Table 2  Patients comparison according to the performance of chest X-rays.

| Variable                        | Performed (n = 51) | Unperformed (n = 42) | p     |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Sex                             |                    |                      |       |
| Female                          | 25 (49%)           | 19 (45.2%)           | 0.72  |
| Male                            | 26 (51%)           | 23 (54.8%)           |       |
| Age at diagnosis\(^a\)          | 57.4 (17.9)        | 63.4 (15.6)          | 0.09  |
| Breslow thickness (mm)\(^b\)    | 1.4 (0.6–4)        | 1 (0.5–3.5)          | 0.46  |
| Ulceration present              | 14 (27.5%)         | 13 (31%)             | 0.71  |

\(^a\) Mean (standard deviation).
\(^b\) Median (p25–p75).

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Author’s contribution

Luiza Boava Souza: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; conception and planning of the study; elaboration and writing of the manuscript; obtaining, analyzing and interpreting the data; critical review of the literature; critical review of the manuscript.

Gabriel Peres: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; elaboration and writing of the manuscript; critical review of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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Transmittance of UVB, UVA, and visible light (blue-violet) among the main Brazilian commercial opaque sunscreens\(^a\),\(^b\),\(^c\)

Dear Editor,

Photoprotection is essential in the prevention and treatment of photo-induced dermatoses. Environmental and geographic factors should be weighed in the indication of the photoprotection strategy, such as sunscreens (SSs), mechanical photoprotection (coverings, glasses, clothing), and behavioral aspects.\(^a\)

SSs use compounds that interfere with the penetration of solar radiation into the skin, minimizing its biological tissue effects. Such substances can be organic or inorganic, and pigments are used to potentiate visible light (VL) blockage.\(^b\)

As different types of radiation trigger characteristic pathological processes, knowledge of SS photoprotection patterns is essential for their indication. The prevention of sunburn is associated with the sun protection factor (SPF), and the persistent pigmentation prevention is associated with persistent pigment darkening (PPD) and the maintenance of immunological surveillance of the skin by the immune protection factor.\(^c\)

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\(^b\) Study conducted at the Department of Dermatology and Radiotherapy, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, SP, Brazil.
| Product/brand | Manufacturer | Lot      | SPF | UVA         |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-----|-------------|
| Actsun Color FPS 60 | FQM         | 171099   | 50  | VHP         |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – clear | La Roche Posay | 58R17M  | 70  | VHP         |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – with color | La Roche Posay | 60p2e  | 70  | VHP         |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – morena | La Roche Posay | 58R17M  | 70  | VHP         |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – morena mais | La Roche Posay | 58R1EM  | 70  | VHP         |
| Anthelios Alta cobertura FPS 60 | La Roche Posay | 60N3F  | 60  | VHP         |
| Anthelios BB cream FPS 50 | La Roche Posay | 3605054 | 50  | HPV/28 < 2.5 |
| Blockskin FPS 40 Color | Vitalife   | 12004171 | 40  | +           |
| Cetaphil Sun FPS 70 – with color | Galderma   | 14190118 | 70  | VHP         |
| Emulsão Color FPS 70 | Avène       | 1700181  | 70  | VHP         |
| Emulsão Color FPS 50+ | Avène       | av196    | 50  | VHP         |
| Ensoleil Extreme FPS 90+ | Ache Profuse | L1513664 | 90  | HPV/31      |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele clara | Mantecorp  | b17b2203 | 70  | VHP         |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele extra clara | Mantecorp  | B18E1465 | 70  | VHP         |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele morena | Mantecorp  | B16M1847 | 70  | VHP         |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele morena mais | Mantecorp  | B18F1906 | 70  | VHP         |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele negra | Mantecorp  | B18E1464 | 70  | VHP         |
| Filtrum Color FPS 50 | Libbs      | 1701001a | 50  | 19          |
| Foto Ultra Active Unify Fusion Fluid color FPS 99 | Isdin      | 50901    | 99  | HPV/49     |
| Fotoprotector Gel Cream Dry Touch Color FPS 50+ | Isdin      | 3296100  | 60  | VHP         |
| FQM-Melora Heliocare® Gel Color Nude Bronze FPS 50 | FQM         | 16L245   | 50  | +           |
| Idéal Capital Soleil FPS 50 – com cor | Vichy      | 60p2b    | 50  | HP          |
| Idéal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – clara | Vichy      | 58R77M   | 60  | VHP         |
| Idéal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – media | Vichy      | 58R79M   | 60  | VHP         |
| Idéal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – morena | Vichy      | 58R79M   | 60  | VHP         |
| Idéal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – com cor | Vichy      | 60P801   | 60  | VHP         |
| Minesol Actif Unify FPS 60 – light | ROC        | 1957801  | 60  | VHP         |
| Minesol Actif Unify FPS 60 – medium | ROC        | 3486801  | 60  | VHP         |
| Minesol Oil Control FPS 60 – tinted gel creme universal | ROC        | 2566k    | 60  | VHP         |
| Modern Protetor Solar com base FPS 35 – bege claro | Galderma   | 1651     | 35  | VHP         |
| Modern Protetor Solar com base FPS 35 – bege médio | Galderma   | 1651     | 35  | VHP         |
| Photoderm M FPS 50+ | Biderma     | 11761    | 70  | HPV/36      |
| Photoderm Max Nude Touch FPS 50+ – claro | Biderma    | N1X85881Q607V | 50  | HPV/25      |
| Photoderm Max Nude Touch FPS 50+ – dourado | Biderma    | N1X85891Q607V | 50  | HPV/25      |
| Photoderm Max Nude Touch FPS 50+ muito claro | Biderma    | N1X85871Q607V | 50  | HPV/25      |
| Photoderm Max Toque Seco FPS 60 – Tinto | Biderma    | 33651    | 60  | HPV/37      |
| Photoderm Max Toque Seco FPS 90 – Tinto | Biderma    | 2961     | 90  | HPV/38      |
| Photoprot FPS 99 Color | Biolab     | 1009319  | 99  | VHP/62      |
| Physical Matte UV defense FPS 50 | SkinCeuticals | jcp33w  | 50  | HP          |
| Eucerin Sun creme tinted FPS 60 | Eucerin    | L6226034 | 60  | VHP         |
| Sunfresh facial com cor FPS 60 | Neutrogena | 1377801  | 60  | +           |

