



American Academy
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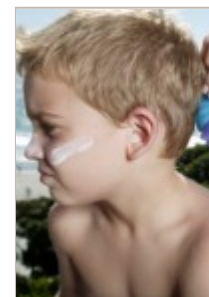
Safety & Prevention

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Sun Safety: Information for Parents About Sunburn & Sunscreen

It's good for children and adults to spend time playing and exercising outdoors, and it's important to do so safely.



Simple Rules to Protect your Family from Sunburns

- Keep **babies** younger than 6 months out of direct sunlight. Find shade under a tree, an umbrella, or the stroller canopy.
- When possible, dress yourself and your children in cool, comfortable clothing that covers the body, such as lightweight cotton pants, long-sleeved shirts, and hats.
- Select clothes made with a tight weave; they protect better than clothes with a looser weave. If you're not sure how tight a fabric's weave is, hold it up to see how much light shines through. The less light, the better. Or you can look for protective clothing labeled with an Ultraviolet Protection Factor (UPF).
- Wear a hat with an all-around 3-inch brim to shield the face, ears, and back of the neck.
- Limit your sun exposure between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm when UV rays are strongest.
- Wear sunglasses with at least 99% UV protection. Look for child-sized sunglasses with UV protection for child.
- Use sunscreen.
- Make sure everyone in your family knows how to protect his or her skin and eyes. Remember to set a good example by practicing sun safety yourself.

Sunscreen

Sunscreen can help protect the skin from sunburn and some **skin cancers** but only if used correctly. Keep in mind that sunscreen should be used for sun protection, not as a reason to stay in the sun longer.

How to Pick Sunscreen

- Use a sunscreen that says "broad-spectrum" on the label; that means it will screen out both UVB and UVA rays.
- Use a broad-spectrum sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15 (up to SPF 50). An SPF 15 or 30 should be fine for most people. More research studies are needed to test if sunscreen with more than SPF 50 offers any extra protection.

- If possible, avoid the sunscreen ingredient oxybenzone because of concerns about mild hormonal properties. Remember, though, that it's important to take steps to prevent **sunburn**, so using any sunscreen is better than not using sunscreen at all.
- For sensitive areas of the body, such as the nose, cheeks, tops of the ears, and shoulders, choose a sunscreen with zinc oxide or titanium dioxide. These products may stay visible on the skin even after you wash them off, and some come in fun colors that children enjoy.

How to Apply Sunscreen

- Use enough sunscreen to cover all exposed areas, especially the face, nose, ears, feet, hands, and even the backs of the knees. Rub it in well.
- Put sunscreen on 15 to 30 minutes before going outdoors. It needs time to absorb into the skin.
- Use sunscreen any time you or your child spend time outdoors. Remember that you can get sunburn even on cloudy days because up to 80% of the sun's UV rays can get through the clouds. Also, UV rays can bounce back from water, sand, snow, and concrete, so make sure you're protected.
- Reapply sunscreen every 2 hours and after **swimming**, sweating, or drying off with a towel. Because many people use too little sunscreen, make sure to apply a generous amount.

Sunscreen for Babies

- For babies younger than 6 months: Use sunscreen on small areas of the body, such as the face, if protective clothing and shade are not available.
- For babies older than 6 months: Apply to all areas of the body, but be careful around the eyes. If your baby rubs sunscreen into her eyes, wipe her eyes and hands clean with a damp cloth. If the sunscreen irritates skin, try a different brand or sunscreen with titanium dioxide or zinc oxide. If a rash develops, talk with your child's doctor.

Sunburns

When to Call the Doctor

If your baby is younger than 1 year and gets sunburn, call your baby's doctor right away. For older children, call your doctor if there is blistering, pain, or **fever**.

How to Soothe Sunburn

Here are 5 ways to relieve discomfort from mild sunburn:

- Give your child water or 100% **fruit juice** to replace lost fluids.
- Use cool water to help your child's skin feel better.
- Give your child **pain medicine** to relieve painful sunburns. (For a baby 6 months or younger, give acetaminophen. For a child older than 6 months, give either acetaminophen or ibuprofen.)
- Only use medicated lotions if your child's doctor says it is OK.
- Keep your child out of the sun until the sunburn is fully healed.

Additional Information

- [Baby Sunburn Prevention](#)
- [Teens and Sun: Keeping Them Safe Without Ruining Their Fun](#)
- [Sunburn: Treatment and Prevention](#)
- [Teens & Tanning: Safety Information for Parents](#)
- [Preventing Skin Cancer \(Audio\)](#)
- [Ultraviolet Radiation: a Hazard to Children and Adolescents](#) (AAP Policy Statement)

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Source Fun in the Sun: Keep Your Family Safe (Copyright © 2008 American Academy of Pediatrics Updated 4/2014)

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