

Dermatology Update

COVID special #12



May 2022

Welcome to the latest copy of the Dermatology Update. The aim of this publication is to bring together a range of recently published research and guidance that will help you make evidence-based decisions.

Accessing Articles

The following abstracts are taken from a selection of recently published articles.

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Papers from Medline and Embase: December 2021-April 2022 (most recent first)

1. COVID-19 Skin Manifestations in Skin of Colour

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Akuffo-Addo, Edgar;Nicholas, Mathew N. and Joseph, Marissa

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of Cutaneous Medicine & Surgery 26(2), pp. 189-197

Abstract: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) skin manifestations have been increasingly reported in medical literature. Recent discussions have identified a lack of images of skin of color (SOC) patients with COVID-19 related skin findings despite people with skin of color being disproportionately affected with the disease. There have been calls to prioritize the identification of COVID-19 skin manifestations in patients with SOC and disseminate these findings. The objective of this article is to review the existing literature on COVID-19 skin manifestations and, where possible, discuss how they may present differently in patients with SOC. Further research is needed to allow primary care physicians and dermatologists to be aware of and easily identify patients with cutaneous findings that may be secondary to COVID-19. Patients presenting with idiopathic dermatologic manifestations should be considered for COVID-19 testing and follow public health guidelines for self-isolation.

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34663122&id=doi:10.1177%2F12034754211053310&issn=1203-4754&isbn=&volume=26&issue=2&spage=189&pages=189-197&date=2022&title=Journal+of+Cutaneous+Medicine+%26+Surgery&atitle=COVID-19+Skin+Manifestations+in+Skin+of+Colour.&aulast=Akuffo-Addo&pid=%3Cauthor%3EAkuffo-Addo+E%3BNicholas+MN%3BJoseph+M%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34663122%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

2. Delayed allergic skin reactions to vaccines

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Aquino, Marcella R.;Bingemann, Theresa A.;Nanda, Anil and Maples, Kelly M.

Publication Date: 01 01 ,2022

Journal: Allergy & Asthma Proceedings 43(1), pp. 20-29

Abstract: Background: Recent advances in vaccination against the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 pandemic have brought allergists and dermatologists to the forefront because both immediate and delayed hypersensitivity reactions have been reported. Objective: This literature review focused on delayed reactions to vaccines, including possible causative agents and practical information on how to diagnose, evaluate with patch testing, and manage subsequent dose administration. Methods: Currently published reviews and case reports in PubMed, along with data on vaccines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention web site. Relevant case reports and reviews that focused on delayed reactions to vaccines were selected. Results: Most delayed hypersensitivity reactions to vaccines include cutaneous manifestations, which vary from local persistent pruritic nodules to systemic rashes. The onset is usually within a few days but can be delayed by weeks. Multiple excipients have been identified that have been implicated in delayed vaccine

reactions, including thimerosal, formaldehyde, aluminum, antibiotics, and gelatin. Treatment with antihistamines, topical corticosteroids, or systemic corticosteroids alleviates symptoms in most patients. Such reactions are generally not contraindications to future vaccination. However, for more-severe reactions, patch testing for causative agents can be used to aid in diagnosis and approach further vaccination. Conclusion: Delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions to vaccines are not uncommon. If needed, patch testing can be used to confirm agents, including antibiotics, formaldehyde, thimerosal, and aluminum. In most cases, delayed cutaneous reactions are not contraindications to further vaccine administration.

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2500/aap.2022.43.210105>

3. Safety of conventional immunosuppressive therapies for patients with dermatological conditions and coronavirus disease 2019: A review of current evidence

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Arora, Harleen;Boothby-Shoemaker, Wyatt;Braunberger, Taylor;Lim, Henry W. and Veenstra, Jesse

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Journal of Dermatology 49(3), pp. 317-329

Abstract: The effect of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on patients receiving conventional immunosuppressive (IS) therapy has yet to be fully determined; however, research on using IS therapy for treating COVID-19 in acutely ill patients is increasing. While some believe that IS therapy may be protective, others argue that these agents may make patients more susceptible to COVID-19 infection and morbidity and advocate for a more cautious, individualized approach to determining continuation, reduction, or discontinuation of therapy. In this review, we aim to provide an overview of COVID-19 risk in dermatological patients who are receiving conventional IS therapies, including mycophenolate mofetil, methotrexate, cyclosporine, azathioprine, apremilast, JAK inhibitors, and systemic steroids. Additionally, we provide recommendations for management of these medications for dermatological patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. Treatment of dermatological disease during the COVID-19 pandemic should involve shared decision-making between the patient and provider, with consideration of each patient's comorbidities and the severity of the patient's dermatological disease. Copyright © 2021 Japanese Dermatological Association.

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4. Management skin manifestation of multisystem inflammatory syndrome associated with SARS-CoV-2.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Bayram, Yeter Eylül;Yildiz-Sevgi, Dilek;Yavuz, Ayse;Cancetin, Merve and Gurler, Mehmet Yavuz

Publication Date: 01 06 ,2022

Journal: Virology Journal 19(1), pp. 9

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS), which develops after a past covid-19 infection. MIS can be described in different tissue inflammation, including the heart, lung, kidney, brain, skin, eye, and or gastrointestinal organs at the presence of COVID-19. Initially, MIS was described in Europe in children infected with SARS-CoV-2, then it was recently seen in the USA in 2020. MIS is a rare but serious disease condition associated with COVID-19 that can affect children (MIS-C) and adults (MIS-A). CASE PRESENTATION: A 44-year-old male who showed MIS-A in 59-day after his first covid-19 contact history. The patient presented to our emergency department with complaints of high fever, nausea, weakness, redness of the eyes, headache, and joint pain. On the second day of his hospitalization, a maculopapular skin lesion was seen in most of the skin. His fever could not be controlled even given paracetamol and broad effective antibiotics. His clinical, radiological, and laboratory findings showed that he had MIS-A. The patient was given intravenous pulse methylprednisolone and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG). These treatments, then, resulted in improvement of his clinical conditions, including fever and skin lesions, on the second day of the treatment. The patient was discharged in 14 days after the treatment. CONCLUSION: This report indicated that diagnosis and treatment of MIS-A could result in reducing patient morbidity and mortality. Copyright © 2022. The Author(s).

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12985-021-01736-4>

5. Pityriasis rosea-like rash after messenger RNA COVID-19 vaccination: A case report and review of the literature.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Buckley, Jordan E.; Landis, Laura N. and Rapini, Ronald P.

