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 (Association Pour la Lutte Contre Le Psoriasis [ALCP], Lavaur, France; bioMérieux-Pierre Fabre, Boulogne Billancourt, France) for patients with psoriasis, in France.

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 53 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 individual 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.

THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR PHARMACOTHERAPY OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Ikeda S1, Tamura M1, Yamaki S3, Nakagawa H1
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) = 0.208 + 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

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