Association of lichen planus with cardiovascular disease: An international cohort study

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Introduction: Lichen planus (LP) is an inflammatory dermatosis that has been associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD). We sought to determine whether LP is associated with CVD in two population-based cohorts, the UK Biobank and All of Us. Methods: We performed a three-stage study: first, we tested for association of LP with CVD in the UK Biobank. Second, we conducted an independent replication in the US-based All of Us cohort. Third, we meta-analyzed the results using an inverse variance weighted random effects model. We used multivariable logistic regression to determine whether LP (ICD10 L43) was associated with CVD, defined as a composite of coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, and stroke, after adjusting for vascular risk factors including hyperlipidemia. Results: In the UK Biobank, we included 502,516 participants with available data, of which 792 had LP (mean age 39 SD 7, 33% male, 95% white). CVD was common among those with LP than those without (20% vs. 12%, p < 0.001, unadjusted OR 1.79, 95% CI 1.72-1.86). The majority of patients were male (96% and 93%) and white (75% and 70%). There was no significant difference in CVD prevalence between the two groups. Conclusion: Disinclination towards digital image sharing may pose challenges for telemedicine in the era of COVID-19. Teledermatology, in particular, is heavily impacted by this, given its foundation in visual assessments. An understanding of patient attitudes towards digital image sharing and determinants of these attitudes is necessary to address patient-centered barriers to teledermatology adoption. Objective: To evaluate digital image sharing preferences and predictors of this behavior. Methods: A secondary analysis of pooled data from the Health Information National Trends Survey 4, Cycle 3 and 4, a cross-sectional survey of 6,417 US adults. Differences in willingness to electronically exchange skin lesion images with providers were compared by patient characteristics and beliefs. Results: Overall, 51.5% of US adults reported disinclination towards digitally exchanging images and videos with their providers. Disinclination was higher in women than men (56.4% vs. 46.1%, p < 0.001), among older adults aged 75 or above (70.9%), retired (67.3%), with less than a high school education (63.3%). Further, aversion was also higher among adults who distrust health information from the internet (69.6%, 60.0% compared to positive (n=656, 63.3%) compared to neutral (n=285, 21.3%)). There was no significant difference in CVD prevalence between the two groups. Conclusion: There was no significant difference in CVD prevalence between the two groups. Conclusion: Disinclination towards digital image sharing may pose challenges for telemedicine in the era of COVID-19. 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