two focus groups with a total of 14 patients, six individual interviews with accompanying relatives and 14 individual interviews with HCPs were conducted. Stigmatization was reported in all surveyed subgroups. In particular, self-stigmatization among those affected and their relatives was evident and perceived as a limitation within social and professional environments. *Discussion:* Through meetings between affected and unaffected persons, which can act as possible multipliers, it is hoped that both the public and self-stigmatization experienced by sufferers of psoriasis can be reduced.

P14

QUALITY OF LIFE IN HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF HSQOL-24

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Introduction: Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) has been associated with impaired quality of life (QoL). There are various measuring systems to assess physical severity; however, there are no specific QoL questionnaires for this disease in the Spanish language. *Objective:* To develop and validate a disease-specific instrument to measure QoL in patients with HS. *Methods:* A literature search was carried out to prepare a semi structured interview for patients with HS, as well as a Delphi expert consensus among health professionals. The validation with a sample of 130 patients is presented. The preliminary validation of the HSQoL-24 was passed twice to a group of 30 patients with 30 ± 10 days of interval. The DLQI and the Skindex-29 were used for its validation. *Results:* Cronbach alpha 0.87 indicates a good internal consistency of the questionnaire. The intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) with the DLQI was 0.70 (*p*-value) (<0.001), and 0.87 (*p*-value) (<0.001) with the Skindex-29. *Conclusions:* The HSQoL-24 is the first specific self-administered questionnaire to assess QoL in patients with HS in Spanish. It is user friendly and easy to. This study demonstrates the excellent properties of the instrument: comprehensibility, reliability (test-retest), internal consistency, validity, comparison with DLQI and SKINDEX-29, and discriminative capacity.

P15

EFFICACY, SAFETY AND PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES (PROS) IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS TREATED WITH DUPILUMAB AT WEEK-52 IN USUAL CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Background: Dupilumab, an anti-interleikin-4-receptor-α monoclonal antibody, is a new treatment for atopic dermatitis in adults. *Objective:* To evaluate – at week 52 – patient reported outcomes, satisfaction, efficacy and safety, with dupilumab in adult patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis refractory to the usual treatments previously performed under conditions of usual clinical practice. *Methods:* Twelve patients were enrolled. Patients from our hospital, under routine clinical practice, were treated with subcutaneous dupilumab 300 mg every 2 weeks. The outcomes were evaluated at baseline, week 4, 8, 12, 16, 28 ,40 and week 52. The variables evaluated were: itch, difficulty to sleep, previous stressful life events, severity (SCORAD), anxiety and depression symptoms (HADS), quality of life (DLQI, EQ5D3L), satisfaction, adherence to the treatment, efficacy and safety. *Results:* At week 52 significant improvement was observed in severity, itch, difficulty to sleep, anxiety and depression symptoms, and quality of life. Satisfaction with dupilumab compared to previous treatments was significantly higher in all aspects assessed. No significant dupilumab-induced laboratory abnormalities were noted, and adverse events were mild and transient. *Conclusions:* Dupilumab used under routine clinical practice for 52 weeks improved atopic dermatitis signs and symptoms, with a good safety profile and patient satisfaction.

P16

PSYCHOSOCIAL BURDEN IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS

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Objective: Atopic dermatitis affects patients' quality of life (QoL) in many ways. It is important to analyze the impact that the disease produces in order to better define the healthcare needs of adult patients with atopic dermatitis. *Patients and Methods:* 14 adult patients with atopic dermatitis were interviewed. The qualitative interviews were semi-structured and supported by a simple script, which allowed a complete and flexible interview. *Results:* Six affected areas of the patient's life with atopic dermatitis were identified: economic, work-related, personal, psychosocial, clinical and relational. It is emphasized that atopic dermatitis has a great psychosocial impact on the adult patient, since it alters interpersonal relationships, generates rejection, stigmatization and social isolation, limits the patient in various areas and activities of their daily life or alters sleep, among others. The visible aspect, the itching-scratching cycle, the lack of awareness and ignorance of the disease, the lack of a definitive solution among the treatments and the side effects of some of them are of great concern. *Conclusions:* The QoL of the patients with atopic dermatitis is negatively affected and a holistic multidisciplinary intervention is necessary in order to mitigate the negative impact of the disease.

P17

AUTOIMMUNE BLISTERING DISEASES AND DEPRESSION. INTERDISCIPLINARY WORK BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENTAL HOSPITALS IN BUENOS AIRES CITY, ARGENTINA

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It has been reported the relation between depression and autoimmune blistering disease. Thus, The aim of the poster is:

- To highlight the importance of the mental area in patients with autoimmune blistering disease, understanding it as a co-