, we also intended to assess how
 50 these doctors can be involved in the primary prevention
 51 of MM.

METHODS

Site of the study

The study was conducted in Debrecen, which is the sec-
 ond largest city in Hungary with 220 000 residents, and
 it is located in the sunny Great Plain of the Carpathian
 Basin in Central Europe, which has approximately 2000
 sunny hours per year.

Study design and sample

After receiving dermatological training (which included
 Fitzpatrick skin phenotype classifications, the evaluation
 of naevi, recognition of atypical naevi, types and risk
 factors of MM based on several characteristic clinical
 pictures, and sun protection methods) by dermatologists
 working at the Department of Dermatology University
 of Debrecen Medical Centre, 18 school doctors evaluated
 the students' skin status, including skin type and num-
 ber of naevi. These assessments were conducted in 20
 public schools in Debrecen (12 elementary and eight
 secondary schools) during annual health evaluations,
 when every child in a certain age/school grade must be
 examined. Before the study was designed, the principals
 of the schools were informed personally, and they all
 agreed to participate in the study. The primary school
 students were 12- to 15-, and the secondary school
 students were 15- to 19-year-old.

Through physical examinations of the students, the
 school doctors assessed the number and locations of
 melanocytic naevi ('Well-circumscribed, round to ovoid
 lesions, generally measuring from 2 to 6 mm in diame-
 ter. They appear orderly and symmetric overall.
 Although many naevi display slight asymmetry, the bor-
 ders are usually regular and well defined.') (19) and
 determined the number of atypical naevi (i.e. naevi with
 asymmetry, irregular border, more than one colour and
 larger than 6 mm or naevi different from other naevi of
 the same individual). The doctors also determined the
 skin phototype with the pursuance of Fitzpatrick classifi-
 cation, which is the most common method for assessing
 sunburn risk, for each student according to the colour
 of their hair, eyes, and skin and reactions to sunlight,
 ranging from skin type I, who never tan and always
 burn, to skin type VI, who deeply pigmented and never
 burn. All of the students were categorised into four skin
 type groups (I–IV), most of them categorised as type II.
 Before the physical examination, the students completed
 a questionnaire about their sun protection habits with
 the assistance of their parents.

Appropriate sun protection consisted of the application of sunscreen, the wear of sun-protective clothing (long-sleeved clothing), staying in the shade, and the use of a hat. Inappropriate sun protection referred to the lack of the above mentioned factors.

Questionnaire

This questionnaire was created by dermatologists from the Department of Dermatology and included 44 questions, of which 29 were related to Fitzpatrick skin phototypes, sunbathing, sun protection habits (application of sunscreen, wear of sun-protective clothing, staying in the shade, use of a hat) and sunbed use. Family histories of skin cancer, neonatal blue-light therapy, previous phototherapy and any skin disease were also asked, although these data were not used in the study.

Three ranges were defined for the numbers of naevi based on the literature and our professional experience, namely <5, 5–20, and more than 20 as multiple naevi (20, 21).

Ethics and approval

The questionnaire received ethical approval from the Regional Ethical Committee (certificate number: 2592/2007). The parents were aware of the content of the questionnaire and in addition with their children provided their consent.

Statistical analyses

Data of percentages and mean \pm standard deviation were analysed by descriptive statistics. The significance of differences in the number of sunburns among primary and secondary school student was determined by two-sample *t*-test. Sun protection methods and sunbathing habits among primary and secondary school students were demonstrated by Fisher's exact test and chi-squared test. The influencing factors of sunburn were analysed according to the skin type, age (primary school students: 12–15 years, secondary school students: 15–19 years), gender, hair-, eye colour, sunbathing, application of sunscreens and sun protective clothing by binomial logistic regression. Furthermore, for the investigation of factors influencing the number of naevi, multinomial logistic regression was applied. SPSS (version 19.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) software was used for statistical analyses. Data were graphically represented using Excel 2010 (11.5612.5606). Statistical

significance was established at the 5.0% significance level.

