IDPH HEALTH WARNINGS

EACH CONSUMER MUST SIGN A STATEMENT ANNUALLY THAT THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN READ AND UNDERSTOOD.

POTENTIAL NEGATIVE HEALTH EFFECTS RELATED TO ULTRAVIOLET EXPOSURE

- 1. Increased risk of skin cancer later in life.
- 2. Increased risk of skin thickening, age spots, irregular pigmentation, and premature aging.
- 3. Possibility of burning or rash, especially if using any of the potential photosensitizing drugs and agents. The consumer should consult a physician before using a tanning device if using medications, if there is a history of skin problems or if the consumer is especially sensitive to sunlight.
- 4. Increased risk of eye damage unless proper eyewear is worn. Iowa law requires the use of proper eyewear during tanning sessions.
- A. Low pressure tanning systems use a higher percentage of UVB rays which penetrate only the upper layer of skin and can cause burning easier than high pressure tanning systems. Low pressure systems require more frequent sessions to maintain a tan.

High intensity tanning systems use more lamps and shorter tanning sessions than low intensity tanning systems. These are still classified as low pressure systems.

- B. High pressure tanning systems use a higher percentage of UVA rays which penetrate deeper and can permanently damage the lower layers of skin and increase the incidences of skin cancers. High pressure systems require fewer and less frequent sessions to maintain a tan.
- C. The exposure schedule for each specific unit is shown on the labeling on the tanning unit. Iowa law requires the operator to limit the exposure of each consumer to the exposure schedule shown on the unit in which the consumer is tanning.

SUN-REACTIVE SKIN TYPES USED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

SKIN	SKIN REACTIONS TO SOLAR	EXAMPLES	
TYPE	RADIATION		
I	Always burns easily and severely (painful	People most often with fair skin, blue	
	burn). Tans little or none and peels.	eyes, freckles. Unexposed skin is white.	
II	Usually burns easily and severely (painful	People most often with fair skin; red or	
	burn). Tans minimally or lightly, also	blonde hair; blue, hazel or even brown	
	peels.	eyes. Unexposed skin is white.	
III	Burns moderately and tans about average.	Normal average Caucasoid. Unexposed	
		skin is white.	
IV	Burns minimally, tans easily and above	People with white or light brown skin,	
	average with each exposure. Exhibits IPD	dark skin, dark brown hair, dark eyes.	
	(immediate pigment darkening) reaction.	Unexposed skin is brown.	
V	Rarely burns, tans easily and substantially.	Unexposed skin is brown.	
	Always exhibits IPD reaction.		
VI	Never burns and tans profusely; exhibits	Unexposed skin is black.	
	IPD reaction.		
(a)	Paged on the first 45-60 minutes (-2.2 minimum anythoms does) exposure of the summer sun (early June) at see level		

(a) Based on the first 45-60 minutes (=2-3 minimum erythema dose) exposure of the summer sun (early June) at sea level

POTENTIAL PHOTOSENSITIZING AGENTS

- 1. Not all individuals who use or take these agents will experience a photosensitive reaction or the same degree of photosensitive reaction. An individual who experiences a reaction on one occasion will not necessarily experience it again or every time.
- 2. Names of agents should be considered only as examples. They do not represent all the names under which a product may be sold.
- 3. If you are using an agent in any of these classes, you should reduce UV exposure even if your particular medication is not listed.

Acne treatment (Retinoic acid, Retin-A) Psoralens (5-Methoxpsoralen, 8-Methoxypsoralen, 4,5,8-trimethyl-psoralen)

Antibacterials (Deodorant bar soaps, antiseptics, cosmetics, halogenated carbanilides, halogenated phenols, halogenated salicylanilides, bithionol, chlorhexidine, hexachlorophene) Antibiotics, anti-infectives (Tetracyclines)

Anticonvulsants (carbamazepine, trimethadione, promethazine)

Antidepressants (amitriptyline, Desipramine, Imipramine, Nortiptyline, Protiptyline), Tranquilizers, anti-emetics (Phenothiazines)

Antidiabetics (glucose-lowering agents) (sulfonylureas, oral antidiabetics, hypoglycemics)

Antihistamines (diphenhydramine, promethazine, triprolidine, chlorpheniramine)

Anti-inflammatory (piroxicam), Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (Ibuprofen,

Naproxen, Piroxicam)

Antimicrobials (griseofulvin), Sulfonamides ("Sulfa drugs," antimicrobials, anti-infectives) Atropine-like drugs (anticholinergics, antiparkinsonism drugs, antispasmodics, synthetic muscle relaxants)

Coal tar and derivatives (Denorex, Tegrin, petroleum products used for psoriasis and chronic eczema and in shampoos)

Contraceptives, oral and estrogens (birth control pills, estrogens, progesterones)

Cough medicine containing chlorpheniramine

Dyes (used in cosmetic ingredients, acridine, anthracene, cosin (lipstick), erythrosine, fluorescein, methyl violet, methylene blue, rose bengal)

Perfumes and toilet articles (musk ambrette, oil of bergamot, oil of cedar, oil of citron, oil of lavender, oil of lemon, oil of lime, oil of rosemary, oil of sandalwood)

Thiazide diuretics ("waterpills")

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