

EUROSUN

A Public Health project for the quantification of sun exposure in Europe and its effects on health

PHEA Grant n° 2006320

International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyons, France;
INSERM U590, Lyons, France;

ARMINES/Ecole Nationale des Mines de Paris, Sophia Antipolis;
Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.

EpiMel, EORTC Melanoma Group; EUROSINK.

Coordinator: Prof. Peter BOYLE (IARC).

UV-FRANCE

Mesure de l'exposition des personnes et des populations au rayonnement ultraviolet utilisant les données de satellites météorologiques

CIRC, INSERM, Ecole des Mines de Paris

Programme Environnement et Santé 2004
Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire de l'Environnement
et du Travail (AFSSET)

Convention de Recherche n° ES-2005-005

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE

- Les cancers cutanés augmentent dans toute l’Union Européenne. Le risque de développer un mélanome au cours de la vie est de 1 à 4%.
- Bien que moins malins que le mélanome, les cancers cutanés non-mélanome sont considérablement plus fréquents et sont source de souffrance humaine inutile et de coûts élevés pour les systèmes de santé.
- L’exposition au rayonnement ultraviolet solaire, en particulier dans l’enfance, est la principale cause de cancer cutané.

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (2)

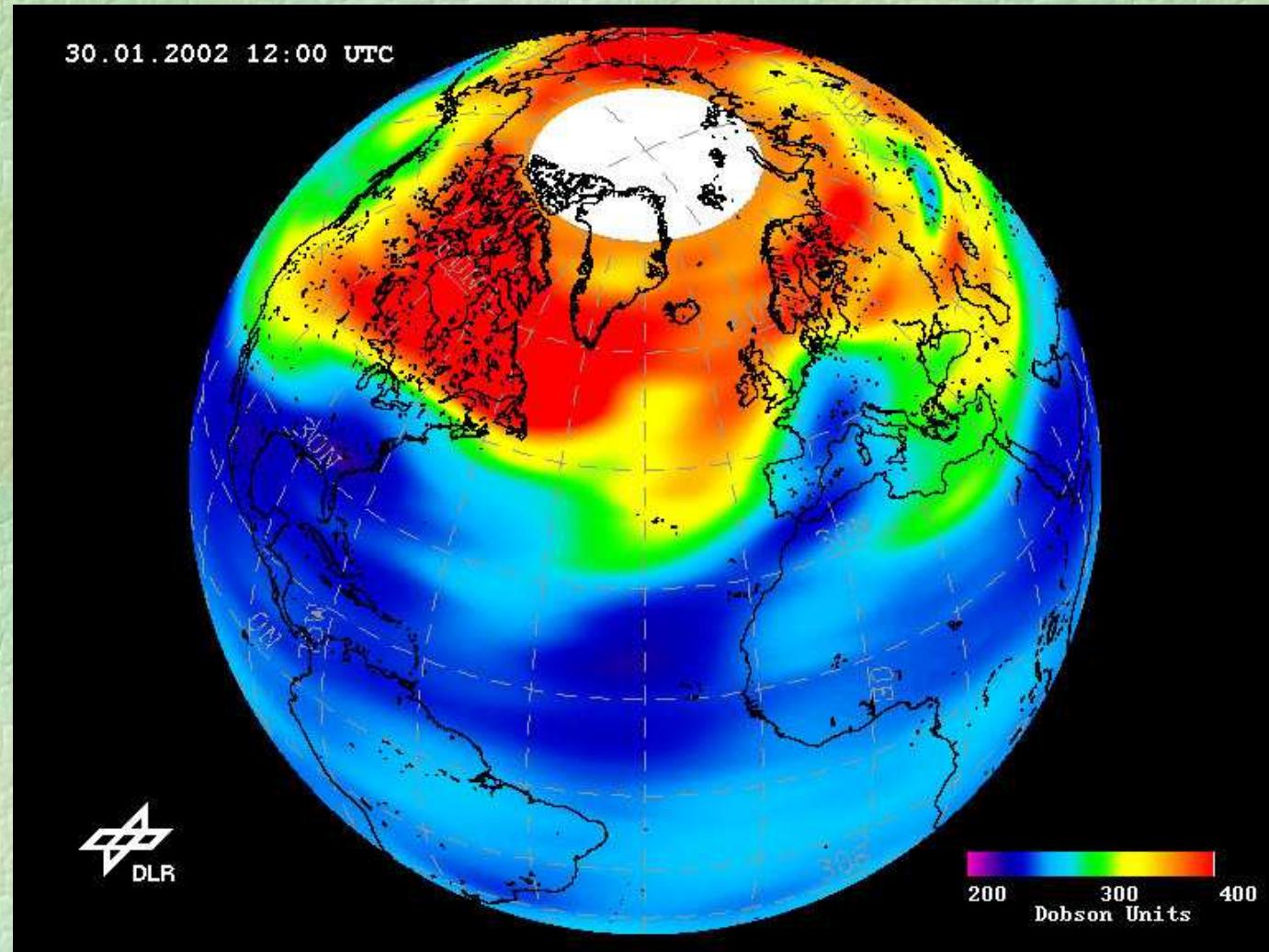
- Comme mesure de prévention, le Code Européen contre le Cancer (2003) recommande d'éviter les expositions excessives au soleil.
- Le monitoring de l'exposition UV solaire des populations Européennes est un important problème de Santé Publique.
- Objectif : évaluer l'impact sur la santé dans l'Union en enregistrant l'exposition des populations Européenne et ses variations.