Publication Date: Jun ,2022

Journal: JAAD International 7, pp. 164-168

Abstract: A spectrum of cutaneous reactions to SARs-CoV-2 (COVID-19) vaccines have been reported in the literature. We present a case of a pityriasis rosea-like rash occurring after Pfizer COVID-19 vaccination and review cases of pityriasis rosea (PR)/PR-like eruption (PR-LE) after mRNA COVID-19 vaccine published in the medical literature. Of the 30 cases found, none experienced severe adverse effects and the rash resolved in an average of 5.6 weeks. It is important for physicians to be aware of this self-limited reaction so they can reassure and appropriately counsel patients that it is safe to receive subsequent vaccine doses despite the cutaneous eruption. Additionally, differences in incidence of this reaction after Pfizer and Moderna vaccination may suggest a differing host immune response incited by these vaccines which warrants further investigation. Copyright © 2022 by the American Academy of Dermatology, Inc. Published by Elsevier Inc.

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:35156062&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jdin.2022.01.009&issn=2666-3287&isbn=&volume=7&issue=&spage=164&pages=164-168&date=2022&title=JAAD+International&atitle=Pityriasis+rosea-like+rash+after+messenger+RNA+COVID-19+vaccination%3A+A+case+report+and+review+of+the+literature.&aulast=Buckley&pid=%3Cauthor%3EBuckley+JE%3BLandis+LN%3BRapini+RP%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35156062%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Ar ticle%3C%2FDT%3E>

6. Cutaneous reactions to COVID-19 vaccine at the dermatology primary care.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Burlando, Martina;Herzum, Astrid;Micalizzi, Claudia;Cozzani, Emanuele and Parodi, Aurora

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Immunity, Inflammation and Disease 10(2), pp. 265-271

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccines can cause adverse reactions, mainly from vaccine-induced immune responses. Some of these may also involve the skin and worry unaware patients. A better understanding of such adverse reactions may reduce concerns and help promote the vaccination of large population groups. METHODS: All the reports of patients admitted to our Dermatology Primary Care, from March 2021 to June 2021, were retrospectively examined to collect descriptive data on skin reactions arising after COVID-19 vaccination. RESULTS: Out of 200 vaccinated patients admitted to the Dermatology Primary Care, 21 (10.5%) referred cutaneous reactions with onset after vaccination. Only one patient required hospitalization for generalized bullous erythema multiforme, which occurred 48 h after the second vaccine dose. The other patients' cutaneous reactions to vaccination were of mild/moderate degree. Three patients presented exacerbation of their cutaneous diseases. CONCLUSIONS: Cutaneous reactions observed in our sample were mostly mild or moderate. Awareness must be raised to recognize and treat eventual severe reactions. Future studies are needed to assess the incidence of cutaneous reactions following COVID-19 vaccination. Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Immunity, Inflammation and Disease published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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7. Disparities in Telemedicine Satisfaction Among Older and Non-White Dermatology Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Chang, Michelle and Lipner, Shari

Publication Date: Feb 01 ,2022

Journal: Journal of Drugs in Dermatology: JDD 21(2), pp. 210-214

Abstract: Telemedicine use has expanded rapidly during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is limited data on patient satisfaction with teledermatology; therefore, we examined patient teledermatology experiences at a large academic center.

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[ction+Among+Older+and+Non-White+Dermatology+Patients%3A+A+Cross-Sectional+Study.&aulast=Chang&pid=%3Cauthor%3EChang+M%3BLipner+S%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35133116%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E](#)

8. Teledermatology for suspected skin cancer in New Zealand during the COVID-19 pandemic required in-person follow-up in 28% of cases.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Cheng, Harriet S. and Schurr, Libby

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: JAAD International 6, pp. 59-60

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34870245&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jdin.2021.11.003&issn=2666-3287&isbn=&volume=6&issue=&spage=59&pages=59-60&date=2022&title=JAAD+International&atitle=Teledermatology+for+suspected+skin+cancer+in+New+Zealand+during+the+COVID-19+pandemic+required+in-person+follow-up+in+28%25+of+cases.&aulast=Cheng&pid=%3Cauthor%3ECheng+HS%3BSchurr+L%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34870245%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

9. Comparison of constitutional and dermatologic side effects between COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 vaccines: Review of a publicly available database of vaccine side effects.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Cohen, Stephanie R.;Gao, David X.;Kahn, Jared S. and Rosmarin, David

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology 86(1), pp. 248-249

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34592382&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jaad.2021.09.044&issn=0190-9622&isbn=&volume=86&issue=1&spage=248&pages=248-249&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+American+Academy+of+Dermatology&atitle=Comparison+of+constitutional+and+dermatologic+side+effects+between+COVID-19+and+non-COVID-19+vaccines%3A+Review+of+a+publicly+available+database+of+vaccine+side+effects.&aulast=Cohen&pid=%3Cauthor%3ECohen+SR%3BGao+DX%3BKahn+JS%3BRosmarin+D%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34592382%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EComparative+Study%3C%2FDT%3E>

10. Disparities in telemedicine use during the COVID-19 pandemic among pediatric dermatology patients.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Duan, Grace Y.;Ruiz De Luzuriaga, Arlene M.;Schroedl, Liesl M. and Rosenblatt, Adena E.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Pediatric Dermatology

Abstract: BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated rapid implementation of telemedicine at medical centers across the United States. As telemedicine is expected to persist beyond the pandemic in subspecialties like pediatric dermatology, there is growing concern that socioeconomic factors may contribute to inequitable telemedicine access. This study aims to identify factors associated with disparities in telemedicine use among pediatric dermatology patients during the pandemic. METHODS: In this single-center cross-sectional study, patients less than 18 years old who completed a visit with a pediatric dermatologist via a video telemedicine call or in-person office visit during the specified time periods were included. Univariate and multivariable analyses were performed to compare demographic factors for (1) patients who had a telemedicine visit versus office visit during June 1, 2020, to January 22, 2021, and (2) patients who had either visit type during June 1, 2020, to January 22, 2021, versus June 1, 2019, to January 2020. RESULTS: The independent factors associated with lower odds of telemedicine include identifying as Black/African American, having a non-English preferred language, and having public insurance, whereas the independent factors reducing overall access to pediatric dermatology care during the pandemic include identifying as Hispanic/Latino and having public insurance. CONCLUSIONS: Differential telemedicine use in vulnerable communities may be attributed to disparities in technology access and digital literacy and should be addressed at a structural level. If such disparities are identified and adequately remedied, telemedicine can serve as an important tool for expanding access in the field of pediatric dermatology. Copyright © 2022 The Authors. Pediatric Dermatology published by Wiley Periodicals LLC.

