TikTok: An emerging social media platform for dermatologist influencers
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We propose TikTok as an additional social media platform for dermatologists, with increased user engagement when compared to other educational, advertisement or personal. Engagement was evaluated by recording the number of likes, comments, views, and shares per post; 70% of total posts were classified as education. TikTok has the highest percentage of user engagement when compared to other social media platforms. Although underrepresented on TikTok, dermatologists can use the "duet" feature as a way to correct misinformation and answer questions pertaining to widely viewed videos. We propose TikTok as an additional social media platform for dermatologists to engage the general public and disseminate dermatologic information.

Gender representation in academic dermatology: A necessary shift to the current paradigm
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In an effort to further illuminate gender representation in dermatology publications, we have completed this analysis to address the gap in dermatologic literature. Clarivate Analytics’ Web of Science was used to isolate the names of all first and last authors of published works in the Journal of Investigative Dermatology (JID), the Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (JAAD), and Journal of the American Medical Association Dermatology (JAMA Derm) from 2009 to 2019. Gender API predicted binary gender for each name. We demonstrated that female first authorship (FFA) percentages have been roughly equal to their male counterparts for the past 10 years, with average FFA percentages of 38.55% (JID), 38.55% (JAAD), and 52.55% (JAMA Derm). In contrast, the average percentages of female senior or last authors (LSA) have remained substantially below that of their male colleagues at 38.55% (JID), 38.55% (JAAD) and 37.45% (JAMA Derm). No significant differences between journals were found for both FFA and LSA. Since senior authors are often those that are further and more advanced in their academic medical careers, the discrepancy between the percentage of female FFA and LSA can be attributed to unequal gender representation in university professorships. However, the closing gap in first authorship inequality suggests that time may alter the disproportional distribution of FFA. Limitations include restricting our search to the top three dermatologic journals and determination of gender based on the GenderAPI algorithm. In an effort to more fully represent the community in which dermatologists serve, additional studies are required to reduce inequalities among dermatologic research.

Skin melanoma and subsequent risk of prostate cancer: A national cancer institute surveillance, epidemiology, and end results study
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Introduction: Prostate cancer and melanoma rank as the first and fifth most common cancers, respectively, among men in the United States. Existing studies have reported prostate and melanoma cancer links due to a shared androgen-dependence hypothesis. However, the relationship between prior melanoma history and subsequent prostate cancer is largely unexplored. We aimed to elucidate the relationship between a history of malignant melanoma (MM) and subsequent risk of prostate cancer (PC) in the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database. Methods: The SEER database (2000-2016) was used to determine the overall risk for subsequent PC among patients diagnosed with an initial primary cutaneous MM (MM) between 2000 and 2015. The risk of subsequent PC was calculated using the rates of MM for the general population, and the rates of PC among patients with a prior history of MM. These rates were compared to the rates of PC among the general population. Results: There were 1,263,561 men diagnosed with MM and subsequent PC within a 5-year study period. Men ages 45-54 years, with a prior MM diagnosis were at an increased risk of PC development (O.E 1.39, 95% CI 1.19-1.62) compared to the general population. Localized melanoma increased risk of PC among these age groups compared to non-localized or unknown disease (O.E 1.48, 95% CI 1.25-1.73). While men ages 45-54 years, with a prior history of non-MM cancer had lower risk of PC development compared to the general population (O.E 0.69, 95% CI 0.65-0.74). Conclusions: The findings of this research suggest that men with a prior history of MM are at increased risk of PC development within 5 years. Thus, it may be important for MM patients to be screened for a history of PC, in particular, men ages 45-84 years old. More studies are recommended to explore the associations among these two cancers.

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Scarcity of the LGBTQ community in dermatology literature
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Members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) community face many challenges, including barriers to care and a lack of representation in clinical dermatology literature. Given the wide array of and heavy reliance on OTCs to treat acne, current paradigm of acne treatment aligns with generalized care, without identifying diverse patient populations.

Consumer preferences of top-rated over-the-counter acne treatment products: A cohort study
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Objective: To identify the consumers preferences at least one year before seeing a dermatologist and instead use over-the-counter (OTC) acne treatment products. This study aims to use information from online product reviews to identify key product characteristics (ingredients, vehicle) and market claims) and determine their association with consumer-reported positive and negative features of top-rated acne OTCs. This cohort study evaluated the top 1% of acne OTCs across the five largest online retailers of acne products in June 2019. Products were analyzed for product characteristics and consumer-reported features. Artificial intelligence and machine learning software was utilized to collect reviews. A natural language processing algorithm was used to tag key phrases within reviews and categorize them based on characteristics and sentiment (positive or negative). An inter-rater reliability test compared reliability of results from two reviewers. In this cohort of 149 products, the most frequent ingredients were salicylic acid (33.6%) and benzoyl peroxide (19.5%). Over one-third of top-selling products contained solely natural ingredients. Product ingredients, over product reviews, and consumer comments were most associated with consumer reported positive and negative product effects. Products with active ingredients were reported more frequently as effective in treating acne (p<0.001) and with side effects such as erythema (p<0.054) and hypersensitivity reactions (p<0.0016). Products with natural ingredients were associated with improving acne (p<0.001) and reducing inflammation (p<0.04). Products with vehicle, price, marketing claims, and packaging, were the greatest indicator of a consumer’s experience with acne OTCs. Given the wide array of and heavy reliance on OTCs to treat acne, information on product experience informs dermatologists on consumer preferences, which may be beneficial in treatment recommendations and overall outcome for patients.