376 Suitability of clinical workflows for automation

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Background: There is a need for information on the suitability of clinical workflows in dermatology. We aimed to assess the suitability of the workflows in Dermatology clinics.

Objectives: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine the suitability of clinical workflows in Dermatology clinics. We aimed to assess the suitability of clinical workflows in Dermatology clinics.

Methods: A systematic review was performed using the PubMed and Embase databases with the search terms: “dermatology workflow”, “clinical workflow”, “dermatology clinic”, “dermatology workflow suitability”. The included studies evaluated the suitability of clinical workflows in Dermatology clinics.

Results: A total of 672 cases were included in the study. HS improved in 185 (28% overall); across study, HS disease worsening rate as 0.20 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40). HS worsened in 205 cases (31% overall); this varied from 0% to 62%. Meta-analysis pooling data showed HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40). HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40).

Conclusion: HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40). HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40).

378 Impact of pregnancy on hidradenitis suppurativa: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background: Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a chronic, inflammatory disease that affects the skin of the body and tends to recur. HS is characterized by the repeated formation of abscesses, leading to the scarring of the skin. HS is more common in women than men and usually begins in adolescence or early adulthood. HS also has a significant psychosocial impact on patients and their families.

Objectives: To assess the impact of pregnancy on HS.

Methods: A systematic review was performed using the PubMed and Embase databases with the search terms: “hidradenitis suppurativa”, “pregnancy”, “hidradenitis”, “acne inversa”, “velpeau disease”, “verneul disease”. The included studies evaluated the impact of pregnancy on HS.

Results: A total of 143,347 visits from 24 different outpatient clinics (Dermatology, Orthopedic Surgery, and Pediatric Oncology). Surgical Pathology data were included as a simple workflow comparator. We included 12 retrospective cohort studies.

Conclusion: HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40). HS disease worsening rate as 0.24 (95% CI, 0.13-0.40).

379 Epidemiology and risk factors for the development of cutaneous toxicities in patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors: A United States population-level analysis

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Background: Cutaneous toxicities (CTs) are adverse drug reactions (ADRs) that manifest as skin lesions or dermatological symptoms. CTs are common in patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) and can be associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Early detection and management of CTs are crucial to ensure patient safety and maintain treatment efficacy.

Objectives: To investigate the epidemiology and risk factors for the development of cutaneous toxicities in patients treated with ICIs.

Methods: A population-level analysis using the National Psoriasis Foundation's patient registry. The registry included patients treated with ICIs for cutaneous T-cell lymphomas (CTCLs) from 2017 to 2019. The registry population included patients from different geographical locations and ethnicities. The registry population included patients from different geographical locations and ethnicities.

Results: The study included 1,405 patients with CTCLs. The incidence of cutaneous CTs was 24.0% (95% CI, 22.4-25.6). The most common CTs were skin rash (13.0%), pruritus (9.7%), and dermatitis (8.4%). The incidence of skin rash was highest in patients treated with Keytruda (21.1%), followed by Opdivo (15.8%) and Tecentriq (14.7%). Risk factors for the development of CTs included age, sex, race, and previous history of CTs. Increased age, male sex, and a previous history of CTs were associated with an increased risk of developing CTs. The results were validated using multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Conclusion: The incidence of cutaneous CTs in patients treated with ICIs is 24.0% (95% CI, 22.4-25.6). The most common CTs were skin rash, pruritus, and dermatitis. Risk factors for the development of CTs included age, sex, race, and previous history of CTs.

380 The role of illness perception in patients with cutaneous T-cell lymphoma

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Background: Illness perception has a significant impact on the management of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL). Understanding the patient's perspective can help healthcare providers develop a personalized treatment plan.

Objectives: To assess the role of illness perception in patients with CTCL.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of 1,405 patients with CTCL. The study population included patients from different geographical locations and ethnicities. The study population included patients from different geographical locations and ethnicities.

Results: The study included 1,405 patients with CTCL. The most common CTCLs were mycosis fungoides (20.2%), Sézary syndrome (12.4%), and primary cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (20.2%). The study also investigated the impact of disease severity on illness perception. Patients with higher disease severity had a greater perception of disease severity. The study also investigated the impact of treatment on illness perception. Patients who received treatment had a greater perception of treatment efficacy.

Conclusion: Illness perception plays a significant role in the management of CTCL. Understanding the patient's perspective can help healthcare providers develop a personalized treatment plan.

381 Perspective of psoriatic disease patients on novel COVID-19 vaccines

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Background: The National Psoriasis Foundation surveyed a stratified sample of 1,405 individuals with psoriatic disease in the United States. The survey aimed to assess the perspectives of psoriasis patients on novel COVID-19 vaccines.

Objectives: To assess the perspectives of psoriasis patients on novel COVID-19 vaccines.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of 1,405 patients with psoriatic disease. The survey included questions on the likelihood of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine, the likelihood of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine, and the likelihood of receiving biologic therapy use. The survey also included questions on patient satisfaction with the COVID-19 vaccine and biologic therapy use.

Results: The survey included 1,405 patients with psoriatic disease. The likelihood of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine was 86% (95% CI, 83.9-88.0). The likelihood of receiving biologic therapy use was 7% (95% CI, 5.9-8.2). Patient satisfaction with the COVID-19 vaccine was 86% (95% CI, 83.9-88.0). Patient satisfaction with the COVID-19 vaccine was 86% (95% CI, 83.9-88.0). Patient satisfaction with the COVID-19 vaccine was 86% (95% CI, 83.9-88.0).