Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
**250 Direct healthcare cost of atopic dermatitis in the Swedish population**

Lindberg A, de Geer G, Ortsa¨ter1, A Rieem Dun 1, K Geale 1, JP Thyssen 4, L Von Koby-R Youssef4, A Kwon 5, R Chen 2 and JH Park 1

A Baghdjian3 and VA Patel1

Our study investigated healthcare costs for atopic dermatitis (AD) in the Swedish population. AD is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that affects up to 20% of the population. It is associated with significant morbidity and economic burden. We aimed to assess the direct healthcare costs associated with AD in Sweden.

Method: We conducted a population-based study using the Swedish National Patient Register and the Swedish Inpatient Register. The study included all patients diagnosed with AD in Sweden from 2007 to 2017.

Results: The direct healthcare costs for AD in Sweden were calculated to be 250 million Swedish Kronor (SEK) per year. The majority of the costs were due to medical care (60%), followed by medications (25%), and other healthcare costs (15%). The costs were higher for patients with severe AD compared to those with mild-to-moderate AD.

Conclusion: The direct healthcare costs associated with AD in Sweden are substantial. These findings highlight the need for effective management strategies to reduce the economic burden of AD.

**251 Dermatologist preferences regarding implementation strategies to improve statin use among patients with psoriasis**

A de Geer 2, G Ortsa¨ter1, A Rieem Dun 1, K Geale 1, JP Thyssen 4, L Von Koby-R Youssef4, A Kwon 5, R Chen 2 and JH Park 1

A Baghdjian3 and VA Patel1

Our study investigated dermatologist preferences regarding implementation strategies to improve statin use among patients with psoriasis. Statins are recommended for patients with psoriasis due to their CV benefits. However, statin use is often underreported.

Method: We conducted a survey among dermatologists in the United States and Europe. The survey assessed dermatologists’ preferences for strategies to improve statin use among patients with psoriasis.

Results: The majority of dermatologists (64%) agreed that checking a lipid panel and calculating a CV risk score could be useful. Strategies involving patient education and personalization were also preferred. The top strategies included patient education, hospital guidelines, and electronic health records.

Conclusion: Dermatologists are willing to consider implementing strategies to improve statin use among patients with psoriasis. Further research is needed to determine the most effective implementation strategies.

**252 Dermatology on TikTok: Analysis of content and creators**

M Nguyen1, R Vouzel1, A Kwon1, K Chen1 and JH Park1

TikTok has become a popular platform for healthcare professionals to share educational content. In this study, we aimed to analyze the content and creators on TikTok to identify trends and opportunities for education.

Method: We analyzed 544 TikTok videos created by healthcare professionals and laypeople from July 10 to 13, 2020. The videos were classified by creator and content type.

Results: Laypeople created the most videos (45%), followed by healthcare professionals (39%). The predominant content was educational (31%) and entertainment (27%). Video views and likes were analyzed to assess engagement.

Conclusion: TikTok is a promising platform for healthcare education. Laypeople are the primary content creators, and educational content is the most popular. Further research is needed to assess the impact of TikTok on patient education.

**253 Racial differences in cutaneous sarcoidosis**

Lai J, Y Semenov N, Sutaria S, R Sodhi J, Choi Z, Bourdeau N, Kim J, Albarri S and Kwatra J

Sarcoidosis is a systemic inflammatory disease that affects multiple organs. Cutaneous sarcoidosis is a common manifestation of sarcoidosis. In this study, we aimed to investigate racial differences in cutaneous sarcoidosis.

Method: We conducted a retrospective chart review at a tertiary care center to identify patients with cutaneous sarcoidosis. The charts were analyzed for demographic and clinical data.

Results: There were 240 patients with cutaneous sarcoidosis, of whom 40% were black patients. Black patients were more likely to have ocular involvement (p = 0.004) and a lower age of diagnosis (p = 0.016). There were no racial differences in systemic involvement.

Conclusion: Racial differences exist in cutaneous sarcoidosis, with black patients more likely to have ocular involvement. Further research is needed to understand the underlying mechanisms.

**254 COVID-19 related outcomes in psoriasis and psoriasis arthritis patients**

R Raiker1, H Pakchianian1 and VA Patel1

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory disorder that affects the skin and associated with systemic involvement. In this study, we aimed to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on psoriasis and psoriasis arthritis patients.

Method: We conducted a retrospective chart review of patients with psoriasis and psoriasis arthritis from January to December 2020. The charts were analyzed for COVID-19 exposure and outcomes.

Results: There were 255 patients with psoriasis and 25 patients with psoriatic arthritis. The majority of patients had mild disease. COVID-19 exposure was low, with only 10% of patients testing positive. COVID-19 outcomes were mild, with no deaths reported.

Conclusion: COVID-19 had a minimal impact on psoriasis and psoriasis arthritis patients. Further research is needed to investigate potential long-term effects.

**255 The risk of contracting COVID-19 after dermatological procedures**

R Raiker1, H Pakchianian1, A Baghdjian1 and VA Patel1

Dermatological procedures are associated with an increased risk of COVID-19 transmission. In this study, we aimed to assess the risk of COVID-19 after dermatological procedures.

Method: We conducted a retrospective chart review of patients undergoing dermatological procedures from January to December 2020. The charts were analyzed for COVID-19 outcomes.

Results: There were 255 patients who underwent procedures. The majority of patients had mild disease. The risk of COVID-19 after dermatological procedures was low, with only 1% of patients testing positive. The risk was higher in patients with severe disease.

Conclusion: The risk of contracting COVID-19 after dermatological procedures is low. Further research is needed to assess the risk in different patient populations.