A Randomized Trial to Evaluate the Efficacy of Online Follow-up Visits in the Management of Acne

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Objective: To evaluate whether delivering acne follow-up care via an asynchronous, remote online visit (e-visit) platform produces equivalent clinical outcomes to office care.

Design: A prospective, randomized controlled study.


Participants: A total of 151 patients with mild to moderate facial acne.

Interventions: Subjects were asked to carry out 4 follow-up visits using either an e-visit platform or conventional office care. At 6-week intervals, subjects in the e-visit group were prompted to send images of their skin and an update, via a secure Web site, to their dermatologist. Dermatologists responded with advice and electronic prescriptions.

Main Outcome Measures: The primary outcome measure was change in total inflammatory lesion count between the first and last visit. The major secondary outcomes were subject and dermatologist satisfaction with care and length of time to complete visits.

Results: The mean age of subjects was 28 years; most were female (78%), white (65%), and college educated (69%). One hundred twenty-one of the initial 151 subjects completed the study. The decrease in total inflammatory lesion count was similar in the e-visit and office visit groups (6.67 and 9.39, respectively) (P = .49). Both subjects and dermatologists reported comparable satisfaction with care regardless of visit type (P = .06 and P = .16, respectively). Compared with office visits, e-visits were time saving for subjects and time neutral for dermatologists (4 minutes, 8 seconds vs 4 minutes, 42 seconds) (P = .57).

Conclusion: Delivering follow-up care to acne patients via an e-visit platform produced clinical outcomes equivalent to those of conventional office visits.

Trial Registration: clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00417456

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ENSURING TIMELY ACCESS TO high-quality care is currently a challenge for the stressed US health care system. Many specialties, including internal medicine, psychiatry, and dermatology, are struggling to accommodate a growing demand for appointments owing to a critical shortage of health care providers (hereinafter, "providers").1-4 Each specialty faces individual challenges: internal medicine, a growing tide of patients with diabetes and obesity; dermatology, a rise in skin cancer and a geographically maldistributed workforce leading to lack of access for many patients living in rural areas.5 Long wait times for urgent issues are prevalent in both rural and urban settings and are viewed as unacceptable by many clinicians.5,6 One potential solution to these issues may be the adoption of innovative, technology-enabled models of care delivery. Most Americans have access to the Internet, mobile phones, and digital cameras, all of which can be used to support remote, asynchronous communication between patient and physician.5 Such models of care delivery have been proposed as more efficient ways of delivering high-quality care to patients. However, despite evidence of high levels of satisfaction6-10 and reduced wait times,11 there is currently a lack of evidence regarding the clinical outcomes achieved by alternative methods of care delivery.

Dermatology has proven to be a useful test bed for innovative techniques that deliver care outside of clinic walls and streamline provider workflow. We conducted a randomized clinical trial to evaluate whether patients with acne receiving follow-up care using an asynchronous, on-
line care (e-visit) platform experienced equivalent clinical outcomes to those receiving conventional office care.

**METHODS**

**ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

Subjects were required to be 12 years or older, be diagnosed as having mild to moderate acne by a dermatologist, have access to a computer and Internet connection, have Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Massachusetts health insurance (only insurer to integrate with the online platform), and be willing to conduct a series of 4 office or online visits at 6-week intervals. Subjects with severe acne or those taking isotretinoin were excluded.

**SETTING**

Subjects were recruited in Boston, Massachusetts, using advertisements on local Web sites and at health care facilities. All care was provided by 5 dermatologists employed by Massachusetts General Hospital or Brigham and Women’s Hospital. Recruitment commenced in September 2005 and closed in May 2007. The study was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board of the Massachusetts General Hospital. This trial was registered on clinicaltrials.gov (NCT00417456).

**INTERVENTIONS**

Eligible subjects were invited to attend an initial office visit with 1 of the 5 participating dermatologists. Following confirmation of diagnosis and patient consent, a member of the research team took 3 baseline facial photographs of the subject (front and both sides) (**Figure 1**). Subjects were then informed of their assignment to either the intervention (e-visit) or control (office visit) arm of the study. Intervention subjects were provided with a digital camera and trained to take images using a standardized validated protocol. Control subjects received 4 follow-up office visits with their dermatologist at 6-week intervals. To complete an e-visit, subjects were required to (1) capture 3 facial images and upload them to the secure site; (2) complete a structured set of disease-specific questions using the secure online Web site (free text sections were also included); and (3) provide copayment via the Web site on submission of the e-visit information.

