**SUPPLEMENT**

**Peer-reviewed indexed publication output of matched dermatology residency applicants underrepresented in medicine**

David X. Zheng, BA1; Jatin Narang, BS1; Kory P. Schrom, MD1; Akua Sarfo, MD, PhD1; Jeffrey F. Scott, MD2; Vinod E. Nambudiri, MD, MBA3; Timmie R. Sharma, MD1

1 Department of Dermatology, University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH

2 Department of Dermatology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

3 Department of Dermatology, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

**Address manuscript correspondence to:** David X. Zheng, BA

University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center, 11100 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44106

Email: [dxz281@case.edu](mailto:dxz281@case.edu)

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**Supplemental Methods.**

We conducted a preplanned secondary analysis of a cohort of allopathic medical students who matched into dermatology residency in 2009, 2011, 2016, and 2018. These years were selected to align with the release of National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) Charting Outcomes in the Match reports. Applicant demographic characteristics were obtained from residency program websites, social networking sites, and the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery mailing list, with the key exception of race/ethnicity data, which were self-reported. Applicant medical school rankings were obtained from the Blue Ridge Institute for Medical Research for the year corresponding to when an applicant would have submitted their residency application (e.g. 2008 for those applicants matching in 2009), and were based upon National Institutes of Health funding.

Characteristics of matched dermatology residency applicant indexed publications were obtained from Scopus, Elsevier’s comprehensive database consisting only of peer-reviewed publications (i.e. no abstracts or posters). Queries for indexed publications were filtered with no lower limit for publication date and upper limit of December 31 of the matched applicant’s medical school graduation year, as papers often take several months to a year to index on Scopus from time of initial acceptance. Dermatology-related publications were designated as those published in a dermatology journal (e.g. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, *Pediatric Dermatology*) or papers concerning dermatologic topics but published in a journal not necessarily dedicated to dermatology (e.g. a paper about xeroderma pigmentosum published in *Haematologica*). For matched applicants with multiple potential Scopus author profiles, all suspected profiles were cross-referenced with Google Scholar, ResearchGate, and Doximity (e.g. to see whether medical school was consistent between Scopus and Google Scholar), and all correct Scopus profiles for a given individual were consolidated. Those author profiles unable to be attributed to matched applicants were excluded.

There were 1675 matched dermatology applicants who matched into dermatology residency in 2009, 2011, 2016, and 2018 in the initial cohort. Among these applicants, 723 were excluded from analysis because they did not apply to the University Hospitals Dermatology Residency Program, and therefore race/ethnicity data were unable to be extracted, thus resulting in the 952 applicants included for final analysis. Of note, reported match rates in our manuscript are lower than those officially reported by the NRMP. This is because our sample considers dual applicants who matched into a specialty other than dermatology (e.g. an applicant who dual applied dermatology and internal medicine, and matched into internal medicine) as “unmatched” for dermatology. However, such an applicant would be considered “matched” by the NRMP.