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11. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) consideration by dermatologists during the COVID19 pandemic.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Elsaie, Mohamed L.;Jafferany, Mohammad and Jorgaqi, Etleva

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Journal of Dermatological Treatment 33(2), pp. 1134-1135

Abstract: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have been an important therapy in the treatment of a large number of cutaneous pathologies for more than three decades. Concerns have been raised that NSAIDs may be associated with an increased risk of adverse effects when used in patients with acute viral respiratory infections. Given the current SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, the availability of reliable information for clinicians and patients is of extreme importance. Although accumulating evidence support the existence of a harmful effect of NSAIDs in some infectious settings, no clinical studies demonstrating that such risk applies in case of COVID-19. Pending further research, a pragmatic and cautionary approach would be to avoid regular NSAID use or as first line option in suspicion of COVID19 symptoms.

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12. Varicella-zoster and herpes simplex virus reactivation post-COVID-19 vaccination: a review of 40 cases in an International Dermatology Registry.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Fathy, R. A.;McMahon, D. E.;Lee, C.;Chamberlin, G. C.;Rosenbach, M.;Lipoff, J. B.;Tyagi, A.;Desai, S. R.;French, L. E.;Lim, H. W.;Thiers, B. H.;Hruza, G. J.;Fassett, M.;Fox, L. P.;Greenberg, H. L.;Blumenthal, K. and Freeman, E. E.

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology 36(1), pp. e6-e9

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jdv.17646>

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34487581&id=doi:10.1111%2Fjdv.17646&issn=0926-9959&isbn=&volume=36&issue=1&spage=e6&pages=e6-e9&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+European+Academy+of+Dermatology+%26+Venereology&atitle=Varicella-zoster+and+herpes+simplex+virus+reactivation+post-COVID-19+vaccination%3A+a+review+of+40+cases+in+an+International+Dermatology+Registry.&aulast=Fathy&pid=%3Cauthor%3EFathy+RA%3BMcMahon+DE%3BLEE+C%3BChamberlin+GC%3BRosenbach+M%3BLipoff+JB%3BTyagi+A%3BDesai+SR%3BFrench+LE%3BLim+HW%3BThiers+BH%3BHruza+GJ%3BFassett+M%3BFox+LP%3BGreenberg+HL%3BBlumenthal+K%3BFreeman+EE%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34487581%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3ELetter%3C%2FDT%3E>

13. COVID-19 effect on phototherapy treatment utilization in dermatology.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Fisher, S. and Ziv, M.

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Journal of Dermatological Treatment 33(2), pp. 789-791

Abstract: BACKGROUND: At the end of 2019, an innovative coronavirus caused an outbreak of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, a city Hubei Province of China. Despite the direct effect on the routine of all life aspects, there are no clinical guidelines regarding phototherapy treatment during COVID-19 pandemic and as a result, phototherapies units continued to deliver this therapy for patients worldwide. OBJECTIVE: We wish to explore the phototherapy utilization among dermatologic patients. METHODS: We marked all patients that continue to arrive and being treated during COVID-19 pandemic. RESULTS: From March more than 50% of patients stopped arriving to treatments due to the fear of COVID-19 infection. CONCLUSIONS: COVID-19 has a major implication on chronic dermatology treatments such as phototherapy.

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14. **Skin reactions to COVID-19 vaccines: An American Academy of Dermatology/International League of Dermatological Societies registry update on reaction location and COVID vaccine type.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Freeman, Esther E.;Sun, Qisi;McMahon, Devon E.;Singh, Rhea;Fathy, Ramie;Tyagi, Anisha;Blumenthal, Kimberly;Hruza, George J.;French, Lars E. and Fox, Lindy P.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology 86(4), pp. e165-e167

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34800601&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jaad.2021.11.016&issn=0190-9622&isbn=&volume=86&issue=4&spage=e165&pages=e165-e167&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+American+Academy+of+Dermatology&atitle=Skin+reactions+to+COVID-19+vaccines%3A+An+American+Academy+of+Dermatology%2FInternational+League+of+Dermatological+Societies+registry+update+on+reaction+location+and+COVID+vaccine+type.&aulast=Freeman&pid=%3Cauthor%3EFreeman+EE%3BSun+Q%3BMcMahon+DE%3BSingh+R%3BFathy+R%3BTyagi+A%3BBlumenthal+K%3BHruza+GJ%3BFrench+LE%3BFox+LP%3C%2FAuthor%3E%3CAN%3E34800601%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3ELetter%3C%2FDT%3E>

15. **Change of dermatological practice after the COVID-19 outbreak resolves.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Gao, Chuang;Liu, Baoyi;Xie, Yongyi and Wu, Zhouwei

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Journal of Dermatological Treatment 33(2), pp. 996-998

Abstract: AIM: Dermatological care has already been deeply impacted by the coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) epidemic. The consequences may continue long after the epidemic resolves. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the change of dermatological practice since the COVID-19 outbreak is almost controlled in mainland China. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Patients requesting a dermatology outpatient visit from January to May in 2019 and 2020 were retrospectively investigated. RESULTS: The number of patients decreased significantly shortly after the COVID-19 outbreak, and it started to increase after the spread of coronavirus was gradually controlled at the end of February in China. The three most common diseases were atopic dermatitis (11.0%), acne (10.2%), and warts (7.2%) in 2019, while acne (8.9%), warts (5.8%), and acute urticaria (5.6%) in 2020. The most statistically significant increased reasons for requesting an outpatient visit from March to May in 2020 was pet-related dermatophytoses, followed by cosmetic consultation and irritated contact dermatitis, an increase of 88.2%, 84.7%, and 58.8%, respectively, over the same period of 2019. CONCLUSION: Understanding the trends and impacts of dermatologic diseases on patients and health systems during this epidemic will allow for better preparation of dermatologists in the future.

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16. The impact of COVID-19 pandemics on dermatologic surgery: real-life data from the Italian Red-Zone.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Gironi, Laura Cristina;Boggio, Paolo;Giorgione, Roberto;Esposito, Elia;Tarantino, Vanessa;Damiani, Giovanni and Savoia, Paola

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Journal of Dermatological Treatment 33(2), pp. 897-903

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The COVID-19 pandemic is challenging healthcare systems worldwide. Dermatology had to re-prioritize visits, guarantee urgent care, and ensure continuity for chronic patients. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the COVID-19 impact on dermatologic surgery outpatient management. MATERIAL AND METHODS: In this real-life retrospective observational study, we evaluated both major and minor outpatient surgeries (MaOS and MiOS) performance in 2020, before and during the first month of lockdown declaration, in a primary referral center in Northern Italy. During the lockdown, all lifesaving and cancer surgery, (approximately 80% of our usual activities), were continued. Data from 2020 were compared with the 2019 corresponding periods to assess the real-life impact of COVID-19 in dermatologic surgical activities. RESULTS: From January 1st to April 3rd, 2020 we performed 769 interventions, compared to 908 over the corresponding 2019 period. After the lockdown, scheduled surgeries were reduced by 14.8%; overall performed ones displayed a reduction of 46.5% (51.6% MaOS, 44.2% MiOS). 52.9% and 12.5% procedures were canceled due to patients' renunciation and due to confirmed/suspected COVID-19, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: While reduced in number, dermatologic surgeries, similarly to other surgical specialties, remained operative to provide oncological and/or life-saving procedures.