RESULTS

Sample description

The sample size consisted of 1157 students. All of the students completed the questionnaire, but only 612 returned questionnaires were eligible for analysis (all of the questions were answered and the questionnaire was filled out properly). The mean age of the surveyed primary school students (393 students) was 13.16 ± 0.55 years, while the mean age of the secondary school students (219 students) was 17.09 ± 0.56 years. The gender ratio of boys to girls was 1 : 1.25.

School doctors assessed the skin types and numbers of naevi of the 1157 students. In this cohort, the mean age of the primary school students (704 persons) was 13.11 ± 0.50 years, whereas the mean age of the secondary school students (453 persons) was 17.06 ± 0.55 years. The male-to-female ratio in the study population was 1–1.06.

SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

Sunbathing habits according to the age group and gender

Sunbathing during holidays was reported by 39.2% of primary and 23.3% of secondary school students, and daily or weekly sunbathing was reported by 15.0% of primary and 23.7% of secondary school students. Sunbathing was more popular among girls than boys in both age groups (primary school girls: 75.0%, secondary school girls: 75.0%, primary school boys: 44.0%, secondary school boys: 48.0%).

Time of sun exposure during holidays

Both primary and secondary school students reported spending approximately 6 h/day outdoors during holidays (5.82 ± 2.84 and 6.16 ± 3.02 h/day, respectively) (Fig. 1a). In total, 63.6% of the students (389 persons) reported spending more than 4 h outside (primary school: 60.6%, 238 students; secondary school: 69.0%, 151 students), and 30.3% of the younger and 33.3% of the older students reported spending more than 6 h/day outside during holidays (Fig. 1a). Most of the students avoided sunbathing at midday (Fig. 1b)

