

Prevalence and determinants of sunbed use in thirty European countries: data from the Euromelanoma skin cancer prevention campaign



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Introduction. Although considered as a first-group carcinogen, indoor tanning is a common practice in Europe. Euromelanoma is a pan-European skin cancer prevention campaign.

Objective. To compare several European countries in terms of prevalence and determinants of sunbed use.

Materials and Methods. Participants in the Euromelanoma campaigns filled in questionnaires containing demographics and risk factors, including type/duration of sunbed use. Multivariate analyses adjusted for age, gender, education, skin type, and year of survey were employed to assess factors independently associated with sunbed use in each country.

| | A. Gender | | | | | B. Education | | | | C. Skin type | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|
| | Females | | Males | | P | Ratio F/M | High education | | Low education | | P | Skin type III–VI Skir | | Skin | type I–II | P |
| | % | 95% CI | % | 95% CI | | | % | 95% CI | % | 95% CI | | % | 95% CI | % | 95% CI | |
| Belgium | 34.6 | 33.4–35.8 | 13.1 | 12.0–14.3 | <0.001 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 24.4–26.6 | 28.1 | 26.5–29.6 | < 0.001 | 28.6 | 27.5–29.8 | 23.1 | 21.8–24.5 | <0.001 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 7.3 | 6.5–8.1 | 1.1 | 0.7–1.6 | < 0.001 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.8-7.4 | 3.5 | 2.8-4.2 | 0.002 | 5.4 | 4.8–6.0 | 4.3 | 3.4–5.4 | 0.10 |
| Croatia | 17.6 | 16.2–19.0 | 2.8 | 2.0-3.8 | < 0.001 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 13.6–16.9 | 10.4 | 9.2-11.7 | 0.21 | 12.7 | 11.6–13.9 | 11.8 | 9.9–14.0 | 0.01 |
| Cyprus | 7.7 | 0.2-36.0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | 11.1 | 1.4-34.7 | _ | _ | _ | 8.0 | 1.0-26.0 | _ |
| Czech Rep. | 13.7 | 13.1–14.4 | 3.9 | 3.4-4.5 | < 0.001 | 3.5 | 12.0 | 10.7–13.3 | 10.6 | 9.9–11.4 | 0.62 | 11.4 | 10.9–12.0 | 7.4 | 6.6-8.2 | < 0.001 |
