News Release

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TTUHSC Dermatologist Discusses Misconceptions Regarding Skin Cancer

Are you protecting yourself from extreme summer sun exposure and other risk factors? Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center dermatologist Michelle Tarbox, M.D., addresses some common misconceptions about skin cancer.

õK'ecpøv'j crrgp''vq''o g.ö''Vctdqz''uckf 0õVj cvøu''y g''o quv'eqo o qp''kpeqttgev'unkp''ecpegt'' assumption. The truth is that anybody can get skin cancer. If you have skin, you can get

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Page 2/Skin Cancer

protection of their skin from the sun, but also to decrease the risk of skin cancer f gxgmr o gpv06

But Tarbox said another misconception is that people think sun exposure is the only factor that causes skin cancer.

õOther things that contribute to skin cancer are genetics, you can learn about that through family history. Certain kinds of pollutants can potentially increase skin cancer, as can egt wkp"o gf kevkqpu0Uq. "f knewnu'y kyj "{qwt"f qevqt "kh"{qwxtg"qp"cp{"o gf kevkqpu"yj cv" kpetgcug"yj g"tkmi'qh'umkp"ecpegt0o

There are many recognizable symptoms that come with skin cancer. This includes any skin spot that is bleeding, changing on its own, developing tenderness or itching or has changed colors. Tarbox added that the immune system also plays a role in informing when you have a skin cancer.

õQwt'ko o wpg'u{uvgo 'r c{u'cwgpvkqp'cpf 'pqvkegu'y j gn we have a skin cancer and so we can get redness and itching around the lesion