

worker". Searches were limited to English-language articles. The diseases that were studied included parvovirus B19 (PVB19), hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD), mycoplasma-induced rash and mucositis (MIRM), erythema multiforme, measles, herpes simplex virus (HSV), varicella zoster virus (VZV), and pityriasis rosea (PR).

Results: PVB19 infection during pregnancy has been attributed to several adverse fetal outcomes. Transmission of HFMD to adults is unlikely and often confers an asymptomatic course. There are no reports in the literature of MIRM during pregnancy. Additionally, there is no reported evidence of neonatal complications or preterm delivery when erythema multiforme occurs during pregnancy. Measles has been associated with an increased risk of adverse maternal, fetal, and neonatal outcomes. VZV is not reported to be higher in pregnant women. All HCWs should have evidence of immunity to both measles and VZV, but pregnant HCWs should not receive measles-containing or varicella-containing vaccines. Primary HSV infection during pregnancy may lead to vertical transmission. Furthermore, the majority of reports of patients with PR include healthy and uncomplicated deliveries.

Conclusion: It is recommended that pregnant HCWs not be part of the care team for patients with suspected PVB19 infection. Exposed HCWs should be closely observed by an obstetrician in cases of HFMD. Dermatology consultation is recommended if HCWs are symptomatic after exposure to MIRM. All HCWs should have evidence of measles and VZV immunity. HCWs should be counseled on the risks that HSV acquisition may pose to the fetus. HCWs should avoid contact with patients known to have PR. Overall, all HCWs are strongly encouraged to follow proper and consistent hand hygiene and strict contact precautions.

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Allergenic potential, marketing claims and pricing of facial moisturizers

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Background: The long lists of ingredients used in commercially available facial moisturizers are often a mystery to consumers and physicians who are asked to make a recommendation. Moisturizers are purchased with the hope of healing skin, but unfamiliar allergenic ingredients have the potential to induce allergic contact dermatitis or worsen sensitive skin syndrome symptoms. Furthermore, many products claim to be fragrance-free, expert-approved, natural, beneficial to sensitive skin, or have sun protective factor to boost appeal.

Objective: Herein, we evaluate 100 top-selling facial moisturizers across retailers for allergenic potential of ingredients and for effects of marketing claims on product price and consumer rating.

Methods: The top 100 facial moisturizers sold by Walmart, Amazon, and Target were compiled. Ingredient lists, average price per ounce, average customer rating, and marketing claims were recorded for each moisturizer. To determine the allergenic potential of a product, the listed ingredients were checked against the American Contact Dermatitis Society's Contact Allergen Management Program database using a Matlab search. Linear regression was used to evaluate the

statistical significance of marketing claims' effect on allergen content, product rating, and price with threshold $p < .05$.

Results: Seventy-five of the 100 products analyzed claimed at least one benefit. Anti-aging products had the highest average price (\$14.99/oz) and those that were expert-approved had the lowest (\$5.91/oz). Fragrance-free moisturizers were highest rated by customers (4.35/5.00), and natural moisturizers were rated the lowest (3.49/5.00 rating). The three most frequently used allergens were ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, phenoxyethanol, and cetyl alcohol. Expert-approved products had significantly fewer allergens (average 3.86/product; $t = 2.17$; $p = .033$), while sun protective factor products had significantly more allergens (average 6.88/product; $t = 4.19$; $p < .001$).

Conclusion: Consumer satisfaction is affected by marketing claims. In turn, manufacturers use anti-aging labels to market moisturizers at higher prices based on growing consumer interest in anti-aging therapies. The most frequently present allergens help product preservation: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid prevents oxidative deterioration, phenoxyethanol has antimicrobial properties, and cetyl alcohol prevents oil/liquid phase separation. There are still knowledge gaps regarding the allergenic potential of moisturizers for physicians who wish to make skin care recommendations for their patients. To facilitate consumer and provider education, manufacturers should increase transparent ingredient reporting and standardize product testing for allergenic potential.

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Dermatology foundation award trends

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Background: The Dermatology Foundation (DF) offers a range of awards and research grants annually across the United States designed to enrich the field of dermatology and support advancements in patient care. Previous studies have explored differences in gender and professional degree among National Institutes of Health award recipients (Cheng et al., 2016); however, there is a paucity of information regarding the gender, degree, geographic, and dermatologic topic distribution among DF awardees.

Objective: The goal of this study is to examine the trends of DF award recipients' demographics, topics, and institutions.

Methods: We conducted a comprehensive review of DF award recipients and projects as detailed on DermatologyFoundation.org from 2010 to 2019. Each project was categorized into one of 12 dermatologic topic categories. The primary investigator of each project was categorized based on gender, professional degree(s), and affiliated institution and its location.

Results: A total of 615 awards were granted across 23 different award types. The gender of award recipients was relatively evenly distributed, with a slight majority of male recipients (51.5%; $n = 316$), 46.9% female recipients ($n = 288$), and 1.6% of unknown status ($n = 10$). The largest proportion of recipients were MD/PhDs (39.2%; $n = 241$), closely followed by MDs (38.0%), and PhDs (20.3%; $n = 125$). The most commonly awarded disease topic category was cutaneous premalignancies/malignancies (34.5%; $n = 212$), followed by applied