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17. Skin adverse reactions to Sars-CoV-2 vaccination: a relevant responsibility issue for dermatologists.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Gisondi, P.;Bellinato, F. and Girolomoni, G.

Publication Date: Feb ,2022

Journal: Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology & Venereology 36(2), pp. 165-166

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:35037307&id=doi:10.1111%2Fjdv.17854&issn=0926-9959&isbn=&volume=36&issue=2&spage=165&pages=165-166&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+European+Academy+of+Dermatology+%26+Venereology&atitle=Skin+a+dverse+reactions+to+Sars-CoV-2+vaccination%3A+a+relevant+responsibility+issue+for+dermatologists.&aulast=Gisondi&pid=%3Cauthor%3EGisondi+P%3BBellinato+F%3BGIrolomoni+G%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35037307%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

18. The 'number needed to treat' metric: a further marker of the impact of COVID-19 on malignant melanomas.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Granahan, Aoife;Sazali, Hafsa;Tummon, Olga;Costigan, Orla;Fleming, Louise;Moriarty, Blaithe and Lally, Aoife

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Clinical & Experimental Dermatology

Abstract: We comment on a previous article, describing the number needed to treat metric as a further marker on the impact of COVID-19 on treatment of malignant melanomas. Copyright © 2022 British Association of Dermatologists.

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19. Dermatologic Manifestation of Acro-Ischemia Associated With COVID-19

Item Type: Report

Authors: Gumbita, R., Liu, J.Z., Prasad, R.M., Radwan, Y. and Nabeel, M.

Publication Date: 2022

Publication Details: United States:

Accessed:

Abstract: Background: The common dermatologic manifestations seen in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) include morbilliform, pernio-like, urticarial, macular erythematous, vesicular, and papulosquamous disorders, as well as retiform purpura. Although cases of acro-ischemia have been demonstrated, they are not well studied or reported. Case Report: A 73-year-old male was admitted for acute hypoxic respiratory failure secondary to COVID-19 infection. During the patient's hospital course, his oxygen requirement progressively increased, and he developed painful, violaceous purpura on his right lower extremity

digits. The patient was treated with therapeutic doses of enoxaparin and nitroglycerin ointment in the hospital and apixaban on discharge. The patient was lost to follow-up. Conclusion: The multiorgan dysfunction associated with COVID-19 includes dermatologic manifestations. This case illustrates that acro-ischemia can resolve with guideline-based medical treatment. Copyright ©2022 by the author(s); Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).

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20. Serious health threat of mucormycosis during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic: what dermatologists need to know in this regard.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Hatami, Parvaneh;Balighi, Kamran;Nicknam Asl, Hamed and Aryanian, Zeinab

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: International Journal of Dermatology

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Recently, a surge of mucormycosis in patients affected with or recovered from SARS-Cov-2 has been noted, especially in developing countries such as India, Pakistan, and Iran. AIM: To focus on existing data about the important aspects of COVID-associated mucormycosis. METHODS: We searched on PubMed, Google Scholar, and Scopus in this regard, and all of the relevant papers published until August 28, 2021, for which we could access their full-texts, were included. RESULTS: We found some recommendations made by ophthalmologists, anesthesiologists, and ENT surgeons and tried to summarize them to provide a practical guide for dermatologists. CONCLUSION: Careful examination and clinical suspicion are the key factors for correct diagnosis especially in patients affected by or recently recovered from COVID. Implementing some preventive measures such as using a titrated dose of corticosteroids and encouraging patients to get vaccinated should be considered to tackling this serious issue. Copyright © 2022 the International Society of Dermatology.

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:35094397&id=doi:10.1111%2Fijd.16101&issn=0011-9059&isbn=&volume=&issue=&spage=&pages=&date=2022&title=International+Journal+of+Dermatology&atitle=Serious+health+threat+of+mucormycosis+during+the+ongoing+COVID-19+pandemic%3A+what+dermatologists+need+to+know+in+this+regard.&aulast=Hatami&pid=%3Cauthor%3EHatami+P%3BBalighi+K%3BNicknam+Asl+H%3BAryanian+Z%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35094397%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

21. Emergency Use and Efficacy of an Asynchronous Tele dermatology System as a Novel Tool for Early Diagnosis of Skin Cancer during the First Wave of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Jobbagy, Antal;Kiss, Norbert;Meznerics, Fanni Adel;Farkas, Klara;Plazar, Dora;Bozsanyi, Szabolcs;Fesus, Luca;Bartha, Aron;Szabo, Endre;Lorincz, Kende;Sardy, Miklos;Wikonkal, Norbert Miklos;Szoldan, Peter and Banvolgyi, Andras

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Health [Electronic Resource] 19(5), pp. 02 25

Abstract: BACKGROUND: After the outbreak of the corona virus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic, teledermatology was implemented in the Hungarian public healthcare system for the first time. Our objective was to assess aggregated diagnostic agreements and to determine the effectiveness of an asynchronous teledermatology system for skin cancer screening. METHODS: This retrospective single-center study included cases submitted for teledermatology consultation during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Follow-up of the patients was performed to collect the results of any subsequent personal examination. RESULTS: 749 patients with 779 lesions were involved. 15 malignant melanomas (9.9%), 78 basal cell carcinomas (51.3%), 21 squamous cell carcinomas (13.8%), 7 other malignancies (4.6%) and 31 actinic keratoses (20.4%) were confirmed. 87 malignancies were diagnosed in the high-urgency group (42.2%), 49 malignancies in the moderate-urgency group (21.6%) and 16 malignancies in the low-urgency group (4.6%) ($p < 0.0001$). Agreement of malignancies was substantial for primary (86.3%; kappa = 0.647) and aggregated diagnoses (85.3%; kappa = 0.644). Agreement of total lesions was also substantial for primary (81.2%; kappa = 0.769) and aggregated diagnoses (87.9%; kappa = 0.754). CONCLUSIONS: Our findings showed that asynchronous teledermatology using a mobile phone application served as an accurate skin cancer screening system during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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22. **This month in JAAD International: March 2022: Photography, skin cancer, and the limits of teledermatology during the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Kantor, Jonathan

