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Preface: Therapeutic Hotline: The Latest and Greatest in Dermatology **ix**

Seemal R. Desai

What's New in Psoriasis **129**

Stephanie von Csiky-Sessoms and Mark Lebwohl

Psoriasis is a common, chronic inflammatory skin disease that is characterized by the formation of sharply demarcated, scaly, erythematous plaques. It affects about 2.2% of the population in the United States and has a large impact on patient quality of life. Many advances have been made in the last few years in the management of psoriasis. Proinflammatory cytokines play major roles in the pathogenesis of disease. Biologic medications targeting the aforementioned cytokines have been developed and studied for the management of psoriatic disease. This article summarizes the newest findings in the management of psoriasis and the various treatment options available.

What's New in Hair Loss **137**

Leopoldo Duailibe Nogueira Santos and Jerry Shapiro

The treatment of hair loss is a challenge for all dermatologists. New medications are needed due to lack of efficacy of many treatments or their side-effect profile. This article discusses the most recent literature updates on the use of retinoids in frontal fibrosing alopecia, platelet-rich plasma in androgenetic alopecia, and JAK inhibitors in alopecia areata.

What's New in Nail Disorders **143**

Austin J. Maddy and Antonella Tosti

Various advancements in the diagnosis and management of nail diseases have transpired in recent years. To provide the best care for patients with nail complaints, it is essential that physicians be updated on new diagnostic and treatment modalities. The purpose of this article is to discuss new and oncoming diagnostic and management options for nail disorders, including nail psoriasis, retronychia, brittle nails, onychotillomania, trauma, trachyonychia, and pyogenic granulomas.

What's New in Photoprotection: A Review of New Concepts and Controversies **149**

Danielle G. Yeager and Henry W. Lim

Cumulative ultraviolet exposure plays a critical role in photodamage. Recent advancements in photomedicine have resulted in a more thorough understanding of these mechanisms. Despite this, the adoption of routine sun protective practices is commonly not undertaken regularly by a large proportion of the public. Various obstacles exist that contribute to the public's nonadherence to these practices. Sunscreens, which are an integral component in all photoprotective regimens, have been questioned recently in terms of their safety. The aim of this article is to provide an overview of new concepts in photoprotection and also address current controversies pertaining to sunscreens.

What's New in Melanoma

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Giselle Prado, Ryan M. Svoboda, and Darrell S. Rigel

Melanoma is rapidly evolving because of advances in noninvasive diagnosis, targeted therapies, and improved prognostic methods. This article discusses what is new in melanoma risk factors, prevention, clinical management, and targeted treatment. The incidence continues to increase worldwide, whereas mortality is steadily improving. This trend reinforces the importance of dermatologists comprehensively understanding all aspects of melanoma. Further research is needed to continue making a material impact on outcomes for patients.

Current Trends in Social Media–Associated Skin Harm Among Children and Adolescents 169

Albert C. Yan

Trending social media phenomena, often referred to as social media “challenges,” include those centered around pencil erasers, salt and ice, spray deodorant, and fire. Each of these share features of intentional self-injury with the possibility of permanent skin changes, although generally without the intent to cause harm. The background history of these social media–associated activities is fascinating and perplexing. For the clinician, adept recognition of the characteristic skin signs of these behaviors affords the opportunity to discuss them in the open and to educate patients and their parents about how to avoid potential for more serious harm.

What's New in Pigmentary Disorders

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Raheel Zubair, Alexis B. Lyons, Gautham Vellaichamy, Anjelica Peacock, and Iltefat Hamzavi

Pigmentary disorders are common and can be very distressing to patients. There is a need for better, standardized therapies. The authors review the most recent data for topical, systemic, light, and laser treatments for vitiligo, melasma, and postinflammatory hyperpigmentation. There is a paucity of large-scale, well-designed, randomized, controlled trials for these treatments. Treatment options are often drawn from smaller trials and case series. The treatments described in this article are promising candidates for larger follow-up studies.

An Overview of Acne Therapy, Part 1: Topical therapy, Oral Antibiotics, Laser and Light Therapy, and Dietary Interventions

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Justin W. Marson and Hilary E. Baldwin

Therapeutic actives for acne have changed little in the last decade. Recognition that acne is an inflammatory condition, not an infectious one, has led to a call for reduction in antibiotic use. This has culminated in a re-evaluation of highly efficacious combination topical therapy and improved vehicle technology. Laser and light modalities, although not sufficiently studied for first-line use, show promise for the future. The role that diet plays in the initiation and continuation of acne is unclear but remains one of our patients' most frequently asked questions.

An Overview of Acne Therapy, Part 2: Hormonal Therapy and Isotretinoin

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Justin W. Marson and Hilary E. Baldwin

Therapeutic actives for acne have changed little in the last decade. Recognition that acne is an inflammatory condition, not an infectious one, has led to a call for reduction in antibiotic use, which has culminated in a re-evaluation of our nonantibiotic

choices. Spironolactone and oral contraceptives have become more acceptable first-line choices, and earlier use of isotretinoin has been proposed.

What's New in Atopic Dermatitis

205

Yael Renert-Yuval and Emma Guttman-Yassky

The evolving discoveries in atopic dermatitis (AD) shed light on disease pathogenesis and allow better management of patients. Dupilumab was the first targeted agent approved for AD, proving for the first time AD can be treated with a single cytokine antagonism. Nevertheless, because not all patients respond to dupilumab and AD has a heterogeneous phenotype, more treatment options are much needed. This article reviews recent and exciting developments in AD, because ongoing or pipeline clinical trials for AD will ultimately expand and redefine a novel treatment paradigm for this common disease.

Treatment Update of Autoimmune Blistering Diseases

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Khalaf Kridin, Christine Ahn, William C. Huang, Ahmed Ansari, and Naveed Sami

The treatment of refractory autoimmune blistering diseases (AIBDs) has always been a challenge. Because randomized controlled trials are lacking, treatment has been based on analysis of anecdotal data. The last 2 decades has seen the use of rituximab become a conventional treatment in the therapeutic armamentarium of AIBDs, leading to its Food and Drug Administration indication for pemphigus vulgaris in 2018. We review the current updated data on the use of rituximab including dosing, protocols, and its role in the algorithm of AIBDs. In addition, we discuss several promising novel emerging therapeutic agents for AIBDs.

What's New in Genetic Skin Diseases

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Callie R. Hill and Amy Theos

The discoveries of new genes underlying genetic skin diseases have occurred at a rapid pace, supported by advances in DNA sequencing technologies. These discoveries have translated to an improved understanding of disease mechanisms at a molecular level and identified new therapeutic options based on molecular targets. This article highlights just a few of these recent discoveries for a diverse group of skin diseases, including tuberous sclerosis complex, ichthyoses, overgrowth syndromes, interferonopathies, and basal cell nevus syndrome, and how this has translated into novel targeted therapies and improved patient care.