## Caregivers Response to Pediatric Clinicians Sun Protection Anticipatory Guidance: Sun Protective Swim Shirts for 2-6 year old Children

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K ;: Sun protection; Swim shirt; Anticipatory guidance; a reputation of making its wearers feel hot or being considered unfashionable, current fabrics and styles have overcome these these these states and styles have overcome these states are states and styles have overcome these states are states and styles have overcome these states are states are

[2]. Sun protective swim shirts (swim shirts) for young children A ; SPF: Sun Protection Factor; Swim Shirt: 新她 wearer with consistent sun protection even when wet and Protective Swim Shirts; UVI: Ultraviolet Light Index; US: United 新語会 for rep (m)42e

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Melanoma is the third most common form of cancer in adolescents and young adults in the United States (US) [1]. Sun exposure, particularly during childhood, is an important contributing factor in the risk of developing skin cancer later in life [2,3]. In order to address the rising incidence of melanoma, the US Surgeon General issued a call to action to address skin cancer prevention [4].

Pediatric clinicians recognize the importance of reducing sun exposure in young children and are able to counsel parents and patients e ectively with recommended sun protective measures such as the use of sunscreen [5]. Regular application of sunscreen can dramatically reduce the risk of developing melanoma and squamous cell carcinoma [6,7], potentially lethal forms of skin cancer. Relying on sunscreen as the sole method of sun protection is problematic and may provide insu cient sun protection for the user due to failure to protect some areas of the body [8] and wearing o with physical activing like swimming [9]. Additional barriers to sunscreen use include cost [10] and messy application [11]. Sun protective clothing can be used in addition to or instead of sunscreens to provide adequate sun protection.

Sun protective clothing as a helpful form of sun protection for young children could be adopted by caregivers as a cost-e ective and reliable method that could help reduce the incidence of skin concer in the future. Although pediatric clinicians have usually promoted the use of sunscreen, additional measures like sun protective clothing should be presented to young patients and parents more regularly during sun protection counseling [2,5]. While long sleeve sun protective dothing



ordinal or nominal data, and subsequently analyzed using<sup>2</sup>Pearson's test. Phi and Cramer's V values were used to test the strength of the association between two variables that were categorized as nominal or one nominal and one ordinal variable respectively. All members of the clinical sta at Lakety(g t)-6 (h)4 (. (in. F)

e study primarily aimed to correlate voucher redemption with familial history of skin cancer, skin sensitivity of the caregiver and child, and the perception of caregiver s risk of developing skin cancer. Secondary outcomes correlated voucher redemption with demographic information of the child consisting of age, gender, and history of sun sensitivity of the child with ease of sunburn, and demographic information of the caregiver consisting of education of the caregivers, gender, and occupational status.

An ANOVA was conducted to examine whether already having a swim shirt or redeeming a voucher for a swim shirt di ered according to parental history of skin cancer, parental perception of skin sun sensitivity, and parental perception of the child having sun sensitive skin or ease of sunburn. Correlation coe cients were used to examine the associations among the two swim shirt conditions (having a swim shirt or using a voucher to obtain a swim shirt) and the variables of parental history of skin cancer, and parental perceptions of sun sensitive skin. For all analyses, a cuto of P<.05 was used to determine statistical signi cance.



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Most caregivers identied their child as having skin that Waans givers redemption of a voucher for a swim shirt for the sensitive to the sun (93%) and inclined to sunburns or skin wrais action related positively with the UVI on the day of the swir from the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application of sunscreen (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed in the sun without the application (92\%) e careed perception of sun sensitivity of the child was signi cantly assessible ted that a range from 2 to 9. e monthly median UVI for Jun with the child getting sunburns or skin irritation from the sun9(2nd.05) July, 7 [15]. (Table 3).

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Caregivers were more likely to claim the voucher when the Eligible subjects redeemed a total of 150 vouchers, which a ways, when the mother had a college degree or greater, v 18.1% of those completing surveys. e majority of caregivers in the giver and child were not Hispanic, and during sunny weath to redeem the swim shirt (84%), but 6% (63/824) already hand as with a study was that the sun protection mess shirt and 8% (66/ 824) did not intend to redeem the vouchact Waivingelivered by clinicians recommending the use of swim a child with sun sensitive skin, a parental history of skin cander combination with sunscreen and other established sun prot caregiver perceiving that they had sun sensitive skin was predictivels of providing an anticipatory guidance tip sheet and a vouc either having a swim shirt or redeeming a voucher for a swiendeshirta swim shirt.

(ANOVA, 3 conditions x 1 time, P<.001). Caregivers, who did not intend to redeem a swim shirt, were 8% of the respondents and were Hispanic or Black and indicated no perceived sun sensitivity of the demonstrated small, yet signi cant di erences in sun protection. practices as well as sustained behavioral change in parents of ne

e gender of the child, the mothers education with a collegeugh age 3 [16]. e Sun Sense Study, which implemented graduate degree, and not being Hispanic were statistically sightistration Slip! Slop! Slap! message in a multicomponent interver correlated with caregiver voucher redemption for the swim shart parents of children 3-10 years old, found signi cant improve 0.05 level. Caregivers were more likely to redeem a swim shirth for the sun protection practices and knowledge [17]. Implement child if the child was male (P=.045); however, Cramer s V was found is more sun protective clothing intervention for y be 0.070 indicating a weak relationship. Female caregivers with all fight the pediatrician o ce could help to reduce the risk of level of education were found to be more likely to redeem a swanneship at sunscreen use alone may not be able to achieve. for their child (P=. 010; Cramer s V = 0.126).

Pediatric care is oriented towards age-specic anticipa



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