

**National Institute for Health and Care Excellence**

**PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDELINES – SUNLIGHT EXPOSURE: BENEFITS AND RISKS**

**Consultation on the Draft Guideline from 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014 – 10<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

**Comments to be received no later than 5pm on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

**Stakeholder Comments**

Please use this form for submitting your comments to the Institute.

1. Please put each new comment in a new row.
2. Please insert the **section number** (e.g. 3.2) in the 1<sup>st</sup> column. If your comment relates to the document as a whole, please put '**general**' in this column
3. Please insert the **page number** (i.e. '7') in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column.
4. **Please note forms with attachments such as research articles, letters or leaflets cannot be accepted. If forms are received with an attachment they will be returned without being read. Any resubmitted forms without attachments must be by the consultation deadline.**

<b>Comments on draft guideline</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Ms Jo Mullin</b>
<b>Organisation:</b>		<b>Optical Confederation &amp; College of Optometrists</b>
General		We feel that the Guideline must contain more robust advice for eye health in relation to UV exposure. The skin on the eye lid is very thin and delicate so it's vital to protect this area from UV rays. There is strong evidence that ultraviolet radiation (UVR) exposure is associated with the formation of eyelid malignancies [basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)], photokeratitis, climatic droplet keratopathy (CDK), pterygium, and cortical cataract. (Yam and Kwok 2013) Ultraviolet light and ocular diseases. Int Ophthalmol. <b>2013</b> May 31
General		Certain adults are also at increased risk of UV exposure, for example after cataract surgery or that have a risk of skin cancers. We would welcome a recommendation for these adults also to have UV protection on their vision correction (on the NHS if they are eligible).
General		Repeated exposure to UV may cause long term damage which could affect sight in later life. Tanning beds use ultraviolet lights that produce both UVA and UVB rays, which can be more powerful in their effect than the sun as the light is concentrated and directed straight at the face.
General		Optometrists and Dispensing Opticians should be included in the targeted list of Health Practitioners for enhanced knowledge, abilities and confidence in giving tailored advice on the benefits and risks of sun exposure and further be considered key players in delivering the messages about UV exposure and its potential effect on eyesight and ocular tissues such as eyelids.

Please return the comments form to: [SunlightExposure@nice.org.uk](mailto:SunlightExposure@nice.org.uk)

*NB: The Institute reserves the absolute right to edit, summarise or remove comments received on during consultation on draft guideline where, in the reasonable opinion of the Institute, they may conflict with the law, are voluminous or are otherwise considered inappropriate.*

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Add extra rows if needed

<b>Comments on draft implementation chapter</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Do you agree with the areas identified as having a big impact on practice or challenging to implement? Let us know if you would give priority to other areas and why.</b></li><li>• <b>What would help users overcome these challenges? (For example, you could signpost us to examples of good practice or you could provide details of educational materials or other relevant resources that you have found useful).</b></li></ul>		
Please note that we will not formally respond to your comments on this section as we view these as an information gathering exercise.		
<b>Section number</b>	<b>Page Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
There is no need to indicate this as the implementation section is chapter 3	Not applicable	Please insert each new comment into a new row

Add extra rows if needed

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