among cancer patients. Additionally, the aim was to determine whether the measure-ment properties were equivalent across non-cancer and cancer patients. METHODS: Two focus groups (n = 15) were conducted among cancer patients post-chemotherapy to examine the validity of the conceptual framework and test the face and content validity of the ESQ. A web survey was conducted among adults with cancer. RESULTS: Test Theory (CIT) and latent variable modeling techniques were performed using data collected from the web survey. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), Multiple Group Structural Equation Modeling (MG-SEM), and Differential Item Functioning (DIF) were performed to examine the accuracy and stability of the three domains between non-cancer (n = 909) and post-chemotherapy cancer samples (n = 595) in the US. RESULTS: Qualitative analysis of the focus group discussions indicated that the concept-ual framework established for cancer patients was similar to that for non-cancer patients. Additionally, support was found for the face and content validity. Internal consistency was found to be high across all three domains (Cronbach’s α = 0.93, 0.90, 0.80) and item-to-domain correlations were high (0.55–0.84). The factor structure of the original survey fit the cancer data well with factor loadings ranging results to 0.93. Measurement invariance models provided good fit to the data (NFI = 0.97, RMSEA = 0.04). Significant DIF was found between the two samples on two items but the effect sizes of the differences were small (Cohen’s d’s < 0.10) and substantively negligible. CONCLUSIONS: The research findings indicate good overall performance of the ESQ among cancer patients providing support for its use in this population. Additionally, the measurement properties between non-cancer and cancer patients were found to be equivalent.

**DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW MEASURE FOR ASSESSING HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS:**

**‘PSO-LIFE’**

Elisa Caruso J1, Daunen E, Herrera E, Toribio J, Puig V, Sabater JF, Pedralie N

**LEVELS OF EMPOWERMENT AMONG PSORIATIC PATIENTS**

**PSS31**

**LEVELS OF EMPOWERMENT AMONG PSORIATIC PATIENTS**

**PSS31**

**Papulero C, Di Pietro C, Taboli S**

**IDI IRCCS, Rome, Italy**

**OBJECTIVES:** Psoriasis is a chronic skin disorder affecting 1.3–3% of population and its cost to the society has been estimated between $600 and $900/patient/year. To assess French patient’s characteristics and ophthalmologists management of glaucoma in 2009. METHODS: An internet-cross-sectional one-day multicentre study led in France aimed at describing management of glaucoma (G)/ocular hypertension (OHT)—defined by an intraocular pressure ≥22 mm Hg—and also at assessing satisfaction and compliance. RESULTS: Two hundred eighty-eight eighty-ophthalmologists included 963 patients, 43.2% were male. Open-angle-glaucoma (OAG) in 71.7% and OHT in 24.3% of cases were motives for consultation. For OAG and OHT disease's diagnosis was respectively by 15.7 years and 7.7 years and 5.0 ± 0.5 years. Mean age was respectively 58.2 ± 12.9 and 54.7 ± 12.5, mean IOP 17.5 ± 4.9 and 19.1 ± 4.2 mm Hg. Average treatment duration was 8.0 ± 7.3 years, mean number of treatment changes 2.0 ± 2.5. Previous treatment consisted in laser in 16.2% of cases, surgery in 10.4%. Medical treatment was administered in 73.5% of OAG patients and in 74.9% of OHT patients. Monotherapy was 50.7% of medical treatment, fixed association 16.4%, non-fixed associations 32.9%. In monotherapy group, beta-blockers (BB) were 31.7%, proton-pump inhibitors PPi 30.7% and carbonic anhydrase inhibitors CAI 5.9%. In fixed association group BB+PG were used in 72.5% of cases, BB+CAi in 20.3% and BB+ ADR 6.5%. Whatever is the medical treatment, changes are secondary to lack of IOP control, visual field or ocular imaging worsening, lack of tolerance, then weak compliance. Observed rates of very compliant patients between BB group and PG are 43.2% vs. 28.9% CPhS [23.6; 34.9], rates of very compliant patients: 65.9% CPhS [57.4; 73.5] vs. 61% IC95 [54.7; 66.9]. CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrated the large role of medical treatment in OAG/OHT. Among them PG are mostly prescribed in monotherapy or fixed association with a high level of satisfaction and compliance according physicians.

