**PS27**  
DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PSORIASIS PATIENTS AND THEIR TREATING PHYSICIANS

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OBJECTIVES: To review whether there is a mismatch between how psoriasis patients perceive their quality of life and how this is perceived by their treating physicians. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey of Rheumatologists/Dermatologists (n = 114) and an interview with the Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) working group in the United States was conducted between June/September 2013. Each specialist completed a comprehensive record form on patients consulting for their psoriasis. Patients were invited to complete a questionnaire and also the EQ-5D-5L instrument. Physicians completed the same instrument for health-related quality of life and estimated the status of that same patient split into 3 equal groups based on their health utility scores. RESULTS: No significant correlation was found between the patient- and physician-reported health utility scores (Pearson correlation coefficient (r) = 0.390). In 34% (standard deviation 0.21) of cases the physician graded the patient higher than the scores patients gave themselves and 14% was an underestimation (patient score was higher than the physicians scored them). In 15% of the cases there was a perfect match (patients and physicians generated the same health utility score). Mismatching was most frequent in the group with the lowest health utility scores. CONCLUSIONS: There is no significant relationship between health utility scores generated by physicians and patients. Although the evaluated patient is the same, there appears to be a mismatch in perception of patient wellbeing.

**PS28**  
QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PSORIASIS VULGARIS USING EQ5D; A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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OBJECTIVES: The aims of this review were 1) to estimate the disutility of patients suffering from psoriasis vulgaris, using the mean EQ5D index scores and 2) to compare this to patients suffering from cancer (prostate, breast, Hodgkin/non-Hodgkin lymphoma, the digestive system) and cardiovascular diseases (angina and heart failure). METHODS: A systematic literature search was conducted in December 2013 in EMBASE, MEDLINE AND CENTRAL using search terms EQ5D OR EQ OR EUROQol AND Psoriasis AND/OR Vulgaris. The following inclusion criteria were used: original research, full length papers available, mild, moderate and severe psoriasis vulgaris, EQ5D, English written. Four independent reviewers reviewed the titles, abstracts and full length papers. The full length papers meeting the inclusion criteria were analyzed in a data extraction table. Each paper was searched to identify already published study data (meta-analysis). RESULTS: Mismatching was evident when comparing psoriasis vulgaris disutility with other long-term conditions. CONCLUSIONS: Psoriasis vulgaris is associated with a disutility comparable to other chronic diseases and to cancer. Current research and treatment are insufficient to mitigate this risk of disutility.

**PS29**  
PSEYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE PSORIASIS SYMPTOM DIARY USING PHASE 3 STUDIES

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate reliability, validity, and responsiveness of the Psoriasis Symptom Diary (PaSD) using data from patients with moderate-to-severe chronic plaque-type psoriasis. METHODS: Analyses were completed using pooled data from the screening (1-4 weeks) and induction (12 weeks) periods of two randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, placebo-controlled, multicenter phase 3 trials (N = 820; CAIN457A2302 and CAIN457A2303) designed to assess the safety and efficacy of secukinumab. Patients aged 18 years or who were 18 years of age were randomized 1:1:1 in CAIN457A2302 to subcutaneous treatment groups (secukinumab 150 mg, secukinumab 300 mg, and placebo); and 1:1:1 in CAIN457A2303 including an etanercept 50 mg (twice per week) + PaSD (Q8-hour recall period; 0 to 48 hours) was analyzed for PaSD. RESULTS: PaSD reliability was calculated based on intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) for each pa- tient (CI) were conducted in adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. The main themes to emerge included signs (e.g., growth, color), symptoms (e.g., soreness), and impacts on functionality (e.g., social, physical) related to the skin infection. The most commonly reported symptoms included experiencing pain (n = 32), swelling (n = 31), and drainage or leakage at the site of the infection (n = 27). CONCLUSIONS: Qualitative data gathered in the initial concept elicitation interviews will be combined with input from experts to form the basis of a new PaSD instrument to assess patient-reported ABSSSI symptoms. This study will also ensure that the newly developed PaSD instrument has established qualitative content validity for the types of ABSSSI patients being interviewed.

