370 TikTok: An emerging social media platform for dermatologist influencers

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Introduction: TikTok is a social media platform that allows artists to create short videos that are 15 seconds or less long. The content created on TikTok is often educational, providing dermatologists with an additional platform to engage with their patient populations. The purpose of the study was to gain insight into how TikTok is being utilized by dermatologists.

Method: TikTok was searched by the first author on May 7, 2020, and videos were reviewed to categorize them as educational, vlogs, or user-generated content.

Results: We found 223 TikTok accounts with the TikTok handle “dermatology” and 56 videos were viewed. We propose TikTok as an additional social media platform for dermatologist influencers to engage the general public and disseminate dermatologic information.

371 Scarcity of the LGBTQ community in dermatology literature

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Introduction: Melanoma and prostate cancer are two of the most common cancers. Dermatologists have a crucial role in the care of patients with these dermatologic malignancies, which are uncommon in the general population. However, very little dermatology literature exists focused on LGBTQ patients.

Method: A PubMed search was conducted for LGBTQ, skin cancer, and prostate cancer, and a search was conducted for LGBTQ and skin cancer. The search was limited to articles published between 2010-2020.

Results: Of the ten top American or international dermatology journals published LGBTQ articles from 2010-2014. Starting in 2015, post DOMA, JAAD and JAMA Derm ranged from 1-7 LGBTQ publications per year. Dermatologic Surgery published one article regarding this community between 2015-2020. The remaining journals did not publish any articles on this topic after 2015. As this community grows, dermatologists will undoubtedly treat LGBTQ patients within their practice. Therefore, an increase in evidence based on this patient population could benefit the LGBTQ community.

372 Gender representation in academic dermatology: A necessary shift to the current paradigm

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Introduction: Gender discrimination continues to persist in many academic fields including dermatology. This study examined gender representation in dermatology literature over a ten-year period.

Method: A PubMed search was conducted for the top ten American or international dermatology journals published LGBTQ articles from 2010-2014. Starting in 2015, post DOMA, JAAD and JAMA Derm ranged from 1-7 LGBTQ publications per year. Dermatologic Surgery published one article regarding this community between 2015-2020. The remaining journals did not publish any articles on this topic after 2015. As this community grows, dermatologists will undoubtedly treat LGBTQ patients within their practice. Therefore, an increase in evidence based on this patient population could benefit the LGBTQ community.

373 The value of an anonymous online interactive forum: What questions are applicants asking?

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Introduction: A webinar was conducted to help guide residents of all levels in the match process featuring an interactive session with senior applicants. The purpose of the webinar was to provide guidance and question-and-answer session.

Method: A webinar was held for residents, with an opportunity to ask questions anonymously via Zoom’s “Chat” feature. Following the webinar, attendees completed a survey. The topics of the anonymous questions included application logistics (41.12%, 63/153), USMLE board scores & grades (21.57%, 33/153), demonstrating interest (14.38%, 22/153), away rotations (12.42%, 19/153), special applicant groups (11.11%, 17/153), research (5.88%, 9/153), and letters of recommendation (4.58%, 7/153). 96% percent of survey-responders rated the webinar as “helpful,” 93% were satisfied overall, and 92% were very satisfied.

Results: Questions about personal characteristics (10.44%, 16/153), locum tenens (4.58%, 7/153), and research (5.88%, 9/153) were the most frequent questions asked during the webinar. Attendees could ask questions (99) during the webinar anonymously via Zoom’s “Chat” function. Following the webinar, attendees completed a survey. The topics of the anonymous questions included application logistics (41.12%, 63/153), USMLE board scores & grades (21.57%, 33/153), demonstrating interest (14.38%, 22/153), away rotations (12.42%, 19/153), special applicant groups (11.11%, 17/153), research (5.88%, 9/153), and letters of recommendation (4.58%, 7/153). 96% percent of survey-responders rated the webinar as “helpful,” 93% were satisfied overall, and 92% were very satisfied.

374 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 phenotype. However, the relationship between skin 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 who survived for at least 2 months after diagnosis of MM. Standardized Incidence Ratios (SIRs), defined as the ratio of the observed number of PC among MM survivors to the expected number among the general population (0.93 ratios), and 95% confidence intervals (CIs), were calculated. MM and PC were determined using the SEER database and the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database. Results: A total of 126,361 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 compared to the general population (O:E 0.69, 95% CI 0.65-0.74). Conclusions: The risk of PC development compared to the general population (O:E 0.69, 95% CI 0.65-0.74). Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that men with a prior MM diagnosis are at an increased risk of PC development compared to the general population.

375 Consumer preferences for top-rated over-the-counter acne treatment products: A cohort study

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to understand consumer preferences for top-rated over-the-counter (OTC) acne treatment products. A cohort study was conducted to determine consumer preferences for OTC acne treatment products.

Method: A survey was conducted to determine consumer preferences for OTC acne treatment products. The survey was conducted online and included questions about consumer preferences for OTC acne treatment products.

Results: The survey was completed by 500 participants, of whom 50% were women and 50% were men. The most common acne treatment products were benzoyl peroxide, salicylic acid, and sulfur. The majority of participants preferred a formulation that was easy to apply, had minimal side effects, and was affordable. The most preferred OTC acne treatment products were benzoyl peroxide, salicylic acid, and sulfur.