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (3)

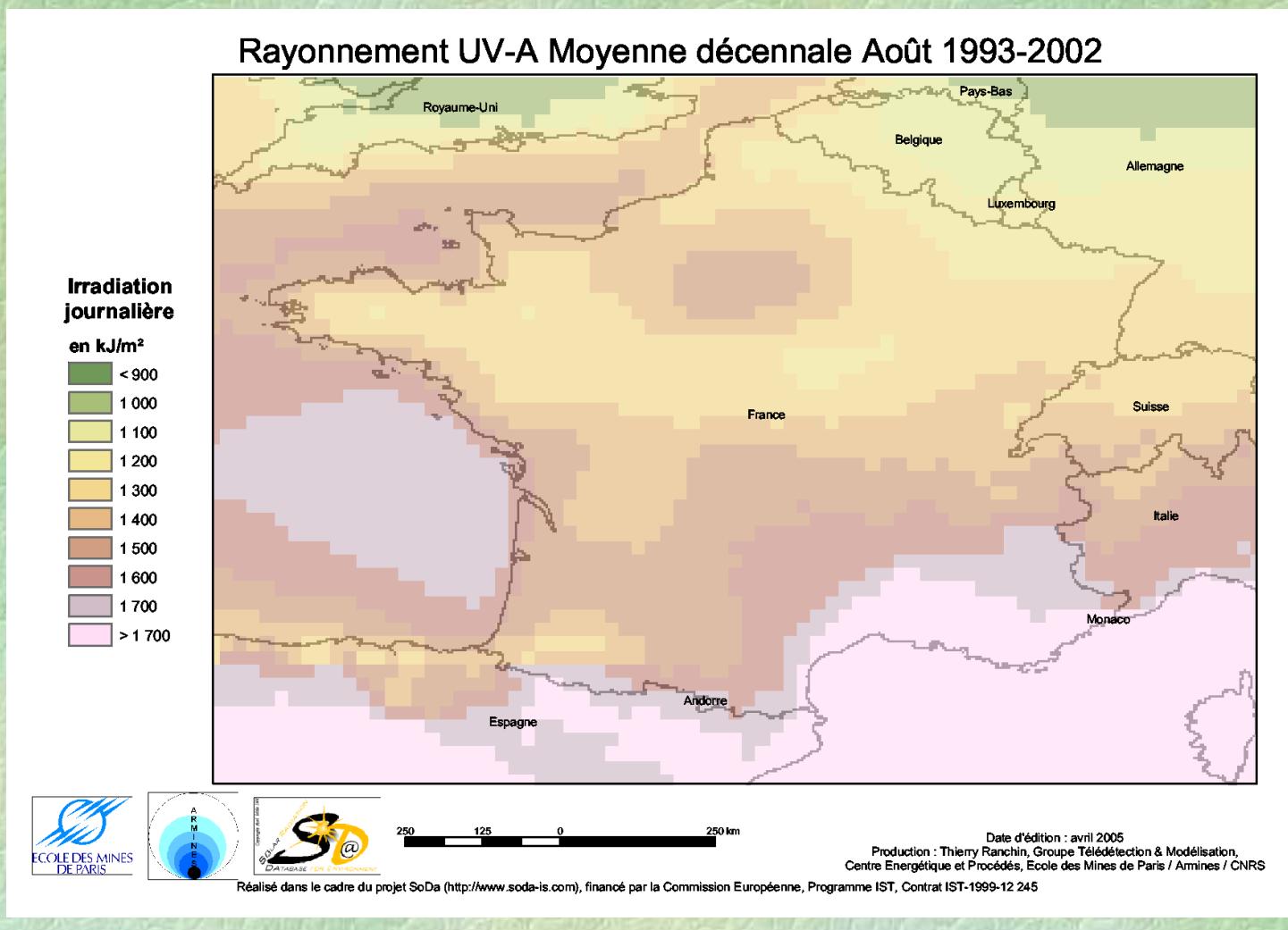
Une inquiétude supplémentaire : la diminution de l'ozone stratosphérique et l'augmentation possible de l'irradiation UV

- La diminution de l'ozone stratosphérique dans l'hémisphère Nord est actuellement une source d'inquiétude.
- Une diminution de 1% de l'ozone résulterait en une augmentation de 2% de l'UVB au niveau du sol.
- Une augmentation de 1% de l'UVB pourrait entraîner une augmentation de l'incidence du mélanome de 0,5 à 2%

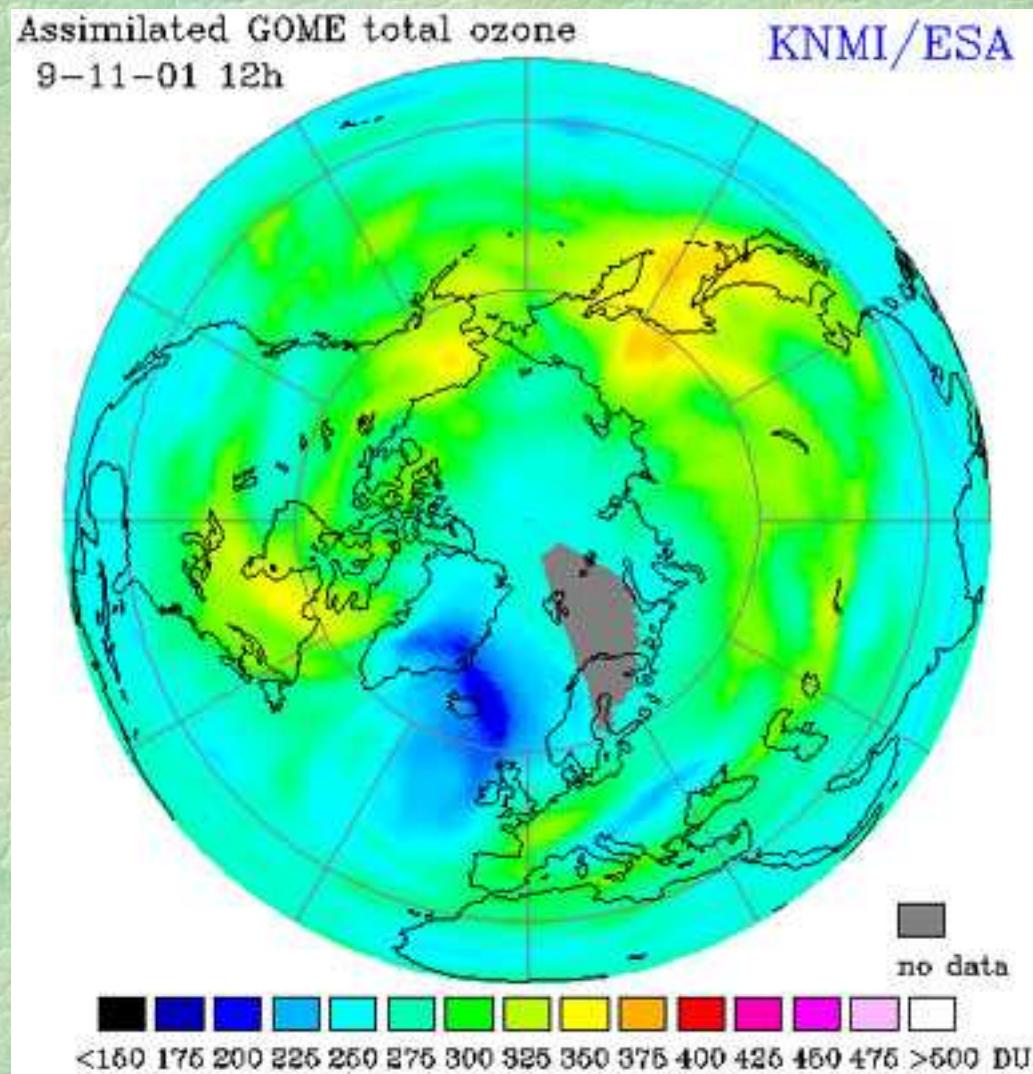
L'irradiation UV au niveau du sol en Europe est loin d'obéir à un simple gradient pôle-Equateur et peut varier de façon importante entre des régions de latitude comparable



