**Material and Methods**

This was a cross-sectional study conducted in the Department of Dermatology of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São Paulo and focused on the Pró-Albino Program. The study included all consecutive patients with albinism who presented from March 2010 to April 2017 and is based on analysis of the demographic and clinical data in the medical records.

The study subjects, or their legal guardians when minors, received and signed the informed consent form, and the study had previously been approved by the institution’s ethics committee.

*Data Collection and Variables*

Every patient diagnosed with albinism was enrolled in the Pró-Albino Program, and their clinical and demographic data were stored routinely in a management system (Microsoft Access), which was the basis for this study.

Data collection and analysis were recorded in patient records throughout the study period. The same researcher (C.R.M.) collected and computed the data over the years in a standardized fashion. The record of all data cited in the study refers to the time of patient registration. These records include personal information (sex, age, occupation, schooling, birth place, and current residence), family history (parental phototype, inbreeding, number of affected children), and clinical dermatological data such as skin and hair characteristics, sun exposure history, actinic damage, and skin cancer. The primary end points were the prevalence rates of actinic damage and skin cancer in this population and the correlations with the age of occurrence. The correlations with the secondary outcomes were also investigated.

*Statistical Analysis*

The data were analyzed descriptively and expressed as the means and standard deviations for the continuous data and the frequency and relative frequency for the categorical data. The data were tabulated on Excel spreadsheets (Microsoft Corp., Redmont, WA, USA) and later analyzed in statistical software (RStudio version 1.0.143; RStudio®, Boston, MA, USA). The quantitative demographic data were compared using the Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests, with distributions tested by the Shapiro-Wilk test. The categorical data were compared using the χ2 test with Yates’ continuity correction. The data were considered statistically significant at *p* < 0.05.