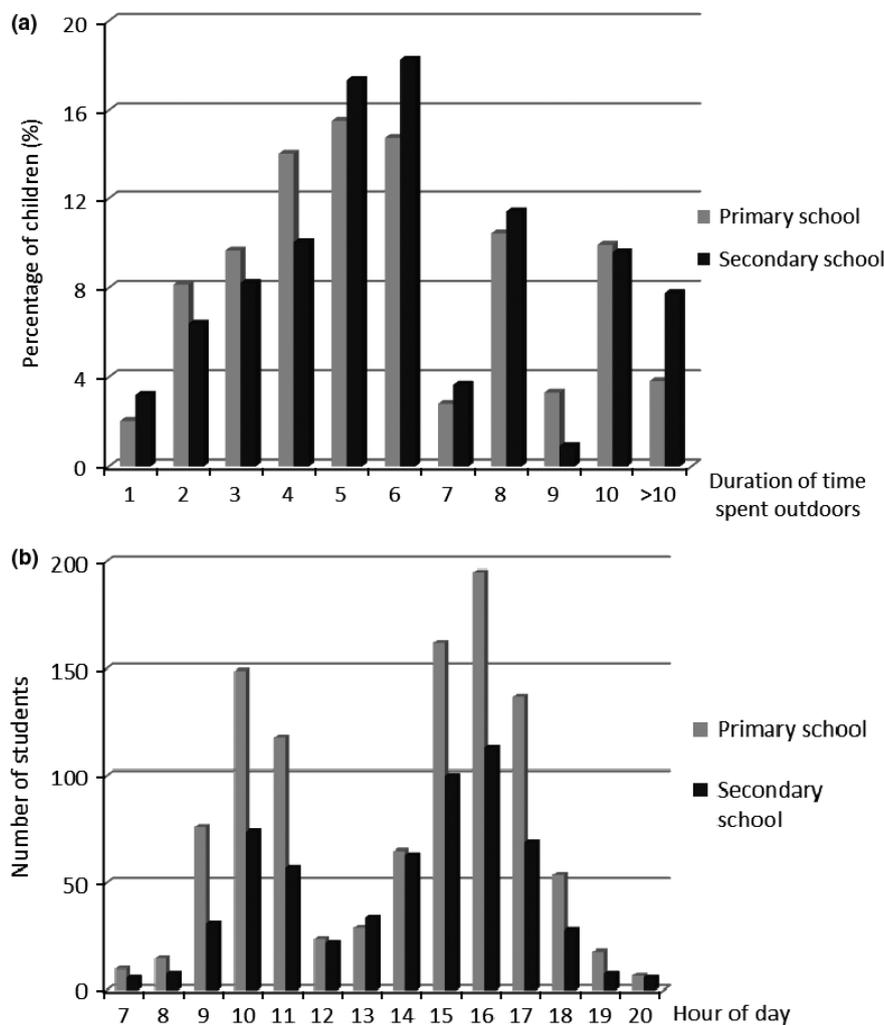


Fig. 1. (a) The percentage of children spending set periods of time outdoors during summer holidays comparing primary (age 12–15 years) and secondary (age 15–19 years) school children as measured using self-reported data. (b) Time of day when primary and secondary school students were sunbathing during average summer days. **7** **3**

Number of sunburns according to the age group and gender

The survey showed that 10.1% of the students did not use any sun protection methods and 5.2% of the students purposely sunbathed (Table 1). Particularly noteworthy was the finding that 23.0% and 21.0% of secondary school boys and girls, respectively, with skin type I did not apply any sun protection methods. Seventy-four percentage of students (451 students) reported experiencing severe sunburn in their lifetime, and 43.3% of primary school students (170 persons) and 52.5% of the secondary school students (115 persons) reported experiencing three or more previous sunburns (Fig. 2). Secondary school students reported more frequently at least five episodes of sunburn than their younger counterparts, which was a significant difference ($P = 0.007$)

Indoor tanning (sunbeds)

Sunbeds were used by 6.9% of students (Table 1). Although more secondary school pupils used sunbeds (15.1%), 2.3% of elementary school students also reported using them. Most of the students reported a desire for trendy brown skin as their reason for using sunbeds.

Sun protection behaviour according to the age group and gender

32.2% of students reported wearing sun-protective clothing, and 65.7% of students used sunscreen during sunny days. Girls of all ages preferred sunscreen, while boys tended to use sun-protective clothing for sun protection. Among primary school students, significantly more

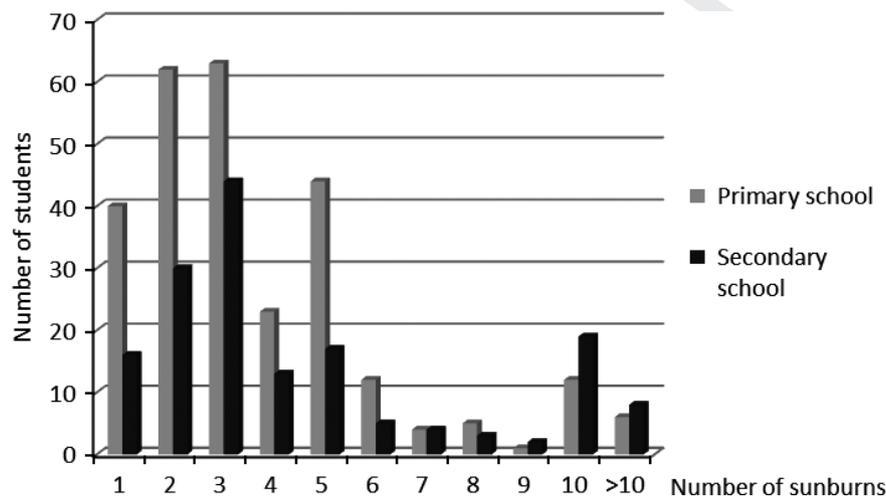
4, 5 Table 1. Sunbathing and sun protection habits of primary and secondary school students

