

Complementary and alternative medicine use in dermatology in the United States

Erin T. Landis
Dermatologist, Wake Forest University, USA

Abstract (600 word limit)

Background: Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has an increasing presence in dermatology. Complementary therapies have been studied in many skin diseases, including atopic dermatitis and psoriasis.

Objectives: This study sought to assess oral CAM use in dermatology relative to medicine as a whole in the United States, using the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Design: Variables studied include patient demographic characteristics, diagnoses, and CAM documented at the visits. A brief literature review of the top 5 CAM treatments unique to dermatology visits was performed.

Results: Most CAM users in both dermatology and medicine as a whole were female and white and were insured with private insurance or Medicare. Fish oil, glucosamine, glucosamine chondroitin, and omega-3 were the most common complementary supplements used in both samples.

Conclusions: CAM use in dermatology appears to be part of a larger trend in medicine. Knowledge of common complementary therapies can help dermatologists navigate this expanding field.

Importance of Research (200 Words)

All accepted papers for the 13th ICUD, for both oral and poster presentations will be distributed to the participants during the conference. Selected papers will be peer reviewed for publication in IWA Publishing's journals: Water Science and Technology; Water Science and Technology; Water Supply; or Water Practice and Technology. There is also a possibility to publish in the Urban Water Journal for selected papers. These instructions have been prepared in the format that should be used for the final manuscripts and are designed to help you, the author, provide manuscripts that will translate well into a standard format. The instructions are partly based on similar instructions issued by the 12th ICUD (Nascimento et al., 2011), 11th ICUD (Arthur et al., 2008), 10th ICUD (Mikkelsen et al., 2005), International Water Association (IWA, 2002) and the American Society of Civil Engineers (Dickerts and McNaughton, 2000). There is also a possibility to publish in the Urban Water Journal for selected papers. Over recent years, complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapies have become an increasingly visible part of American medicine. The National Health Interview Survey estimated that in 2007 alone, 38% of adults in the United States used

**5th World
Cosmetic and
Dermatology
Congress**

**July 28-29,
2022 London,
UK**

Although some alternative therapies are relatively noninvasive, with little risk of harm to the patient, others have known interactions and potential adverse effects when used alone or with conventional medicines. Many studies have therefore been undertaken to examine the effectiveness of these therapies, including natural and herbal products, food supplements, and mind–body therapies, with varying results in the clinical literature. Demographic studies of CAM use have revealed many trends, with major findings including increased use in women, those of higher socioeconomic status, and those with chronic disease. There is also a possibility to publish in the Urban Water Journal for selected papers

Biography (200 words)

Deanna Mulvihill has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Her open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving healthcare. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions. The foundation is based on fourth generation evaluation (Guba& Lincoln, 1989) which is a methodology that utilizes the previous generations of evaluation: measurement, description and judgment. It allows for value-pluralism. This approach is responsive to all stakeholders and has a different way of focusing.



Information of Institution and Laboratory (200 words)

Wake Forest School of Medicine is the medical school of Wake Forest University, with two campuses located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Charlotte, North Carolina, United States. It is affiliated with Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist, the academic medical center whose clinical arm is Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist. In 2021, U.S. News & World Report ranked Wake Forest School of Medicine 48th best for research in the nation and 80th best for primary care.[3] The School of Medicine also ranks in the top third of U.S. medical schools in funding from the National Institutes of Health



References(15-20)

1. National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. What is complementary and alternative medicine [homepage on the Internet]? Online document at: <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/whatiscam> Accessed February 21, 2013
2. Straus SE. Herbal medicines—what's in the bottle? *N Engl J Med* 2002;19;347:1997–1998 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
3. Ernst E. The usage of complementary therapies by dermatological patients: a systematic review. *Br J Dermatol* 2000;142:857–861 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
4. Fleischer AB, Jr, Feldman SR, Bradham DD. Office-based physician services provided by dermatologists in the United States in 1990. *J Invest Dermatol* 1994;102:93–97 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]