| Denmark | 28.3 | 26.0-30.7 | 15.4 | 12.7–18.4 | < 0.001 | 1.8 | 26.3 | 23.9–28.7 | 19.5 | 16.7–22.6 | < 0.001 | 23.8 | 21.8–25.9 | 24.0 | 20.3-28.1 | 0.20 |
| Estonia | 21.7 | 19.2–24.4 | 7.3 | 4.7–10.7 | < 0.001 | 3 | 19.6 | 17.0–22.5 | 17.8 | 14.1–22.0 | 0.48 | 18.3 | 15.3–21.6 | 17.5 | 14.8–20.5 | 0.53 |
| Georgia | 1.7 | 1.2–2.4 | 0.5 | 0.1–1.3 | 0.08 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.1–2.2 | 0.7 | 0.2-1.8 | 0.78 | 1.6 | 1.1–2.3 | 0.5 | 0.1–1.4 | 0.06 |
| Germany | 13.0 | 12.0–14.0 | 6.4 | 5.5–7.4 | < 0.001 | 2 | 9.8 | 8.9-10.9 | 11.2 | 10.1–12.4 | 0.01 | 11.6 | 10.8–12.5 | 6.6 | 5.5–7.9 | < 0.001 |
| Greece | 4.3 | 4.0-4.6 | 0.9 | 0.7–1.1 | < 0.001 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.3–3.8 | 1.6 | 1.3–1.9 | < 0.001 | 3.0 | 2.8–3.3 | 3.1 | 2.7–3.4 | 0.25 |
| Hungary | 25.0 | 24.1–25.9 | 7.6 | 6.7–8.6 | < 0.001 | 3.3 | 22.7 | 21.7–23.8 | 18.9 | 17.9–20.0 | 0.02 | 21.6 | 20.7–22.5 | 17.0 | 15.8–18.3 | < 0.001 |
| Ireland | 16.3 | 11.1–22.7 | 7.7 | 3.2-15.2 | 0.02 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 6.6–17.2 | 16.2 | 9.7-24.7 | 0.39 | 13.6 | 9.0-19.4 | 12.6 | 6.7–21.0 | 0.31 |
| Italy | 25.8 | 23.9–27.8 | 12.3 | 10.6–14.3 | < 0.001 | 2.1 | 24.3 | 21.7–27.1 | 19.2 | 17.6–21.0 | 0.69 | 19.8 | 18.2–21.4 | 21.3 | 18.6–24.1 | 0.94 |
| Latvia | 29.1 | 26.8–31.5 | 10.4 | 7.6–13.8 | < 0.001 | 2.8 | 26.5 | 24.3-28.9 | 22.0 | 18.0-26.4 | 0.65 | 28.7 | 25.6-32.0 | 22.2 | 19.8–24.7 | < 0.001 |
| Lithuania | 18.5 | 17.3–19.8 | 5.2 | 4.2-6.5 | < 0.001 | 3.6 | 15.2 | 14.1–16.3 | 13.9 | 11.9–16.2 | 0.81 | 16.0 | 14.9–17.2 | 10.9 | 9.4–12.6 | < 0.001 |
| Macedonia (FYROM) | 6.4 | 4.8-8.2 | 1.3 | 0.5–2.9 | 0.01 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 5.1–9.0 | 1.8 | 0.9–3.3 | 0.01 | 5.7 | 4.2-7.5 | 2.8 | 1.5-4.7 | 0.10 |
| Malta | 8.0 | 0.1–3.0 | _ | _ | _ | _ | 0.6 | 0.0-3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0-2.3 | 0.35 | 0.4 | 0.0-2.2 | 0.6 | 0.0-3.1 | 0.99 |
| Moldova | 5.1 | 0.6–17.3 | _ | _ | _ | _ | 4.8 | 0.6-16.2 | _ | _ | _ | 4.7 | 0.6–15.8 | _ | _ | _ |
