



January 30, 2017

The Honorable Jeff Wardlaw
3418 Highway 160 E
Hermitage, Arkansas 71647

Dear Chairman Wardlaw:

The American Osteopathic Association (AOA), the American Osteopathic College of Dermatology (AOCD) and the Arkansas Osteopathic Medical Association (AOMA) are writing to strongly encourage you to support HB 1280. This bill would prohibit the use of artificial tanning devices by minors unless the use of the tanning device is prescribed by a health care provider to treat a medical condition. The AOA, AOCD and AOMA strongly support restricting the use of tanning devices, which can have serious long-term health consequences including cancer, by minors.

The AOA represents nearly 130,000 osteopathic physicians (DOs) and osteopathic medical students, promotes public health, encourages scientific research, serves as the primary certifying body for DOs and is the accrediting agency for osteopathic medical schools. More information on DOs/osteopathic medicine can be found at www.osteopathic.org. The AOCD represents nearly 1,000 physicians, dermatology residents and student members. It is dedicated to improving the standards of the practice of dermatology, stimulating the study of dermatology and promoting understanding of the nature and scope of services rendered by osteopathic dermatologists. AOMA is a professional organization that represents over 300 DOs providing patient care in Arkansas.

Tanning equipment works by bombarding the skin with ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Tanning salons use lamps that emit UV-A and UV-B radiation, both of which damage the skin and can cause skin cancer.¹ In 2009, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a working group of the World Health Organization (WHO), classified UV-emitting tanning devices as a carcinogen, an agent known to cause cancer in humans.² In 2012, a study found that indoor tanning can cause the most common form of skin cancer, non-melanoma skin cancer, in addition to the deadliest form of skin cancer, malignant melanoma.³

Prohibiting minors from using tanning equipment is an effective means to protect them from the long-term health risks of these devices. Young people are at a heightened risk of developing skin cancer from indoor tanning, as they subject themselves to additional years of artificial UV exposure.⁴ For this reason, the WHO and

¹ Food and Drug Administration, Indoor Tanning: The Risks of Ultraviolet Rays, May 11, 2010, *available at* <http://www.fda.gov/forconsumers/consumerupdates/ucm186687.htm>.

² IARC, Sunbeds and UV Radiation, July 7, 2009, *available at* http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/2009/sunbeds_uvradiation.php.

³ Elizabeth Fernandez, Tanning Beds Linked to Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer, Oct. 2, 2012, *available at* <http://www.ucsf.edu/news/2012/10/12846/tanning-beds-linked-non-melanoma-skin-cancer>.

⁴ See, Jean-Francois Dore and Marie-Christine Chignol, Tanning Salons and Skin Cancer, *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.* 11, 30-37 (2012).

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the American Academy of Dermatology recommend banning the use of tanning devices by minors.⁵ States that have restricted access to indoor tanning for minors have seen stable or decreased rates of skin cancer, while states without these policies have seen an increase in the same.⁶

The use of tanning equipment by children is inappropriate and should be prohibited due to its long-term health effects. **We urge you to protect Arkansas's citizens from artificial UV exposure by supporting HB 1280.** Should you need any additional information, please feel free to contact Nicholas Schilligo, MS, AOA Associate Vice President of State Government Affairs, at nschilligo@osteopathic.org or (800) 621-1773, ext. 8185.

Sincerely,



Boyd R. Buser, DO
President, AOA



Alpesh Desai, DO, FAOCD
President, AOCD



Gary S. Edwards, DO, FACOFP
President, AOMA

CC: Mark A. Baker, DO, AOA President-elect
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⁵ Adam Riker, Nicolas Zea, and Tan Trinh, The Epidemiology, Prevention, and Detection of Melanoma, *The Ochsner Journal*, 10:56-65 (2010).

⁶ Dore, et al., *supra*.