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology 86(2), pp. 300

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34883153&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jaad.2021.12.001&issn=0190-9622&isbn=&volume=86&issue=2&spage=300&pages=300&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+American+Academy+of+Dermatology&atitle=This+month+in+JAAD+International%3A+March+2022%3A+Photography%2C+skin+cancer%2C+and+the+limits+of+teledermatology+during+the+COVID-19+pandemic.&aulast=Kantor&pid=%3Cauthor%3EKantor+J%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34883153%3C%2FA>

[N%3E%3CDT%3EEditorial%3C%2FDT%3E](#)

23. 'Not relevant' responses in the era of COVID-19: are we underestimating Dermatology Life Quality Index values?.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Kearney, N.;Hambly, R.;Alsharqi, A. and Kirby, B.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Dermatology 186(1), pp. 187-189

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34427918&id=doi:10.1111%2Fbjd.20705&issn=0007-0963&isbn=&volume=186&issue=1&spage=187&pages=187-189&date=2022&title=British+Journal+of+Dermatology&atitle=%27Not+relevant%27+responses+in+the+era+of+COVID-19%3A+are+we+underestimating+Dermatology+Life+Quality+Index+values%3F.&aualast=Kearney&pid=%3Cauthor%3EKearney+N%3BHambly+R%3BAsharqi+A%3BKirby+B%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34427918%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3ELetter%3C%2FDT%3E>

24. Angiotensin converting enzyme and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors in dermatology: a narrative review

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Lo, Yang and Tsai, Tsen-Fang

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: Expert Review of Clinical Pharmacology 15(1), pp. 33-42

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) are commonly used for cardiovascular diseases. The evidence supporting the use of ACEI in dermatology is limited. AREAS COVERED: This review article was divided into three parts. The first part discusses ACEI in clinical use in dermatology. The second part reveals the relationship between angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) and immune diseases, and further discusses the possible relationship between ACEI in clinical use in these diseases and ACE. The third part focuses on cutaneous adverse reactions of ACEI. EXPERT OPINION: The use of ACEI in dermatology is mainly based on its properties as regulation of renin angiotensin system (RAS), but currently, with limited clinical use. The association of ACE and several diseases are well discussed, including COVID-19, psoriasis, sarcoidosis, systemic lupus erythematosus and vitiligo. The main cutaneous adverse effects of ACEI include angioedema, psoriasis and pemphigus. Plausible factors for these adverse reactions include accumulation of vasoactive mediators, preventing angiotensin from binding to AT1 receptor and AT2 receptor and presence of circulating antibodies.

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[%2FDT%3E](#)

25. **Evaluating paediatric dermatology telephone clinics during COVID-19 from a dual clinician and patient perspective: a prospective study.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Lowe, A.;Dawood, S.;Al-Tayeb, A.;Hancock, P.;Pararajasingam, A.;Ali, F. and Goodwin, R. G.

Publication Date: Mar ,2022

Journal: Clinical & Experimental Dermatology 47(3), pp. 553-560

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The landscape of dermatology services, already rapidly evolving into an increasingly digital one, has been irretrievably altered by the COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic. Data are needed to assess how best to deliver virtual dermatology services in specific patient subgroups in an era of ongoing social distancing and beyond. Initial studies of teledermatology in paediatric populations suggest that many of the problems experienced in adult telemedicine are more apparent when treating children and come with additional challenges. AIM: To evaluate the efficacy of a virtual paediatric dermatology telephone clinic in comparison to traditional face-to-face (FTF) clinics, both from the clinician and patient/parental perspective. METHODS: We carried out a prospective service evaluation examining a single centre cohort of paediatric dermatology patients managed during the COVID-19 pandemic via a telephone clinic supported by images. The study period covered June-September 2020. Data on outcomes were collected from clinicians and a qualitative patient/parental telephone survey was undertaken separately. A five-point Likert scale was used to assess both satisfaction and levels of agreement regarding whether a telephone clinic was more convenient than an FTF clinic. RESULTS: Of 116 patients included, 24% were new and 76% were follow-up patients, with a mixture of inflammatory dermatoses (75%) and lesions (25%). From the clinician's perspective, most consultations (91%) were successfully completed over the telephone. However, qualitative patient and parent feedback paradoxically illustrated that although nearly all (98%) respondents had no outstanding concerns, 52% felt highly unsatisfied and only 22% agreed that telephone clinics were more convenient. Most (65%) preferred FTF follow-up in the future. Statistical analysis using chi2 test showed that among those with established follow-ups, the preference for future consultation type was independent of specific reasons for follow-up. CONCLUSIONS: Our study demonstrates a clear discrepancy between the practical successes of a virtual service from the clinician's perspective compared with the patient/parental perspective. Parental anxiety appears to be less effectively allayed virtually than with FTF. This raises the question of whether there is a role for virtual paediatric telephone clinics in the postpandemic future, which may be better left to patients/parents to decide on an individual basis. Copyright © 2021 British Association of Dermatologists.

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26. **Establishment of Human Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Skin Organoids Enabled Pathophysiological Model of SARS-CoV-2 Infection.**

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Ma, Jie;Liu, Jia;Gao, Dunqin;Li, Xiao;Zhang, Qiyu;Lv, Luye;Wang, Yujie;Li, Jun;Zhu, Yunping;Wu, Zhihong;Hu, Hengrui;Li, Yufeng;Ma, Longda;Liu, Qian;Hu, Zhihong;Zhang, Shuyang;Zhou, Yiwu;Wang, Manli and Leng, Ling

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Advanced Science 9(7), pp. e2104192

Abstract: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients with impact on skin and hair loss are reported. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is detected in the skin of some patients; however, the detailed pathological features of skin tissues from patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 at a molecular level are limited. Especially, the ability of SARS-CoV-2 to infect skin cells and impact their function is not well understood. A proteome map of COVID-19 skin is established here and the susceptibility of human-induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC)-derived skin organoids with hair follicles and nervous system is investigated, to SARS-CoV-2 infection. It is shown that KRT17+ hair follicles can be infected by SARS-CoV-2 and are associated with the impaired development of hair follicles and epidermis. Different types of nervous system cells are also found to be infected, which can lead to neuron death. Findings from the present work provide evidence for the association between COVID-19 and hair loss. hiPSC-derived skin organoids are also presented as an experimental model which can be used to investigate the susceptibility of skin cells to SARS-CoV-2 infection and can help identify various pathological mechanisms and drug screening strategies. Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Advanced Science published by Wiley-VCH GmbH.