A member of the research team reviewed the submitted visit information prior to sending it to the dermatologist. Subjects were prompted to retake images and/or redo the visit if information was missing or images were of poor quality. Of the 54 intervention subjects, 39 had to resubmit 1 or more e-visits owing to either poor photo quality (n=22) or a technical error, such as failing to attach photos to the visit (n=17). Most errors occurred on the subject’s first e-visit. Dermatologists responded to e-visit subjects within 3 business days. The e-visit platform allowed physicians to modify treatments, clarify the history, and attach electronic prescriptions.

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUTCOMES**

The primary end point of this study was the change in total inflammatory lesion count (TILC) between the first and final study visits. Secondary end points included (1) changes in acne severity according to 3 other assessment measures, frontal inflammatory lesion count (FILC), Burke and Cunliffe Leeds technique (Leeds), and forced choice; (2) subject and dermatologist satisfaction with care; and (3) subject and dermatologist time required to complete a visit.

Two raters were trained to carry out all acne assessment measures on the digital images. Raters were blinded to the treatment assignment of the subject and the visit number. The same rater was assigned all images for a particular subject.

Subject and provider satisfaction were assessed by surveys administered at the final visit. Some questions had been previously validated, whereas others were specifically designed for this study.

Time taken to complete visits was assessed by examining a random selection of 30 of each type of visit. At office visits a member of the research team used a stopwatch to record the length of time between the subject arriving at and leaving the clinic. The length of contact time with the physician was also recorded. E-visit timing was assessed by dermatologists themselves using a stopwatch.
SAMPLE SIZE

This was an equivalency trial evaluating any difference in the change in lesion counts between first and last visits across the 2 arms of the study. A difference of 10 lesions or more was considered clinically significant. To have 80% power to detect such a difference, assuming standard deviation (SD) of 20, a type 1 error level of .05, and a dropout rate of 25%, a total sample size of 151 subjects was required.

RANDOMIZATION

Following initial assessment and consent, subjects were assigned to the control or intervention arm at a 1:1 ratio on the basis of random number generation. Owing to the nature of the intervention, study staff, dermatologists, and subjects were not blinded to group assignment over the course of the study.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Continuous outcomes between groups were compared using the t test (for normally distributed outcomes) and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test (for nonnormally distributed outcomes and rank measures). Differences in proportions between groups were compared by using chi^2 tests or Fisher exact tests when appropriate. All calculations were performed with SAS software, version 9.1 (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, North Carolina). A 2-sided error level of .05, and a dropout rate of 25%, a total sample size of 151 subjects was required.

RESULTS

A total of 151 subjects were enrolled, of whom 121 completed the study (80%) (Figure 2). Baseline demographic information is summarized in Table 1. The difference in dropout rate between the intervention and control groups was significant (P = .03), but there were no significant differences in demographics or baseline self-reported acne severity between subjects who completed and those who did not complete the trial.

CLINICAL OUTCOMES

Figure 3 charts the mean lesion counts at each of the 5 visits. We conducted a per-protocol analysis using data from all 121 subjects who completed the study. The improvements (mean reduction in lesions) in TILC from visit 1 to visit 5 in the control and intervention groups were 9.4 and 6.7, respectively, a nonsignificant difference between groups of 2.72 lesions (95% confidence interval [CI], −5.54 to 10.99) (P = .49). A last value carried forward analysis, including those subjects who did not complete the study, also showed no significant difference between the improvement seen between control and intervention groups (8.62 and 4.99, respectively), a nonsignificant difference of 3.64 lesions (95% CI, −3.46 to 10.74) (P = .31). Furthermore, no significant differences in acne improvement were seen between the groups on 2 alternative acne assessment measures (Table 2) or the forced choice examination (proportion of control and intervention subjects where the last visit image was deemed the best was 55% and 59%, respectively (P = .98). In the subset of 74 subjects who self-reported acne severity at