**PS30**  
THE RELIABILITY OF THE PATIENT-REPORTED SCAR EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE (PR-SEQ) IN A COHORT OF ADULTS WITH LINEAR SCARS

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OBJECTIVES: To test the reliability of the Patient Reported Scar Evaluation Questionnaire (PR-SEQ) in a general scar population at two time points and in two formulations of the method for measuring scar. METHODS: The PR-SEQ measures of scar experience, was administered to a total of 512 different self-recruited subjects with qualifying scars. The 101 clinic-recruited subjects were administered the PR-SEQ in a paper/page format at baseline and at Timepoint 1 (T1) and Timepoint 2 (T2) (Table). RESULTS: The PR-SEQ demonstrated acceptable with scores of 0.84, 0.90, 0.92, and 0.94 for the domains and 0.94 for the total score. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, the two versions of the PR-SEQ demonstrated excellent scores over the domains of reliable and tolerable test-retest reliability of the internal consistency reliability was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha for the total T1 cohort (n = 102), test-retest reliability was assessed using the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) based on an ANOVA model for the T1-T2 retest cohort (n = 539), and between forms reliability was assessed using the ICC for the clinic cohort data from baseline and T1 (n = 100).

**PS31**  
ACUTE BACTERIAL SKIN AND SKIN STRUCTURE INFECTION (ABSSSI) DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME PROTO

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OBJECTIVES: There is a paucity of evidence regarding a well-defined, reliable, and responsive method for measuring outcomes in acute bacterial skin and skin structure infection (ABSSSI) trials. Evidence suggests a relationship between a decrease in lesion size and patient-centered outcomes related to pain; however, there is no patient reported outcome (PRO) to capture additional symptoms which patients experience in this study. The goal of this study was to develop a PRO for skin infection as reported by patients, and comprehensively capture these symp- toms. METHODS: One-on-one telephone interviews were conducted with patients diagnosed with ABSSSI in the past 4-7 days in the United States. ABSSSI patients with a wound infection, cellulitis (including erysipelas), or major abscess were included. Patients were asked to describe their skin infection and how it may have affected their life. The data was continually analyzed using an iterative process to identify themes and subthemes which were transcribed. Concepts were identified and coded using Atlas.ti software. Additional interviews (CI) were conducted in adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis. The main themes to emerge included signs (e.g., growth, color), symptoms (e.g., soreness), and impacts on functionality (e.g., social, physical) related to the skin infection. The most commonly reported symptoms included experiencing pain (n = 32), swelling (n = 31), and drainage or leakage at the site of the infection (n = 27). CONCLUSIONS: Qualitative data gathered in the initial concept elicitation interviews will be combined with input from experts to form the basis of a new PaSD instrument to assess patient-reported ABSSSI symptoms. This study will also ensure that the newly developed PaSD instrument has established qualitative content validity for the types of ABSSSI patients being interviewed.

**PS32**  
A QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PATIENT WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE PLAQUE PSORIASIS

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OBJECTIVES: Patients identified pain as one of the key symptoms they experience during a flare of disease. The main themes to emerge included signs (e.g., growth, color), symptoms (e.g., soreness), and impacts on functionality (e.g., social, physical) related to the skin infection. The most commonly reported symptoms included experiencing pain (n = 32), swelling (n = 31), and drainage or leakage at the site of the infection (n = 27). CONCLUSIONS: Qualitative data gathered in the initial concept elicitation interviews will be combined with input from experts to form the basis of a new PaSD instrument to assess patient-reported ABSSSI symptoms. This study will also ensure that the newly developed PaSD instrument has established qualitative content validity for the types of ABSSSI patients being interviewed.

**CDS**  
CORRELATION OF CONSUMER PREFERENCES AND DOCTOR PREFERENCES FOR MEDICATION SETTING IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE PLaque PSORIASIS

A288  