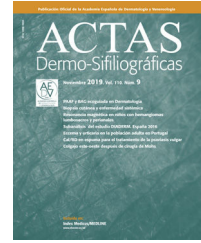




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OPINION ARTICLE

Cuentos Lunares: Poems and Flash Fiction That Save Lives — A Euromelanoma Project During the COVID-19 Pandemic[☆]

Cuentos Lunares: poemas y microrrelatos que salvan vidas. Euromelanoma durante la pandemia COVID-19

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Euromelanoma is a skin cancer prevention program. This Europe-wide initiative was set up in Belgium in 1999 to disseminate information about the need to promptly diagnose and treat skin cancer and to raise public awareness about the importance of taking care of our skin to prevent the development of malignant growths.^{1,2} The first Euromelanoma

campaign in Spain was launched in 2000 by the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (AEDV).

Since then, the campaigns designed to further the goals of Euromelanoma in Spain have included skin screening clinics by appointment, informative outreach initiatives, and in-person training sessions targeting groups, such as sports clubs, schools, and health sector professionals.^{1,3} The campaign has generally been promoted in a variety of ways, as follows: the distribution of print materials, brochures, and posters; the production of specific educational videos; photo exhibitions; and a presence in the traditional media, primarily the print media, radio, and television.^{3,4}

In March 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, responding to the directives of the European campaign, the Euromelanoma team at the Fundación Piel Sana-AEDV had to rethink their campaign given the impossibility of organizing mass in-person skin screening clinics or the usual training sessions. In these special circumstances, a different approach was needed to raise awareness about prevention in

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¹ Appendix A lists the members of the 2020 Spanish Euromelanoma Group, Fundación Piel Sana, Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology.

general and in particular the dangerous effects of exposure to ultraviolet radiation and the need for early diagnosis.³ For this reason, the team launched a new initiative under the banner “Cuentos Lunares: poems and flash fiction that save lives”.

“Cuentos Lunares”[#] was an online literary competition organized using a website created specifically for the initiative supported by a social media campaign to spread the word. This was a collaborative and cross-cutting online project involving a number of different channels and media.

The website (www.cuentoslunares.es) was used for a variety of purposes: to provide a channel through which the public could take part in the competition (participation section); to provide reliable information on skin cancer and healthy habits (a section on skin protection); and a section designed to raise awareness about the Euromelanoma campaign.

The primary goal of the literary competition was to raise the visibility of Euromelanoma and to disseminate the prevention messages. A secondary aim was to generate creative content on the subject of the skin in the form of poems and flash fiction. Through micro-influencers and using social networks (Instagram, Facebook and Twitter), the team invited members of the public, dermatologists, and other collaborators to write a poem or a micro-story using a photograph as inspiration and limiting themselves to a single topic: the observation of moles or beauty spots (*lunares* in Spanish). The Instagram profile *@cuentoslunares* was used as a repository for all the entries received and as a channel for communicating with collaborators and followers. On Twitter, the contest was launched by the well-known and highly regarded writer J.J. Muñoz Rengel, a literary influencer. Packs were created for dermatologists, sponsors and collaborating brands containing graphic information and content designed to help them to support the campaign by promoting it on their profiles and social networks, thereby exponentially amplifying the invitation to participate in the contest as well as the primary and secondary prevention messages. A jury made up of writers and dermatologists (Aurora Guerra, Margarita Arroyo, Xavier Sierra, J.J. Muñoz Rengel, and Sergio del Molino) selected the best entries from all those received and these were then published in book form.

In all, 1800 entries were received through the different channels. The jury selected the fifty best submissions, which were compiled in a book entitled *Cuentos Lunares*, which is currently on the market and available for purchase on the Fundación Piel Sana website.⁵ The book also contains key messages about primary and secondary prevention of skin cancer. Information tagged with the campaign hashtags (*#CuentosLunares* and *#Euromelanoma2020*) has been published 2500 times, generating over 1200 conversations about the project. In general, information on the “Cuentos Lunares” initiative was seen at least once by 4.2 million people and appeared 7.8 million times on users’ screens.

One of the limitations of this campaign was that 75% of the participants were aged between 25 and 44 years, 20%

between 45 and 54 years, and only 5% between 55 and 64 years.

In our opinion the Euromelanoma campaign in 2020 was a success; the novel format favored the active involvement of the audience; and participation, including that of celebrities, was much higher than in previous campaigns. All of this was achieved by means of a literary project unprecedented in awareness campaigns in Spain.