| Norway | 27.4 | 24.2–30.8 | 14.1 | 11.2–17.6 | < 0.001 | 1.9 | 22.6 | 20.0-25.3 | 20.1 | 15.1–25.9 | 0.91 | 22.7 | 20.1–25.4 | 19.5 | 14.4–25.5 | 0.02 |
| Poland | 19.6 | 18.4–20.8 | 6.3 | 5.3-7.4 | < 0.001 | 3.1 | 16.5 | 15.4–17.6 | 13.4 | 12.0-14.9 | 0.50 | 16.3 | 15.3–17.3 | 11.8 | 10.2–13.5 | < 0.001 |
| Portugal | 2.5 | 2.1–3.0 | 1.1 | 0.7–1.5 | < 0.001 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.3–2.3 | 1.8 | 1.4–2.4 | 0.03 | 1.9 | 1.5–2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6–2.6 | 0.62 |
| Romania | 8.3 | 7.0–9.7 | 1.8 | 1.1–3.0 | < 0.001 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.0-7.9 | 5.8 | 4.5–7.2 | 0.94 | 6.3 | 5.2-7.5 | 5.4 | 4.0-7.1 | 0.29 |
| Russia | 11.1 | 10.5–11.8 | 4.1 | 3.2–5.1 | < 0.001 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 11.0–12.4 | 6.1 | 5.2–7.1 | < 0.001 | 11.2 | 10.6–11.9 | 7.0 | 6.2–7.9 | < 0.001 |
| Serbia | 13.3 | 12.4–14.2 | 3.0 | 2.3-3.7 | < 0.001 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 10.7–12.7 | 8.6 | 7.8–9.5 | 0.003 | 10.4 | 9.7–11.2 | 9.3 | 8.1–10.6 | 0.003 |
| Slovenia | 8.6 | 6.3–11.5 | 2.2 | 0.9-4.4 | < 0.001 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 4.9–9.9 | 4.3 | 2.5–7.1 | 0.51 | 6.5 | 4.7–8.7 | 4.1 | 1.7–8.2 | 0.12 |
| Spain | 25.1 | 23.4–26.8 | 8.8 | 7.4–10.4 | < 0.001 | 2.9 | 23.1 | 21.5–24.8 | 12.4 | 10.7–14.3 | < 0.001 | 20.1 | 18.4–21.9 | 18.6 | 16.9–20.4 | 0.02 |
| Sweden | 21.5 | 20.7–22.3 | 8.1 | 7.4–8.8 | < 0.001 | 2.7 | 17.1 | 16.4–17.9 | 16.5 | 15.5–17.5 | 0.95 | 17.4 | 16.7–18.0 | 14.4 | 13.2–15.6 | < 0.001 |
| Switzerland | 11.5 | 10.9–12.1 | 6.0 | 5.5–6.6 | < 0.001 | 1.9 | 10.0 | 9.5–10.6 | 7.1 | 6.4–7.9 | 0.005 | 8.9 | 8.4–9.4 | 9.2 | 8.5–10.0 | 0.03 |
| Turkey | 1.4 | 0.7–2.4 | 0.4 | 0.1–1.5 | 80.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.7–2.5 | 0.5 | 0.1–1.6 | 0.28 | 1.0 | 0.5–2.0 | 0.9 | 0.3–2.1 | 0.70 |
| Ukraine | 3.2 | 2.8–3.6 | 0.7 | 0.5–1.1 | < 0.001 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.4-3.1 | 1.5 | 1.1–2.0 | 0.002 | 2.6 | 2.3–2.9 | 1.8 | 1.4–2.4 | 0.01 |

