How to spot skin cancer

Examine your **skin** for suspicious spots.

A small, smooth, shiny, pale or waxy lump



A firm red lump that may bleed or develop a crust

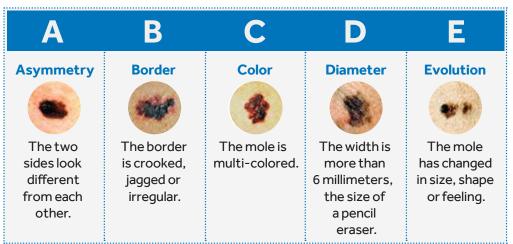
or that is rough, t dry or scaly



A flat, red spot

Anyone can get skin cancer, no matter their skin color.

Examine your **moles** using the ABCs.



Suspicious **spots** or unusual **moles** could be a sign of skin cancer. Banner⁻ MDAnderson CancerCenter

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Keep track of new and changing spots

Look for new spots or spots that change.

2 Watch for sores that don't heal or heal then return.

Be aware of spots or sores that change in sensation, or are itchy, tender or painful.

4 Check everywhere because skin cancer can develop in places that do not get sun exposure. This can include the soles of your feet, buttocks and genital area

5 Get help from a family member to inspect hard-to-see areas such as the scalp.

6 Pay attention to rough or raised areas when you shampoo or apply lotion.

Most skin cancers fall into one of these three categories:

Basal cell

is a slow-growing cancer that seldom spreads.

Squamous cell

is more likely than basal cell to spread, but much less common.

Melanoma

makes up only 2 percent of skin cancers, but is the most aggressive.

Suspicious spot?

Consult your doctor or schedule a skin cancer screening exam

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