

Study finds link between indoor tanning and substance abuse

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Researchers from the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus have shown a direct link between indoor tanning and substance abuse among Colorado high school students.

"A growing national body of evidence links indoor tanning with other risky health-related behavior among adolescents," said study author Robert Dellavalle, MD, associate professor of dermatology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

The study, which appears in the most recent edition of the *JAMA Dermatology*, says the motivation behind indoor tanning offers clues to why it is also tied to other risky behaviors.

Dellavalle, who also practices at the Denver Veterans Affairs Medical Center, said people tan for both psychological and physiological reasons.

"For example, indoor tanning and use of steroids may both stem from the motivation to enhance one's appearance," he said. "Data also implicate addictive physiological pathways in indoor tanning that may be similar to those of substance abuse."

Research has shown that indoor tanning can release endorphins in users that can be addictive.

The study used the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey of health data from Colorado public schools. A total of 12,144 students answered the

question, "During the last 12 months, how many times did you use an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed or tanning booth?"

The analysis showed females were almost twice as likely to engage in indoor tanning as males. Researchers also found that any lifetime use of steroids was the variable most strongly associated with indoor tanning, especially among males.

"Any alcohol consumption within the prior 30 days and marijuana use were also associated with indoor tanning, as was lifetime use of select illicit drugs," the study said.

Dellavalle said indoor tanning is potentially dangerous.

The World Health Organization has deemed UV radiation as a group 1 carcinogen putting users at a higher risk of melanoma, basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.

"Risky behaviors tend to go together," Dellavalle said. "So someone who does indoor tanning may more easily move on to other risky behaviors like illicit drug use."

The researchers urged physicians treating those who use indoor tanning to consider assessing them for steroid use, especially if the patient is an adolescent male. They also said parents should get involved.

"If you are a parent and your child is tanning," Dellavalle said, "you should also check for drug abuse."

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