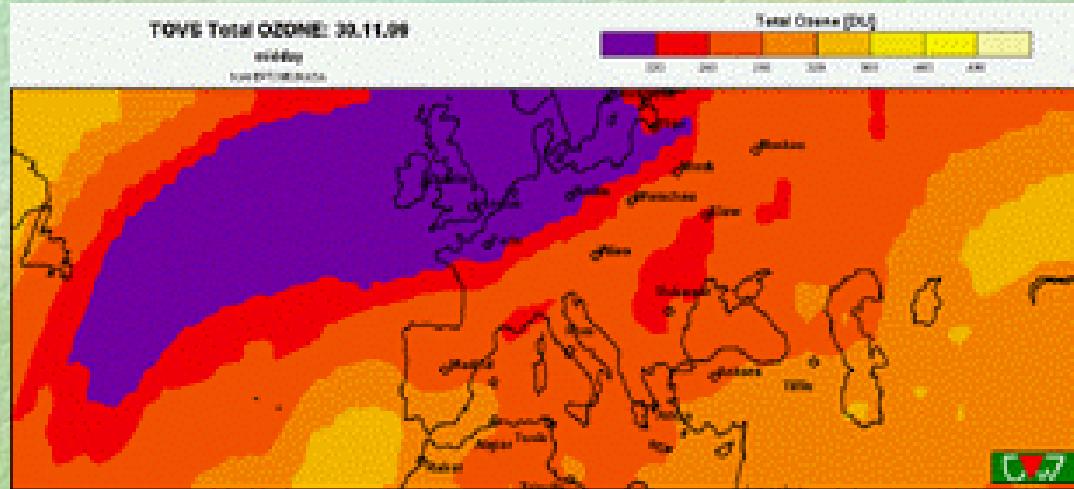
Les données préliminaires montrent l'existence de « points chauds » UV. Durant la canicule de 2003 qui a tué 52 000 personnes en Europe, une augmentation de 25% des niveaux d'UVB a été enregistrée à Lyon.



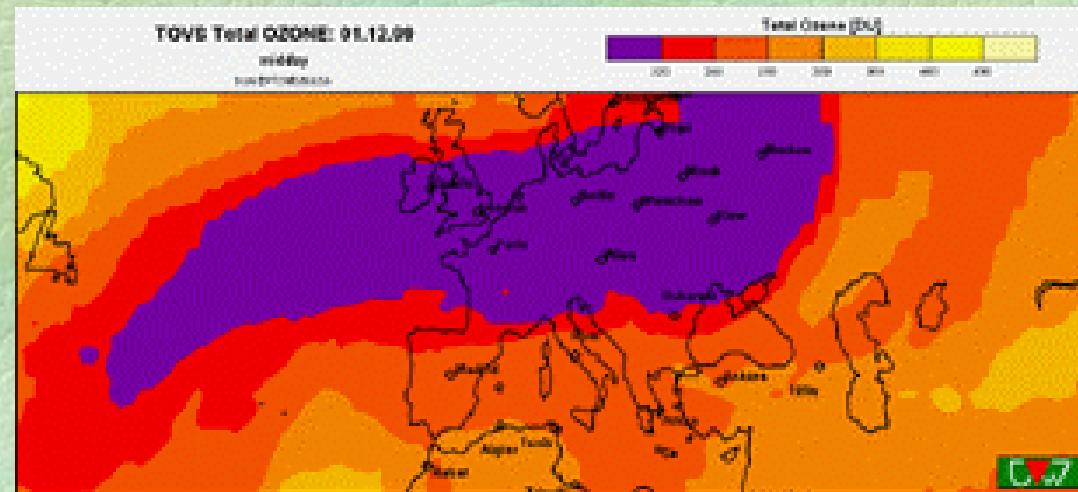
Des « mini trous d'ozone » peuvent être régulièrement observés sur certaines régions d'Europe, entraînant localement une plus grande intensité d'UV



Evolution d'un « mini trou d'ozone » au dessus de l' Europe



1er Dec 1999



Les niveaux d'UV au sol peuvent ne pas correspondre à la diminution de l'ozone stratosphérique à cause de l'ozone troposphérique et des polluants



Le Programme des Nations Unies pour l' Environnement estime que, de 1979 à 1992, l'irradiation UVB a augmenté de 3,5 à 5% par décennie entre les latitudes 40-70°N (WHO Regional Publications, European series, N° 88, 2000).

