

The sunbed industry

SCENIHR Public Hearing Luxembourg, April, 12th 2016



History

 1903 NOBEL Prize for medicine for Dr. Niels Finsen " in recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases with concentrated light radiation."

• 1975 engineer Friedrich Wolff patented the sun bed , the predecessor of todays modern sun beds



History

- At the peak of the tanning industry there had been approx. 50 manufacturers of tanning equipment in Europe – today there are 5 left who are operating international
- Tanning bed manufacturers and lamp producers report a decrease in sales over the last 10 years of approx. 40 %



Prevalence of sunbed use

- The draft report states:
 - The summary prevalence of last year exposure was 14.0%
 - An increase in prevalence of sunbed use over time was noted
- Where are these statements based on?
 - Data shown in annex II of the draft
 - Denmark 2007 2009 (Koster) showed a decrease
 - USA 2009 2011 (Guy) showed a decrease

– Wehner 2014 showed a decrease for Europe



Prevalence of sunbed use

Wehner et al.

Source and Year of Publication	No. of Participants	Prevalence (95% CI)					
United States							
Robinson et al, ⁸⁸ 1997	658	0.09 (0.06-0.11)		1			
Geller et al, ⁸³ 2002	10079	0.09 (0.09-0.10)					
NCI (unpublished),90 2005	3064	0.09 (0.08-0.10)					
Hoerster et al, ³² 2007	5274	0.11 (0.10-0.12)					
Ma et al, ⁸⁵ 2007	369	0.12 (0.09-0.16)		F I			
NCI (unpublished), ⁹⁰ 2007	2204	0.06 (0.05-0.06)					
Cokkinides et al, ⁸² 2009	1196	0.10 (0.08-0.12)					
Cokkinides et al, ⁸² 2009	1613	0.11 (0.10-0.13)					
NCI (unpublished),90 2010	2751	0.04 (0.04-0.05)					
Guy et al, ⁸⁴ 2011	14590	0.16 (0.15-0.16)					
CDC et al, ⁸¹ 2012	15425	0.13 (0.13-0.14)					
Subtotal (1 ² =98.7%, P<.001)		0.10 (0.08-0.12)	•			_	
Northern and Western Europe							
Wichstrømet n. 1994	15169	0.57 (0.56-0.58)		1			
Køster et al, * 2011	34225	0.50 (0.45-0.56)			/		
Køster et al 4 2011	34225	0.47 (0.42-0.53)			/		
Køster et al. ³⁴ 2011	34225	0.44 (0.39-0.49)			-		
Krarup et al, ⁵⁹ 2011	1871	0.17 (0.15-0.18)					
Køster et al, 12011	34225	0.33 (0.28-0.38)					
Bentzen et al. 2013	5509	0.38 (0.37-0.39)					
Schneider et al, 38 2013	518	0.05 (0.03-0.07)					
Subtotal (1 ² = 99.8%, P<.001)		0.36 (0.21-0.52)					
Australia							
CER, NSW (unpublished),86 2005	2618	0.12 (0.11-0.14)					
CER, NSW (unpublished),87 2008	7448	0.07 (0.07-0.08)					
Francis et al, ³¹ 2010	699	0.01 (0.00-0.02)					
Francis et al, ³¹ 2010	652	0.01 (0.00-0.01)					
Subtotal (1 ² =99.3%, P<.001)		0.05 (0.01-0.10)	\diamond				
Overall (1 ² =99.9%, P<.001)		0.18 (0.13-0.24)	· · ·	\diamond			
			0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1

^{0 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00} Prevalence (95% CI)

Figure 7. Forest Plots of Primary Analyses: Past-Year Exposure in Adolescents

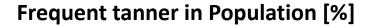
Past-year exposure in adolescents. Plots show point prevalence (squares), 95% CIs (horizontal lines), summary prevalence and 95% CIs for each region and overall (diamonds, the width of which represents the 95% CIs), and summary prevalence estimate (dotted line). Records are listed by date of publication and then by date of data collection. (See eTable 1 in the Supplement for full citations and descriptions.) CDC indicates Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CER, Centre for Epidemiology and Research; NCI, National Cancer Institute; NSW, New South Wales.

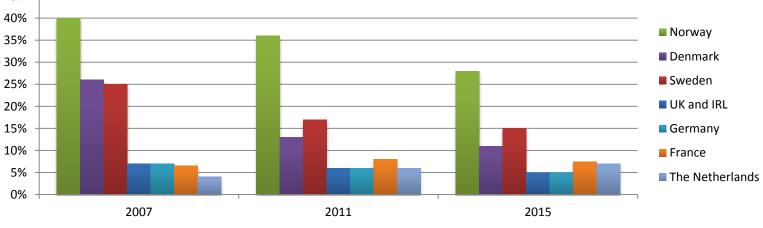
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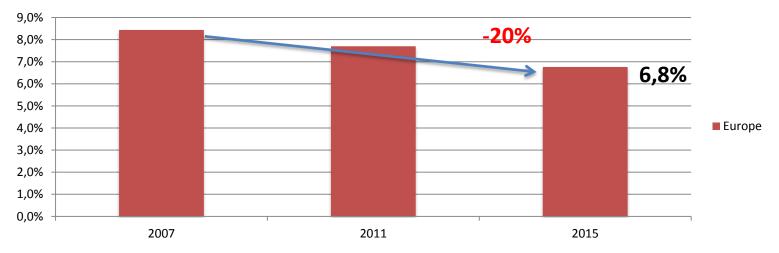
45%

