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Photocarcinogenesis action spectrum (non-melanoma skin cancers)

*Spectre d'action de la photocarcérogenèse (cancers de la peau hors
mélanome)*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

ISO 28077 was prepared as Standard CIE S 019/E by the International Commission on Illumination, which has been recognized by the ISO Council as an international standardizing body. It was adopted by ISO under a special procedure which requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote, and is published as a joint ISO/CIE edition.

The International Commission on Illumination (abbreviated as CIE from its French title) is an organization devoted to international cooperation and exchange of information among its member countries on all matters relating to the science and art of lighting.

ISO 28077 was prepared by CIE Technical Committee TC 6-32.

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CIE S 019/E:2006

Photocarcinogenesis Action Spectrum (Non-Melanoma Skin Cancers)

Spectre d'action de la photocancérogenèse (cancers de la peau hors mélanome)

Aktionsspektrum für Photokarzinogenese (epitheliale Hautkrebse)

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FOREWORD

Standards produced by the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) are a concise documentation of data defining aspects of light and lighting, for which international harmony requires such unique definition. CIE Standards are therefore a primary source of internationally accepted and agreed data, which can be taken, essentially unaltered, into universal standard systems.

This CIE Standard has been prepared by CIE Technical Committee TC 6-32*, which proposed an action spectrum describing the effectiveness of ultraviolet radiation at causing photocarcinogenesis of non-melanoma skin cancers, and was approved by the National Committees of the CIE.

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PHOTOCARCINOGENESIS ACTION SPECTRUM (NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCERS)

1. INTRODUCTION

Solar ultraviolet radiation (UVR) is recognized as a major cause of non-melanoma skin cancer in man. Skin cancer occurs most frequently in the most heavily exposed areas and correlates with degree of outdoor exposure. Describing the relationship of exposure (dose) to risk (skin cancer) requires the availability of a biological hazard function or *action spectrum* for photocarcinogenesis. This standard proposes the adoption of an action spectrum (weighting function) derived from experimental laboratory data and modified to estimate the non-melanoma tumor response in human skin. The experimental data are sufficient for estimating effectiveness down to about 250 nm, but experimental data are not sufficient for specifying effectiveness above 400 nm.

2. SCOPE

This International Standard specifies the action spectrum for photocarcinogenesis of non-melanoma skin cancers.

3. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CIE 17.4-1987. *International Lighting Vocabulary*, ILV (joint IEC/CIE publication).

CIE 90-1991. *Sunscreen testing (UVB)*.

CIE 98-1992. *Personal dosimetry of UV radiation*.

CIE 103/3-1993. *Reference action spectra for ultraviolet induced erythema and pigmentation of different human skin (CIE Collection in Photobiology and Photochemistry)*.

ISO 17166:1999/CIE S 007/E-1998. *Erythema reference action spectrum and standard erythema dose*.

4. DEFINITIONS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

For the purposes of this standard, the following definition, symbols and abbreviations apply. This definition is taken from CIE 17.4-1987, where other relevant terms will also be found.

4.1 Definition

ultraviolet radiation (UVR) (see ILV 845-01-05)

optical radiation for which the wavelengths are shorter than those for visible radiation

Note - For ultraviolet radiation, the range between 100 nm and 400 nm is commonly subdivided into:

UV-A 315 400 nm

UV-B 280 315 nm

UV-C 100 280 nm

4.2 Symbols and abbreviations

SCUP

Skin Cancer Utrecht-Philadelphia (an action spectrum proposed in de Gruijl, F.R. and van der Leun, J.C., 1994)

SCUP-m

designates the original SCUP action spectrum, based entirely on mouse data

SCUP-h

designates a proposed action spectrum estimated by correcting for differences in UV transmissions between human and murine epidermis

UV-A1 340 400 nm

UV-A2 315 340 nm

5. THE ACTION SPECTRUM FOR PHOTOCARCINOGENESIS OF NON-MELANOMA SKIN CANCERS

The effectiveness of UVR at causing photocarcinogenesis of non-melanoma skin cancers has been studied for many years (Roffo, 1933; Blum 1959; Freeman, 1978; Forbes et al., 1981, 1982; Cole et al., 1983; Rundell, 1983; Epstein, 1985; Cole et al., 1986; Freeman et al., 1989; Berg et al., 1993; de Gruijl et al., 1993; de Gruijl and van der Leun, 1994; Anders et al., 1995; de Gruijl and Forbes, 1995; CIE, 2000). The action spectrum defined in this standard was first published by the CIE as the product of research by CIE Technical Committee 6-32. The document stated the following recognized limitations to this action spectrum (CIE, 2000):

"The UV-A1 part (340-400 nm) of the SCUP action spectra has large margins of uncertainty (from 10-20% at 340 nm to an order of magnitude at 390 nm); the minimum at 350 nm and especially the secondary maximum at 380 nm are not well defined. Recent biochemical data do, however, indicate that action spectra for some types of DNA damage from reactive oxygen species, such as released by UV-A, show a minimum around 350 nm.