**Negative controls**

- Anthelios XL Protect FPS 70 | La Roche Posay | 60n7tc3 | 70  | VHP         |
- Eryfotona AK-NMSC Fluid | Isdin      | 53461   | 99  | NA          |
- FotoUltra – Spot Prevent – Fusion Fluid 99 | Isdin      | 5057a   | 99  | VHP/61      |

UVA, ultraviolet A; PPD, persistent pigment darkening; FPS, sun protection factor; NA, not available; +, only mentioned ’’UVA’’; HP, high protection; VHP, very high protection.

a UVA protection factor.
b PPD.
c UVA method not mentioned.
Table 2  Percentage of ultraviolet A (UVA) and visible light transmittance of the different sunscreens tested (n = 44).

| Product/brand                        | UVA    | LV     |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Actsun Color FPS 60                  | 0.0%   | 6.0%   |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – clara   | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – com cor| 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – morena  | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Anthelios Airlicium FPS 70 – morena mais | 0.0% | 0.0%   |
| Anthelios Alta cobertura FPS 60      | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Anthelios BB cream FPS 50            | 0.4%   | 7.4%   |
| BLOCSKIN FPS 40 color                | 0.0%   | 6.8%   |
| Cetaphil Sun FPS 70 – com cor        | 0.1%   | 0.0%   |
| Emulsão Color FPS 70                 | 0.1%   | 16.7%  |
| Emulsão Color FPS 50+                | 0.2%   | 6.8%   |
| Ensolei Extreme FPS 90+              | 0.1%   | 4.7%   |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele clara     | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele extra clara| 0.0% | 0.0%   |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele morena    | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele morena mais | 0.0% | 0.0%   |
| Episol color FPS 70 – pele negra     | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Eucerin Sun Creme tinted FPS 60      | 0.0%   | 11.4%  |
| Filtrum Color FPS 50                 | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Foto Ultra Age Active Unify Fusion Fluid color FPS 99 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Fotoprotector Gel Cream Dry Touch color FPS 50+ | 0.0% | 3.2% |
| FQM-Melora Heliocare® gel color nude bronze FPS 50 | 0.1% | 3.1% |
| Ídeal Capital Soleil FPS 50          | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Ídeal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – clara  | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Ídeal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – média  | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Ídeal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 – morena | 0.0% | 0.0%   |
| Ídeal Soleil Clarify FPS 60 com cor  | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |
| Minesol Actif Unify FPS 60 – light   | 0.1%   | 0.0%   |
| Minesol Actif Unify FPS 60 – medium  | 0.4%   | 0.0%   |
| Minesol Oil Control FPS 60 tinted    | 0.0%   | 17.7%  |
| Modern Protetor Solar com base FPS 35 – bege claro | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Modern Protetor Solar com base FPS 35 – bege médio | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Photoderm M FPS 50+                  | 0.0%   | 7.1%   |
| Photoderm MAX Nude Touch FPS 50-- claro | 0.5% | 0.0% |
| Photoderm MAX Nude Touch FPS 50-- dourado | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| Photoderm MAX Nude Touch FPS 50-- muito claro | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Photoderm MAX Toque Seco FPS 60 Tinto | 0.0% | 3.9% |
| Photoderm MAX Toque Seco FPS 90 Tinto | 0.0% | 3.9% |
| Photoprot FPS 99 Color               | 0.1%   | 3.9%   |
| Physical Matte UV defense FPS 50     | 0.9%   | 6.8%   |
| Sunfresh facial com cor FPS 60       | 0.0%   | 26.2%  |

