SPOT the difference



Check your skin regularly and see your doctor if you notice a new spot or a spot has changed in size, colour or shape.

Melanoma



- May have **irregular edges**, one half bigger than the other, or an **uneven colour**.
- Can appear on skin **not normally exposed** to the sun.

Nodular melanoma



- **Grows quickly** so do not delay seeing a doctor.
- Raised and even colour ranging from pink or red, to brown or black.
- Firm, dome-shaped, may bleed and crust.

Basal cell carcinoma



- Red, pale or pearly colour that can be a lump or dry, scaly patch.
- Can ulcerate, bleed and fail to heal.

Squamous cell carcinoma



- Thickened, red scaly spot that bleeds easily, crusts or ulcerates.
- More common in **people over 50 years**.

Download the SunSmart

app for sun protection times.

MOST SKIN CANCERS CAN BE PREVENTED During sun protection times



Call 13 11 20 or visit sunsmart.com.au



Most skin cancers can be successfully treated if found early. Skin cancer can appear anywhere on your body, so check all of your skin – not just sun-exposed areas.

Ask a friend or family member to check the skin you cannot see, such as your scalp and back.

Check your skin regularly and see your doctor if you notice a new spot, or a spot has changed in size, colour or shape.

Warning signs Get to know your skin to help you spot changes early.

Solar keratoses or sunspots



- Red, flattish scaling dry skin that may sting if scratched.
- Appears on skin most often exposed to the sun, like hands and face.

Dysplastic naevi



Larger moles with uneven colour.

Moles



- Harmless spots that are even in shape and colour.
- The more moles or freckles you have, the higher your risk of skin cancer.
- Observe moles carefully for changes.





• Colour varies from pale brown to orange or black.