

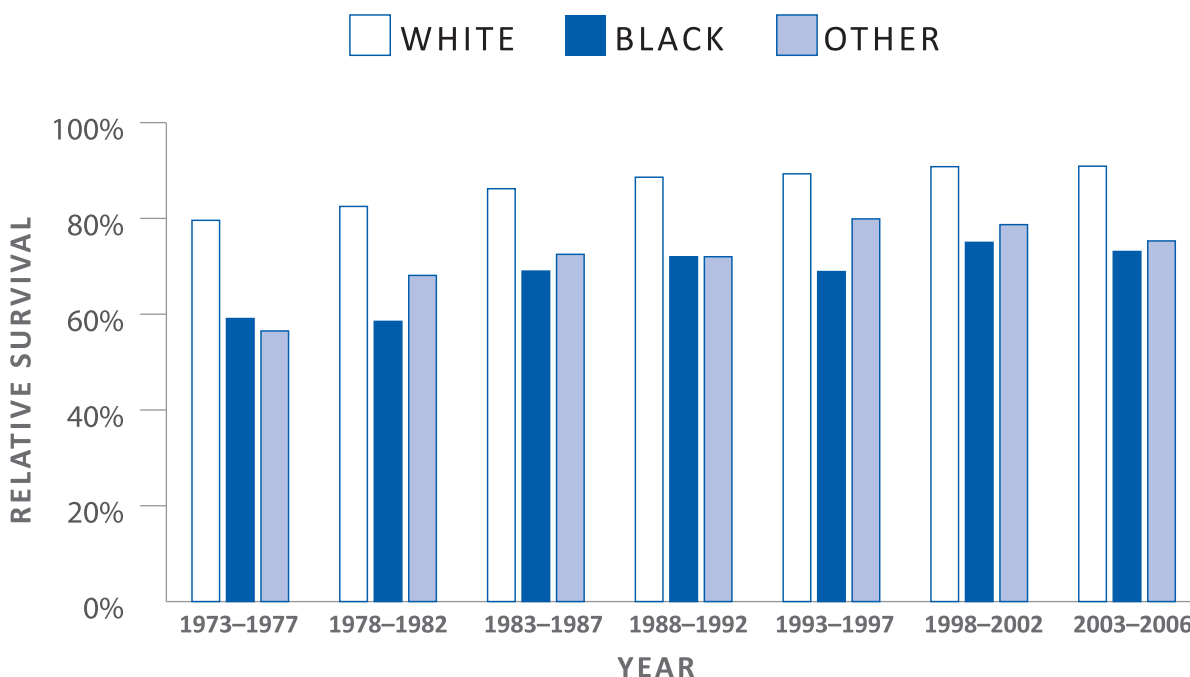
## Errata

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer*. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General; 2014.

Page 9, Figure 6

Figure 6 has been revised as follows:

**Figure 6. Trends in 5-Year Melanoma Survival, by Race, 1973–2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Five-year relative survival calculated by actuarial method. Data could not be calculated for 2007–2010.

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute (<http://www.seer.cancer.gov>). SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence – SEER 18 Regs Research Data + Hurricane Katrina Impacted Louisiana Cases, Nov 2012 Sub (1973–2010 varying).

Page 19, the third paragraph should read as follows:

For individuals and populations who avoid all sun exposure, a dietary source of vitamin D is necessary to maintain vitamin D status.<sup>186</sup> Although complete sun avoidance can result in vitamin D deficiency, evidence to date does not suggest that sunscreen use causes vitamin D deficiencies. In 2011, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reviewed seven clinical studies that examined the effect of sunscreen use on vitamin D concentrations and determined that the studies failed to show that sunscreen use caused vitamin D deficiencies.<sup>187</sup> Adequate vitamin D can be obtained safely through food and dietary supplements without the risks associated with overexposure to UV radiation.<sup>150,151</sup> Research suggests that most people get the majority of the total vitamin D they need from food rather than from the sun.<sup>188</sup>