**Negative controls**

| Anthelios XL Protect FPS 70          | 0.0%   | 75.4%  |
| Eryfotona AK-NMSC Fluid FPS 99       | 0.0%   | 59.5%  |
| FotoUltra – Spot Prevent – Fusion Fluid 99 | 0.0% | 63.4% |

Note: UVB transmittance <0.1% for all tested products.

The VL spectrum (400–780 nm) is below the UVA range, and represents 40% of the incident solar energy, which can promote persistent pigmentation in higher phototypes and free radicals in the stratum corneum. However, VL promotes less tissue interaction and its effects are dozens of times less intense than those promoted by UVA and thousands of times smaller than those induced by UVB.1,2,3,4

The most biologically active fraction of VL comprises the blue-violet range (400–500 nm), and may be relevant in preventing aging and dyschromia, such as melasma, as well as UVA. However, there is still no universally accepted method to evaluate the photobiological protection against VL, nor any reference to this protection in the SS.1,2

Topical protection against VL is promoted by opaque SS. In Brazil, there are SSs marketed with a proposed VL block; however, there is no clear picture of the simultaneous protections against the other radiation ranges offered by these products.
A cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate the in vitro transmittance of UVB, UVA, and blue-violet light (400-500 nm) among the major Brazilian commercial SSs. There were 41 opaque SSs with SPF > 30 evaluated between September 2017 and September 2018. The characteristics of the SS tested are provided in Table 1.

Samples of 500 mg of each product were dispersed in 250 cm² of transparent film, in order to reach 2 mg/cm², and submitted to artificial sources of UVB (230 µW/cm²), UVA (1270 µW/cm²), and blue-violet VL (400-520 nm, 729 mW/cm²). The values of transmittance were evaluated by the following apparatuses: UVB Digital Ultraviolet Radiometer (ZooMed, San Luis Ubisco, CA, United States), Digital Ultraviolet Radiometer 4.2 UVA (Solarmeter, Glen-side, PA, United States), and Radiometer RD-7 (Ecel, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil).

Additionally, three pigment-free SSs were evaluated as controls of the experiment (Table 1).

The calculated transmission was the percentage of radiation that passes through each SS, being complementary to the value of the sum of the absorbance. For its calculation, multiple measurements were taken on the surface covered with SS, and the mean value was calculated, divided by the irradiation of each source through the transparent film, without SS.

All SS tested showed UVB transmittance <0.1%. The UVA and VL transmittances are shown in Table 2. In general, opaque SSs had higher UVA coverage than the controls. It is noteworthy that, of the opaque SSs, 63% (26/41) blocked >99.9% of UVA and 63% (26/41) blocked >99.9% of blue-violet light. However, this blockade was not concurrent, since 31% (8/26) of the opaque SSs that blocked >99.9% of the VL did not have the same performance for the UVA.

Opaque SSs marketed in Brazil showed great variability in UVA and VL transmittance, despite excellent UVB performance. Interestingly, opaque SSs of the same commercial line, but of different shades, did not demonstrate differences in transmittance of VL.

It was observed that 73% (30/41) of the opaque products had no UVA-related values on the label; 7.3% (3/41) used UVAPF, and only 7.3% (3/41), PPD.

The transmittance of SS is not perfectly parallel to the biological effect of radiation; however, it is a reasonable way to compare SS performance in vitro. Even the critical wavelength, an indicator of UVA protection, is based on the transmittance curve within the UVA spectrum.

Moreover, the biological effect of UVA and VL can be reduced by the use of adjuncts such as antioxidants, present in several SSs tested.

Our results do not deprecate the studied opaque SSs, but highlight their intrinsic differences. These results should be confirmed with in vivo methodologies.

In conclusion, SS labels should provide detailed information on SPF and PPD (or another UVA standard) to favor the indication of SS in different clinical settings. This is especially relevant in pigmented dermatoses, more sensitive to UVA, because different opaque SSs with good performance against VL allow a significant passage of UVA, albeit inferior to the transparent SSs tested.

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Author’s contribution
Gabriel Peres: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; elaboration and writing of the manuscript; obtaining, analyzing and interpreting the data; critical review of the literature.
Hélio Amante Miot: Approval of the final version of the manuscript; conception and planning of the study; effective participation in research orientation; critical review of the literature; critical review of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest
None declared.

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