

Table I. Proportion of sunscreen products meeting American Academy of Dermatology recommendations

	Largest US retailer	Largest US pharmacy retailer
Total search hits	407	603
Products evaluated	284	251
Products with SPF ≥ 30	217 (76.4%)	205 (81.7%)
Products with broad-spectrum coverage (based on the 2011 FDA labeling and effectiveness testing rules)	149 (52.5%)	137 (54.6%)
Products with water resistance (40 or 80 min)	123 (43.3%)	123 (49.0%)
Products meeting all 3 recommendations	98 (34.5%)	103 (41.0%)

FDA, Food and Drug Administration; SPF, sun-protection factor.

Table II. Comparison of sunscreens with and without tanning/bronzing advertised on the principal display panel for meeting American Academy of Dermatology recommendations

	Sunscreens with tanning or bronzing compounds	Sunscreens without tanning or bronzing compounds	P value
Largest US retailer			
Total no. of products	31	253	
Products with SPF ≥ 30	4 (12.9%)	213 (84.2%)	<.01*
Products with broad-spectrum coverage	10 (32.3%)	139 (54.9%)	.02*
Products with water resistance (40 or 80 min)	11 (35.5%)	112 (44.3%)	.35
Products meeting all 3 recommendations	1 (3.2%)	97 (38.3%)	<.01*
Largest US pharmacy retailer			
Total no. of products	19	232	
Products with SPF ≥ 30	4 (21.0%)	201 (86.6%)	<.01*
Products with broad-spectrum coverage	8 (42.1%)	129 (55.6%)	.26
Products with water resistance (40 or 80 min)	10 (52.6%)	113 (48.7%)	.74
Products meeting all 3 recommendations	4 (21.1%)	99 (42.7%)	.07

SPF, Sun-protection factor.

*Statistical significance determined as $P < .05$ with χ^2 test.

discuss the new FDA sunscreen labeling system and the AAD-specific recommendations with patients, and emphasize that tanning and bronzing products with SPF values are likely to offer inadequate sun protection. We further suggest that use of the terms “tanning” or “bronzing” in conjunction with SPF labels is incongruous and potentially misleading.

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Funding sources: None.

Conflicts of interest: None declared.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaad.2014.06.004>

Absent in Melanoma 2 is predominantly present in primary melanoma and primary squamous cell carcinoma, but largely absent in metastases of both tumors

To the Editor: Since 2009, research on Absent in Melanoma 2 (AIM2) has predominantly focused on its function as an inflammasome-activating pattern

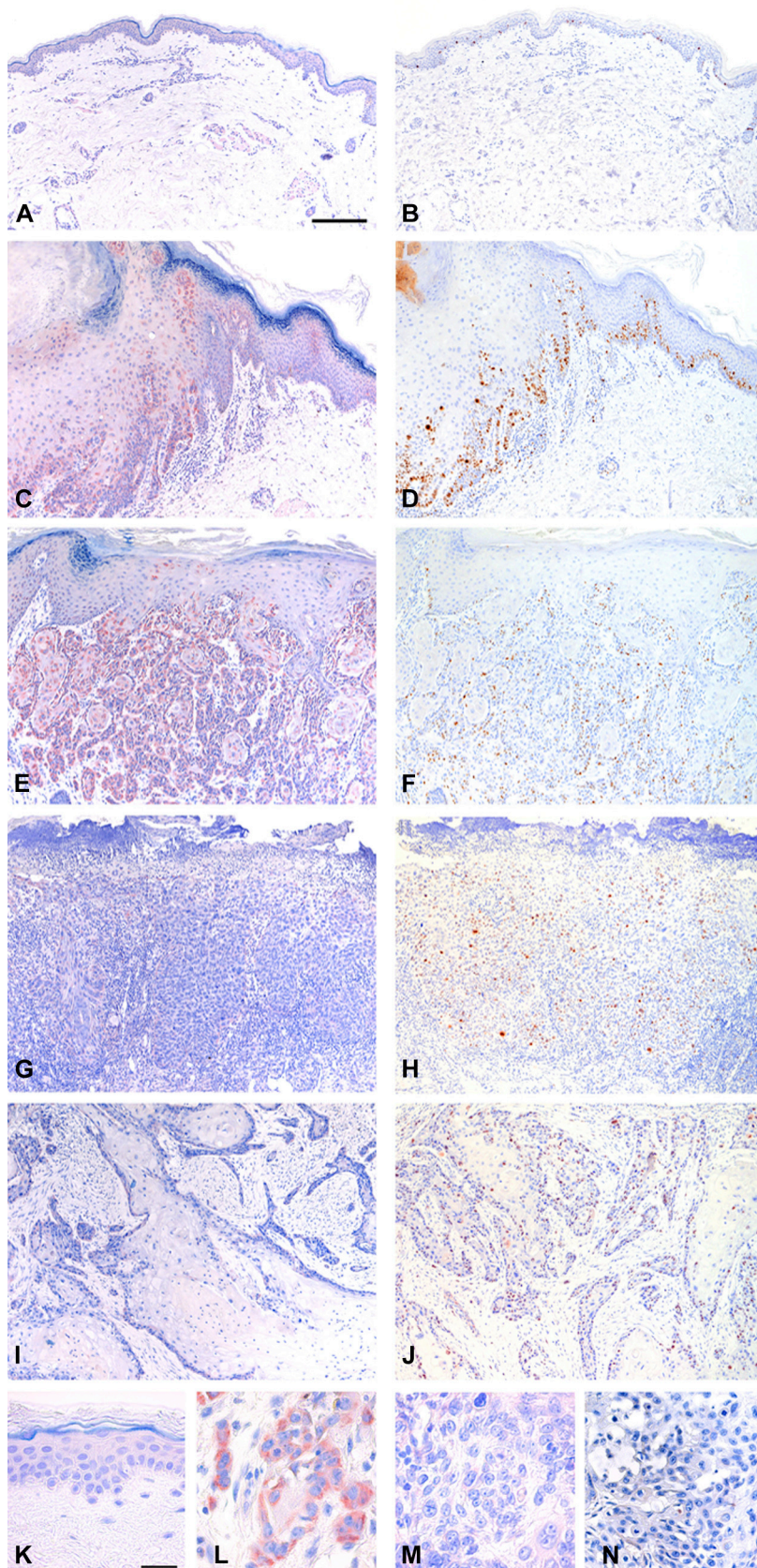


Fig 1. Absent in Melanoma 2 (AIM2) is up-regulated in cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC), but down-regulated in CSCC metastases. Immunohistochemistry of AIM2 in normal skin (A), well-differentiated CSCC (C and E), poorly differentiated CSCC (G), and skin metastases of CSCC (I). Panels K, L, M, and N show details of panels A, C, G, and I, respectively. Keratinocyte proliferation as assessed with MIB-1 staining showing normal-appearing skin (B), well-differentiated CSCC (D), well-differentiated CSCC (F), poorly differentiated CSCC (H), and CSCC metastases (J). Bar = 200 μ m (A to J) or 50 μ m (K to N).

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