Factors associated with in-hospital mortality in mycosis fungoides patients

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ABSTRACTS | Patient Population Research

Increased susceptibility to sunburn occurs during the first three years of hydrochloroquine use: Results from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009-2018

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Hydrochloroquine (HCTZ) has been associated with increased photosensitivity and development of non-melanoma skin cancer. Given the Food and Drug Administration’s recommendation of increased sun protection in patients taking HCTZ, we investigated the skin damage associated with HCTZ use, photoprotection behaviors, and sunburn using the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). We combined NHANES data from 2009-2018 (931 taking HCTZ, 18148 not taking HCTZ) and used multiple logistic regression to calculate adjusted odds ratios (aOR) of sunburn during exercise, wearing long sleeves, and using sunscreens. We found that HCTZ use was associated with increased odds of sunburn (aOR 1.91, P = 0.036). Among participants who took HCTZ for 3 years or less, each additional year of HCTZ use was associated with a 38% increase in incidence rate of sunburns in the past year (P = 0.003). Among participants who took HCTZ for more than 3 years, the increased rate of sunburns was not significant (P = 0.197). In summary, we found for improvement in sun protection among patients taking HCTZ and increased susceptibility to sunburn during the first 3 years of HCTZ use.