1. **Project name:** Variations in Genetics, Biology, and Phenotype of Cutaneous Disorders in Skin of Color. Part I: Genetic, Biological, and Structural Differences in Skin of Color

**Advisor(s):** Susan C. Taylor, MD

**Description:** Reviewed the literature on racial and ethnic variations in the genetics and presentations of several dermatologic conditions such as atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, hidradenitis suppurativa, melanoma, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma, and basal cell carcinoma

**Output(s):** Resulted in two submitted CME manuscripts to JAAD, including one first-author manuscript.

2. **Project name:** Racial disparities in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in patients with cutaneous lymphoma

**Advisor(s):** Michi Shinohara, MD from University of Washington and Ellen J. Kim, MD

**Description:** This study aimed to evaluate any racial differences in the HRQoL of patients with mycosis fungoides or Sezary syndrome determine whether race is associated with significant differences in the perceived level of itch for patients with MF or SS. This project involved recruiting 40 patients in clinic and inputting survey data into REDCap.

**Output(s):** Recruited 40 patients in clinic with mycosis fungoides and Sezary syndrome to complete health-related quality of life survey. First-author manuscript in preparation.

3. **Project name:** Factors contributing to time to treatment for patients with mycosis fungoides in the US National Cancer Database 2004 - 2017

**Advisor(s):** Susan C. Taylor, MD, Alain H. Rook, MD, and Paul L. Haun, MS, MD

**Description:** Analyzed the NCDB utilizing SAS and R. Results show that Black race and Hispanic ethnicity were associated with delays in time to chemotherapy and radiation for patients with mycosis fungoides.

**Output(s):** 2 oral presentations (AAD in Boston - 2022 and the 2022 International Society for Cutaneous Lymphomas Scientific Meeting- Virtual) and one first-author manuscript in submission.

4. **Project name:** Racial differences in time to chemotherapy and radiation for mycosis fungoides and its impact on overall survival: A retrospective cohort analysis of the National Cancer Database (2004 – 2017)

**Advisor(s):** Alain H. Rook, MD and Paul L. Haun, MS, MD

**Description:** Analyzed the NCDB utilizing SAS and R. Results show that Black race remained associated with a poorer prognosis after adjusting for treatment received and time to treatment (chemotherapy and radiation)

**Output(s):** First-author manuscript in submission

5. **Project name:** Characterization of the Hispanic population with mycosis fungoides within the NCDB

**Advisor(s):** Kevin D. Cooper, MD

**Description:** Analyzed the NCDB utilizing R and SAS to characterization clinical factor and sociodemographic information among Hispanic patients with MF. Results showed that Hispanic patients with MF were more likely to present with Stage 4 disease and have no insurance compared to non-Hispanic White patients

**Output(s):** First-author manuscript in preparation.

6. **Project name:** Factors associated with the receipt of chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and radiation for patients with mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome

**Advisor(s):** Kevin D. Cooper, MD

**Description:** Results showed that Black patients were less likely to receive chemotherapy and radiation after adjusting for clinical and sociodemographic factors.

**Output(s):** Resulted in two oral presentations (Brigham and Women’s Hospital Dermatology Symposium 2022 and National Medical Association- Dermatology Section in Atlanta- 2022). First-author manuscript in preparation.

7. **Project name:** Association of Mohs Micrographic Surgery vs Wide Local Excision with Race, Ethnicity, and Insurance Status for Congenital and Pediatric Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans

**Advisor(s):** Sheena T. Hill, MPH, MD and Jeremy S. Bordeaux, MPH, MD

**Description:** Analyzed the SEER and NCDB for pediatric patients with dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. Results show that Black and Hispanic pediatric patients were less likely to receive Mohs for their DFSP which may lead to increased recurrence and increased morbidity for this patient population. Pediatric patients with Medicaid were also less likely to receive Mohs.

**Output(s):** First-author manuscript in submission.

8. **Project name:** Association of race with histopathologic features in cutaneous melanoma: A single health system, retrospective case-control study

**Advisor(s):** Michael E. Ming, MD, MSCE andEmily Y. Chu, MD, PhD

**Description:** Retrospective case-control study of Black and non-Hispanic White patients with melanoma across the four histopathologic subtypes. Results showed that Black patients presented with thicker lesions when matched by subtype and controlled for socioeconomic status and primary body location.

**Output(s):** Poster presentation at SID 2022 in Portland. First-author manuscript in preparation.