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27. Tele dermatology and Inflammatory Skin Conditions during COVID-19 Era: New Perspectives and Applications

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Marasca, Claudio;Annunziata, Maria Carmela;Camela, Elisa;Di Guida, Adriana;Fornaro, Luigi;Megna, Matteo;Napolitano, Maddalena;Patrino, Cataldo;Potestio, Luca and Fabbrocini, Gabriella

Publication Date: Mar 10 ,2022

Journal: Journal of Clinical Medicine 11(6)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The most frequent inflammatory skin diseases are psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, hidradenitis suppurativa, and acne. Their management is challenging for dermatologists since their relapsing chronic clinical course is associated with a great impact on quality of life. Nevertheless, the recent introduction of novel therapies, such as biological drugs and small molecules has been changing the history of these diseases. METHODS: A systematic review of the scientific literature of case reports, case series, epidemiological studies, reviews, and systematic reviews regarding tele dermatology and inflammatory skin disease. Studies were identified, screened, and extracted for relevant data following the PRISMA (preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses) guidelines. RESULTS: A total of 69 cases articles were included in the

review. CONCLUSIONS: As we have shown in the review, several experiences of tele dermatology for patients affected by inflammatory skin diseases have been demonstrated to increase due to clinical access to hospital and specialized health care services, allowing better access to specialized dermatology care for people living in remote areas, and saving costs and money with health care.

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28. [Translated article] Hydroxychloroquine: An Essential Drug in Dermatology and Its Controversial Use in COVID-19.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Morgado-Carrasco, D.;Ibaceta-Ayala, J. and Piquero-Casals, J.

Publication Date: Feb ,2022

Journal: Actas Dermo-Sifiliograficas 113(2), pp. T166-T175

Abstract: Hydroxychloroquine is an antimalarial drug with immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and antiviral properties. It has a good safety profile, can be used in children and in pregnant and breastfeeding women, and does not suppress the immune system. Regular screening for retinopathy, one of the drug's most feared adverse effects, is necessary. Hydroxychloroquine is a widely used, essential drug in dermatology. Clinical response rates are good in lupus erythematosus, where it is a first-line therapy, as well in numerous autoimmune/inflammatory diseases, including lichen planus, polymorphic light eruption, porphyria cutanea tarda, granuloma annulare, and sarcoidosis. In 2020, it was widely prescribed both to prevent and to treat COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2. Its increased use led to serious supply shortages and in some cases stocks were entirely depleted. Recent meta-analyses have concluded that hydroxychloroquine is ineffective against COVID-19 and have advised against its use. Copyright © 2022. Publicado por Elsevier Espana, S.L.U.

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:35244578&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.ad.2022.01.012&issn=0001-7310&isbn=&volume=113&issue=2&spage=T166&pages=T166-T175&date=2022&title=Actas+Dermo-Sifiliograficas&atitle=%5BTranslated+article%5D+Hydroxychloroquine%3A+An+Essential+Drug+in+Dermatology+and+Its+Controversial+Use+in+COVID-19.&aulast=Morgado-Carrasco&pid=%3Cauthor%3EMorgado-Carrasco+D%3BIbaceta-Ayala+J%3BPiquero-Casals+J%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35244578%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

29. Bacterial antimicrobial resistance and dermatological ramifications

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Muhaj, Fiorinda F.;George, Saira J. and Tying, Stephen K.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: British Journal of Dermatology

Abstract: The spread of COVID-19 serves as a reminder of the might of microbes in the era of modern medicine. For years, another threat has preoccupied infectious disease experts and public health officials alike: rising antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Resistance is exceeding stewardship efforts as well as the rates of new drug development and approval in the market. A dry antimicrobial pipeline is threatening regression to a preantibiotic era. While the consequences of resistance may seem far removed from daily clinical practice, awareness of AMR is essential to dermatological care given that dermatologists prescribe more antibiotics per physician than other providers. Antibiotics in dermatology are often used for prolonged courses, with significant potential for microbiome alteration and antibiotic-related adverse effects. Through this review we hope to contribute to efforts of bringing the crisis of AMR to the forefront of daily dermatological practice. Copyright © 2022 British Association of Dermatologists.

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30. Stevens-Johnson syndrome as a primary skin manifestation of COVID-19.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Muhd Besari, Alwi;Lim, Jo Anne;Vellaichamy, Pothene Thevi;Hussain, Faezahtul Arbaeyah;Kamaludin, Zaleha and Nor, Mokhtar

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Postgraduate Medical Journal 98(e2), pp. e70

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:35232836&id=doi:10.1136%2Fpostgradmedj-2021-140778&issn=0032-5473&isbn=&volume=98&issue=2&spage=e70&pages=e70&date=2022&title=Postgraduate+Medical+Journal&atitle=Stevens-Johnson+syndrome+as+a+primary+skin+manifestation+of+COVID-19.&aulast=Muhd+Besari&pid=%3Cauthor%3EMuhd+Besari+A%3BLim+JA%3BVellaichamy+PT%3BHussain+FA%3BKamaludin+Z%3BNor+M%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E35232836%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

31. Personal protective equipment and adverse dermatological reactions among healthcare workers: Survey observations from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Nguyen, Chrystie;Young, Fletcher Graham;McElroy, Doug and Singh, Aniruddha

Publication Date: Mar 04 ,2022

Journal: Medicine 101(9), pp. e29003

Abstract: ABSTRACT: The pandemic of the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has caused an unprecedented mobilization of the United States' healthcare workforce. In addition to working extended hours under increased duress, healthcare professionals (HCP) of all stations have been making use of various types of personal protective equipment (PPE) with greatly increased frequency and duration. Current data regarding adverse skin reactions as a possible consequence of PPE use are, particularly in the United States, largely insufficient for policy-makers to make informed decisions regarding daily PPE use among HCP. The research vehicle employed by this study is a cross-sectional 25-item survey distributed via email to workers currently employed by a five-hospital system in southcentral Kentucky. This survey was used to collect information from hospital workers of all professional roles about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on reports of adverse dermatological reactions and associated risk factors. Out of 879 respondents, 54.4% reported some type of skin irritation reaction. Skin irritation was significantly more prevalent among medical and medical support staff than non-medical hospital workers, with the highest prevalence among Certified Nurse Assistant (CNAs). Among clinical workers, those in dedicated COVID-19 units reported the highest prevalence of adverse skin reaction. The most common complaint was dryness/scaling of the skin (306 out of 439, 69.7%), and the most common location was the facial cheeks (305 out of 516, 59.1%). Among those who reported skin irritation, the average self-reported severity of skin reaction (on a scale of 1-5) was 2.00 +/- 0.05, and the mean total days of skin reaction per month was 11.70 +/- 0.39 days. Total days of irritation per month was found to be significantly related to "total days of PPE use per month," "hours of PPE use per day," "frequency of hand washing," and "use of disinfecting UV irradiation." Severity of skin reaction was found to be significantly related to "hours per day of PPE use," "consecutive days of PPE use," and "female sex." Clinical workers that put in the most face-to-face time with patients, and those in dedicated COVID-19 units, had the highest risk of adverse skin reaction. Overall, skin reactions were found to be mild, even in those hospital workers with the heaviest PPE use. Because the widespread and consistent use of facial masks in public settings has become a key tool in our protracted struggle with SARS-CoV-2, these findings may help to ameliorate concerns that everyday facial mask and/or other PPE usage contributes to significant dermatologic morbidity among both medical professionals and public citizens. Copyright © 2022 the Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

