


Are all tanning bed bulbs the same

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Are all tanning bed bulbs the same



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The harmful effects of indoor tan are well documented. But many tanning rooms still give customers inaccurate and seriously dangerous information, according to a recent survey conducted by the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Washington in St. Louis. Some even go as far as to say that there are no risks associated with a tanning habit. For the survey, the researchers convened 243 tanning salons of Missouri, one by the morning and one at night. The researchers were presented as potential customers and asked questions about the policies of the salons. The results were alarming, according to Dr. Lynn Cornelius, co-author of the study and Head of Dermatology of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Washington. "The risks probably did not transmitted to customers," she says. Women's Health has previously reported on another study with similar findings, which is only going to show that this frightening material is, unfortunately, at the same time. These are some of the most common lies that the tanned halls say indoors, along with the truth, so it will be armed with accurate information: 43 percent of the operators of salons say that the tanner indoors does not entail a risk. The World Health Organization classifies the tanning devices that emit UV as a group 1 carcinogen, the same category to which tobacco belongs. Beds can cause melanoma, non-melanoma skin cancer and ocular melanoma, a cancer that develops in the eyes. "These are very dangerous devices," says Cornelius. 56 percent allows customers to tanning without eye protection, FDA suggests to avoid tanning beds completely, but called "especially dangerous" tanned indoors without ocular protection. It can cause short and long-term damage both abroad and inside the eye. And the same what your skin, the damage is cumulative. In addition to the eye melanoma, which is usually developed in the cells of the uvea (the middle layer of the tissue below the white part of the eye), uv rays can cause cataracts and macular degeneration. 80% say that tanning can prevent future sunburns by seeing what the end of winter's tail looks like, you're probably pretty pale right now. But if you are planning to go somewhere warm at any time, forget about the idea that a tanning bed might be your ticket to that unrecorded vacation. "A typical", "develops people from outside or from indoor tanning devices provides you with a UV protective factor, an SPF, of about 2 or A 4, which is despicable", Cornelius says. So much for that theory... Photo: iStockphoto / Thinkstock More women's health: the timeline of a Tanskin Cancer Kill the A non-sexy side of an indoor tan Do you want a flatter belly, thinner thighs and toned arms? To transform your body, buy the 2-DVD program from Workout Spartacus now! This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You might be able to find more information about this and similar content at Piano.io Yes, I'm in a little tear about sunscreen this week. Blame the incredibly hot weather! But seriously, one of the most dangerous health myths that still persists is that tanning beds do it right in no way: no matter what kind of rays they emit, they are just dangerous. Period. Consider this new study: researchers found that people who had used indoor tanning beds had a 74 percent higher risk of melanoma, the most lethal type of skin cancer. That's a huge increase!! If the bed emitted mainly UVA rays, the risk increased 4.4 times. So please, please, please don't think that going to a tanning bed to get a tan "base" before heading to the pool or beach protects you at all. And remember, friends Let friends use tanning beds, either: Ok, out of my soap box for today! -My Brightfield, Director of Health This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may find more information about this and similar content in The FDA wants consumers to know that UV radiation on tanning devices poses serious health risks. A 2009 report by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), part of the World Health Organization, concludes that tanning devices are more dangerous than previously thought. Exposure to UV radiation, whether from the sun or indoor tanning beds, can cause: Skin cancer Skin burns Premature skin aging Eye damage (both short and long term) Description Sunlamp products are medical devices and electronic products designed to use one or more ultraviolet lamps and are intended to radiate any part of the living human body, by ultraviolet radiation with lengths of 200 Sunlamp products include home portable units, table models, tanning beds and bronze booths and are subject to labelling requirements of FDA medical devices and special controls, as well as a standard of performance of electronic products (21 CFR 1040.20). Ultraviolet lamps, also subject to the performance standard, produce radiation within a prescribed range of wavelengths and are intended to be used in solar lamp products. Risks/benefits Sunlamp products for indoor UV tanning can incorporate different types of fluorescent lamps, spot reflector (RS) or high-intensity discharge (HID) with different levels of energy and radiation production in different wavelengths. The FDA recognizes these products as dangerous and produces more than 3,000 cases of hospital emergency per year. This number is based on the average annual injury estimate for 2003 and 2012 (the last years for which data are available). The actual number of injuries is likely to be greater, since this estimation only includes cases that are initially discussed in the United States Hospital Emergency Departments and a central database is informed. This estimation does not include cases that are treated in ambulatory clinics, medical offices, not treated method, or not (Source: National estimates for the tanning bed / lesions related to Stand, 2003 and 2012 are from the national electronic lesion surveillance system: all injury programs operated by the US Consumer Product Safety Commission UU. In collaboration with the National Center for Prevention and Injury Control (NCIPC), CDC. The estimates were calculated by the Office of Statistics and Programming, NCIPC, CDC). Overposition to solar lamps and / or solary products can cause eye and leather lesions and allergic reactions. Repeated exposure can cause premature aging of skin and skin cancer. Information for the public To ensure that consumers are properly educated about the risks associated with the use of Sun Lamp and UV lamps, the FDA requires warnings on product labeling and promotional materials. One of the warnings includes a recommendation that indicates: "Automotive: This product of the Sun Lamp should not be used in people under 18 years". However, because people under 18 are especially at risk, the FDA has proposed restricting the tanning facilities operators that allow the use of the device by consumers under 18 years of age. In addition to the restriction of age, the FDA has proposed that the operators of tanning facilities must obtain a significant, prescribed risk recognition certification before use and then every 6 months after. The proposed risk recognition certificate establishes that the user has been informed of health risks that may result from the use of Sunlamp products. The proposed restriction is available here: Impact analysis: FDA / summary regulations, general devices and and use-solar products. The term "suntanning preparations" includes gels, creams, liquids and other typical. Products that are intended to provide cosmetic effects on the skin while tanning through the exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UV) (as hydration or conditioning products) or to give the appearance of tan giving color to the skin by applying approved color additives, such as dihydroxyacetone, without the need for exposure to UV radiation and are not medical devices. Because such products include those sold for use on the beach or for use in tanning rooms, consumers are advised to carefully read the labeling of all tanning products to determine whether or not they are providing protection against the harmful effects of UV radiation. For more information, see the tan. Laws, regulations and rules Electronic products manufacturers that emit radiation are sold in the United States are responsible for complying with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law (FD & C Act), Chapter V, subchapter C - Electronic Product radiation control. The manufacturers of solar lamps and ultraviolet light lamp products are responsible for meeting all the applicable requirements of Title 21 of the Federal Regulations Code, including but not limited to, Section J, (Radiological Health), parts of 1000 through 1005: 1000 - General of 1002 - records and reports 1003 - Notification of deficiencies and lack of compliance 1004 - Completion, repairs or replacement of electronic products of 1005 - Import In addition, solar lamps and solar lamp products must meet the standards of e-PRODUCTS performance in Title 21 of the Federal Regulations Code (Section J, radiological health) Parts 1010 and 1040.20: 1010 - operating standards of electronic products: general 1040.20 - Product performance standard solar lamp and solar lamp. Reports required for solar lamps and solar lamps Manufacturers of Products or Industry Orientation - Other documents of interest Resources Other resources

