



Evaluating skin colour representation in the *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*

Sir,

Skin tone is important to the clinical presentation of many cutaneous diseases; however, studies indicate a lack of skin of colour training in dermatology education in many countries, including the United States and Australia.^{1,2} Several conditions, such as acne keloidalis nuchae and pseudofolliculitis barbae, are more common in darker skin types.³ There is a need for increased representation of such conditions and the type of patients they affect in dermatology textbooks and research literature, particularly in countries such as India where the Fitzpatrick skin types ranges from III to VI.⁴ We, therefore, aimed to evaluate the representation of published articles related to skin of colour patients in the *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology (IJVDL)*.

We evaluated the archives of the *IJDVL* and 51 other top dermatology journals (according to Journal Impact Factor) from January 2018 through October 2020 and classified each journal according to the criteria developed to assess skin of colour relevance. *IJDVL* was classified as a non-international clinical skin of colour journal, as it is owned by the National Indian Association.⁵ We created novel criteria to assess diversity in the dermatologic literature and classified the surveyed titles and available articles into two tiers [Table 1].

Our study found that the *IJDVL* had 317 (55.8%) skin of colour-related articles over 568 articles from 2018 to 2020. The vast majority of these articles were classified as Tier 1B, describing patients originating from Asia or the Caribbean, and particularly focusing on patients of South Asian descent [Table 2].

IJDVL ranked second highest among the selected journals for skin of colour representation with 55.8% related

articles, which is significantly greater than the 16.8% mean percentage across all 52 journals from 2018 to 2020. These results align with the population that *IJDVL* serves and solidifies its position as a leader in the skin of colour dermatology. We commend the *IJDVL* for referencing Fitzpatrick skin type in certain articles and for using the skin of colour-related keywords to reference many of its relevant publications. We recommend the journal standardises presenting patients with Fitzpatrick skin type and using the keyword “skin of colour” when applicable.

Collaboration across global communities is needed to improve diversity and inclusion in dermatology and the *IJDVL* is in a unique position to guide top dermatology journals. Given its international status and its leadership in publishing skin of colour content, the journal can serve as a model for other top

Table 1: Criteria and classification for skin of colour relevant articles

Tier 1A	Title specifically addresses skin of color, skin type, or race and ethnicity.
Tier 1B	Title specifically addresses a country or continent where the majority of the population is Fitzpatrick skin type III-VI. Case reports from countries where the majority of the population is Fitzpatrick skin type III-VI.
Tier 1C	Title specifically addresses socioeconomic or health disparities that are relevant to under-represented minority patients.
Tier 1D	Title specifically addresses issues regarding diversity and inclusion in the field of dermatology.
Tier 1E	Case reports from a country where the majority of the population is not Fitzpatrick skin type III-VI that include image or text presenting a person of color.
Tier 2	Title specifically addresses skin and hair diseases that are particularly relevant to patients of Fitzpatrick skin types III-VI due to hair type or pigment presence in skin.

How to cite this article: Ohri S, Sun M, Wilson BN, Murrell DF, Murase JE. Evaluating skin colour representation in the *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2022;88:678-9.

Received: September, 2021 **Accepted:** May, 2022 **Epub Ahead of Print:** August, 2022 **Published:** August, 2022

DOI: 10.25259/IJDVL_947_2021 **PMID:** 35962487

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, transform, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Table 2: Yearly percentages for skin of colour articles in *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*

	Tier 1A	Tier 1B	Tier 1C	Tier 1D	Tier 1E	Tier 2	Total SOC*	Total Articles	%
2018	11	106	0	0	0	9	126	221	57.0
2019	8	75	0	0	1	13	97	190	51.1%
2020	9	77	0	0	0	8	94	157	59.9%
Total	28	258	0	0	1	30	317	568	55.8%

SOC: skin of colour

dermatology journals as we strive for greater diversification of dermatology literature.

Declaration of patient consent

Patient consent is not required as there are no patients in this study.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflict of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

***Simran Ohri, Mary Sun¹, Britney N Wilson,
Dedee F Murrell², Jenny E Murase³***

Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, New Jersey, ¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, United States, ²The George Institute of Global Health, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, ³Department of Dermatology, University of California, San Francisco, United States.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Jenny Murase,
Department of Dermatology, University of California, San Francisco,
California, United States.
jemurase@gmail.com

References

1. Nijhawan RI, Jacob SE, Woolery-Lloyd H. Skin of color education in dermatology residency programs: Does residency training reflect the changing demographics of the United States? *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2008;59:615–8.
2. Wee E, Gilmore S, Rodrigues M. Australian trainee dermatologists' opinions on skin of colour education: Does it reflect changing demographics of the population? *Australas J Dermatol* 2018;59:e239–40.
3. Kundu RV, Patterson S. Dermatologic conditions in skin of color: Part II. Disorders occurring predominantly in skin of color. *Am Fam Physician* 2013;87:859–65.
4. Sachdeva S. Fitzpatrick skin typing: Applications in dermatology. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2009;75:93–6.
5. Wilson BN, Sun M, Ashbaugh AG, Ohri S, Yeh C, Murrell DF, *et al.* Assessment of skin of color and diversity and inclusion content of dermatologic published literature: An analysis and call to action. *Int J Womens Dermatol* 2021;7:391–7.