January 27, 2014

The Honorable David Crum
Chair, Kansas House Health and Human Services Committee
300 Southwest 10th Street, Room 512-N
Topeka, KS 66612-1588

Dear Chairman Crum:

The American Osteopathic Association (AOA), the American Osteopathic College of Dermatology (AOCD) and the Kansas Association of Osteopathic Medicine (KAOM) are writing to strongly encourage you to support HB 2435. This bill would prohibit tanning facilities from providing access to a tanning device for any person under the age of 18. Violators of this provision could also be charged a fine not in excess of $250. The AOA, AOCD and KAOM support imposing appropriate safety precautions and educational requirements upon tanning device operators.

The AOA proudly represents its professional family of more than 104,000 osteopathic physicians and osteopathic medical students, promotes public health, encourages scientific research, serves as the primary certifying body for DOs, is the accrediting agency for osteopathic medical schools, and has federal authority to accredit hospitals and other health care facilities. The AOCD represents over 600 physicians, dermatology residents and student members. It is dedicated to improving the standards of the practice of dermatology, stimulating the study of dermatology and promoting understanding of the nature and scope of services rendered by osteopathic dermatologists. KAOM is a professional organization that represents nearly 1,000 osteopathic physicians in Kansas.

Tanning equipment works by bombarding the skin with ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Tanning salons use lamps that emit UV-A and UV-B radiation, both of which damage the skin and can cause skin cancer.1 In 2009, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a working group of the World Health Organization (WHO), classified UV-emitting tanning devices as a carcinogen, an agent known to cause cancer in humans.2 In 2012, a study found that indoor tanning can cause the most common form of skin cancer, non-melanoma skin cancer, in addition to the deadliest form of skin cancer, malignant melanoma.3

Prohibiting minors from using tanning equipment is an effective means to protect them from the long-term health risks of these devices. Young people are at a heightened risk of developing skin cancer from indoor tanning, as they subject themselves to additional years of artificial UV exposure. For this reason, the WHO and the American Academy of Dermatology recommend banning the use of tanning devices by minors. States that have restricted access to indoor tanning for minors have seen stable or decreased rates of skin cancer, while states without these policies have seen an increase in the same.

The use of tanning equipment by children is inappropriate and should be banned due to its long-term health effects. In addition, adults who choose to patronize tanning facilities deserve to be made aware of the dangers of exposure to UV radiation. **We urge you to protect Kansas’s citizens from artificial UV exposure by supporting HB 2435 in committee.** Should you need any additional information, please feel free to contact Bob Williams, MS, KAOM Executive Director, at kansasdo@aol.com or (785) 234-5563.

Sincerely,

Norman E. Vinn, DO, MBA, FACOFP
President, AOA

Suzanne Rozenberg, DO
President, AOCD

Donna St. Clair, DO
President, KAOM

CC: Robert S. Juhasz, DO, FACOI, FACP, AOA President-elect
William S. Mayo, DO, Chair, AOA Department of Governmental Affairs
Thomas L. Ely, DO, FACOPP, Chair, AOA Bureau of State Government Affairs
Adrienne White-Faines, MPA, AOA Executive Director and CEO
Catherine A. Galligan, RN, MM, CPA, AOA Chief Operating Officer
Linda Mascheri, Associate Executive Director, AOA State, Affiliate & International Affairs
Nicholas Schilligo, MS, Director, AOA Division of State Government Affairs
Marsha A. Wise, BS, Executive Director, AOCD
Bob Williams, MS, Executive Director, KAOM

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6 Dore, et al., supra.