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32. Skin of Infants and Children: Dermatological Manifestations of COVID-19 in Children.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Panda, Maitreyee;Agarwal, Akash and Hassanandani, Trashita

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Indian Pediatrics

Abstract: CONTEXT: The clinical picture of pediatric severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection differs from adults as does the cutaneous manifestations. In this review, we summarize the varied morphological manifestations of SARS-CoV-2 infection in the pediatric population. EVIDENCE ACQUISITION: A comprehensive literature search was conducted (dated 23rd September, 2021) across multiple

databases (PubMed, EMBASE, MEDLINE and Cochrane) with the following keywords. An additional filter of age group between 0-18 years was kept in each of the searches. RESULTS: Chilblains constitute the most common cutaneous manifestation of pediatric coronavirus disease (covid-19). Other commonly reported manifestations include maculopapular rash, urticaria, erythema multiforme, and papulovesicular eruptions. Majority of children with these manifestations are asymptomatic, highlighting the need to clinically suspect and appropriately manage such patients. A subset of pediatric patients develop severe multisystem involvement termed as multi-system inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) that has varied mucocutaneous manifestations. CONCLUSION: A wide variety of dermatological manifestation of SARS-CoV-2 infection is reported, and both the pediatrician and dermatologist need to be aware of the same to suspect and diagnose COVID-19 infection in children.

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33. Skin manifestations in patients with COVID-19: a prospective observational study during the first wave of the pandemic in the UK and review of the recent literature.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Parmar, Shivani and De Silva, Bernadette

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: European Journal of Dermatology

Abstract: COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) is a viral infection that presents in heterogeneous forms with effects on multiple organ systems including the skin. The objectives of this prospective observational study were to identify cutaneous lesions in confirmed COVID-19-positive patients admitted to a district general hospital in the eastern region of England, to determine the prevalence of these lesions and compare the findings with the current literature. The study was conducted at the Luton and Dunstable University Hospital during the first peak of the pandemic in the United Kingdom to identify skin manifestations in patients infected with COVID-19. Several variables were taken into consideration and photographs of skin lesions were taken. Unlike previous similar studies, all patients included in this study had a positive nasopharyngeal PCR swab for SARS-CoV-2. All photographs were analysed by a dermatology consultant. A total of 93 patients were included in the study; 40% (n = 37) had cutaneous lesions but only 5.5% of the total patients (n = 6) presented with likely coronavirus-related skin changes. Lesions identified were pseudo-chilblain and purpuric/livedoid type. We also noted several coagulation abnormalities in these patients. COVID-19 can present with a variety of skin manifestations. Pseudo-chilblain lesions and purpuric livedoid lesions have been described in the literature and although the underlying mechanism is not fully understood, it is possible that these lesions represent thromboinflammatory processes as a result of the hypercoagulability state associated with COVID-19. More research is required to better understand the pathophysiology and epidemiology of these manifestations.

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34. Common skin signs of COVID-19 in adults: An update

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Polly, Samantha and Fernandez, Anthony P.

Publication Date: 03 01 ,2022

Journal: Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine 89(3), pp. 161-167

Abstract: Cutaneous findings can be clues to diagnosis and infection severity in viral illnesses, including COVID-19. The authors provide an update on the diagnostic and prognostic value of the 5 most common cutaneous abnormalities associated with COVID-19 in adult patients: morbilliform rash, urticaria, vesicles, pseudo-chilblains, and vaso-occlusive lesions. Copyright © 2022 The Cleveland Clinic Foundation. All Rights Reserved.

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35. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on hospitalizations of patients with moderate-to-severe skin diseases: A retrospective cohort analysis from a Central European Center.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Schauer, Franziska;Behrens, Max;Mueller, Sabine;Meiss, Frank and Kiritsi, Dimitra

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology 86(1), pp. 245-248

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34560193&id=doi:10.1016%2Fj.jaad.2021.09.032&issn=0190-9622&isbn=&volume=86&issue=1&spage=245&pages=245-248&date=2022&title=Journal+of+the+American+Academy+of+Dermatology&atitle=Impact+of+the+COVID-19+pandemic+on+hospitalizations+of+patients+with+moderate-to-severe+skin+diseases%3A+A+retrospective+cohort+analysis+from+a+Central+European+Center.&aulast=Schauer&pid=%3Cauthor%3ESchauer+F%3BBehrens+M%3BMueller+S%3BMeiss+F%3BKiritsi+D%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34560193%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

36. A systematic review on mucocutaneous presentations after COVID-19 vaccination and expert recommendations about vaccination of important immune-mediated dermatologic disorders

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Seirafianpour, Farnoosh;Pourriyahi, Homa;Gholizadeh Mesgarha, Milad;Pour Mohammad,

Arash;Shaka, Zoha and Goodarzi, Azadeh

Publication Date: Mar 22 ,2022

Journal: Dermatologic Therapy e15461

Abstract: With dermatologic side effects being fairly prevalent following vaccination against COVID-19, and the multitude of studies aiming to report and analyze these adverse events, the need for an extensive investigation on previous studies seemed urgent, in order to provide a thorough body of information about these post-COVID-19 immunization mucocutaneous reactions. To achieve this goal, a comprehensive electronic search was performed through the international databases including Medline (PubMed), Scopus, Cochrane, Web of science, and Google scholar on July 12, 2021, and all articles regarding mucocutaneous manifestations and considerations after COVID-19 vaccine administration were retrieved using the following keywords: COVID-19 vaccine, dermatology considerations and mucocutaneous manifestations. A total of 917 records were retrieved and a final number of 180 articles were included in data extraction. Mild, moderate, severe and potentially life-threatening adverse events have been reported following immunization with COVID vaccines, through case reports, case series, observational studies, randomized clinical trials, and further recommendations and consensus position papers regarding vaccination. In this systematic review, we categorized these results in detail into five elaborate tables, making what we believe to be an extensively informative, unprecedented set of data on this topic. Based on our findings, in the viewpoint of the pros and cons of vaccination, mucocutaneous adverse events were mostly non-significant, self-limiting reactions, and for the more uncommon moderate to severe reactions, guidelines and consensus position papers could be of great importance to provide those at higher risks and those with specific worries of flare-ups or inefficient immunization, with sufficient recommendations to safely schedule their vaccine doses, or avoid vaccination if they have the discussed contra-indications. Copyright © 2022 Wiley Periodicals LLC.