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (4)

La mesure de l'exposition solaire : un problème difficile

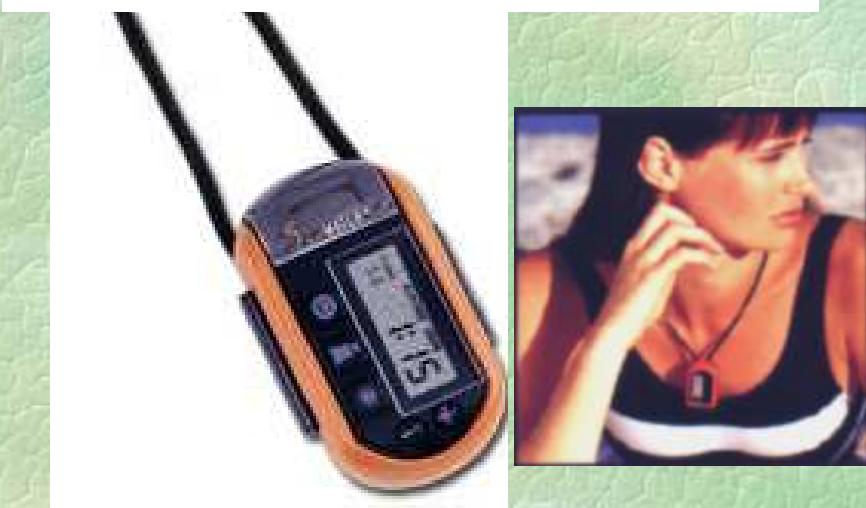
- Les données d'exposition solaire humaine sont habituellement obtenues par des **questionnaires** explorant les habitudes passées d'exposition solaire, ou des substituts comme le temps passé à des latitudes Sud
- Mais les questionnaires fournissent au mieux une information qualitative: ils ne donnent pas d'estimation quantitative valide de l'irradiation solaire reçue sur une certaine période de temps, et ne peuvent faire la différence entre les différentes longueurs d'onde de l'UV solaire impliquées dans l'incidence des cancers cutanés (UVB et éventuellement UVA).
- Tables d'irradiation solaire UV ambiante (Diffey & Elwood, 1994): incrément de 10°, ciel clair, nébulosité?

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (5)

Mesure de l'exposition solaire (suite)

- Des **dosimètres** UV individuels ont été utilisés pour des études épidémiologiques, mais les données enregistrées sont influencées par leurs conditions d'utilisation, et ils ne peuvent pas être utilisés pour la surveillance à grande échelle de l'exposition UV des populations.
- Divers types de dosimètres ont été utilisés
 - Badges polysulfone (saturation!)
 - Biologiques (induction de mutations bactériennes)
 - Electroniques (UV érythémal, UVB)
 - Gadgets de plage...!

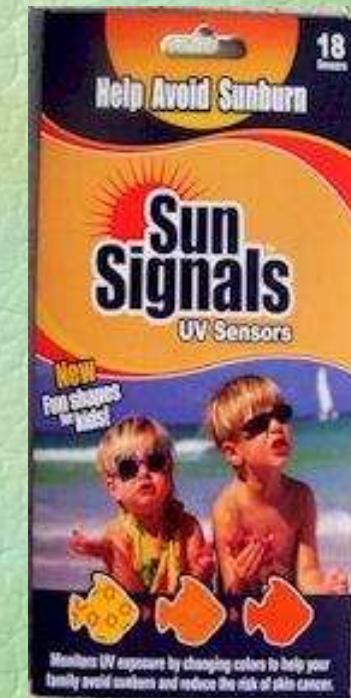
Sensors UV affichant l' index UV





Kidslabel Sun bracelet ®.
A reusable identity
bracelet with sun-strength
indicator for young
adventurers. Available in
blue or pink.

Pour les enfants!



Self-adhesive, water resistant
patches turning deep orange under
UVB radiation ($\pm 1DEM$)



Un dosimètre UV
enregistrant UVA et UVB
sur de longues périodes

Data download to PC : 24/11/04 11:37:11

Current Data:

Name : uvr15

Serial Number : 15

First month : 6

uva offset=2048

uvb offset=2048

STARTED RECORDING : Day 62 at
hour 14

day	time	uva	uvb
62	14:20	14,62	7,92
62	14:40	9,55	7,75
62	15:00	9,95	8,89
62	15:20	26,41	10,70
62	15:40	16,55	11,18
62	16:00	0,82	-0,26
62	16:20	5,19	8,52
62	16:40	4,00	10,57
62	17:00	3,22	8,79
62	17:20	2,28	9,73
62	17:40	1,82	7,50
62	18:00	1,34	3,70
62	18:20	1,25	4,64
62	18:40	1,68	2,65
62	19:00	2,49	1,64
62	19:20	1,57	0,60

