will include a minimum of 2600 users worldwide. CONCLUSION: BeautyQol is the first and, to date, the only user centered instrument specific in cosmetology that is being developed simultaneously in 13 countries. BeautyQol is going to be a very valuable tool for national and international assessment of various cosmetic strategies.

**QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH VITILIGO. USE OF SINGLE ITEM ANALYSIS**

Sampogna F1, Tabolli S1, Raskovic D1, Guerra L1, Abeni D1
1IDI IRCCS, Rome, Italy, 2IDI IRCCS, Rome, Italy

Quality of life (QoL) in patients with dermatological conditions is evaluated using generic and specific instruments. Even though these instruments are created to give as a result one or more total scores, the analysis of the answers to the single items may give important information on QoL impairment of patients.

**OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the QoL of patients with vitiligo, also analyzing single questions from a QoL instrument.

**METHODS:** Single items from the Skindex-29 questionnaire, a QoL dermatology-specific instrument, were analyzed in 181 patients with vitiligo. Answers to the Skindex-29 items were given on a 5-point scale, from “never” to “all the time”.

**RESULTS:** The QoL problems more frequently experienced often or all the time were: worry of the disease getting worse (60%) or being a serious condition (40%), anger (37%), embarrassment (34%), depression (31%), affect on having social life affected (28%), and shame (28%). The association of QoL impairment with the probable presence of depression or anxiety, evaluated using the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), was very strong for all the items, and remained significant also when taking into account simultaneously gender, age, clinical severity, family history, and localization of vitiligo.

**CONCLUSION:** The answers to single items from a dermatology-specific quality of life questionnaire may provide clinicians with relevant additional information on the physical and mental health status of patients.

**COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IMPACT OF PERIPHERAL VISION LOSS VERSUS CENTRAL VISION LOSS**

Walt JG1, Evans K1, Hansen JE1
1Allergan Inc, Irvine, CA, USA, 2Wolters Kluwer Health, Chester, UK

**OBJECTIVE:** Vision disorders have a negative impact on quality of life (QoL), while the impairment of QoL in central-vision loss (CVL) disorders, e.g. age-related macular degeneration (ARMD), is widely acknowledged, the QoL impact of peripheral-vision loss (PVL) disorders, e.g. glaucoma, is less well-known. We performed a systematic literature search to assess the effect on QoL of PVL versus CVL.

**METHODS:** We searched MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, and Cochrane databases. **RESULTS:** A total of 87 publications were identified (some reported >1 instrument): Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) was used in 23 (PVL = 2; CVL = 21), SF-12 in 6 (PVL = 1; CVL = 5), National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire (NEI-VFQ)-25 in 11 (PVL = 4; CVL = 7), NEI-VFQ-39 in 9 (PVL = 1; CVL = 8), NEI-VFQ-25 in 36 (PVL = 11; CVL = 25), EuroQol EQ-5D in 3 (PVL = 1; CVL = 2), Visual Function-14 (VF-14) in 20 (PVL = 1; CVL = 19), Sickness Impact Profile (SIP) in 4 (PVL = 2 [1 study]; CVL = 2), and Visual Impairment Impact (VI) in 1 (including 3 diseases: glaucoma, retinopathy [PVL] and ARMD [CVL]). By SF-36, vitality was impacted most in PVL. By SF-36 and SF-12, generally, mental health domains were affected more in PVL than CVL; physical domains were affected most in CVL. Mental aspects of QoL were affected more in PVL than CVL in all NEI-VFQ studies; ARMD and glaucoma impacted different domains. QoL was generally lower in glaucoma than ARMD, although results varied among studies. By EQ-5D, QoL in PVL and CVL were similarly affected. By VF-14 and SIP, CVL impacted QoL slightly more than PVL. By SIP, psychosocial and physical domains were affected equally in PVL. In the IVI study, PVL affected QoL slightly more than CVL (except glaucoma on the social scale).

**CONCLUSION:** Results showed in general, PVL and CVL disorders have a significant impact on QoL. More QoL research towards better understanding patients’ concerns with their PVL and CVL disorders are warranted.

**THE IMPACT OF GLAUCOMA ON QUALITY OF LIFE: COMPARISON WITH THE CHRONIC DISEASES OSTEOPOROSIS, TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS, AND DEMENTIA**

Currie CJ1, Sidhu M2, Poole CD3
1Allergan Inc, Irvine, CA, USA, 2Wolters Kluwer Health, Chester, UK

**OBJECTIVE:** Chronic diseases have a long-term negative impact on quality of life (QoL). Few studies have investigated the impact of glaucoma on patients’ QoL in comparison to other chronic diseases observed in patients with similar demographics. We performed a systematic literature search to assess QoL in glaucoma, osteoporosis, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and dementia.

**METHODS:** We searched MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, and Cochrane databases. **RESULTS:** A total of 146 QoL publications were identified (some reported >1 instrument): Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) was used in 77 (glaucoma = 8; osteoporosis = 25; diabetes = 40; dementia = 4), SF-12 in 19 (glaucoma = 1, osteoporosis = 5, diabetes = 9, dementia = 4), SF-20 in 7 (glaucoma = 1, diabetes = 6), EuroQol EQ-5D in 29 (glaucoma = 2; osteoporosis = 9; diabetes = 9; dementia = 9), Sickness Impact Profile (SIP) in 6 (glaucoma = 2; osteoporosis = 1; diabetes = 3, dementia = 0), and Health Utilities Index Mark III (HUI-III) in 17 (glaucoma + diabetes = 1; diabetes only = 11; osteoporosis = 3; dementia = 2). Similar trends were observed across studies using SF-36, -12 or -20: social functioning domains were affected least, and physical domains affected most in glaucoma. In general, QoL was affected to a similar degree in all diseases. By EQ-5D, in glaucoma, utility decreased with increasing glaucomatous damage. The highest mean values using EQ-5D were similar across all four diseases; mean overall utility scores were generally slightly lower (QoL improved more) in osteoporosis, diabetes and dementia than glaucoma. Mean SIP scores increased (QoL decreased) with increasing severity of glaucoma. Total SIP scores for glaucoma were similar to those for diabetes. By HUI-III, QoL impact also was similar in glaucoma and diabetes.

**CONCLUSION:** QoL in glaucoma decreases with increasing disease severity; physical domains are affected more than social domains. Although there are limited published QoL studies in glaucoma, its impact on QoL appears to be broadly consistent with other serious chronic diseases. Further efforts towards diagnosing and treating glaucoma, to reduce financial burden on health care systems and society, are warranted.

**MAPPING THE DERMATOLOGY QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX (DLQI) TO HEALTH-RELATED UTILITY VIA THE SF-12 IN SUBJECTS WITH ECZEMA**

Currie CJ1, Sidhu M2, Poole CD3
1Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK, 2Astellas Pharma Europe Ltd, Staines, Middlesex, UK, 3Pharmatelligence, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, UK

**OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study was to conduct a statistical mapping between patient reported disease-specific quality of