**GLAUCOME: ONE-DAY CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY IN GLAUCOMA PATIENTS**

**PSS30**

**ETUD GLAUCOME, ETUDE TRANSVERSALE UN JOUR LE GLAUCOME: ONE-DAY CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY IN GLAUCOMA**


**Centre Hospitalier National des Quinze-Vingts, Paris, France, 3Centre Hospitalier National des Quinze-Vingts, PARIS, France, 4Hôpital Général, Dijon, France, 5Hôpital Edouard Herriot, Lyon, France, 6Hôpital d'Instruction des Armées du Val de Grâce, Paris, France, 7Hôpital Hunte, Lille, France, 8Centre Ophthalmologique Kleber, Lyon, France, 9Pfizer France, Paris, France, 10Pfizer France, Paris, France.**

**OBJECTIVES:** To assess French patient’s characteristics and ophthalmologists management of glaucoma in 2009. METHODS: An internet-cross-sectional one-day multicentre study led in France aimed at describing management of glaucoma (G)/ocular hypertension (OHT)—defined by an intraocular pressure ≥22 mm Hg—and also at assessing satisfaction and compliance. RESULTS: Two hundred eighty-eight eighty-ophthalmologists included 963 patients, 43.2% were male. Open-angle-glaucoma (OAG) in 71.7% and OHT in 24.3% of cases were motives for consultation. For OAG and OHT disease’s diagnosis was respectively by 15.7 years and 7.7 years and 5.0 ± 0.5 years. Mean age was respectively 58.2 ± 12.9 and 54.7 ± 12.5, mean IOP 17.5 ± 4.9 and 19.1 ± 4.2 mm Hg. Average treatment duration was 8.0 ± 7.3 years, mean number of treatment changes 2.0 ± 2.5. Previous treatment consisted in laser in 16.2% of cases, surgery in 10.4%. Medical treatment was administered in 73.5% of OAG patients and in 74.9% of OHT patients. Monotherapy was 50.7% of medical treatment, fixed association 16.4%, non-fixed associations 32.9%. In monotherapy group, beta-blockers (BB) were 31.7%, proton-pump inhibitors PPi 30.7% and carbonic anhydrase inhibitors CAI 5.9%. In fixed association group BB+PG were used in 72.5% of cases, BB+CAi in 20.3% and BB+ ADR 6.5%. Whatever is the medical treatment, changes are secondary to lack of IOP control, visual field or ocular imaging worsening, lack of tolerance, then weak compliance. Observed rates of very compliant patients between BB group and PG are 43.2% vs. 28.9% CPhS [23.6; 34.9], rates of very compliant patients: 65.9% CPhS [57.4; 73.5] vs. 61% IC95 [54.7; 66.9]. CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrated the large role of medical treatment in OAG/OHT. Among them PG are mostly prescribed in monotherapy or fixed association with a high level of satisfaction and compliance according physicians.

**TOOLS TO HELP DIAGNOSIS OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS: A NEED IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

**PSS34**

**Taieb C**

**PSFSA, Boulogne, France**

**BACKGROUND:** The number of patients with atopic dermatitis is increasing., AD in industrialized countries concerns 5 to 20 % of children between 6/87 years old, of which nearly 10% still suffer from this disease during adulthood. Consequently, atopic dermatitis has become a true public health concern with namely difficulties in diagnosis and patient’s management.

**OBJECTIVES:** In order to rapidly and effectively refer patients with AD to dermatologists or pediatricians, our work has aimed at designing and validating a questionnaire of presumed diagnosis of AD METHODS: This questionnaire was designed and based on a large review of international scientific literature, in particular from articles about diagnosis criteria by Hamid and Ruzicka, on the UK Working Party, interviews of experts and a series of structured interviews of patients with AD of different levels of severity, hence forming a rich and structured data set. Conclusions: A new questionnaire of 20 items, with a priori good psychometric properties though validation is needed through a formal validation process in a sample of adequate size. Preliminary results show that highest impact on HRQoL is observed in patients with active disease.