Table 1. Prevalence of sunbed use for the 30 participating countries according to gender, education, and skin type. Groups were compared by means of multivariate models including age, gender, education, skin type, and year of survey. Significant findings are highlighted in bold. Differences could not be ascertained for Cyprus (all users females, with low education and skin type I-II), Malta (all users females) and Moldova (all users females, with high education and skin type III-VI). FYROM, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Conclusions. The main determinants of sunbed use were age (young adults) and gender (females), whereas education and skin type had a less relevant effect. Geographic particularities were found in four regions: Iberian (prevalence ten times higher in Spain than Portugal), Balkan (prevalence disproportionately higher among women), Baltic (highest prevalence among young adults), and Scandinavian (highest prevalence among adolescents) (Figure 2). These data have public health relevance for future interventions aimed at reducing sunbed use in Europe.

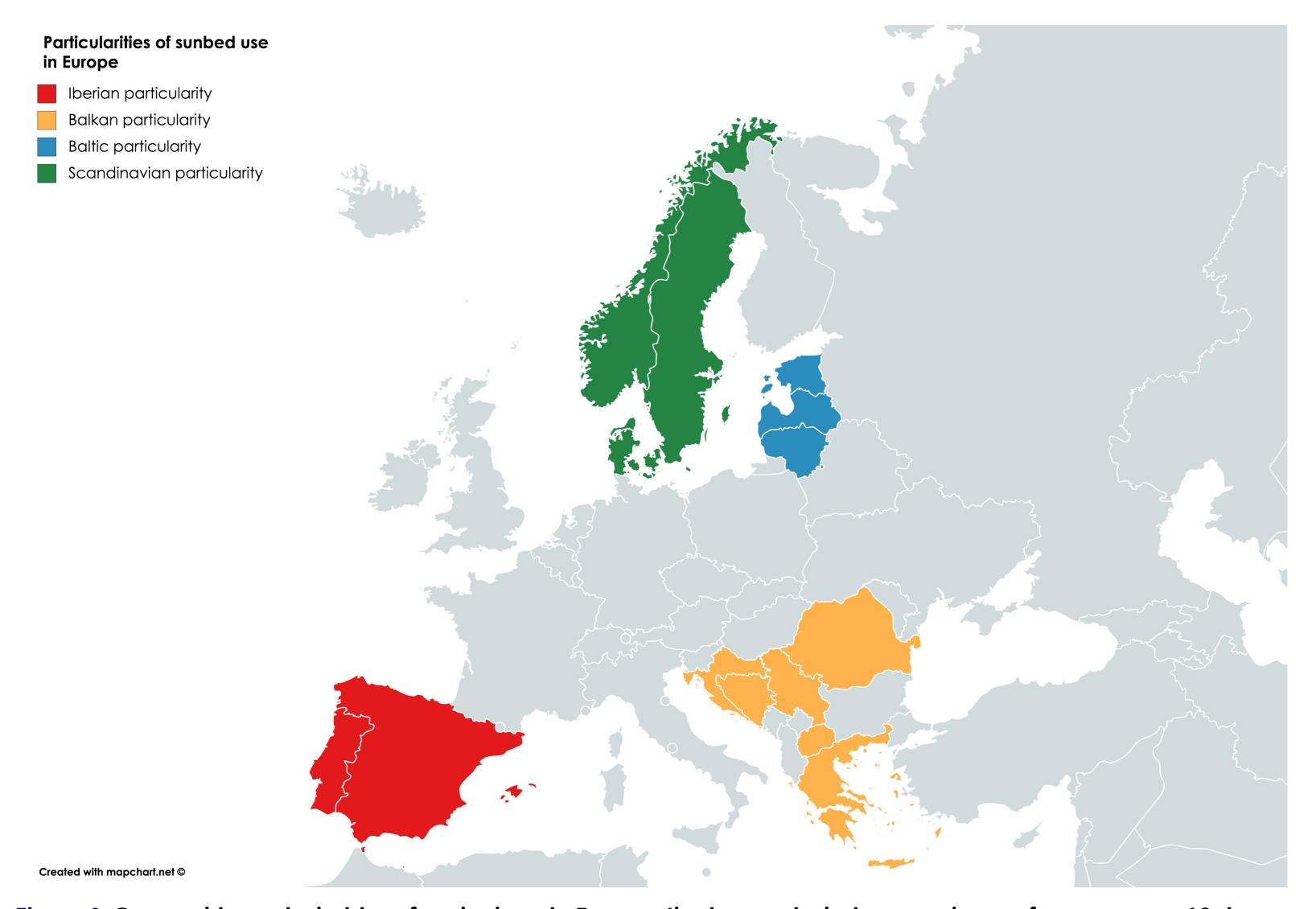


Figure 4. Geographic particularities of sunbed use in Europe: Iberian particularity, prevalence of ever use was 10 times higher in Spain than in Portugal; Balkan particularity, prevalence of ever use was disproportionally in favour of women; Baltic particularity, the highest prevalence of ever use among young adults; Scandinavian particularity, the highest prevalence of ever use among adolescents.