Statements	Primary school <i>n</i> = 393 (64.2%)	Secondary school <i>n</i> = 219 (35.8%)	<i>P</i> -value
Purposely sunbathed	17 (4.3%)	15 (6.9%)	0.18†
Use of sunscreens	276 (70.2%)	126 (57.5%)	0.0015*‡
Wear sun-protective clothing	125 (31.8%)	72 (32.9%)	0.79‡
Wear hat	235 (59.8%)	90 (41.1%)	<0.0001*‡
Do not apply any sun protection method	37 (9.4%)	25 (11.4%)	0.46†
Use of sunbed	9 (2.3%)	33 (15.1%)	<0.0001*‡

*Significant at $P < 0.05$.

†Fisher's exact test.

‡Chi-squared test.

Fig. 2. Number of self-reported sunburns for primary and secondary school students in summer. **8**

students applied sunscreens and wore hats. The results are summarised in Table 2.

Use of sunscreens

Most of the students of all skin types preferred the use of sun protection factor (SPF) 15 to 30 sunscreens (56.0% of younger girls, 39.0% of older girls, 46.0% of younger boys, and 39.0% of older boys). Sunscreens with an SPF > 30 were used by 15.0% of primary school boys, 6.0% of secondary school boys, 11.0% of primary school girls, and 10.0% of secondary school girls.

Use of hats

Primary school students of all skin types liked wearing a hat (type I: 57.0%, type II: 61.0%, type III: 62.0%), whereas fewer secondary school students used hats as a sun protection method (type I: 44.0%, type II: 41.0%, type III: 42.0%).

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE SCHOOL DOCTORS

The naevi were typically located on the trunk. Most of the students had 5–20 naevi (55.1% of primary school students and 54.8% of secondary school students). In total, 22.6% of students in the younger age group and 11.9% of students in the older age group had fewer than five naevi. Moreover, 20.7% of the primary school students and 27.2% of the secondary school students had multiple (more than 20) naevi, and only 1.6% of the younger students and 6.0% of the older pupils had no naevi.

According to the school doctors' evaluations, 59.0% and 37.0% of the students had one or two atypical naevi, respectively, and 3.0% of the primary and 1.0% of the secondary school pupils had more than 10 atypical naevi. Overall, the school doctors discovered atypical naevi on 67.0% of the students.

Table 2. Distribution of sun protection behaviour by age and gender among primary and secondary school students

	Do not go outside when the sun is shining	Appropriate clothing for sun protection	Use of sunscreens	Do not wear any sun-protective clothing and hat	Do not use any sun protection method
Primary school, <i>n</i> = 377					
Boy	7.0% (11)	49.0% (76)	33.0% (51)	4.5% (7)	6.5% (10)
42.0% (<i>n</i> = 155)					
Girl	4.0% (8)	22.0% (49)	58.0% (129)	4.0% (9)	12.0% (27)
58.0% (<i>n</i> = 222)					
Secondary school, <i>n</i> = 214					
Boy	5.0% (5)	43.0% (45)	32.0% (33)	10.0% (10)	11.0% (11)
49.0% (<i>n</i> = 104)					
Girl	4.0% (4)	24.0% (27)	51.0% (56)	8.0% (9)	13.0% (14)
51.0% (<i>n</i> = 110)					

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED ELIGIBLE QUESTIONNAIRES

Of the students who properly completed the questionnaire (612 students), the school doctors' evaluations indicated that 21.4% of them had skin type I, 60.8% had skin type II, 16.5% had skin type III, and 1.3% had skin type IV. The majority of the students (55.5% of primary school and 51.6% of secondary school students) had 5–20 naevi that were usually located on the trunk. Multiple (more than 20) naevi were discovered on 23.7% of the students in the younger age group and 27.9% of the students in the older age group. Furthermore, 18.3% of the primary school students and 15.1% of the secondary school students had fewer than five naevi; and 2.6% of the younger students and 5.5% of the older students had no naevi.

