





DERMATOLOGY ECHO: A CASE REPORT DEMONSTRATING BENEFITS OF SPECIALTY TELEMENTORING IN PRIMARY CARE

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Background	Case Presentation	Methods	Timeline of Events																																																																																										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) affects 15-20% of the general population Epidemiological evidence indicates that the incidence of ACD is increasing steadily Although common, ACD is difficult to diagnose since it can present with many clinical variations Patients without timely and quality access to specialty care may suffer longer from treatable conditions, such as ACD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To illustrate patient suffering from worsening ACD diagnosis, we analyzed the case of a 19-year-old female patient with a 9-month history of worsening rash following laparoscopic surgery (Figure 2) The patient from rural and underserved area did not have adequate access to specialty dermatologic care The patient underwent multiple treatments and procedures  <p>Figure 1: Umbilicus at first Dermatology ECHO case presentation, 9 months after onset</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Missouri Dermatology Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO) provides weekly telementoring and education for primary care providers (PCPs) in complex dermatologic conditions Participating PCPs present actual de-identified cases and receive guidance and mentoring from the specialty team of general and pediatric dermatologists and dermatopathologist The case analyzed in this poster was presented by a participating PCP 9 months after the onset of the rash 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Visit</th> <th>Time elapsed (post surgery)</th> <th>Reason</th> <th>Procedures performed</th> <th>Findings</th> <th>Medication Prescribed</th> <th>Physician visited</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>Appendectomy</td> <td>Laparoscopic appendectomy</td> <td>Early acute appendicitis</td> <td></td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>2 weeks</td> <td>Onset of rash</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>None-patient reported date of onset</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>6 weeks</td> <td>Surgery follow-up</td> <td></td> <td>Umbilical lesion draining serous fluid</td> <td>Umbilical lesion treated with silver nitrate</td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>8 weeks</td> <td>Worsening drainage from umbilicus and spreading rash</td> <td></td> <td>Umbilical lesion larger and still draining, satellite lesions noted</td> <td>Clarithromycin 250mg q12h for suspected impetigo</td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>12 weeks</td> <td>Continued presence and drainage of umbilical and satellite lesions</td> <td>Wound culture</td> <td>No change in rash, wound culture showed scant corynebacterium</td> <td>Clindamycin 300mg q6h and a probiotic</td> <td>Surgeon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>13 weeks</td> <td>Follow-up. 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<p>Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dermatology ECHO hub team suggested the allergic contact dermatitis with Id reaction (autoeczematization) diagnosis Participating PCP was advised to perform shave biopsy and to prescribe topical steroid cream and stop all other topical medications Shave biopsy revealed eosinophilic spongiosis with superimposed prurigo nodularis changes 	<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After receiving appropriate diagnosis and treatment, the patient's condition improved significantly (Figure 3) <p>Timely access to quality care may not be possible for patients living in rural and underserved areas. However, a telementoring platform such as Dermatology ECHO increases self-efficacy, knowledge, and capacity of PCPs to provide diagnosis and immediate treatment that may reduce patient suffering and improve health outcomes</p>  <p>Figure 3: Umbilicus 3 months after correct diagnosis</p>		<p>Figure 2: Timeline of events prior to Dermatology ECHO presentation</p> <p>Contact</p> <p>For questions and a list of references, please contact: Ryan Ladd, rtlb6f@health.missouri.edu or (573) 275-2733</p> <p>Acknowledgements</p> <p>Thank you to Dr. Karen Edison her support and clinical guidance during preparation of this poster. Thank you to the Show-Me ECHO and Dermatology ECHO operations team for their assistance with data access and collection.</p>																																																																																										