

Cosmetovigilance: A New Concept in Residency Curriculum

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Background

Family physicians frequently see skin complaints in their practices with a recent observational study showing 42.7% of visits to family physicians were for skin related conditions. It is not known how many of these skin complaints are related to adverse effects from cosmetics products. Many cosmetic products are often well-tolerated by patients; however, adverse reactions to these products may be underreported due to patient and/or physician underreporting. This lack of reporting could be due to lack of knowledge about a reporting system and/or how to use this reporting system.

There has been a reporting system for skin-related adverse drug reactions for pharmaceutical products for many years; however, a reporting system for cosmetic products is a newer concept. Cosmetovigilance is a relatively new term used to define surveillance to address the safety of cosmetic products. Perhaps creating awareness of cosmetovigilance and a reporting system could increase provider comfort and incidence of reporting.

Objective

This study aims to increase awareness of cosmetovigilance and the FDA MedWatch Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program through resident education.

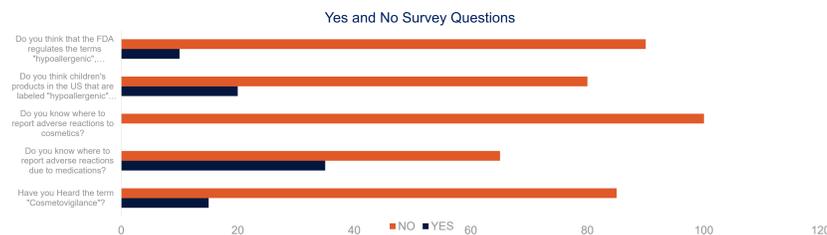
Methods/Supplemental Information

To view these items, please scan the QR codes below:

- Resident Cosmetovigilance Survey
- Cosmetovigilance: A Review of the Current Literature
- Dr. Louis Kuritzky, MD Literature Review
- FDA MedWatch PowerPoint



Results



Methods

Instrument and data collection procedures were evaluated through a series of pilot and evaluation procedures by a team of research academicians trained in measurement instrumentation. Pilot surveys were distributed among two groups of the study's targeted population. Pilot study data was analyzed and evaluated by the research team to ensure a consistent and effective research exercise for participants

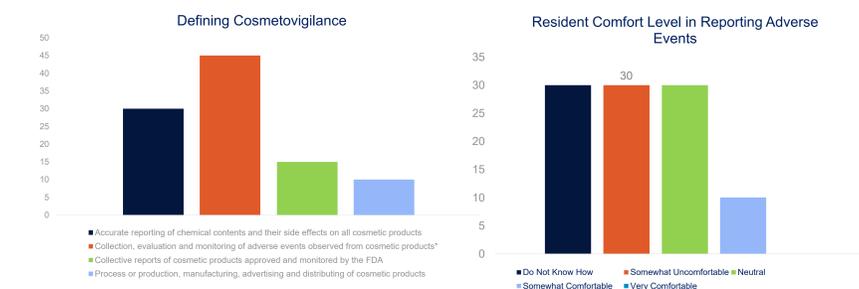
1. Residents were given a PDF of a published seminal medical paper, Cosmetovigilance: A Review of the Current Literature.
2. An internationally renowned medical educator, Dr. Louis Kuritzky, MD, presented a ten-minute salient review of the above article via web-based video.
3. Residents watched a ten-minute web-based presentation demonstrating the online FDA MedWatch System and provided step by step instructions on how to report cosmetic related adverse drug reactions.

Discussion

The data demonstrates that most of the family medicine residents have not heard of the term "cosmetovigilance" and do not know where to report adverse reactions to medications or cosmetics. Only 10% of the residents surveyed felt somewhat comfortable reporting adverse reactions and none of the residents felt very comfortable in reporting. Only 45% of the residents surveyed were able to accurately define the term "cosmetovigilance" and only 50% were able to accurately define a cosmetic product.

These findings suggest that educating family medicine residents about cosmetovigilance and how to report adverse events would be beneficial to their current and future practice.

Results



Conclusion & Future Implications

This project has the potential to be used at other family medicine residency programs to raise awareness of cosmetovigilance. Future plans for this project include administering a post-survey to identify if the interventions (ie, the cosmetovigilance article, literature review and FDA MedWatch PowerPoint) are successful in educating residents about cosmetovigilance and to see if resident knowledge and comfort levels about how to report adverse reactions through the FDA MedWatch System increases. Additionally, this study could be expanded to other HCA family medicine residency programs in order to increase the sample size.

References

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