OBJECTIVES: Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC), a subset of non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC), is the most common cancer in the United States. Previous studies using secondary data have been unable to characterize the BCC population, as they were completed prior to the release of BCC-specific ICD-9 codes in 2011. The objective of this study was to estimate the incidence and prevalence of BCC in a commercially insured Medicare population. METHODS: MarketScan Commercial and Medicare Supplemental Databases. Patients included were aged ≥18 years with ≥2 claims for BCC in any position, separated by ≥60 days ≥90 in the identification period 10/1/11 to 9/30/12. Patients were continuously enrolled in medical and pharmacy benefits in the 12 months prior to and following the first observed claim (index date). The cohort was further categorized as having incident or prevalent BCC, based on the absence or presence of a NMSC diagnosis code in the year prior to the index date. Descriptive statistics were performed on baseline demographics and clinical characteristics. RESULTS: A total of 19,704 patients with BCC were identified, of whom 12,299 (62.4%) were incident. Table 1 depicts the prevalence of specific BCC locations. The 5-year risk of recurrent BCC was 43.9% (95% CI: 43.0, 44.8). CONCLUSIONS: Identifying individuals at increased risk of recurrent BCC is important for patients and providers.