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development of interventions and navigation strategies to ensure timely care and to promote survivorship among patients with all stages of cancer," she said.

The American Cancer Society announced earlier today in a press release that Suresh S. Ramalingam, MD, will join CANCER as the new Editor-in-Chief beginning on July 1, 2021. Dr. Ramalingam is the deputy director of Winship Cancer Institute at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and has worked as a Section Editor for CANCER since 2011. Dr. Ramalingam succeeds Fadlo R. Khuri, MD, whose tenure as Editor-in-Chief concludes later this summer.ead

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Full Citation: "Financial toxicity, mental health, and gynecologic cancer treatment: The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic among low-income women in New York City." Yiting Stefanie Chen, Zhen Ni Zhou, Shannon M. Glynn, Melissa K. Frey, Onyinye D. Balogun, Margaux Kanis, Kevin Holcomb, Constantine Gorelick, Charlene Thomas, Paul J. Christos, and Eloise Chapman-Davis. CANCER; Published Online: April 26, 2021 (DOI: 10.1002/cncr.33537).

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Study shows tanning bed ban would reduce skin cancer rates in minors and cut healthcare costs

12 APRIL 2021 - A recent study indicates that a U.S. ban on the use of tanning beds among minors would prevent thousands of cases of melanoma in adolescents and would save millions of dollars in healthcare costs. The findings are published early online in CANCER, a peer-reviewed journal of the American Cancer Society.

Indoor tanning has been linked to an increased risk of melanoma, with the highest risk in those who start using tanning beds at a young age. Unfortunately, the use of tanning beds is a common practice among U.S. adolescents.

Despite the risk of indoor tanning, only a handful of countries have implemented policies to ban tanning beds. Such bans have the potential to save lives and treatment-related costs but come with costs of policy implementation and enforcement, as well as lost revenue to the tanning industry.

To consider both the benefits and costs of a ban, investigators modeled the life course of the U.S. population aged between 14 and 17 years and compared two situations: ban versus no ban.

The team's simulations revealed that fully adhering to a ban would prevent 15,101 melanoma cases and 3,299 melanoma recurrences among 17.1 million minors, saving \$61 in direct and indirect healthcare

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costs per minor. When including intervention costs and economic losses to the tanning bed industry, banning still saved \$12 per minor and a total of \$205.4 million over the lifetimes of 17.1 million minors.

"A ban on tanning bed use in minors is not universal in Canada and the U.S. In Brazil and Australia there is a total ban not just in minors, while in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom, national bans exist for those under the age of 18," said lead author Antoine Eskander, MD, ScM, FRCSC, of the University of Toronto and Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre.

"This work demonstrates the societal implications of a ban in North America and points to the value of this policy, which should be considered by state, provincial, and national/federal governments," added cosenior author David Goldstein, MD, MSc, FRCSC, of the University of Toronto and Princess Margaret Cancer Centre.

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Full Citation: "To ban or not to ban tanning bed use for minors: A cost effectiveness analysis from multiple U.S. perspectives for invasive melanoma." Antoine Eskander, Kathryn E. Marqueen, Heather A. Osborn, Anthony M. Joshua, Teresa M. Petrella, John R. de Almeida, David P. Goldstein, and Bart S. Ferket. CANCER; Published Online: April 12, 2021 (DOI: 10.1002/cncr.33499).

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