Real Prevalence of sunbed use





Frequent tanner in Population [%]





 If the increase of skin cancer incidence can be related to UV exposure

 then, since the estimated values of prevalence in the draft report are too high, any calculated value for incidences or mortality of skin cancer associated to sunbeds are to high too



- Reduction of irradiance of sunbeds to 0.3W/m²
- Clear identification of suitable replacement lamps (X-Y-Code range)
- New warnings and information
 - Not to be used under the age of 18
 - Re-wording of skin type, mole, freckles, risk factors
- But this holds only for NEW products!

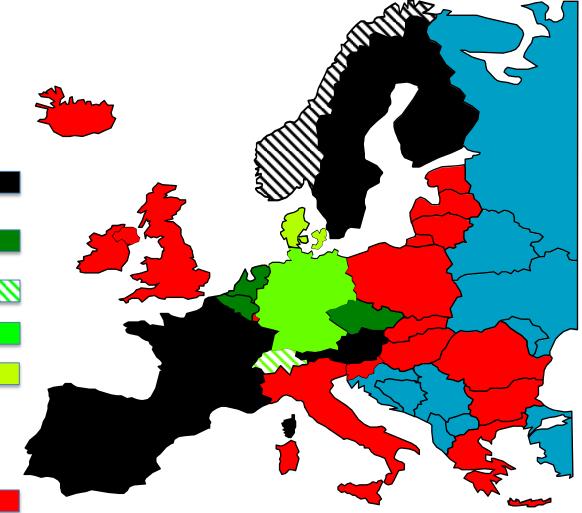


Implementation in the market place.

- Different interpretation of the Product Safety Directive by the member states
- Implementation of irradiance limit of 0.3 W/m2
 - Already in place in 2007
 - Sweden, Finland, France
 Spain, Portugal, Austria, Norway
 - 2007
 - Netherlands, Belgium, Czech Republic
 - 2009
 - Switzerland
 - 2012
 - Germany
 - 2014
 - Denmark

Just 5 out of 28 member states took action

- Not yet implemented in
 - UK, Italy, Poland, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Luxembourg





- It's like setting a general European speed limit of 120km/h
 - as long as some member states do not implement it
 - as long as no police gets a radar gun and enforce it
- There will be plenty of cars still going as fast as the driver wants



Manufacturers took responsibility

- We have partnered up through ESA (European Sunlight Association) with Market Surveillance Authorities (Prosafe) as far as they were interested
- We have pushed some authorities to take action via the national indoor tanning associations
- We have strongly supported the development of a training & service standard (EN16489, Parts 1-3) for the salon operator



Confounders

- Why are travels to the south not mentioned as cofounders of skin cancer?
 - German flights¹ for beach holidays 2008 -> 2014 +20%
 - Giving 30 Mio. Germans doing beach holidays
 - While only 4 Mio. Germans use indoor tanning
 - Swedish flights² for beach holidays 2010 -> 2014 +40%
 - Giving 4 Mio. Swedes doing beach holidays
 - While only 1.4 Mio Swedes use indoor tanning
 - UK flights³ for beach holidays 2007 -> 2014 +21%
 - Giving 84 Mio. Brits (≈1,3xpopul.) doing beach holidays
 - While only 3,4 Mio. Brits use indoor tanning

¹ ATS 2015

² Sweavia 2016

³ CAA Passenger Survey Report 2014



- Why are sunscreens not mentioned as cofounders of skin cancer?
- Sunscreens reduce the UVB by at least a factor of 6
- Sunscreens reduce the UVA by at least 1/3 of the UVB reduction
 - Example SPF 30:
 - Due to the UVB reduction the consumer stays 30 times longer in the sun before getting a sunburn
 - In this time the consumer receives 10 times more UVA than received w/o sunscreen



- "However, contrary to the expectations based on laboratory experiments, population-based casecontrol studies often found an increased risk of melanoma associated with sunscreen use..."¹
- "Three randomized trials showed that sunscreen use by sun sensitive subjects engaging in intentional sun exposure could increase the duration of exposure without decreasing sunburn occurrence. This increased duration could be the reason why melanoma risk is increased when sunscreen is used."²

1+2: P. Autier, International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France, "Sunscreen abuse for intentional sun exposure", Br J Dermatol. 2009 Nov;161 Suppl 3:40-5. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2133.2009.09448.x. Review.



Conclusion

- The described prevalence of sunbed use in Europe and the described increase is not real
- The industry did whatever she could but why have the 2006 actions of the Commission not reached the majority of member states? It is the duty of the member states to IMPLEMENT and ENFORCE.
- It is unlikely that the small portion of indoor tanners need more protection than the big portion of outdoor tanners using sunscreens
- Let the consumer draw educated, but free decisions whether he or she uses a safe product or not





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