**Seborrheic Keratosis (SK)** are benign skin tumors, frequently found in middle-aged and elderly adults. It is important to recognize these lesions as potential precursors for skin cancers, particularly in patients with a history of skin-related conditions. Knowing the specific treatment options available can help patients make informed decisions.

**Dermatologists** (n = 125)

**DISCUSSION**

Clinicians have relatively low familiarity regarding topical agents for SK treatment. Further, they are not likely to use topical treatments in case of cosmetic dermatology, as they prefer cryotherapy and surgical removal over shave/surgical excision for SK removal. Future education on topical treatments may need to overcome significant physician inertia using these other methodologies.

While the most significant barriers to in-office SK treatment are time requirements and risks associated with treatment, few clinicians feel there are a lack of effective treatments or that they have had insufficient training. While clinicians may need to be trained in newer modalities of SK removal that are safer and more effective, more training is required. It is essential that clinicians feel confident in their treatment options.

The type of clinician may be the most significant factor in predicting a recommendation for SK removal, although there may be other important factors at play. Specifically, dermatology clinicians appear predisposed to whether they find patient desire for removal or society expectations/guidelines more important.

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