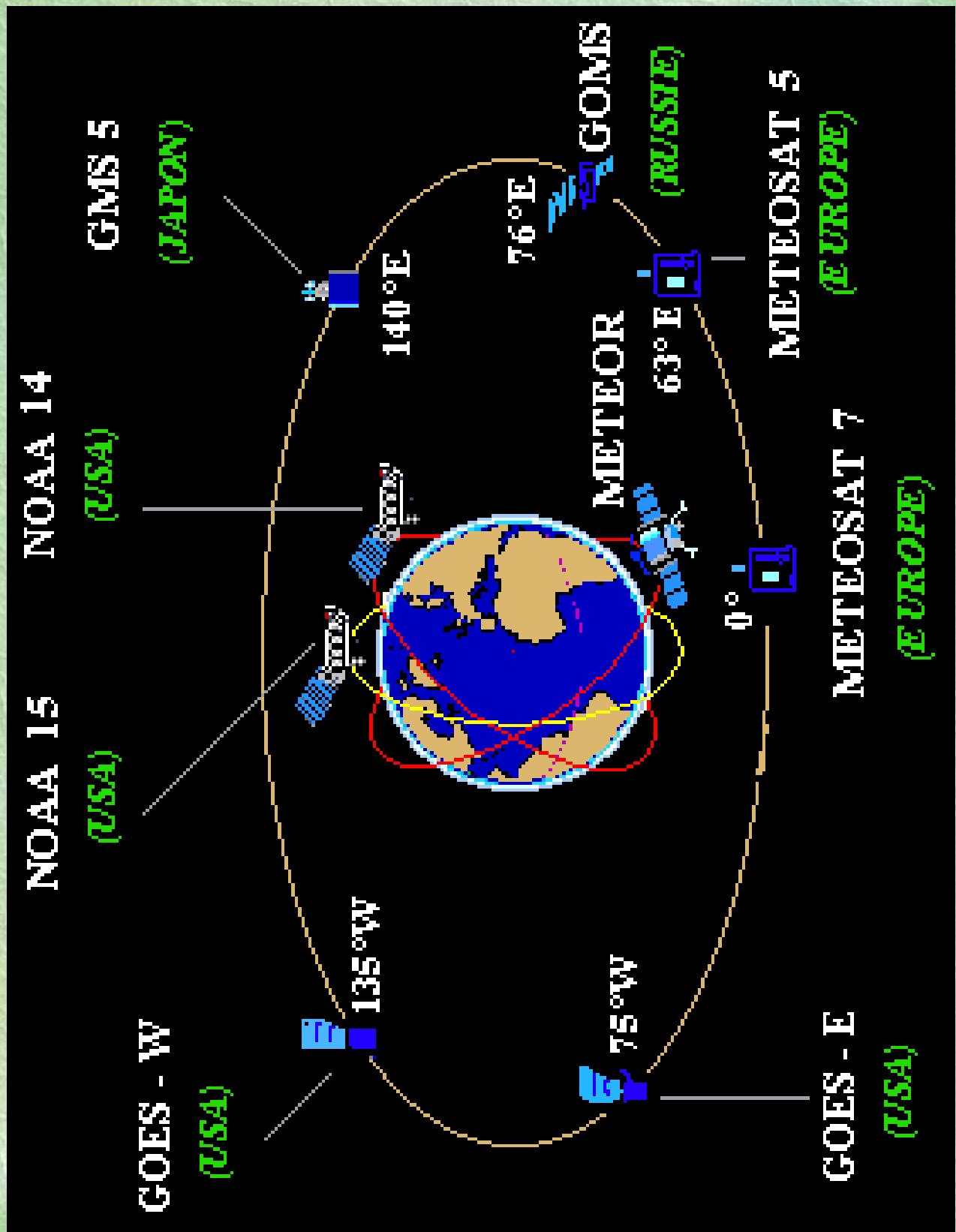
L'exposition UV réelle est influencée par ... le comportement!

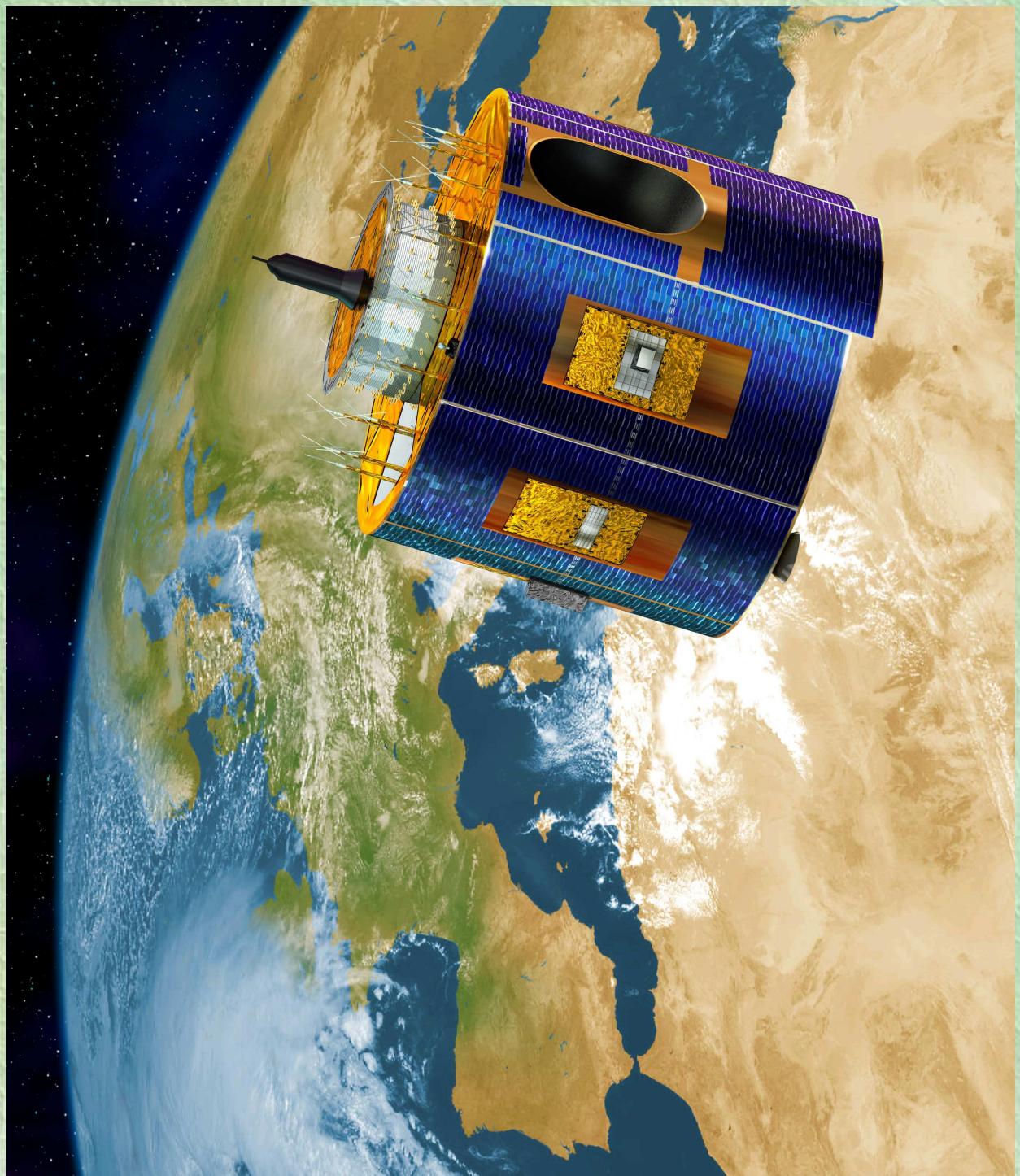


EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (6)

Mesure de l'exposition solaire (suite)

- Récemment, des données quantitatives sur les radiations solaires atteignant réellement la surface de la Terre, basées sur des mesures par **satellites**, sont devenues disponibles en Europe (EC Information Society Technologies Research Programme "SoDa", intégrant et exploitant un réseau de bases de données de radiations solaires (www.soda-is.com)).





EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE (7)

Mesure de l'exposition solaire (suite)

- Une étude préliminaire montre une corrélation raisonnable entre les données de dosimètres individuels et les valeurs d'irradiation solaire quotidienne obtenues de la base de donnée prototype SoDa.

Individual sun exposure can be assessed using meteorological satellite measurements

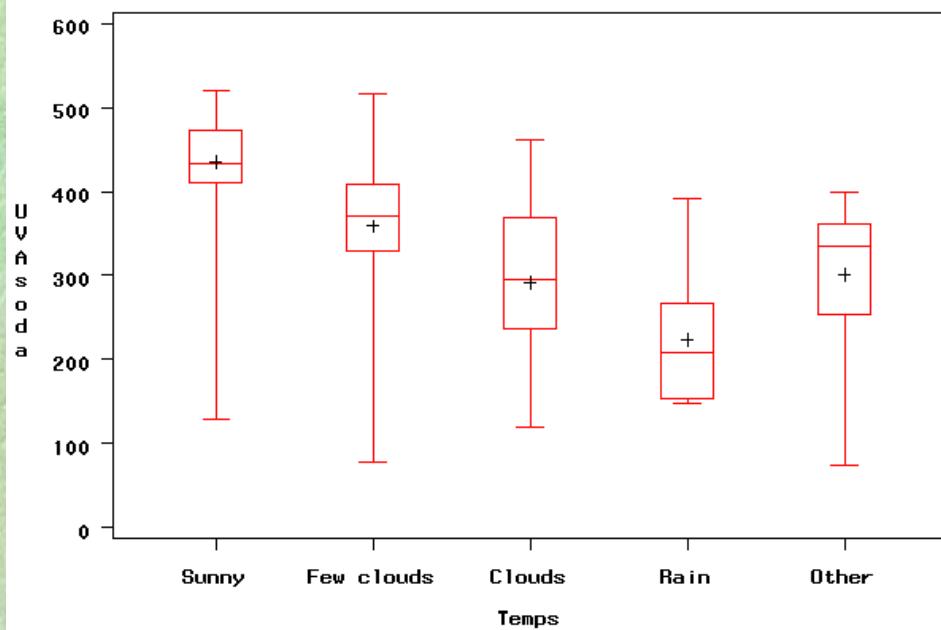
M Boniol, MS Cattaruzza, P Autier, JF Doré, Eortc
Melanoma Group

- To compare measurements of UVA and UVB exposure recorded with personal dosimeters to assessment through a detailed questionnaire and satellite measurements, 25 families with one index child participated in a study.
- Participants filled a questionnaire detailing daily activities, geographical location and circumstances of sun exposure. Corresponding satellite measurements of local UVA and UVB irradiation were obtained from the European database SoDa.

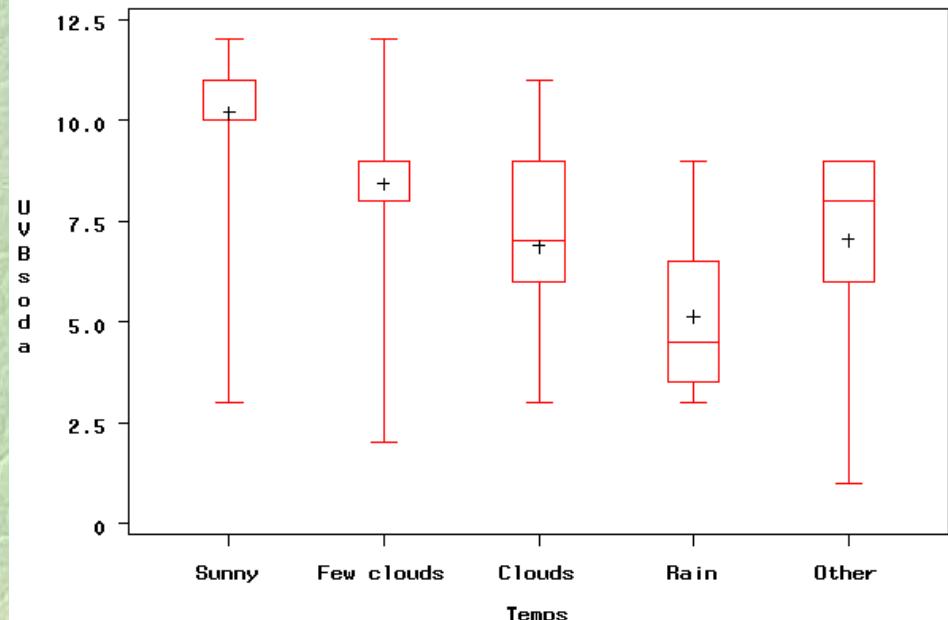
- Exposures

Between July 5 and September 3, 2004, participants were sun exposed for a total of 353 days in European countries, among which 437 episodes of exposure were recorded by means of a dosimeter measurement. The median duration of each session was 2 hours, 62% of exposures occurring during hot hours (between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.).

UVAsoda by weather



UVBsoda by weather



There is a good correlation between satellite measurements and weather reported in questionnaires.

- *Overall correlation between dosimeter and satellite*

There was a good correlation between measurements from dosimeter and satellite ($r=0.48$ in UVA; $r=0.40$ in UVB, Spearman correlation significant $p<0.0001$). Dosimeter records tend to underestimate the total exposure measured from the dosimeter (median difference of 40Wh/m² in UVA and 1.5 Wh/m² in UVB for each session).

The correlation was better for exposure in the sun, when on the beach, and at the seashore.

- Dosimeter and satellite records for various situations

Multivariate analysis adjusting for weather, exposure duration, horizontal or vertical use of dosimeter, shade, environment and activity showed that Satellite measurements were only significantly influenced by the weather, while dosimeter records of UV exposure are mainly influenced by conditions of use (e.g. 81% reduction in measured UVA and 73% in UVB when dosimeter was worn on the belt), exposures in the shade (54% reduction for both UVA and UVB), environment (60% reduction for UVA and 34% for UVB for exposure in the country side).

