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# Narrowband UVB

## Dermatology Department



# Narrowband UVB

Ultraviolet radiation from artificial light sources has been used by dermatologists for almost 100 years and is a widely used and effective treatment for a number of skin disorders. The choice of UVB over other forms of treatment depends on a wide range of factors including age, disease, skin type, previous therapy, current medication etc.

Your doctor decided to use Narrowband UVB, which is the latest development in UV treatment of skin disorders. It is more effective than conventional broadband UVB in the treatment of psoriasis and possibly other skin diseases too. We may therefore recommend this treatment even if previous conventional UVB treatments have been disappointing.

## Procedure

Following assessment in the General Dermatology Clinic by a doctor and after gaining patient's consent, a nurse will book 15-30 phototherapy appointments for you (the exact number of treatments depends on various factors). The appointment time allocated to you will usually be the same at each visit.

The Phototherapy unit is open 08.00–17.00 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The unit is closed on all Bank Holidays. The staff will inform you of any changes.

## Additional Information

In case of emergencies or if you need to cancel your appointment please telephone: **01932 723322**. An answer phone is in use when the unit is not open.

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## Further Information

We endeavour to provide an excellent service at all times, but should you have any concerns please, in the first instance, raise these with the Clinical Nurse Leader, Senior Nurse or Manager on duty. If they cannot resolve your concern, please contact our Patient Experience Team on 01932 723553 or email [asp-tr.patient.advice@nhs.net](mailto:asp-tr.patient.advice@nhs.net). If you remain concerned, PALS can also advise upon how to make a formal complaint.

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risk of burning and makes it impossible to determine the cause and / or dose of burning. **On bright days, protect exposed areas from the sunlight** by wearing long sleeves, hats, sun block, etc.

- Plants and weeds may have photo-sensitisers in them, so avoid handling them for at least two hours before treatment (e.g. cooking with celery, parsnips or figs).
- In order to maximise the benefits of UVB, regular and punctual attendance is mandatory. Treatment will otherwise have to be withdrawn if you have missed 2 appointments without informing the phototherapy unit.
- Jewellery, e.g. rings, if worn at the start of treatment should then be worn at every treatment thereafter, as areas covered at the start will burn if subsequently exposed.
- For the same reason, avoid radical hairstyle changes or haircuts midway through treatment.
- If you need to bring children with you it is advisable to bring another adult along to supervise them.
- Do not indulge in cosmetic facials, peels, or dermabrasions during your course of phototherapy. These could cause the skin on your face to become much more light sensitive.

Narrowband UVB treatment is given 2-3 times per week, depending on your skin condition. Ideally with a day interval between treatments.

The first 2 appointments will be 2 succeeding days.

At the first visit a UV test dose is given on an area of your back. This so-called MED test that will be read 24 hours later to determine your treatment starting dose. At subsequent visits, the UV dose will be increased each time, depending on skin type, disease and skin response (or lack of response). Initially treatment will take only a few minutes (or even seconds), gradually increasing to a maximum of 15 minutes.

You might develop mild skin redness after treatment. Occasionally your skin might develop a more marked redness and discomfort (like sunburn). You must inform the nurse if this happens so that we can stop further increments or reduce the dose.

All treatments are nurse supervised and given in stand-up cabinets surrounded by fluorescent lamps. A visor or goggles will be provided to shield your eyes / face. If the eyelids are also affected patients may stand without goggles but with their eyes closed from the start of treatment. Provided the eyes are properly shielded during treatment, there is no danger to those with cataracts, lens implants or other eye disorders. There is no need to protect your eyes after treatment.

## Adverse Effects

Side effects are common, usually mild and virtually never permanent. Most of them can be treated with creams or will spontaneously disappear a few days after stopping UV treatment.

- **Erythema**: Sometimes some redness and discomfort of the skin may occur. Very occasionally blisters develop; we may then suspend treatment and treat with a topical steroid cream until symptoms have settled.
- **Skin Dryness**: There will be an increased tendency to dryness of the skin during treatment and for about 4 weeks after treatment. As part of your treatment you **must** regularly use moisturisers, i.e. twice daily to your whole body (not just the lesions).
- **Folliculitis**: Inflammation of hair follicles may occur. These do not cause discomfort and usually require no treatment or interruption of UV therapy. This may be prevented by applying moisturiser in downward strokes only.
- **Herpes Simplex**: Those who have had cold sores previously may get a flare up. We therefore recommend sunscreen application to the lips during treatment in order to reduce the risk of cold sores. Remember to ask the nurse for a lip sunscreen before every treatment.
- **Photosensitivity**: In those who have a concomitant photodermatitis, i.e. a condition caused or aggravated by light, a flare up may occur.

- **Itchy skin'**: Sometimes the skin can become itchy after light treatment. This may last for some days. Anti-itch emollients such as Balneum PLUS cream or Dermol cream can be helpful (store in the fridge for added relieve). Please let us know if you suffer with this problem.

### **Long term side effects:**

Premature ageing (PUVA) and risk of skin cancer development.

## Do's and Don'ts

- Always remember to inform the doctor or nurse if you are taking, or about to start any new medication or cream while having UV treatment. This includes over-the-counter products such as St. John`s Wort.
- **Dry flaky skin will deflect the light**, rendering UVB therapy less effective. It is therefore especially important to keep your skin well moisturised by applying an emollient **liberally** twice a day. However, as some creams are not ideal to be used directly prior to UV treatment, we recommend to **apply only Diprobase cream, Cetraben Cream, Oilatum cream or Doublebase** before treatment on phototherapy days. Avoid tar containing creams, steroids, protopics, oils and vitamin D and A preparations prior to your UV treatment.
- **Never use a sun bed** or indulge in sunbathing during your course of UV treatment. This would increase the