Exploiting this as yet ill-defined *fine structure* in the UV-A1 region of the SCUP-h action spectrum (e.g., for optimizing commercial *tanning* lamps) would be unjustified. Because the Committee report should provide a standard for risk assessment in regulatory applications, its recommendation eliminates the uncertainty associated with the fine structure of the SCUP-h action spectrum. Committee consensus involved flattening the plateau at the 340 nm level. Mathematically, this results in the least available deterioration of the curve fit to the actual experimental data (the Chi-square of the fit goes up from 13,7 to 18,2 with 7 degrees of freedom)."¹

The action spectrum for photocarcinogenesis is based principally on experimental data from mice; comparable data are obviously not available from humans. The limits of this extrapolation are yet to be determined. Based on all these considerations, a standard action spectrum for photocarcinogenesis is provided in Table 1 and shown in Fig. 1.

¹ An action spectrum based on the Utrecht-Philadelphia collaboration bears the acronym "SCUP" (for Skin Cancer Utrecht Philadelphia). "SCUP-m" is the best fit to the mouse data, using a computer polynomial program. Based on SCUP-m, a SCUP-h action spectrum ("-h" for human) was estimated by correcting for differences in UV transmissions between human and murine epidermis (de Gruijl, 1999).

TABULATED AND GRAPHIC VALUES

Table 1. Action spectrum for photocarcinogenesis (Non-Melanoma skin cancer).

Wavelength λ [nm]	Effectiveness (decimal)	Effectiveness (exponential)
250	0,010900	1,09000E-02
251	0,011139	1,11390E-02
252	0,011383	1,13830E-02
253	0,011633	1,16330E-02
254	0,011888	1,18880E-02
255	0,012158	1,21580E-02
256	0,012435	1,24350E-02
257	0,012718	1,27180E-02
258	0,013007	1,30070E-02
259	0,013303	1,33030E-02
260	0,013605	1,36050E-02
261	0,013915	1,39150E-02
262	0,014231	1,42310E-02
263	0,014555	1,45550E-02
264	0,014886	1,48860E-02
265	0,015225	1,52250E-02
266	0,015571	1,55710E-02
267	0,015925	1,59250E-02
268	0,016287	1,62870E-02
269	0,016658	1,66580E-02
270	0,017037	1,70370E-02
271	0,017424	1,74240E-02
272	0,017821	1,78210E-02
273	0,018226	1,82260E-02
274	0,018641	1,86410E-02
275	0,019065	1,90650E-02
276	0,019498	1,94980E-02
277	0,019942	1,99420E-02
278	0,020395	2,03950E-02
279	0,020859	2,08590E-02
280	0,021334	2,13340E-02
281	0,025368	2,53680E-02
282	0,030166	3,01660E-02
283	0,035871	3,58710E-02
284	0,057388	5,73880E-02
285	0,088044	8,80440E-02
286	0,129670	1,29670E-01
287	0,183618	1,83618E-01
288	0,250586	2,50586E-01
289	0,330048	3,30048E-01
290	0,420338	4,20338E-01
291	0,514138	5,14138E-01
292	0,609954	6,09954E-01
293	0,703140	7,03140E-01

Wavelength λ [nm]	Effectiveness (decimal)	Effectiveness (exponential)
294	0,788659	7,88659E-01
295	0,861948	8,61948E-01
296	0,919650	9,19650E-01
297	0,958965	9,58965E-01
298	0,988917	9,88917E-01
299	1,000000	1,00000E+00
300	0,991996	9,91996E-01
301	0,967660	9,67660E-01
302	0,929095	9,29095E-01
303	0,798410	7,98410E-01
304	0,677339	6,77339E-01
305	0,567466	5,67466E-01
306	0,470257	4,70257E-01
307	0,385911	3,85911E-01
308	0,313889	3,13889E-01
309	0,253391	2,53391E-01
310	0,203182	2,03182E-01
311	0,162032	1,62032E-01
312	0,128671	1,28671E-01
313	0,101794	1,01794E-01
314	0,079247	7,92470E-02
315	0,061659	6,16590E-02
316	0,047902	4,79020E-02
317	0,037223	3,72230E-02
318	0,028934	2,89340E-02
319	0,022529	2,25290E-02
320	0,017584	1,75840E-02
321	0,013758	1,37580E-02
322	0,010804	1,08040E-02
323	0,008525	8,52500E-03
324	0,006756	6,75600E-03
325	0,005385	5,38500E-03
326	0,004316	4,31600E-03
327	0,003483	3,48300E-03
328	0,002830	2,83000E-03
329	0,002316	2,31600E-03
330	0,001911	1,91100E-03
331	0,001590	1,59000E-03
332	0,001333	1,33300E-03
333	0,001129	1,12900E-03
334	0,000964	9,64000E-04
335	0,000810	8,10000E-04
336	0,000688	6,88000E-04
337	0,000589	5,89000E-04
338	0,000510	5,10000E-04
339	0,000446	4,46000E-04
340	0,000394	3,94000E-04