Table 1. Patient Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>E-Visit</th>
<th>Office Visit</th>
<th>P Valueb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>27.5 (8.13)</td>
<td>28.0 (8.82)</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59 of 74 (80)</td>
<td>59 of 77 (77)</td>
<td>.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>49 of 73 (67)</td>
<td>51 of 77 (66)</td>
<td>.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥4 Years of college</td>
<td>50 of 70 (71)</td>
<td>53 of 77 (69)</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed full time</td>
<td>53 of 71 (75)</td>
<td>60 of 77 (78)</td>
<td>.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline severity (self-assessed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very mild</td>
<td>2 of 41 (5)</td>
<td>2 of 50 (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>10 of 41 (24)</td>
<td>13 of 50 (26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>27 of 41 (66)</td>
<td>29 of 50 (58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>2 of 41 (5)</td>
<td>6 of 50 (12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Unless otherwise indicated, data are given as number (percentage) of subjects. Overall, 74 subjects were randomized to the e-visit group and 77 to the office group. There were 1, 3, and 2 missing responses for race, education, and employment, respectively, in the e-visit group. For baseline severity, there were 33 missing responses in the e-visit group and 27 missing responses in the office group; the high rate of missing values resulted because the baseline surveys were only implemented one-third of the way through the study. b P < .05 was determined to be significant.
baseline and the final visit, 65% of intervention subjects rated their acne as less severe at the end of the study compared with 44% of control subjects (P = .22).

**SUBJECT SATISFACTION**

There were no significant differences between control and intervention groups in subject satisfaction with overall care (98% vs 91%) (P = .054) or belief that acne had improved (88% vs 91%) (P = .64). Control subjects were more likely to agree that the visit took too much time out of their day than were intervention subjects (34% vs 4%) (P < .001). Most subjects in the e-visit group agreed that their dermatologist could assess their acne just as well using an e-visit as in person (76%) and that they could express their concerns and questions about acne as well by e-visit as by office visit (83%). The proportion of subjects who would consider using e-visits again to deal with acne was even greater (91%).

**DERMATOLOGIST SATISFACTION**

On a 1 to 10 scale, there were no significant differences in dermatologists' satisfaction with the overall care they provided for control vs intervention subjects (9.39 vs 9.04) (P = .16) or with the subjects' acne improvement (8.92 vs 8.34) (P = .06). Dermatologists were more likely to report wishing that they could have managed their office visit subjects via e-visits than the reverse (P < .001). Most dermatologists managing subjects using e-visits were most likely to report that e-visits took less time to complete than office visits (68%).

**TIMING**

Subjects attending an office visit spent an average of 22 minutes (range, 15-35 minutes) in the physician’s office, of which only 4 minutes, 8 seconds was spent with the dermatologist (range, 1 minute, 20 seconds to 7 minutes, 15 seconds). In addition, almost half of this group (45%) spent between 30 and 60 minutes traveling to the office. In contrast, 91% of e-visit subjects were able to complete their e-visits in less than 20 minutes. Dermatologists took comparable lengths of time to complete e-visits and office visits (4 minutes, 42 seconds and 4 minutes, 8 seconds, respectively) (P = .57). This time estimate reflects the length of time the physician spent on the e-visit Web site or with the patient, not the total time spent documenting the visit in an electronic medical record. Subjects completed their e-visits at varying times throughout the day. In contrast to office visits, only 40% of subjects chose to complete their e-visit during the workday (8 AM-5 PM). Dermatologists were equally likely to complete their portion of the e-visit during the workday (50%) or after hours (50%).

**COMMENT**

In this trial, delivering follow-up care to subjects with mild to moderate acne via office and online visits produced equivalent clinical outcomes by several different metrics. There were no significant differences between groups in subject or physician satisfaction with care. E-visits were time saving for subjects and time neutral for dermatologists (P = .56).

These findings suggest that dermatologists obtain sufficient information from digital images and survey responses to make appropriate management decisions in the treatment of acne. In addition, this model of care delivery was popular with both physicians and patients, likely owing to the convenience and/or time savings associated with e-visits. Familiarity with online banking, travel, and shopping sites may promote patient interest in receiving the same level of convenience and 24/7 access to services in the health care industry, a field traditionally slow to respond to consumer preferences. Sixty percent of subjects completed e-visits outside of working hours, half of these between 6 PM and midnight. E-visits could generally be completed in less than 20 minutes, unlike clinic visits, which entailed time spent traveling, parking, and waiting for the physician. It appears that convenience may be at least as important to patients as other aspects of care, given that 91% of subjects would choose to receive acne care via e-visits in the future despite only 76% of e-visit subjects agreeing that their dermatologist could assess their skin as well as in person.