When adjusting for all variables, there was a significant independent correlation between dosimeter and satellite measurements ($p<0.0001$ for UVA and UVB).

- Conclusion

Satellite measurements give a good estimate of actual individual UVA and UVB exposure, independently of exposure conditions.

Further studies could therefore only use a simple questionnaire and satellite data to estimate real exposure of populations.

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE – Objectifs

- Quantifier le spectre de l'exposition UV dans les différentes régions d'Europe (en France, départements et éventuellement cantons).
- Développer un outil de mesure de l'exposition des personnes et des populations au rayonnement ultraviolet solaire,
- pour quantifier ses effets sur l'incidence des cancers cutanés et d'autres cancers (lymphomes non hodgkiniens), et de pathologies comme la cataracte.

EUROSUN / UV-FRANCE – Objectifs spécifiques

- Estimation de la dose totale d'UV dans les différentes régions (bases de données EUROSUN et UV-France: valeurs quotidiennes, hebdomadaires et mensuelles), et étude des variations d'irradiation UV au cours des dernières décennies.
- Confection d'un atlas d'irradiation UV en France et en Europe
- Développement et validation d'un outil pour mesurer l'exposition à l'UV solaire (questionnaire)
- Reconstruction de l'exposition solaire dans des échantillons de la population (tranches d'âge)
- Relation entre l'incidence géographique des cancers cutanés (mélanomes et non-mélanomes) et de la cataracte et les estimations d'exposition solaire
- Développement d'indicateurs de risque et de variation de risque des cancers cutanés et de la cataracte.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks

- The first step of the project will be the development of a new tool measuring actual daily UV exposure in the various countries of the European Union, from satellite data gathered by the European project "SoDa".
- In co-operation with the SoDa project, specific exposure to ultraviolet radiation will be extracted from the global solar exposure data currently available. Total UV exposure, and exposure to UVA, UVB, and UV adjusted on erythemal spectrum will be calculated. For each of these parameters, daily, weekly and monthly values will be calculated for every geographical site within the European Union (5 km grid cell), from 1985. A database will be created from which exposures to regions and individuals can be assessed and monitored.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks (2)

- From this database, an atlas of UV exposure in Europe, based on UV irradiation values over 5 year periods (e.g. 1993-1997, in synchrony with cancer incidence data reported by the successive editions of Cancer Incidence in Five Continents) will be produced. The atlas will consist of a set of maps indicating monthly average values of UVA, UVB, and total UV radiation, point by point, throughout Europe.
- The EUROSUN database and the atlas will be made available on a web site.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks (3)

- To validate this new tool, levels of UV exposure in individuals will be calculated, based on reconstruction of past individual exposure.
- Reconstruction of past solar exposure will be achieved in each Member State and applicant countries through local members of the partner organisations: *EpiMel* (Epidemiology sub-group of the EORTC Melanoma Group), *Euroskin* (European Society for Skin Cancer Prevention), and the *European Cancer Atlas Working Group*.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks (4)

- Random samples of population (20 individuals per each gender and age category) will be selected. The following age categories will be considered: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, and 60-69-year old. For each of these individuals, a completely anonymous questionnaire will record inclusive dates and places of residence and holidays over the last 10 years.
- For each individual, UVA, UVB, total UV and maximal UV exposure will be determined using the Eurosun database, and summed over the last 10 years. Since melanoma is likely to be influenced by short periods of high UV exposure, an index value, Δ_{UV} , representing the difference between maximal exposure and exposure during the preceding 1-4 weeks will be calculated for each individual (e.g. difference between residential exposure and maximal exposure during holidays when a change in latitude has occurred). The level, distribution and trends of sun exposure in the various European populations will be derived from these calculations.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks (5)

- The effects of the levels of sun exposure in the different European populations on the incidence of skin cancers will be estimated by comparing data on sun exposure obtained from the project with the geographical incidence of melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancers. This comparison will use the EUCAN database that contains 1998 estimates of incidence for all countries of the European Union, and was developed as a result of the Europe Against Cancer programme.

EUROSUN. Specific tasks (6)

- Some data indicate that sun exposure may also influence other cancers (such as non-Hodgkin lymphomas) and cataract. The same comparison between sun exposure in Europe and geographical incidence of these cancers and cataract will be made.

EUROSUN. Expected results

- The EUROSUN project will provide an important source of reliable data for the health impact assessment of (environmental) solar ultraviolet exposure.

EUROSUN. Expected results (2)

- Eurosun will provide detailed measurements of daily/monthly doses of UV irradiation at ground level (broken down in the different UV wavelengths) throughout Europe, identify UV "hotspots" and contribute to the knowledge of the time trends in solar irradiation.

EUROSUN. Expected results (3)

- Eurosun will provide the first quantification of individual UV exposure (relevant to disease risk) of different age and gender population categories, and identify time trends.
- Eurosun will provide indicators of exposure to the various fractions of the UV radiation, and use past UV exposure experience to predict global EU burden in future years (non-melanoma skin cancers, melanoma, cataract). By developing a sustainable monitoring of changes in UV exposure dose throughout Europe, likely changes in disease occurrence should be able to be predicted.

EUROSUN participants

- IARC
 - P. Boyle, M Boniol, P Autier
- INSERM U590
 - JF Doré, MC Chignol
- ARMINES
 - L Wald, N...
- Karolinska Institute
 - U Ringborg, Y Brandberg
- + EpiMel, EuroSkin, European Cancer Atlas
- Thank you Caroline, Madeleine and Philip K.!

Cohorte ELFE – Exposition UV : Objectifs

- Renseigner précisément l'exposition aux UVs des enfants de la génération 2009 selon leurs caractéristiques socio-géographiques
- Types d'irradiation (UV-A, UV-B et UV érythémal) au cours du temps, en fonction des lieux fréquentés par l'enfant, et comportements modifiant cette exposition
- Distribution des phototypes dans la génération 2009
- Réaliser pour un nombre plus limité de sujets, une étude du développement des naevus en fonction du phototype et de l'exposition UV. Comptage des naevus (2-4,9 mm, 5 mm et +) par site anatomique (tête, cou, tronc, membre supérieur, membre inférieur), à 3 ans (entrée en maternelle), 6 ans (CP), 12 ans (6ème), 16 ans (lycée).