Wavelength λ [nm]	Effectiveness (decimal)	Effectiveness (exponential)
341	0,000394	3,94000E-04
342	0,000394	3,94000E-04
343	0,000394	3,94000E-04
344	0,000394	3,94000E-04
345	0,000394	3,94000E-04
346	0,000394	3,94000E-04
347	0,000394	3,94000E-04
348	0,000394	3,94000E-04
349	0,000394	3,94000E-04
350	0,000394	3,94000E-04
351	0,000394	3,94000E-04
352	0,000394	3,94000E-04
353	0,000394	3,94000E-04
354	0,000394	3,94000E-04
355	0,000394	3,94000E-04
356	0,000394	3,94000E-04
357	0,000394	3,94000E-04
358	0,000394	3,94000E-04
359	0,000394	3,94000E-04
360	0,000394	3,94000E-04
361	0,000394	3,94000E-04
362	0,000394	3,94000E-04
363	0,000394	3,94000E-04
364	0,000394	3,94000E-04
365	0,000394	3,94000E-04
366	0,000394	3,94000E-04
367	0,000394	3,94000E-04
368	0,000394	3,94000E-04
369	0,000394	3,94000E-04
370	0,000394	3,94000E-04
371	0,000394	3,94000E-04
372	0,000394	3,94000E-04
373	0,000394	3,94000E-04
374	0,000394	3,94000E-04
375	0,000394	3,94000E-04
376	0,000394	3,94000E-04
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378	0,000394	3,94000E-04
379	0,000394	3,94000E-04
380	0,000394	3,94000E-04
381	0,000394	3,94000E-04
382	0,000394	3,94000E-04
383	0,000394	3,94000E-04
384	0,000394	3,94000E-04
385	0,000394	3,94000E-04
386	0,000394	3,94000E-04
387	0,000394	3,94000E-04

Wavelength λ [nm]	Effectiveness (decimal)	Effectiveness (exponential)
388	0,000394	3,94000E-04
389	0,000394	3,94000E-04
390	0,000394	3,94000E-04
391	0,000394	3,94000E-04
392	0,000394	3,94000E-04
393	0,000394	3,94000E-04
394	0,000394	3,94000E-04
395	0,000394	3,94000E-04
396	0,000394	3,94000E-04
397	0,000394	3,94000E-04
398	0,000394	3,94000E-04
399	0,000394	3,94000E-04
400	0,000394	3,94000E-04

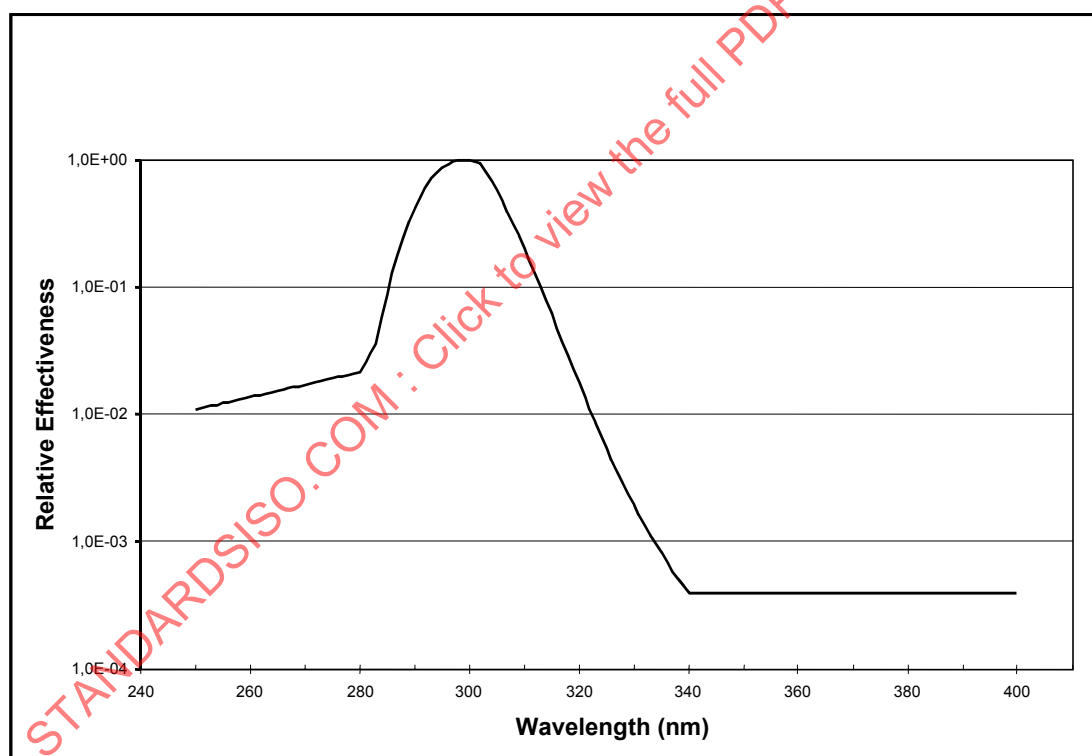


Fig. 1. Action spectrum for photocarcinogenesis. Non-Melanoma skin cancer.