DOI: <https://libkey.io/https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/dth.15461>

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37. Cotton versus medical face mask influence on skin characteristics during COVID-19 pandemic: A short-term study.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Tasic-Kostov, Marija;Martinovic, Milica;Ilic, Dusan and Cvetkovic, Maja

Publication Date: Jan ,2022

Journal: Skin Research & Technology 28(1), pp. 66-70

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In the still ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, one of the main prevention strategy remain to be the use of protective face masks. Changes in skin characteristics and dermatological problems related to wearing different types of masks have been observed. The aim of this study was to compare the short-term effects of cotton versus medical masks on skin biophysical parameters in general population. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twenty-eight human volunteers were enrolled and divided in cotton mask and medical mask

wearing groups. We measured four skin biophysical parameters: trans-epidermal water loss (TEWL), stratum corneum hydration (SCH), skin pH, and erythema index (EI) before and 3 h after wearing masks on both uncovered and mask-wearing face area. RESULTS: TEWL increased after 3 h on exposed skin in cotton mask group and slightly decreased in medical mask group. There was an increase in SCH after 3 h of wearing protective face masks in both groups. pH of the covered skin slightly decreased while EI increased after 3 h in both groups; changes were not statistically significant. Parameters did not change significantly on uncovered skin. CONCLUSION: There were no differences between the influence of cotton versus medical protective masks on the skin of healthy volunteers in our study. Both types of masks could be recommended for short-time protection in individuals with healthy skin during COVID-19 pandemic. Copyright © 2021 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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38. Virtual clinicopathologic correlation rounds for inpatient consult skin biopsies during the COVID-19 pandemic: A quality improvement study.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Wolner, Zachary J.;Nguyen, Harrison;Kong, Ha Eun;Perricone, Adam J.;Stoff, Benjamin K. and Cheeley, Justin T.

Publication Date: 2022

Journal: Journal of Cutaneous Pathology 49(1), pp. 107-109

URL: <https://libkey.io/libraries/1293/openurl?genre=article&sid=OVID:medline&id=pmid:34519090&id=doi:10.1111%2Fcup.14133&issn=0303-6987&isbn=&volume=49&issue=1&spage=107&pages=107-109&date=2022&title=Journal+of+Cutaneous+Pathology&atitle=Virtual+clinicopathologic+correlation+rounds+for+inpatient+consult+skin+biopsies+during+the+COVID-19+pandemic%3A+A+quality+improvement+study.&aulast=Wolner&pid=%3Cauthor%3EWolner+ZJ%3BNguyen+H%3BKong+HE%3BPerricone+AJ%3BStoff+BK%3BCheeley+JT%3C%2Fauthor%3E%3CAN%3E34519090%3C%2FAN%3E%3CDT%3EJournal+Article%3C%2FDT%3E>

39. Histopathological and Clinical Analysis of Skin Rashes in Children With Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome Associated With COVID-19.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Yuksel, Selcuk;Demirkan, Nese Calli;Comut, Erdem;Yilmaz, Munewver and Gurses, Dolunay

Publication Date: Mar 01 ,2022

Journal: American Journal of Dermatopathology 44(3), pp. 183-189

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: A new entity, which occurs a few weeks after SARS-CoV-2 infection and resembling incomplete Kawasaki disease or toxic shock syndrome, has been defined and named multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) associated with COVID-19 in children. The aim of our study was to describe histopathological characteristics of skin lesions of MIS-C patients to reveal whether there is a relationship between histopathological features and clinical manifestations. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Seventeen who had skin involvement of 57 patients who were diagnosed with MIS-C between December 2020 and February 2021 were included in this prospective study. Demographic information, laboratory findings, and patients' managements were recorded. Skin biopsies were taken simultaneously of each patient. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded skin samples were examined microscopically. RESULTS: The rate of skin rash was 30% in patients with MIS-C and was predominantly the maculopapular type. The anatomical distribution of the rash was evaluated as localized in 10 and generalized in 7 patients. In patients with myocarditis, C-reactive protein and fibrinogen were found to be significantly higher, and lymphocyte and albumin values were found to be low. Herpes-like inclusions were found in the microscopic examination of 2 patients with a history of zona zoster in themselves or in their mother. There was a significant difference between keratinocyte necrosis and some clinical parameters. DISCUSSION: Localized skin lesions appear to be associated with a more severe inflammatory. Copyright © 2021 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

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40. The report and analysis concerning the usefulness of basic telemedicine tools in the skin cancer diagnostic screening process during COVID-19 pandemics.

Item Type: Journal Article

Authors: Zietek, Marcin;Nowacki, Maciej;Wierzbicki, Jędrzej;Matkowski, Rafal;Maciejczyk, Adam;Czajkowski, Rafal and Pawlak-Adamska, Edyta

Publication Date: Feb ,2022

Journal: Postępy Dermatologii I Alergologii 39(1), pp. 189-194

Abstract: Introduction: A rapid spread of the emerging COVID-19 pandemic limited the availability of professional medical advice. As a result, a significant increase in the number of undiagnosed and chronically ill patients without medical care was noticed. In reaction to the urgent need, the telemedical consultation, instead of the classical form, may be introduced as a vulnerable tool in preclinical evaluation of patients with potentially malignant skin lesions. Aim: In this study the results of the implementation of telemedical consultation programme with the intention to early detect the skin cancers in patients who, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, could not undergo the standard consultation was presented. Material and methods: The programme of remote dermatological consultation, which was introduced on 1 June 2020, covered all patients who had no possibility or will to visit the standard healthcare units. In case of suspicion of life-threatening skin lesions patients were invited for additional diagnostics or surgery. Obtained data, including demography, age, surgery description and pathomorphological examination were descriptively analysed. Results: In total, 80 consecutive patients were enrolled during the screening programme. In total, 31 lesions in 25 patients were excised. In this group there were 10 serious diagnoses including 5 cases of basal cell carcinoma, melanoma in situ and dysplastic nevi. Moreover, another 10 patients were referred to other specialists or specific recommendations were advised.

Conclusions: An alternative track using teledermatology for patients with skin diseases was successfully introduced under the specific conditions of epidemiologic danger. Despite its disadvantages teledermatology enabled the diagnosis and treatment in a significant number of serious cases. Copyright © 2022 Termedia.

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