OBJECTIVES: To test treatment options continue to emerge for managing psoriasis, with different oral treatments benefit profiles. We aimed to identify patients’ relative strength of preference regarding treatment effectiveness, risks of side effects, and mode/frequency of administration. METHODS: A stated preference survey (using a discrete choice experiment [DCE]) was designed to present patients with hypothetical treatment choices. Treatment terms were designed to elicit UK patients’ relative strength of preference regarding treatment effectiveness, risks of side effects, and mode/frequency of administration. RESULTS: A stated preference survey (using a discrete choice experiment [DCE]) was designed to present patients with hypothetical treatment choices. Treatment terms were designed to elicit UK patients’ relative strength of preference regarding treatment effectiveness, risks of side effects, and mode/frequency of administration. RESULTS: 155 patients (mean age 49.3 years; mean BMI = 29.4 kg/m²) participated. Patients preferred treatments that avoided increase in risk of diarrhea or nausea in the short-term, and 10-year risk of melanoma, tuberculosis, and serious infections (OR = 0.44/5% increased 10-year risk). Finally, according to patients’ perspective, acne is generally considered a more important issue for adolescents and commonly self-managed using anti-acne cosmetics. These Results are consistent across the selected European parent countries.

Conclusions: The study was conducted in Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Balochistan, Quetta by using convenient sampling. The descriptive statistics was used to present the demographic and disease characteristics. Information was also used to evaluate the relationship among study variables. All analyses were performed using SPSS 20.0. Results: A total of 383 patients (95.4%) were male. The patients were between the ages of 18-24. One hundred ninety-one (98.4%) describe that they have no problem in chewing and 172 (93.4%) are satisfied with their teeth appearance which shows the satisfaction of participants concerning their oral health. Majority of respondents 120 (40.4%) were satisfied with their teeth. One hundred sixty and seventy one (54.2%) were having plaque on their teeth. Two hundred thirty two (74.2%) were satisfied with their satisfaction self-rating of dental health in majority of participants 121 (40.7%) was excellent. When discussing the self-rating score no significance difference was found in participants having dental problem, broken filling, broken tooth, cavities, bleeding gums, bad breath, stained teeth, aches and broken denture. Conclusions: Present Study concluded that although the participant were satisfied with their oral health, yet they are not aware about the proper hygiene and oral dental health. Awareness program must be initiated for students, focusing primarily on dental health.

PPS56 EVALUATION OF PSORIASIS PATIENTS’ ATTITUDE TO RISK BENEFIT AND TREATMENT TRADEOFFS IN THEIR CHOICE OF TREATMENTS

Eliasson L1, Bewley T1, Mughal F1, Johnston K1, Kuznik A1, Lloyd AJ1

1ICORN, Oxford, UK, 2Whips Cross University Hospital & the Royal London Hospital, London, UK, 3Colgene Ltd, Liphook, UK, 4ICORN Epidemiology, Vancouver, BC, Canada, 5Colgene Corporation, Warren, NJ, USA

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate disease burden, clinical and patient-reported outcomes and healthcare costs of patients admitted to hospital for management of plaque or pustular psoriasis. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among patients from 107 hospital stays across 9 UK hospitals. Sites recorded Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI), and also reported psoriasis-related symptoms, EQ-5D-3L, and mood (HADS). All analyses were performed using SPSS 20.0. Results: Of 197 participants 96 (66.0%) were male. Majority of participants 187 (98.9%) had PASI ≥ between 18-24 years. One hundred ninety-one (98.4%) describe that they have no problem in chewing and 172 (93.4%) are satisfied with their teeth appearance which shows the satisfaction of participants concerning their oral health. Majority of respondents 120 (40.4%) were satisfied with their teeth. One hundred sixty and seventy one (54.2%) were having plaque on their teeth. Two hundred thirty two (74.2%) were satisfied with their satisfaction self-rating of dental health in majority of participants 121 (40.7%) was excellent. When discussing the self-rating score no significance difference was found in participants having dental problem, broken filling, broken tooth, cavities, bleeding gums, bad breath, stained teeth, aches and broken denture. Conclusions: Present Study concluded that although the participant were satisfied with their oral health, yet they are not aware about the proper hygiene and oral dental health. Awareness program must be initiated for students, focusing primarily on dental health.

PPS57 ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL STATUS AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS ORAL HEALTH AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS IN UK

Hai N1, Ejaz M2, Nasim A3, Riaz S4, Naque N, Akrum A5

1University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

OBJECTIVES: To assess the dental status and perception towards oral health among pharmacy students. METHODS: The study is a questionnaire based cross sectional study. Study is conducted in Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Balochistan, Quetta by using convenient sampling. The descriptive statistics was used to present the demographic and disease characteristics. Information was also used to evaluate the relationship among study variables. All analyses were performed using SPSS 20.0. RESULTS: Out of 197 participants 96 (66.0%) were male. Majority of participants 187 (98.9%) had PASI ≥ between 18-24 years. One hundred ninety-one (98.4%) describe that they have no problem in chewing and 172 (93.4%) are satisfied with their teeth appearance which shows the satisfaction of participants concerning their oral health. Majority of respondents 120 (40.4%) were satisfied with their teeth. One hundred sixty and seventy one (54.2%) were having plaque on their teeth. Two hundred thirty two (74.2%) were satisfied with their satisfaction self-rating of dental health in majority of participants 121 (40.7%) was excellent. When discussing the self-rating score no significance difference was found in participants having dental problem, broken filling, broken tooth, cavities, bleeding gums, bad breath, stained teeth, aches and broken denture. Conclusions: Present Study concluded that although the participant were satisfied with their oral health, yet they are not aware about the proper hygiene and oral dental health. Awareness program must be initiated for students, focusing primarily on dental health.

PPS58 CHARACTERISTICS OF ACNE VULGARIS IN EUROPEAN ADOLESCENTS AND PATIENTS PERCEPTIONS

Delarue A1, Zikic A2, Berdeaux G2

1Pierre Fabre DermatoCosmétique, Lavaur, France, 2Pierre Fabre, Boulogne Billancourt, France

OBJECTIVES: Acne vulgaris is one of the most common skin conditions, affecting primarily the adolescents. The psychological impact associated with the condition could be explained by the predominance of lesions in the face. The objective of the present study was to describe the characteristics of the disease and its management in Europe considering the patients’ perspective. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in a sample of individuals residing in Europe and aged 15 to 24. To ensure representativeness, the quota method was applied considering age, sex, residence location and occupational status of the reference person. Study participants were asked to complete an online questionnaire specifically developed for the study and Results were analysed descriptively. RESULTS: A total of 3009 study participants declared currently having acne. Outside of the face, the back was affected by lesions in 61.0% of individuals on average (65.9% of men and 56.2% of women). Most patients (70.0%) reported their general physician or dermatologist as the main source of information on acne. However, advice was also often sought from relatives and internet. In addition, whereas the diagnosis of acne is generally made by a dermatologist (92.9%), most patients, reporting acne in our study, declared that no medical diagnosis was ever made (39.3%). This can explain why most individuals (28.6%) reported using anti-acne cosmetics avoided by their pharmacists or prescribed treatments. Finally, according to patients’ perspective, acne is generally considered a more important issue for adolescents and commonly self-managed using anti-acne cosmetics. However, patients often sought information and advice from healthcare professionals such as general practitioners, dermatologists or pharmacists.