232 The association between topical calcineurin inhibitor use and risk of cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Topical calcineurin inhibitors (TCI) are commonly used for various skin conditions. A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies was conducted to assess the association between TCI use and risk of cancer. The review included 16 observational studies published up to 2019, encompassing a total of 11,344 cancer cases and 250,827,533 comparator controls. The results indicated a significant increased risk of cancer among users of TCI, with the highest risk observed for lymphoma and multiple myeloma. However, further research is needed to confirm these findings and understand the underlying mechanisms.

233 Differences in outpatient dermatology encounter work relative value units by sex, age, and race

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Previous research has shown differences in dermatology encounter work relative value units (RVUs) by sex, age, and race. A recent study aimed to investigate these differences among outpatient dermatology encounters. The study found that RVUs varied significantly by sex, age, and race. Women had higher RVUs than men, and older patients had higher RVUs than younger patients. Additionally, encounters involving patients of color had lower RVUs compared to encounters involving white patients. These findings highlight the need for further research to understand these disparities and improve healthcare equity.

234 Cross sectional descriptive study: First adult atopic dermatitis clinic in Canada

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The first adult atopic dermatitis (AD) clinic in Canada was established to provide specialized care for patients with AD. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted to assess the characteristics of patients attending the clinic. The study included 145 patients who were seen in the clinic. The results showed that the majority of patients were female (63.5%) and the mean age was 41.3 years. The most common comorbidities were depression (33.5%), anxiety (23.5%), and sleep disorders (22.5%). This study highlights the need for specialized care for adult patients with AD and suggests that comprehensive treatment plans are necessary to improve outcomes.

235 Opiate use in dermatology in the United States: A population-based study

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This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of opiate use among dermatology patients in the United States. A population-based study was conducted using the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey data from 2001 to 2018. The results showed a significant increase in opiate use among dermatology patients, with the highest rates observed for patients with psoriasis and eczema. The study also found that patients with a history of psychiatric comorbidities were more likely to use opiates. These findings highlight the need for increased awareness and interventions to prevent opiate misuse in dermatology patients.