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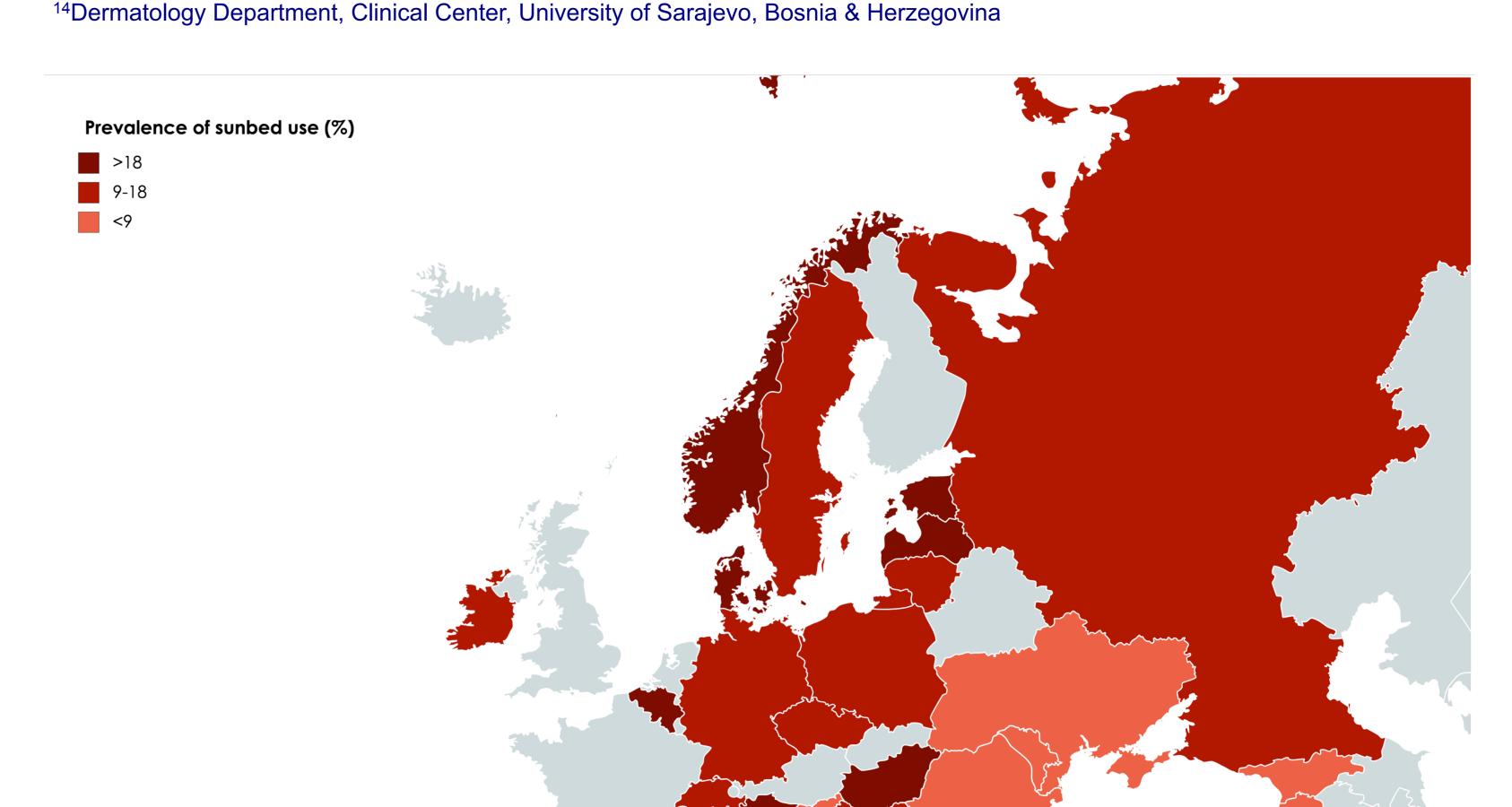


Figure 1. Prevalence of ever use of sunbed in the 30 participating countries. Countries were grouped in tertiles based on the distribution of their prevalence of sunbed use.

Results. In total, 227,888 individuals (67.4% females, median age 44, 63.4% highly educated, 71.9% skin types III-VI) from 30 countries participated. Overall prevalence of sunbed ever-use was 10.6% (≤19-year-olds: 5.9%; 20 to 35-year-olds: 17.0%; >35-yearolds: 8.3%). Sunbed use prevalence was higher in northern, sun-deprived countries: significant correlations were found between sunbed use prevalence and countries' latitude (p<0.001) and sunshine (p=0.002); Italy and Spain represented exceptions towards excessive exposure (Figure 1). Females displayed higher prevalence than males in all countries. Balkan countries displayed the highest female/male ratios (≥4) (Table 1A). Sunbed use was significantly more prevalent among highly educated participants (11/30) countries) (Table 1B) and skin type III-VI (14/30 countries) (Table 1C). Very different prevalence rates were found for Spain (19.3%) and Portugal (2.0%). Scandinavian countries ranked highest in sunbed use among ≤19-year-olds, Baltic countries among 20 to 35-yearolds (Table 2).