INFLUENCING FACTORS OF SUNBURN AND NUMBER OF NAEVI

We analysed the factors that influence sunburns (gender; skin, hair, and eye colour; sunbathing habits; use of sunscreen and clothing as sun protection methods) using binomial logistic regression analyses. Sunbathing at age 12–15 years ($P = 0.04$), lack of wearing sun-protective clothing during sunbathing at age 12–15 years ($P = 0.037$), and male gender at age 15–19 years increased the chance of experiencing sunburn ($P = 0.035$) (Table 3).

Furthermore, we investigated whether a correlation exists between the number of naevi and each factor (skin colour, sunbathing, tanning bed use, history of sunburn) using multinomial logistic regressions. A significant association with skin type was observed.

Table 3. Investigation of factors influencing sunburn with binomial logistic regression

Increased chance for sunburn		
Variables	<i>P</i> -value	OR
Primary school		
Sunbathing*	0.040	1.79
Do not wear any clothes and hat†	0.037	2.37
Secondary school		
Boy‡	0.035	2.35

Factors: gender, skin-, hair-, eye colour, sunbathing, application of sunscreens and sun-protected clothing.

OR, odds ratio.

*Reference: do not sunbathing.

†Reference: clothing for sun protection.

‡Reference: girl.

Students with skin types I and II were more likely to develop more than 20 naevi ($P = 0.001$). Furthermore, students who visited tanning salons were twice as likely to develop more than 20 naevi ($P = 0.04$) (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Considering that childhood sunburns are an important risk factor for skin cancer development and that effective educational programmes must be started early at school, we thought it was valuable to determine the sun protection behaviours, sunbathing habits, skin types, and numbers of naevi in this young population in our geographical region.

Regarding sun protection behaviours, most of the students in our study group used sunscreen (84.0% and

Table 4. Investigation of factors influencing number of naevi with multinomial logistic regression

Increased chance for naevi (>20 pcs)		
Variables	P-value	OR
Skin type I*	0.001	4.83
Skin type II*	0.001	3.76
Use indoor tanning devices†	0.040	2.19

Factors: skin type, sunbathing, tanning bed, sunburn.

OR, Odds ratio.

*Reference: skin type III.

†Reference: do not use indoor tanning devices.

83.0% of primary school girls and boys and 79.0% and 73.0% of secondary school girls and boys, respectively), the SPF rating of which was mostly 15–30 (50.0% of the pupils). Sun-protective clothing was used by 32.2% of the students. Most of the students liked wearing a hat, especially younger students. Despite the fact that a high percentage of the pupils reported using some type of sun protection methods, 74.0% of them reported having had at least one severe sunburn. Although a low percentage of the students sunbathed during midday hours, 63.6% of them spent at least 4 h/day outside during the summer.

The application of sun protection methods and sunburn prevalence varies among countries and age groups (22–25). For example, 72.1% of primary school students who live in a coastal area of Greece reported that they always apply sunscreen, in addition, 40.6% of these students wear a hat, and 46.3% prefer to stay in the shade on the beach (22). Accordingly, 66.9% of the students said they had no sunburn last summer (22). Among 11- to 14-year-old Italian children, also few pupils reported having experienced a sunburn (24.0%), although 38.0% of these students reported to spend 4–8 h outside daily during the summer, and 30.0% were outside during midday, but 80.0% of them reported applying sunscreen (23). By contrast, in a study that was conducted in the southern part of Brazil, where the prevalence of fair-skinned individuals is high, it was found that although 74.3% of the students (84.7% of the females) used sunscreen, the prevalence of experience with at least one sunburn was 73.0% (24). It was confirmed in another Brazilian survey that 70.8% of the preschool children were outside at a more critical period, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and although fair-skinned children were more likely to apply sunscreen, they did not do that regularly (25). Other surveys (22–31) have got to the

same conclusion, namely, in spite of the relatively high percentages of students who reported using sunscreen and who were willing to wear a hat and stay in the shade, the percentage of sunburns is high, just as in our study group.

