

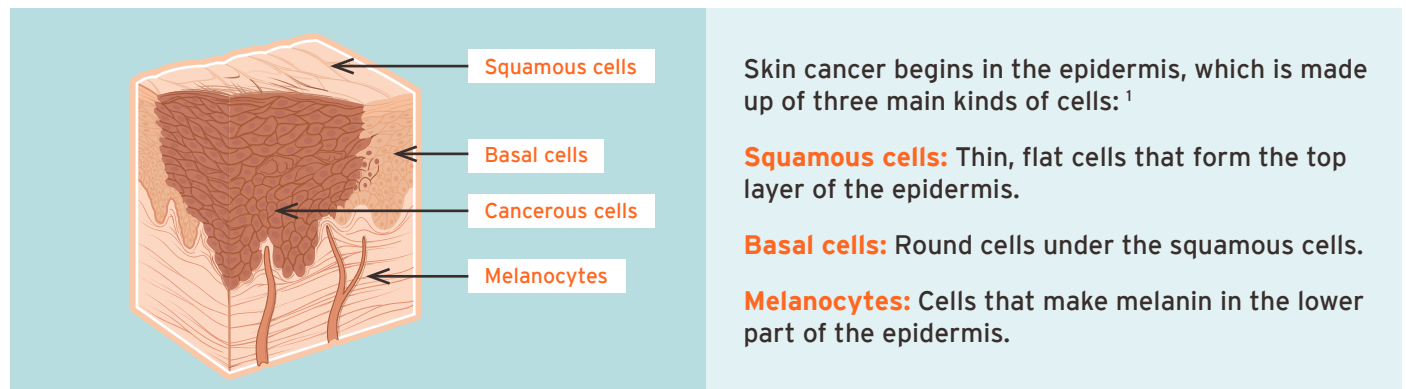
LET'S GET REAL ABOUT SKIN CANCER

An educational program about advanced non-melanoma skin cancers

REGENERON

About Skin Cancer

The skin, the body's largest organ, is made up of several layers. Two of the main layers include the epidermis (upper or outer layer) and the dermis (lower or inner layer).¹



Skin cancer begins in the epidermis, which is made up of three main kinds of cells:¹

Squamous cells: Thin, flat cells that form the top layer of the epidermis.

Basal cells: Round cells under the squamous cells.

Melanocytes: Cells that make melanin in the lower part of the epidermis.

The most common types of skin cancer in the United States are non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC), which usually originate in the squamous and basal cells:¹

- **Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)** is the most common NMSC.
- **Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC)** is the second most common NMSC.

By the Numbers



More

people are diagnosed with skin cancer each year in the U.S. than all other cancers combined²



5.4M+

cases of BCC and CSCC are diagnosed in 3.3+ million people in the U.S. annually¹



~90%

of NMSCs are associated with exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun²



<4%

of BCC and CSCC cases become advanced^{3,4}

Risk Factors

Anyone can be diagnosed with BCC or CSCC, but **some groups are more at risk:**

Males¹

People 65 years and older¹

People who have been exposed to intense and extended sun rays or who had frequent sunburns¹

People with history of skin cancer or precancerous skin lesions¹

Early-Stage Disease

Up to **95%** of BCC and CSCC cases are **caught at an early stage**.^{1,4}

Depending on the case, **treatment options are available**, like Mohs surgery, to remove the cancer along with a margin of healthy skin tissue, or radiation therapy.¹

Advanced Disease

BCC and CSCC **can become serious if they spread or advance locally**.¹

When BCC or CSCC penetrate deep into the skin and surrounding tissues, it is called **locally advanced**.⁴

In a small percentage of cases, BCC or CSCC can spread to other parts of the body, like the lymph nodes, or more distant tissues or organs, which is known as **metastatic**.^{3,5}

Advanced BCC

- **Less than 1%** of BCC cases in the U.S. become advanced⁴
- **About 80%** of non-melanoma skin cancers are basal cell carcinoma¹

Advanced CSCC

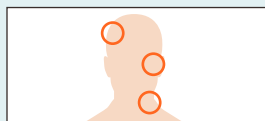
- **Approximately 2-4%** of CSCC cases in the U.S. become advanced³
- According to a 2019 survey, only **28%** of Americans knew CSCC can be life-threatening in its advanced stages*⁶

While early-stage BCC and CSCC may be cured by surgery or radiation, progression to advanced diseases is often difficult to treat and associated with relatively **higher risk of returning and poorer outcomes**.^{7,8}

Treatment options for advanced BCC and advanced CSCC are available and include surgery, radiation and systemic therapy. **Patients should speak with their physician to find a treatment option that's most appropriate for them**.^{7,8}

*The CSCC Skin Cancer Survey was conducted online by The Harris Poll on behalf of The Skin Cancer Foundation and in coordination with Regeneron and Sanofi between May 2 to 22, 2019 among 2,010 adults ages 18 and older in the U.S. Raw data were weighted where necessary by age within gender, race/ethnicity, region, education, income, size of household, marital status, employment status, internet usage, and propensity to be online to bring them in line with their actual proportions in the population.

How to Spot Certain Types of NMSC



BCC and CSCC often presents in **sun-exposed areas** like the face, head and neck.¹



BCC can look like **open sores that don't heal or that heal and come back, or pink or red bumps or growths that may have a lower area in the center**, but presentation may vary.¹



CSCC can look like an **elevated wart-like growth or scaly lesion that occasionally bleeds**, but presentation may vary.¹



A CSCC or BCC that **keeps coming back** can be a sign **the cancer has advanced**.¹



Talk to a doctor if you see a new, changing or unusual mark or spot on your skin.

Visit [LetsGetRealAboutSkinCancer.com](https://www.letsgetrealaboutskincancer.com) to learn more.



1. Cancer.Net. Skin Cancer (Non-Melanoma) - Introduction. <https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/skin-cancer-non-melanoma/view-all>. Accessed on March 22, 2024.
2. Skin Cancer Foundation. Skin Cancer Facts and Statistics. <https://www.skincancer.org/skin-cancer-information/skin-cancer-facts/>. Accessed on March 22, 2024.
3. Burton KA, et al. Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma: A Review of High-Risk and Metastatic Disease. *Am J Clin Dermatol*. 2016;17(5):491-508.
4. Migden M R, et al. Emerging trends in the treatment of advanced basal cell carcinoma. *Cancer Treat Rev*. 2018;64:1-10.
5. Data on File. Regeneron.
6. Skin Cancer Foundation. Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma (CSCC) Awareness: A National Survey: Results Summary. Conducted by HarrisPoll for The Skin Cancer Foundation, May 2019.
7. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology for Squamous Skin Cancer (NCCN Guidelines®) Version 1.2024. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2024. Accessed on March 4, 2024.
8. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®) for Basal Cell Skin Cancer, Version 3.2024. © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2024. Accessed on March 4, 2024.