## The ABCDEs of Melanoma

Melanoma is a serious form of skin cancer that begins in cells known as melanocytes. While less common than basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) skin cancers, melanoma is more dangerous because of its ability to spread to other organs more rapidly if it is not treated at an early stage.

When caught and treated early, skin cancers—including melanoma—are highly curable. And in the early stages of skin cancer development, YOU are the one with the best chance to see changes. While most moles, brown spots, and growths on the skin are harmless, the ABCDEs can help you detect melanoma at an early stage!

A is for Asymmetry	Most melanomas are asymmetrical. If you draw a line through the middle of the lesion, the two halves don't match, so it looks different from a round to oval and symmetrical common mole.	
<b>B</b> is for Border	Melanoma borders tend to be uneven and may have scalloped or notched edges, while common moles tend to have smoother, more even borders.	
C is for Color	Multiple colors are a warning sign. While benign moles are usually a single shade of brown, a melanoma may have different shades of brown, tan, or black. As it grows, the colors red, white, or blue may also appear.	
<b>D</b> is for Diameter or Dark	While it's ideal to detect a melanoma when it is small, it's a warning sign if a lesion is the size of a pencil eraser (about 6 mm, or ¼ inch in diameter) or larger. Some experts say it is also important to look for any lesion, no matter what size, that is darker than others.	
<b>E</b> is for Evolving	Any change in size, shape, color, or elevation of a spot on your skin, or any new symptom in it, such as bleeding, itching, or crusting, may be a warning sign of melanoma.	

If you notice any of these warning signs or anything new, changing, or unusual with your skin, contact your dermatologist or healthcare provider.

Information and Images Source: Skin Cancer Foundation (skincancer.org)

