

dressings, a pressure reducing surface, repositioning, and debridement.

RESULTS: Our modeling predicted the total expected cost of standard care treatment for a stage 3 pressure ulcer to be \$20,874. Randomized clinical trials have found that NNWT (n = 72 patients) decreases the surface area of stage 3-4 pressure ulcers by 2.5 fold (SD 59%) over standard care (n = 59 patients). The eight-week healing rates for stage 3 ulcers are 71% with NNWT and 54% for standard care. At these healing rates, our modeling for stage 3 pressure ulcers found that for a 40 month time frame NNWT saves \$6,630 (SE \$98) and increases QALYs by 0.10 (SE 0.0005) life years compared to standard care. For stage 4 pressure ulcers, NNWT saves \$15,216 (SE \$186) and increases QALYs by 0.14 (SE 0.001).

CONCLUSIONS: NNWT in patients with stage 3 and 4 pressure ulcer is an economically attractive intervention. Additional well-controlled clinical trials are necessary to further define the role of NNWT in the care of chronic wounds.

PEE 1 I

PSORIASIS AND EVERYDAY LIFE: FIRST RESULTS

Corvest M¹, Lefrançois P², Myon E³, Taïeb C³

¹Association Pour La Lutte Contre Le Psoriasis, Eragny, France; ²Pierre Fabre Dermatologie, Lavour, France; ³bioMérieux-Pierre Fabre, Boulogne Billancourt, France

Psoriasis is a chronic disease, which affects 4.7 % of the French population. Even if it is not a question of a vital prognosis, it is a very invalidating condition in daily life because of the damage to the body image.

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the Quality of Life consequences for patients with psoriasis, in France.

METHOD: Four thousand five hundred anonymous questionnaires were sent, via a Patient Support Group acting against Psoriasis (Association Pour la Lutte Contre le Psoriasis, APLCP). The questionnaires consisted of two scales: the Psoriasis Disability Index and 10 questions concerning the treatment and evolution of psoriasis.

RESULTS: Twenty-five days after the mailing, 2014 questionnaires (44%) were received. An analysis of the first questionnaire was conducted. The respondents were 54% women, average age was 50 years, and for men, 53 years. The average age at diagnosis for men was 30 years, and for women, 25 years. Women are significantly more adversely affected than men in their everyday activities. Men are significantly more adversely affected than women at work. No difference was observed between men's and women's global scores. Psoriasis seems to incapacitate 16 to 55 year olds in their social relations, leisure activities and how well they keep their house more than it does older subjects. Long-standing psoriasis does not seem to be more of a handicap to people than more recent psoriasis. The global score is similar. However, a clear trend is observed between the age at the moment of diagnosis and the level of incapacity (p = .0176). The younger the indi-

vidual in which psoriasis is diagnosed, the higher the level of incapacity. This is particularly marked in terms of the everyday and leisure scores.

CONCLUSION: These results highlight the value of appropriate and relevant psychological and medical environment for children suffering from psoriasis.

PEE 1 2

THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR PHARMACOTHERAPY OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Ikeda S¹, Tamura M², Yamaki S³, Nakagawa H⁴

¹Keio University, Tokyo, Japan; ²International University of Health and Welfare, Otawara, Japan; ³University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan; ⁴Jichi Medical School, Tochigi, Japan

OBJECTIVE: For patients with atopic dermatitis, long-term treatment is usually unavoidable and various limitations are caused in their daily life. Therefore, the influence on the patient of new, innovative pharmacotherapy for atopic dermatitis is thought to be extremely large from an economic viewpoint. In this study, we attempted to measure willingness to pay (WTP) for the newly developed therapeutic agent, "tacrolimus".

METHODS: 1,000 men and women, 20–59 years old and living in the Tokyo metropolitan area, were selected by random sampling for the interview survey. The bidding game method and the take-it-or-leave-it approaches were adopted. Eight patterns of health-care costs for one month (from 625 to 80,000 yen) were allocated to each respondent at random to avoid "starting point bias". We estimated the demand curve, assuming that the log transformation of WTP will be distributed as a logistic function.

RESULTS: A total of 431 interviews (43.1% of the candidates) were completed. More than half responded as "yes" to the price of 10,000 yen or less. The demand curve was estimated to be: $P(x) = 1 / (1 + \exp(-5.5239 + 0.5906 \ln(x)))$. The median of WTP was 11,537 yen (95% CI: 8,967–14,845).

CONCLUSION: It can be interpreted that the average amount people are willing to pay for tacrolimus pharmacotherapy is 11,500 yen a month. This information is considered to be beneficial for clinical decision-making as well as policy decision-making such as price setting and reimbursement decisions.

NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

PND 1

ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HARDINESS WITH WORK PRODUCTIVITY AND ACTIVITY IN FAMILIES OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY

Meek PD, Gidal BE, Sheth R, Hermann BP

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Madison, WI, USA

OBJECTIVE: The Family Hardiness Index (FHI) has been used to glean insight into the functionality of the