BMC Cancer

Research article **Open Access**

**Solar ultraviolet-B exposure and cancer incidence
and mortality in the United States, 1993–2002**

Francis P Boscoe*^{1,2} and Maria J Schymura^{2,1}

BMC Cancer 2006, **6**:264 doi:10.1186/1471-2407-6-264

Solar UV-B exposure was measured using data from NASA's Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS). This device has been installed on several spacecraft, including the Earth Probe spacecraft for data from 1996 to 2005.

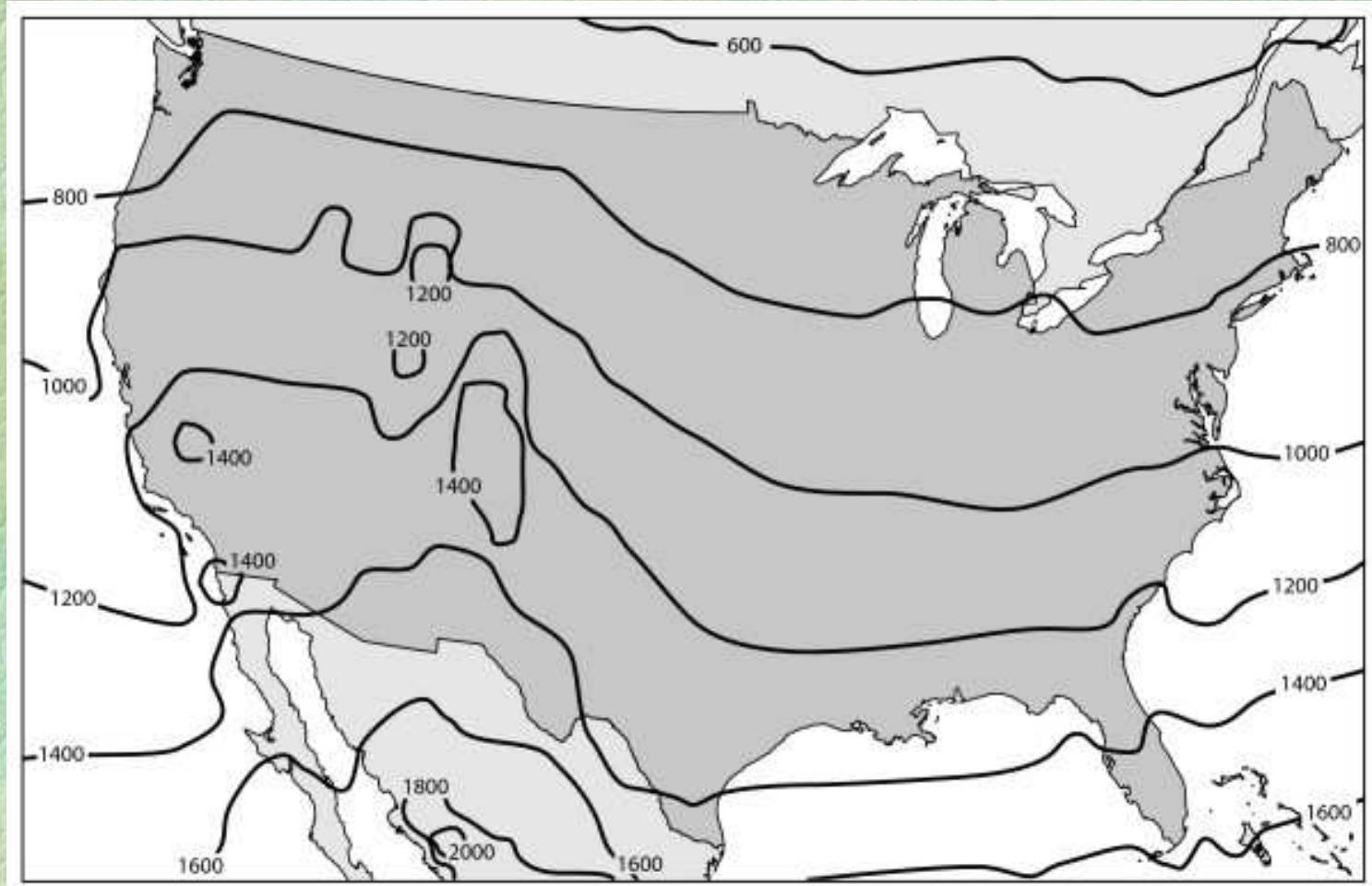
The data consist of an ongoing time series of erythemally-weighted UV-B exposure values for the entire globe, derived from directly-measured noon irradiance values which take into account length of day, cloud conditions, and ozone column. The erythemally-weighted average exposure is the combination of wavelengths from 280–400 nm that best describes the susceptibility of Caucasian skin to sunburn.

The shorter wavelengths are the most dangerous, but are blocked by the atmosphere to a greater extent; the result is that in the continental United States about 85% of the contribution to the erythemally weighted average comes from the 300–320 nm range. The wavelengths most important for causing sunburn are similar to those involved in vitamin D production.

Solar UV-B exposure was based on measurements between September 1, 1996 and August 31, 2003 (seven complete years), at a geographic resolution of one degree. A degree is about 111 kilometers north to south and between 75 and 101 kilometers east to west in the continental United States, depending on latitude.

Each measurement location had measurements for between 88% and 97% of the days, with most of the missing values due to the orbital path of the satellite. For each location, we grouped the daily measurements by month in order to calculate monthly averages; the average annual exposure was calculated as the sum of the twelve monthly averages. Exposure values for individual counties were then obtained through areal interpolation using GIS software, resulting in the exposure map seen in Figure.

Annual erythemally-weighted ultraviolet-B exposure in the United States, kJ/m².



Boscoe FP & Schymura *BMC Cancer* 2006, **6**:264