

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET - Sunscreens

Sunscreens

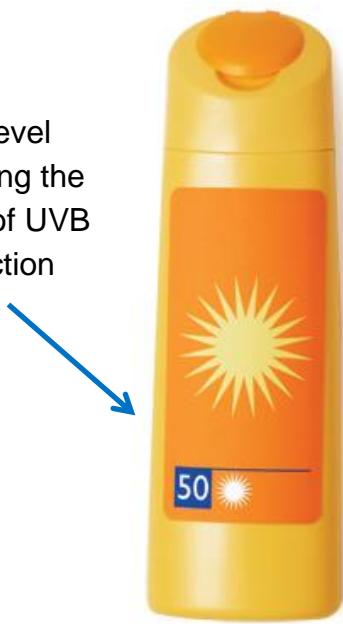
Sunscreens protect skin against ultraviolet (UV) radiation. This is divided into ultraviolet A (UVA) and ultraviolet B (UVB).

Availability of sunscreens on prescriptions

Only certain sunscreens can be prescribed on the NHS by doctors and they can only be prescribed for certain approved indications. For example sun blocks can be prescribed for use by people with conditions such as photo dermatoses, a group of skin conditions associated with an abnormal reaction to UV radiation. UVA radiation is largely responsible for photo dermatoses whereas UVB is the main factor in sunburn.

Sunscreens

SPF level
showing the
level of UVB
protection



No standard method exists to measure the UVA protection of sunscreens but the star system is generally accepted. The stars scale ranges from 0 to 5, with 5 providing the highest protection and 0 the lowest protection. The stars indicate the percentage of UVA radiation absorbed by the sunscreen in comparison to UVB.

A sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or more and a UVA rating of 4 or 5 stars is generally considered a good standard of sun protection.

Sunscreens in the UK are usually labelled with a sun protection factor (SPF).

The SPF shows the level of protection against **UVB**, not the protection against **UVA**.

The level of UVB protection offered by a sunscreen is rated on a SPF scale of 2-50+.

SPF between 2 to 14 offer the least protection and ratings of 50+ offer the strongest forms of UVB protection.



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New recommendations on labelling of sunscreens means that as well as the SPF number, the SPFs are categorised as providing low to very high protection, to make the SPF guide easier to understand. The table on the next page illustrates this.

New label	SPF
Low protection	6 to 14 (i.e. SPF 6 and 10)
Medium protection	15 to 29 (i.e. SPF 15, 20 and 25)
High protection	30 to 50(i.e. SPF 30 and 50)
Very high protection	50 + (i.e. SPF 50+)

Advice for patients

- If you are not eligible for sunscreens on prescription under the approved indications on the NHS then you can purchase an appropriate sunscreen over-the-counter (OTC) in a pharmacy or supermarket.
- Make sure the sunscreen you buy has at least SPF 15 to protect against UVB and good UVA protection, for example, at least '4-star UVA protection'.
- Sunscreens are not a substitute for covering the skin and avoiding sunlight.
- Ensure that you follow the manufacturer's instructions about applying the sunscreen and the amount to use. Apply the sunscreen 15 to 30 minutes before going out in the sun to allow it to dry, and then again shortly after heading outdoors to cover any missed patches and to make sure you're wearing a sufficient layer. Be extra careful to apply sunscreen to ears, the temple, the back and sides of the neck.
- Reapply the sunscreen at least every two hours.
- 'Water resistance' is tested by the ability of a sunscreen to retain its sun protection properties following two 20 minute intervals (40 minutes total) of moderate activity in water. However, up to 85% of a product can be removed by towel drying, so you should reapply after swimming, sweating, or any other vigorous or abrasive activity.
- Protect the skin with clothing, including a hat, t-shirt and sunglasses.
- Spend time in the shade between 11am and 3pm when it's sunny.
- Keep babies and young children out of direct sunlight.

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- If you are avoiding the sun completely you may need to take a vitamin D supplement to reduce the risk of vitamin D deficiency. Supplements are widely available from pharmacies, supermarkets or health food shops.

Further information

Further information on sun safety for patients is available from:

- British Association for Dermatologists Sunscreen Fact Sheet
<http://www.bad.org.uk/for-the-public>
- NHS Choices <http://www.nhs.uk/pages/home.aspx>