Health information technology utilization among skin cancer patients

X Chen 2

Without a bachelor’s degree were less likely to look up health information online, compared to those with a bachelor’s degree. There was a 12% increase in the proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online from 2011 to 2018. Secondary outcomes were health information technology utilization among patients reporting a skin cancer diagnosis. The primary outcome was whether patients looked up health information online, communicated with healthcare providers by e-mail, and filled prescriptions electronically. Results: From 2011-2018, the proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online increased from 4.36% to 21.35%. The proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online increased from 2011-2018. With summary statistics and multivariable logistic regression, we analyzed associations between sociodemographic characteristics and HIT utilization. Conclusion: There are substantial differences in HIT utilization of skin cancer patients across sociodemographic lines. Interventions aimed at increasing HIT utilization among disadvantaged groups may reduce health disparities related to skin cancer.

Association of occupational exposures with disease manifestations in systemic sclerosis

L. Ouchene 1, A. Munttayu 1 and E. Netchiporouk 2

The study observed 1,329 patients with systemic sclerosis (SSc) to determine the potential relationship between occupational exposure and disease manifestations. The results showed that exposure to organic solvents was associated with renal disease, whereas exposure to industrial fumes and silica was associated with increased mortality. The study also found that exposure to heavy metals and asbestos was associated with increased mortality.

Statistical study of adverse drug reactions, of patients with melanoma, treated with biological drugs

M. Andreassi 1, M. Bianco 2, S. De Bartoli 1, A. Corzani 1 and V. Rosafio 1

The study analyzed adverse drug reactions of patients with melanoma treated with biological drugs. The results showed that patients who received Pembrolizumab had a higher incidence of adverse drug reactions compared to those who received Nivolumab.

Risk stratification of patients with stage I cutaneous melanoma (CM) using 11-gene expression profiling (GEP)

A. P. Quick, B. J. Martin, C. Bailey, K. R. Covington and R. Cook

The study used a 11-gene expression profiling (GEP) test to identify patients at higher risk for recurrence. The test was able to predict recurrence-free survival in patients with stage I CM with a sensitivity of 93% and a specificity of 89%.

Multimodal skin lesion classification in dermoscopy and clinical images using a hierarchical attention fusion network

X. He 1, Y. Wang 1, S. Zhao 2 and X. Chen 1

The study developed a multimodal skin lesion classification model that combines dermoscopy and clinical images. The model achieved an accuracy of 89.2% on the test set, outperforming existing models that rely on single modalities.

Health information technology utilization among skin cancer patients

J. Han 1, S. O’Neal 2, A. Gravely 1 and N. Goldfarb 1, 2

The study found that patients with income below 200% of the federal poverty level and patients without a bachelor’s degree were less likely to look up health information online, compared to those with a bachelor’s degree. There was a 12% increase in the proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online from 2011 to 2018. Secondary outcomes were health information technology utilization among patients reporting a skin cancer diagnosis. The primary outcome was whether patients looked up health information online, communicated with healthcare providers by e-mail, and filled prescriptions electronically. Results: From 2011-2018, the proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online increased from 4.36% to 21.35%. The proportion of patients who scheduled healthcare appointments online increased from 2011-2018. With summary statistics and multivariable logistic regression, we analyzed associations between sociodemographic characteristics and HIT utilization. Conclusion: There are substantial differences in HIT utilization of skin cancer patients across sociodemographic lines. Interventions aimed at increasing HIT utilization among disadvantaged groups may reduce health disparities related to skin cancer.