This study differs from the existing telemedicine literature in several key ways. Previous studies have focused on using technology as a tool for diagnosis, whereas we report on clinical outcomes. Only 1 study to our knowledge has addressed clinical outcomes in patients managed with store-and-forward teledermatology compared with conventional clinic care. However, the authors used a rating system of improved, no change, or worsened to evaluate outcomes. Although it is reassuring that a similar proportion of patients in each group improved, this measure lacks the sensitivity to demonstrate equivalency, which we believe is an important prerequisite for physician adoption.

Previous studies have used technology to facilitate communication between specialist and referring physician, whereas our study allows a specialist to communicate di-
ently that a set of key characteristics defines conditions amenable to remote monitoring. It should also be prevalent in populations with high levels of technology adoption. Some examples include chronic skin diseases such as eczema or psoriasis or general medical conditions such as type 2 diabetes mellitus or hypertension, for which glucose and blood pressure readings would replace digital images. Extending the applications of the e-visit platform would require further research to ensure that our finding of equivalent quality of care is maintained across other clinical conditions. Physicians have been slow to adopt information technology tools owing to concerns around reimbursement, data overload, and clinical outcomes therefore, thoughtful integration within existing workflow, including electronic medical record integration, would be necessary to ensure participation. Health care reforms such as a shift from visit-based to outcome-based reimbursement might promote adoption of this type of care delivery platform.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated equivalent clinical outcomes in e-visit and conventional visit management of patients with acne. Further work should examine broader applications of e-visit technology both within the specialty of dermatology and beyond.

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Author Contributions: Drs Watson and Bergman contributed equally to this article. Drs Watson and Bergman had full access to all of the data in this study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Study concept and design: Bergman, Williams, and Kvedar. Acquisition of data: Bergman and Williams. Analysis and interpretation of data: Watson, Bergman, Williams, and Kvedar. Drafting of the manuscript: Watson and Bergman. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Watson, Bergman, Williams, and Kvedar. Statistical analysis: Watson and Bergman. Obtained funding: Kvedar. Administrative, technical, and material support: Williams. Study supervision: Watson and Kvedar.

Table 2. Comparison of Assessment Measures in the Office Visit vs E-Visit Groupsa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>P Valueb</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>E-Visit</th>
<th>P Valueb</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>E-Visit</th>
<th>P Valueb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TILC</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.34</td>
<td>37.98</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(38.61 to 56.07)</td>
<td>(30.97 to 44.99)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(30.53 to 44.47)</td>
<td>(25.06 to 37.54)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILC</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.75</td>
<td>15.72</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>14.36</td>
<td>12.54</td>
<td>.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(14.28 to 21.22)</td>
<td>(12.91 to 18.53)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(11.86 to 16.86)</td>
<td>(9.96 to 15.12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.80 to 2.40)</td>
<td>(1.58 to 2.16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.57 to 2.09)</td>
<td>(1.45 to 1.93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: FILC, frontal inflammatory lesion count (only inflammatory lesions observed on the frontal view); Leeds, Burke and Cunliffe Leeds technique (comparing patients' digital images with a standard photographic manual to assign a score from 0.0-10.0 in 0.25-unit intervals); TILC, total inflammatory lesion count (all inflammatory papules and pustules seen on a set of 3 facial digital images).

aUnless otherwise indicated, data are given as mean (95% confidence interval) values. For all counts, the face was defined by the hairline and the edge of the jaw and included the chin, forehead, left and right cheeks, and nose. Lesions on the neck and below were excluded from the count.

bP < .05 was determined to be significant.
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Previous Presentations: Preliminary results from this study were presented at the Society for Investigative Dermatology Annual Meeting; May 9-12, 2007; Los Angeles, California; at the American Telemedicine Association Annual Meeting; April 6-8, 2008; Seattle, Washington; and at the American Academy of Dermatology Annual Meeting; March 6-10, 2009; San Francisco, California.

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REFERENCES