We investigated the factors that influence experiencing sunburns, including gender; skin, hair, and eye colour; sunbathing habits; and the use of sunscreen and clothing as sun protection methods. We observed that secondary school boys exhibited an increased likelihood of experiencing sunburn. Moreover, we identified a positive correlation between sunbathing and sunburns and also between the lack of using appropriate clothing as a sun protection method and sunburns (Table 3).

We involved school doctors with the intention of assessing the potential for training them to improve the primary care prevention system.

School doctors discovered a high number of naevi and atypical naevi on the students. Most of the pupils had more than five but fewer than 20 naevi. The number of detected naevi was higher in the older age group. Most of the naevi were located on the trunk in both groups. In addition, 67.0% of the students had at least one clinically atypical naevi based on the school doctors' evaluations. In our study, the doctors most likely overestimated the number of atypical naevi despite their dermatological training. It was also shown (32) that doctors without sufficient experience are more likely to overestimate the number of atypical naevi in their first evaluations. In addition, the routine use of dermoscopy improves the skills of primary care physicians in assessing the clinical atypia of a naevi and can reduce the number of unnecessary excisions (33). More frequent and intense dermatological training should be provided for school doctors to help them reliably evaluate naevi, but their increased attention might aid in skin cancer prevention.

In another study that was conducted in southern Hungary, most of the secondary school students studied had 10–100 naevi (34). In a Spanish survey, a mean of 19 naevi per pupil was observed, particularly on fair-skinned 10-year-old boys on both the trunk and sun-exposed sites (35) and also in a study conducted in the USA, Colorado, the number of naevi was more than 20 among very light-skinned children (36).

The presence of multiple naevi reflects genetic susceptibility and/or photodamage and is a predisposing factor to MM (14, 15). In our study, students who had skin types I or II and who used sunbed were more likely to have more than 20 naevi. Notably, the proportion of tanning bed users was relatively high (15.1%) among

older students; and even 2.3% of primary school students tried indoor tanning. Contrary to (35), but similar to Buendia-Eisman *et al.* (34), we could not identify any correlation between the number of naevi and sunbathing habits or sunburns. In some studies, the avoidance of sunbathing, education regarding appropriate clothing, and the use of sunscreen and hats have been reported to delay the development of new naevi and, therefore, lower the risk of MM, especially among individuals with skin type I (7, 16, 37–39). However, another study did not find any evidence regarding the protective effect of sunscreen against the development of new melanocytic naevi in fair-skinned children (40).

The incidence of MM in Hungary is high compared with the European average (4, 6). At present, the best approach for reducing the mortality of MM seems to be the improvement of primary and secondary prevention and screening strategies (41, 42). In Hungary, there are not yet any sun protection and awareness programmes such as those that have been implemented in the USA (43–45) and Australia (46). Observations in these studies support the need for consistent counselling with children and their parents regarding the appropriate use of sun protection, which is also confirmed by other studies (47, 48). Moreover, environmental interventions, such as the use of shade structures, are also required to support educational lessons (49), besides combined behavioural and political interventions (50).

We conclude that in order to increase sun-safe behaviour as well as decreasing the incidence of skin tumors, it is essential to educate students and their parents about

appropriate sun protection and sun behaviour in Hungary. Such educational programmes would be most efficient when coupled with the intense cooperation of dermatologists and school doctors, who should be much more involved and educated in the primary prevention of MM. It is necessary to begin health education for children as early as possible (42). If addressed in this manner, some factors that increase the risk of developing MM could be avoided (sunburns during childhood, sun-related skin damage, development of new moles) (42, 51).

The effectiveness of such health education programmes can be determined by long-term follow-up studies.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Table S1. Application of different sun protection factor (SPF) sunscreens according to the age, gender and skin type ($n = 570$).

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