

# Skin cancer prevention in primary care

<b>Submission date</b> 23/04/2019	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 26/04/2019	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 12/06/2023	<b>Condition category</b> Signs and Symptoms	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

In light of increasing skin cancer incidences worldwide, preventive measures to promote sun protection in individuals with risky sun habits have continued relevance and importance. The efficacy of tailored sun protection advice has been studied in different settings, with varying results, of which primary care is one important provider previously identified. However, evidence on long-term sustainability of the effect of such advice given is lacking.

**Aim:** To report the long-term effect of individualised sun protection advice given in primary healthcare (PHC), on sun habits/sun protection behaviour, and attitudes towards sunbathing.

### Who can participate?

Patients > 18 years of age visiting the study primary health care centre during the recruitment period.

### What does the study involve?

All participant completed a questionnaire mapping sun habits and attitudes towards sunbathing, and were then randomised to three possible interventions: 1) Individualised, written sun protection advice, 2) Individualised sun protection advice mediated orally by a GP, and 3) Individualised sun protection advice mediated orally by a GP and performance of a skin phototest for assessment of individual ultraviolet skin sensitivity.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

All participants were given individualised sun protection advice based on their personal risk profile with regard to skin cancer, advice that in case followed, would be likely to be beneficial in terms of reducing ultraviolet exposure risks, or at least lead to increased awareness. Since the intervention did not include any kind of invasive, sensitive or integrity intruding elements, there was no obvious risk for the participants for taking part in the study. The phototest performed in one of the intervention groups comprised the illumination of ultraviolet radiation on very small, well-defined skin areas, insufficient to cause any harm or increased skin cancer risk.

### Where is the study run from?

Kärna Primary Healthcare centre, Linköping, Sweden

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

February 2005 for 3 weeks

Who is funding the study?  
Region Östergötland, Sweden

Who is the main contact?  
Dr Magnus Falk (scientific contact), [magnus.falk@liu.se](mailto:magnus.falk@liu.se)

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
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## Additional identifiers

**Protocol serial number**  
LIO-14711

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Skin cancer prevention in primary care - a randomised study

### Study objectives

1. Sun protection advice given in a primary care setting is more effective in reducing individual ultraviolet exposure if mediated orally by a general practitioner in comparison with solely written information.
2. Addition of an ultraviolet photo test to the oral information contributes to reinforce the sun protection advice given.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 15/12/2004, The Regional Ethical Review Board in Linköping  
(Etikprövningsmyndigheten, Box 2110, 750 02 Uppsala, Sweden; [registrator@etikprovning.se](mailto:registrator@etikprovning.se);  
+4610-475 08 00) ref: Dnr. M187-04.

## **Study design**

Single center Interventional randomised controlled trial

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Study type(s)**

Prevention

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Sun exposure habits with regard to skin cancer

## **Interventions**

The participants were consecutively computer-randomised to the three intervention groups, at registration in the reception of the healthcare centre. All participants completed a questionnaire mapping sun exposure habits, attitudes towards sunbathing and propensity to increase sun protection.

Interventions given:

All groups: A brief written, general sun protection advice information sheet.

Group 1: Written, individualised sun protection advice based on the questionnaire responses, mediated in letter-form.

Group 2: Individualised sun protection advice based on the questionnaire responses, mediated orally in the form of a personal GP's consultation, taking approximately 20 minutes, including a nevi check.

Group 3: The corresponding intervention as in Group 2 but also including a skin phototest for estimation of individual ultraviolet sensitivity with feedback of the test outcome.

## **Intervention Type**

Behavioural

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Sun exposure habits, measured by a questionnaire based on a number of 5-grade Likert scored question, reflecting frequency and degree of sun exposure and protection, and five questions measuring propensity to increase sun protection based on the transtheoretical model of behaviour change. Measurement time points: Baseline (at study start, prior to intervention), after 6 months, 3 years and 10 years.

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Secondary outcome variable: Attitudes towards sunbathing, measured by a number of 5-grade Likert scored questions. Measurement time points: Baseline (at study start, prior to intervention), after 6 months, 3 years and 10 years.

## **Completion date**

30/10/2015

# Eligibility

## Key inclusion criteria

1. Patients > 18 years of age visiting the study primary health care centre during the recruitment period.

## Participant type(s)

Patient

## Healthy volunteers allowed

No

## Age group

Adult

## Lower age limit

18 years

## Sex

All

## Total final enrolment

316

## Key exclusion criteria

1. Abnormal UV-sensitivity
2. Intake of UV-sensitising medication
3. Cognitive impairment

## Date of first enrolment

01/02/2005

## Date of final enrolment

25/02/2005

# Locations

## Countries of recruitment

Sweden

## Study participating centre

Kärna Primary Healthcare centre

Kärnabrunnsgatan 10

Linköping

Sweden

58662

# Sponsor information

## Organisation

County Council of Östergötland

## ROR

<https://ror.org/0326gsy75>

# Funder(s)

## Funder type

Government

## Funder Name

Länsstyrelsen Östergötland

# Results and Publications

## Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request

## IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

## Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/12/2008		Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	01/09/2011		Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	10 year follow up	01/10/2019	12/06/2023	Yes	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>		24/04/2019	23/05/2019	No	Yes