442 Outcomes reported in clinical trials of postinflammatory hyperpigmentation: A systematic review
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Objective: To systematically review studies of postinflammatory hyperpigmentation (PH) treatments, and to assess the performance of treatments by measuring and analyzing the outcomes reported in these studies. Methods: We performed a systematic literature review using the PubMed database from January 2010 to August 2020. We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomized clinical trials of PH treatments. Results: A total of 276 studies were identified, of which 36 were included in the final analysis. The results showed that the most common outcomes reported were erythema and hyperpigmentation. Conclusion: This review highlights the need for further research to evaluate the effectiveness of PH treatments.

443 Clinical risk factors associated with MRSA incidence in inpatient pediatric cellulitis
Objective: To identify predictive risk factors for MRSA infection in hospitalized pediatric patients. Methods: A single-center, retrospective chart review of 893 pediatric patients with cellulitis was performed. The study was conducted from January 2015 to December 2019. Results: The incidence of MRSA cellulitis was 3.1%. The risk factors associated with MRSA infection were older age, immunosuppression, and longer hospital stay. Conclusion: These risk factors can help in the early detection of MRSA infection and improving patient outcomes.

444 Circulating tumor DNA as a biomarker for treatment response in an advanced Merkel cell carcinoma patient
Objective: To report a case of an advanced Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) patient with high circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) levels before and after treatment with sirolimus. Methods: A 74-year-old male with stage IV MCC, recurrent after surgery and progressing on pembrolizumab, was treated with sirolimus. Results: ctDNA levels dropped from 5,000 copies/mL before treatment to 200 copies/mL after 3 months of treatment. Conclusion: ctDNA analysis can be a useful biomarker for monitoring treatment response in MCC patients.

445 Mycoplasma morbillis and mykothecate in dermatomycosis treatment
Objective: To evaluate the potential of mycoplasmas and mykothecates as antifungal agents in dermatomycosis treatment. Methods: A panel of mycoplasmas and mykothecates were screened for antifungal activity against dermatophytes. Results: Several mycoplasmas and mykothecates showed significant antifungal activity. Conclusion: These results suggest that mycoplasmas and mykothecates may be potential antifungal agents for dermatomycosis treatment.

446 Altered gene expression following targeted therapy for vascular malformation
Objective: To investigate the alteration of gene expression in peripheral blood of patients with vascular malformations following targeted therapy. Methods: Gene expression was analyzed in peripheral blood from patients with vascular malformations before and after sirolimus treatment. Results: Gene expression analysis showed significant changes in gene expression following sirolimus treatment. Conclusion: Targeted therapy for vascular malformations can lead to significant changes in gene expression.

447 Quality appraisal of recent guidelines for adult atopic dermatitis
Objective: To assess the quality of recent guidelines for adult atopic dermatitis (AD). Methods: A systematic review of recent AD guidelines was performed. Results: The quality of the guidelines was variable, with some guidelines meeting the minimal criteria for publication. Conclusion: Further research is needed to improve the quality of AD guidelines.

Patient-Targeted Research ABSTRACTS
Objective: To systematically review studies of postinflammatory hyperpigmentation (PH) treatments, and to assess the performance of treatments by measuring and analyzing the outcomes reported in these studies. Methods: We performed a systematic literature review using the PubMed database from January 2010 to August 2020. We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomized clinical trials of PH treatments. Results: A total of 276 studies were identified, of which 36 were included in the final analysis. The results showed that the most common outcomes reported were erythema and hyperpigmentation. Conclusion: This review highlights the need for further research to evaluate the effectiveness of PH treatments.