| | Age <20 |) years | Age 20- | -35 years | Age >35 | 5 years | P-value* | P-value† | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| | % | 95% CI | % | 95% CI | % | 95% CI | | | |
| Belgium | 26.5 | 24.1–28.9 | 30.0 | 28.1–31.9 | 25.2 | 24.1–26.3 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 4.0 | 2.6-6.0 | 11.2 | 9.9–12.6 | 2.2 | 1.8–2.7 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Croatia | 3.9 | 2.2–6.5 | 23.2 | 20.8–25.7 | 9.2 | 8.2-10.3 | 0.01 | < 0.001 | |
| Cyprus | _ | _ | 15.4 | 1.9–45.5 | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| Czech Republic | 7.2 | 6.0–8.6 | 21.9 | 20.8–23.1 | 5.7 | 5.3-6.2 | 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Denmark | 23.9 | 15.6–33.9 | 36.0 | 31.6-40.7 | 20.9 | 19.0–23.0 | 0.30 | < 0.001 | |
| Estonia | 11.4 | 6.5–18.1 | 33.4 | 28.4–38.8 | 13.3 | 11.1–15.7 | 0.06 | < 0.001 | |
| Georgia | 0.4 | 0.0–2.2 | 4.8 | 3.1–6.9 | 0.6 | 0.3–1.0 | 0.99 | < 0.001 | |
| Germany | 11.9 | 9.4–14.8 | 18.9 | 16.6–21.4 | 8.8 | 8.0–9.5 | 0.02 | < 0.001 | |
| Greece | 1.5 | 1.1–2.0 | 4.5 | 4.1–4.9 | 2.3 | 2.1–2.6 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Hungary | 10.6 | 8.9–12.6 | 33.4 | 31.9–35.0 | 15.0 | 14.2–15.9 | 0.08 | < 0.001 | |
| Ireland | 15.0 | 3.2–37.9 | 10.0 | 3.3–21.8 | 13.6 | 9.2–19.2 | 0.28 | 0.76 | |
| Italy | 5.9 | 3.7–9.0 | 32.4 | 28.9–35.9 | 18.9 | 17.3–20.6 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Latvia | 16.9 | 11.8–23.2 | 46.8 | 42.7–51.0 | 15.7 | 13.7–18.0 | 0.03 | < 0.001 | |
| Lithuania | 11.3 | 9.0-14.0 | 34.2 | 31.8–36.8 | 6.9 | 6.0–7.8 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Macedonia (FYROM) | 4.1 | 1.7–8.2 | 12.2 | 9.0–16.1 | 1.2 | 0.5–2.2 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Malta | - | _ | - | _ | 0.6 | 0.1–2.2 | _ | _ | |
| Moldova | _ | _ | _ | _ | 5.3 | 0.6–17.8 | _ | _ | |
| Norway | 33.3 | 13.3–59.0 | 32.3 | 26.8–38.3 | 19.1 | 16.6–21.8 | 0.08 | < 0.001 | |
| Poland | 7.0 | 5.4-9.0 | 23.1 | 21.4–24.8 | 12.0 | 10.9–13.1 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Portugal | 1.6 | 1.0–2.5 | 4.5 | 3.5–5.6 | 1.2 | 0.9–1.5 | 0.88 | < 0.001 | |
| Romania | 6.5 | 4.9–8.5 | 10.3 | 8.0–13.1 | 3.5 | 2.5–4.7 | 0.02 | < 0.001 | |
| Russia | 7.1 | 5.7-8.7 | 20.9 | 19.5–22.3 | 5.3 | 4.8–5.9 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Serbia | 9.5 | 7.8–11.3 | 19.1 | 17.4–20.8 | 6.4 | 5.8–7.2 | 0.002 | < 0.001 | |
| Slovenia | - | | 10.8 | 7.0–15.8 | 4.6 | 3.0-6.7 | _ | 0.003 | |
| Spain | 16.6 | 14.5–18.9 | 29.5 | 26.4–32.6 | 16.5 | 14.8–18.2 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Sweden | 23.5 | 19.6–27.7 | 23.1 | 21.4–24.8 | 15.5 | 14.9–16.1 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | |
| Switzerland | 5.5 | 4.2–7.1 | 12.9 | 11.9–14.0 | 8.3 | 7.8–8.8 | 0.01 | < 0.001 | |
| Turkey | 1.8 | 0.4–5.1 | 1.3 | 0.5–2.7 | 0.6 | 0.2–1.5 | 0.09 | 0.14 | |
| Ukraine | 2.6 | 1.9–3.5 | 7.0 | 6.1–8.0 | 0.9 | 0.7–1.2 | < 0.001 | <0.001 | |

Table 2. Prevalence of sunbed use for the 30 participating countries, according to age group (adolescents, young

adults, adult/elderly).

Age groups were compared by means of multivariate models also including gender, education, skin type and year of survey. *p value refers to the comparison between the <20 years and the >35 years groups. †p value refers to the comparison between the 20-35 years and the >35 years groups. Differences could not be assessed for Cyprus (all users young adult), Malta (all users adults/elderly), Moldova (all users adults/elderly) and Slovenia (no adolescent users). Significant findings are highlighted in bold. FYROM, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia