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

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Introduction: Data regarding changes in hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) disease course during pregnancy are limited. We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to examine whether HS improves, worsens, or remains unchanged during pregnancy. Methods: A systematic review was performed using the PubMed and Embase databases with the search terms: hidradenitis suppurativa, hidradenitis, acne inversa, velpeau disease, venereal disease and pregnant, pregnancy, gestation, conception, childbirth, delivery, woman, women, worsen, deterioration, exacerbation, flare, trigger, amelioration, improvement, remission, postpartum. Inclusion criteria were full-text publications in any language, human studies, original research, more than 5 study patients, and relevant to topic. EC and CD, can identify healthcare workflows that are suitable for and may benefit from automation. This research was supported by NSF (SES-1734237). University of Rochester CTSU (UL1TR002011).

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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A variety of dermatoxen have been reported in patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs), but current understanding of cutaneous immune related adverse events (cirAEs) is limited. The objective of this study was to determine the incidence, distribution, and risk factors of cirAEs using population-level data from the US. Using a national insurance claims database, cancer patients receiving ICI therapy between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2019 were identified. Incidence was calculated as new diagnoses over the entire study interval, language, human studies, original research, more than 5 study patients, and relevant to topic. EC and CD, can identify healthcare workflows that are suitable for and may benefit from automation. This research was supported by NSF (SES-1734237). University of Rochester CTSU (UL1TR002011).

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

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Illness perception describes patient’s internal beliefs about their illness and their resulting psychosocial impact. This concept is important because it can give healthcare providers a tool to identify what may need to be addressed. To date, very few studies have looked into illness perception in cutaneous t-cell lymphomas (CTCLs). CTCL is a chronic, and at times debilitating group of malignancies that can have an indolent but remitting course. Treatment options can also be burdensome to the patient. It is therefore important to gain an understanding of not only what CTCL patients believe about their disease but also how those beliefs impact their quality of life (QOL). Moreover, the current COVID-19 pandemic offers a unique opportunity to investigate how significant disruptions in access to healthcare for patients with CTCL may be impacted. As such, the aim of this study is to identify disease understanding in patients with CTCL, to investigate the impact additional education modalities has on disease understanding, and whether disparities exist between specific subgroups of patients. In particular, income, insurance status, race, and biologic therapy use. Results from these tests suggest that likelihood of receiving COVID-19 vaccination was lower in patients with PsO (OR 1.65, 95%CI 1.36-2.00, p = 0.001). The is the first population-level study to characterize the incidence and distribution of cirAEs. Only 10 of the 42 literature-reported dermatoxen were significantly associated with ICI use.