ropathy, 16 HIV-associated neuropathy and 8 post herpetic neuralgia) with a mean age of 60.3(12.3) years and an even gender distribution were interviewed. Patient treatment experience ranged from antidepressants (73%), anticonvulsants (34%), opioids (25%), to topical medications (41%). Pain descriptors and treatment attributes were similar across the three NP groups. Pain relief was judged the most important treatment attribute, followed by ability to do activities. Sleep improvement was among the less important attributes. Average locations and QL were perceived as too broad and unpecific, and were split into 3 concepts each (self-care, daily and physical activities; sleep, emotions, and social function). A 7-day recall period was introduced. The item stem and response options were made consistent, and a baseline and follow-up questionnaires were developed (except for the satisfaction items), enabling monitoring of onset of treatment benefit and change over time.

CONCLUSIONS: The content validity of the revised SAT was improved by the qualitative research, and NP treatment benefits are reflected in a more consistent fashion by the changes. Baseline and follow-up versions make assessments of change over time possible.

PSY41
EVALUATING THE FREQUENCY AND SEQUENCE OF ITEMS ADMINISTERED USING PROMIS COMPUTER ADAPTIVE TESTING
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OBJECTIVES: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) roadmap project: Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System® (PROMIS®) has developed a series of large calibrated item banks and a computer adaptive testing (CAT) system, allowing for efficient and robust assessment of a wide range of health outcomes. This study seeks to assess the performance of PROMIS-CAT by evaluating the frequency and sequence of items administered in a clinical trial. This was a 13-week randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled drug switch trial.

METHODS: Outcomes of interest included area under the curve (AUC) of the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve, a measure of accuracy; AUC should be at cycle 5 were .78, .80, and .79 for grade 1, 2, and 3 physician-documented clinical PN (NCI-CTCAE v3.0) using data from a phase 3 trial.

RESULTS: Of the 1013 participants, 50% were male and mean age was 49 years. Psoriasis disease severity was reported by 32% (n=321) as mild and 68% (n=692) as moderate to severe. Annual household income ranging from $25-75K was reported by 40% of participants. Over 70% had been diagnosed with psoriasis for ≥5 years. Among those currently receiving prescription or over-the-counter psoriasis treatment (n=795), approximately one-third (mild=37%, moderate-severe=35%) reported very good/excellent value for their PsO treatment as compared to good (33% and 31%, respectively), fair (24%, 27%), and poor (6%, 8%). Patients receiving biologic or disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) (74% and 52%, respectively) rated the value of their treatment as very good/excellent compared to other treatments, including light therapy. Those who were on all-out-of-pocket therapies (mild=88%, moderate=89%, severe=91%) were more likely to perceive their treatment as very good/excellent value.

CONCLUSIONS: The majority of participants in this survey suffered from long-standing moderate-to-severe psoriasis. The majority of participants, with the exception of those using biologics or DMARDs, perceived they were not receiving good value for their psoriasis treatments. Participants with out-of-pocket medication costs less than $500/month perceived higher treatment value.

PSY42
EXAMINING DISEASE AND PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE PSORIASIS IN A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES
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OBJECTIVES: To examine characteristics of individuals with moderate-to-severe psoriasis in a US nationally representative population. METHODS: A nationally representative patient panel was surveyed in April 2010 to recruit adult (>18 years old) psoriasis patients of all severity levels. Participants were asked about severity of disease, affected locations, time to diagnosis, and treatment history. Participants rated disease severity based on “palm rule”, where the palm of the hand was used to estimate 1% body surface area (BSA). RESULTS: A total of 1013 patients responded to the survey. Fifty percent were female, 32% (n=321) had mild and 68% (n=692) had moderate to severe psoriasis. Patient ages in years were distributed as follows: 30% < 45, 40% 45-59, and 25% > 60. Over 70% of both mild and moderate-severe psoriasis patients were diagnosed >5 years ago. Among the moderate-to-severe group, the top three body locations affected were elbows and/or arms (70%), scalp (68%), and knees and/or legs (64%). 68% (n=671) reported that their psoriasis was moderate-to-severe at time of diagnosis and 78% (n=540) rated their psoriasis as moderate-to-severe before starting current treatment. Using the rule of palm, 70% reported 3-10% BSA at time of diagnosis, 72% before starting current treatment, and 45% currently. Indications for clinical and other treatments were similar among 35.8% (mild), 37.4% (moderate), and 32.4% (severe) respectively, followed by over-the-counter (OTC) medications (25%), prescription oral (14.6%), 12.6% biologics, and phototherapy (7.4%). 20% of patients (n=139) reported as not currently treating their psoriasis. CONCLUSIONS: Psoriasis is a chronic condition affecting all age groups. The majority of patients are being diagnosed when the disease has progressed to moderate or severe stage. Individuals with varying disease severity participate in surveys to manage their psoriasis ranging from OTC medications to biologic treatments. Patient education and awareness programs, and shared decision making aids may help with early diagnosis of psoriasis and enable optimal treatment.

PSY43
EXAMINING PSORIASIS PATIENT PERSPECTIVES OF DISEASE AND TREATMENT: A NOVEL MULTI DISCRIMINATE APPROACH
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OBJECTIVES: To examine patient perspectives on perceived value of medications used in moderate-to-severe psoriasis in the United States. METHODS: Online surveys and patient focus groups were conducted from a nationally representative psoriasis patient panel was conducted in April 2010. RESULTS: Of the 1013 respondents, 50% were female, 12% (n=321) had mild and 68% (n=692) had moderate to severe psoriasis. Patient ages in years were distributed as follows: 30% < 45, 40% 45-59 and 25% > 60. Patient preference for biologic treatments for