The health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the practice of dermatology. It is unclear how long these changes will last, but they have affected the way patients access and interact with their physicians and have led to a downturn in medical and surgical activity in general. They may also have had a negative impact on morbidity and mortality associated with melanoma and on the costs of melanoma care.⁶ To explore this hypothesis, Ricci et al.⁷ conducted a cross-sectional study of the data on all consecutive cases of primary malignant melanomas recorded during three phases of the pandemic in the disease register of the Istituto Dermatologico dell’Immacolata è Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere (IDI-IRCCS), a referral hospital for dermatology in Rome, Italy: Phase 1, pre-lockdown, from 1 January 1 to 9 March, 2020; Phase 2, lockdown, from 10 March to 3 May, 2020; Phase 3, post-lockdown, from 4 May to 6 June, 2020. During the 158-day study, 237 malignant melanomas were diagnosed. Mean Breslow thickness was 0.88 mm (95% CI, 0.50-1.26) in Phase 1 rising to 1.96 mm (95% CI, 1.16-2.76) in Phase 3 (post-lockdown). While more research is needed to clarify whether or not this is an isolated phenomenon, the results of that study support the hypothesis that the structural changes caused by COVID-19 have delayed the diagnosis and treatment of malignant melanomas. In this situation, it is vital to maximize efforts to promote self-examination and education about warning signs.⁶ The usefulness of awareness campaigns and the results achieved in terms of educating the population about skin cancer risk factors and how to detect suspicious lesions had already been documented prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸ But how can we achieve the goals of these campaigns safely and effectively in the new scenario? Villani et al.⁹ have suggested that dermatologists and public health organizations should provide practical and effective solutions for creating a different campaign model that can ensure safe conditions for patients and professionals without losing sight of the objectives of prevention campaigns. They propose that the new model for disseminating messages should include websites, social networks, mobile phone apps in addition to the traditional media (print press, TV, and radio).⁸ There is also considerable potential for using artificial intelligence in the field of skin cancer, and the possible uses of such technology go far beyond the dissemination of content. For instance, mobile phone apps can be used to collect live data and monitor ultraviolet radiation exposure¹⁰ or can help individuals to check their own skin.¹¹ Euromelanoma Spain has been very active throughout the pandemic, promoting the use of digital tools to support self-exams during the lockdown (www.ederma.es)¹¹ and, when lockdown restrictions were relaxed, disseminating warning messages via press, radio and television channels about the risk of sun exposure. The initiative also made available the phone app UV-DERMA: Photoprotection on your Smartphone.

[#] “Cuentos Lunares” is a play on words. “Cuentos” means “tales” or “stories” and the word “lunar” in Spanish is a noun meaning “mole” or “beauty spot” and also an adjective relating to the moon, as in English.

158 These new outreach methods have many advantages.
 159 They offer a means to reach a significant percentage of the
 160 population by way of viral messages and they make it possi-
 161 ble to update information rapidly¹⁰ and to adapt messages to
 162 target different patient and professional profiles at a lower
 163 cost. These new channels also allow the target audience
 164 to take an active part in the project. One disadvantage,
 165 however, is that these new channels have a greater impact
 166 on younger segments of the population, who tend to make
 167 more use of digital tools¹⁰ and, conversely, less impact on
 168 the middle-aged and older sections of the population.

169 Euromelanoma is already a well-established campaign
 170 with clear strengths; it is an altruistic network of Euro-
 171 pean dermatologists with a centralized and standardized
 172 database working with a collaborative spirit that encour-
 173 ages participants to share logistics, materials, experiences,
 174 information and training activities.^{1–4} This campaign raises
 175 awareness in the general population and also raises the vis-
 176 ibility and prestige of our specialty. In 2021, the campaign
 177 goals have not changed, but future success will depend on
 178 the ability to meet new challenges, such as making sure that
 179 the messages reach the population and especially those with
 180 risk factors, keeping the scientific community and the media
 181 motivated, ensuring that the necessary investment is made,
 182 and resolving the conflicts that threaten the acceptance of
 183 sun protection habits.⁸

184 Euromelanoma Spain succeeded in adapting quickly to
 185 this new scenario, creating an original campaign based on
 186 modern communication tools and an ingenious play on words
 187 in Spanish to ensure a communicative edge. This combina-
 188 tion, together with the fact that the physical perception of
 189 touching skin and descriptions of skin have been a source of
 190 inspiration for artists and writers for centuries, resulted in
 191 participation levels exceeding all expectations.

192 In closing, we must highlight the work of the Fun-
 193 dación Piel Sana and all the dermatologists who each year
 194 contribute, in very different ways, to the success of Eurome-
 195 lanoma in Spain. None of this would have been possible
 196 without the contributions of collaborators, sponsors, and the
 197 media that supported and publicized the project.

198 Conflicts of interest

199 The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

200 Appendix A. Spanish Euromelanoma Group 201 2020, Fundación Piel Sana, Spanish Academy 202 of Dermatology and Venerology (AEDV)

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206 Javier Domínguez Cruz. Sevilla.

207 Jesús Domínguez Silva. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

208 Reyes Gamó Villegas. Madrid.

209 Marta García Bustinduy. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

210 Elena Godoy Gijón. Salamanca.

211 Tamara Gracia Cazaña. Zaragoza.

Carlos Guillén Barona. Valencia.

Miren Marquina Iñarrairaegui. San Sebastián.

Rosa M. Martí Laborda. Lleida.

Adriana Martín Fuentes. Guadalajara.

José Luis Martínez-Amo Gámez. Almería.

Ander Mayor Iburguren. Madrid.

Cristina Pérez Hortet. Toledo.

Celia Posada García. Vigo.

Susana Puig Sardá. Barcelona.

Pedro Redondo Bellón. Pamplona.

Javier Ruiz Martínez. Murcia.

Javier Vázquez Doval. Logroño.

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