score distributions and indices of reliability and validity. RESULTS: The literature review and interviews with PSIs indicated that HSAs and HSAs are easily understood by patients and characterize their condition well. Forty subjects com-

pleted the observational study (females = 58%, Caucasian = 65%, and age [mean] = 41 years). HSSA and HSIA scores were found to be well psychometrically with strong evidence of test-retest (ICC = 0.92 and 0.80, respectively) and internal consistency (α = 0.97 and 0.96, respectively) reliability and known groups (P < 0.001 and P < 0.006, respectively) and construct-related validity (via correlations between the raw trend measures and other, concurrently administered tools). CONCLUSIONS: There is robust evidence supporting the HSIA and HSSA as content valid and psychometrically sound questionnaires for assessing symptoms and impacts in patients with HS.

PPS30 SENSITIVITY OF FUNCTIONAL READING INDEPENDENCE (FRI) INDEX TO CHANGE IN SIZE OF GEOGRAPHIC ATROPHY
Kapre A.W., Kimel M., Bressler N.R., Varma R., Souied E.H., Dolan C.T., Tschosik E., Leidy N. 1Genentech, San Francisco South Carolina, CA, USA, 2Yonkers, Bethesda, MD, USA, 3Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA, 4USC Eye Institute, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA, 5Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal, Université Paris Est, CREC, Créteil, France, 6CMD Consulting, Inc., Sandy, UT, USA OBJECTIVES: Visual acuity does not fully capture the effect of geographic atrophy (GA) on daily life. For some patients, GA may be well controlled or in a very stable state; conversely, for other patients, GA is rapidly progressing, leading to visual acuity decline. We developed the Functional Reading Independence (FRI) Index, a patient reported measure for treatment of GA. For each reading activity performed in the past 7 days, patients rate how much their symptoms affect their ability to perform the task. Analysis for conducted to identify trends in commonly used PRO instruments and results for FRIs. Analysis for conducted to identify trends in commonly used PRO instruments and categorize results as positive, neutral or negative. RESULTS: 31 studies with a total of 9819 patients were identified. In these studies there were eleven different FRIs instru-
ments, including self-reported health status index, glare sensitivity index, quality of life questionnaire (Glau-Qol), Glaucoma utility index, impact of vision impairment, low vision quality of life questionnaire, National eye institute visual function index (NEI VFQ), and Health status index of patients with low vision. (HSIL). The sensitivity of the FRI Index was assessed for each of these instruments and compared with the PRO instruments used in patients with chronic urticaria. The FRI Index was found to be highly sensitive to change in GA lesion size. These results provide evidence that patient-reported functional reading independence as measured by the FRI Index is linked to GA lesion growth, an objective clinical measure of disease progression.

PPS31 DEMONSTRATING CONCEPTUAL EQUIVALENCE: TRANSLATION OF THE URTICARIA ACTIVITY AND IMPACT MEASURE (U-AIM) FROM ENGLISH INTO SPANISH
Enriquez J.C., Antonova E.N., Arnold B., Perez B., Zazzali E. 1FACTTrans, Emhurst, IL, USA, 2Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA OBJECTIVES: Translation and linguistic validation of patient reported outcomes (PRO) measures is an essential component of research methodology in preparation for mul-
tinational clinical trials. The Urticaria Activity and Impact Measure (U-AIM) is a conceptual model to facilitate the construction of the questionnaires. Results from the cognitive interviews indicated that both the HSIA and HSSA are easily understood by patients and characterize their condition well. Forty subjects com-
pleted the observational study (females = 58%, Caucasian = 65%, and age [mean] = 41 years). HSSA and HSIA scores were found to be well psychometrically with strong evidence of test-retest (ICC = 0.92 and 0.80, respectively) and internal consistency (α = 0.97 and 0.96, respectively) reliability and known groups (P < 0.001 and P < 0.006, respectively) and construct-related validity (via correlations between the raw trend measures and other, concurrently administered tools). CONCLUSIONS: There is robust evidence supporting the HSIA and HSSA as content valid and psychometrically sound questionnaires for assessing symptoms and impacts in patients with HS.

PPS32 PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES IN GLAUCOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Aguilar L., Topliffe P., Sarma S. 1Novel, Health Strategies, Chevy Chase, MD, USA, 2GLOBAL ACCESS Monitor, Bethesda, MD, USA OBJECTIVES: Patient reported outcomes (PRO) are becoming useful tools for collecting patient-centered information. PROs can be used as endpoints in clinical trials and new medical products designed to improve patients’ quality of life. In glaucoma, PROs should improve patients’ quality of life (HQoL). Glaucoma is a chronic disease with high importance for patient HRQoL. The objective of this study was to review, analyze, and understand trends in the PRO instruments used in patients with Hg glaucoma. METHODS: Systematic literature search for glaucoma trials with PRO endpoints was undertak

PPS33 BENEFITS OF PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN DERMATOLOGY DRUG DEVELOPMENT
Copleyverman C., Zelt S., Clark M., Gnanasakthy A. 1Health Solutions, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 2GlaucotrendsOnline, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA OBJECTIVES: A recent systematic literature review of randomized controlled derma-
tology-related trials showed that patient-reported efficacy outcomes (PROs) were measured in 43% of all 392 trials. For some products, PROs were measured in 100% of all trials. Our research aimed to characterize the benefits of PROs in drug development in derma-
tology from the patient, prescriber, regulator, payer, and manufacturer perspectives using a conceptual model. RESULTS: The case studies were identified based on the use of PROs in pivotal clinical trials for the product. METHODS: A targeted literature review was conducted in PubMed from 2004 to 2014 for six products (Atopicil for atopic dermatitis, tadalafil, psoriasis, cordarone dipropionate gel for scabies, psoriencinol and tacrolimus for atopic dermatitis, and ustekinumab for psoriasis). Regulatory and health technology agency websites and publications were searched for documentation of PRO label claims and mentions. RESULTS: For patients, inclusion of PROs ensured the full benefit of the product was demonstrated, including improvement in symptoms, quality of life, and/or treatment satisfaction. For prescribers, comparative trials reported PRO data information and product benefits and risks and also which product was superior from the patient perspective. For regulators, for all except one of the six products, PROs were included in the product label. For payers, utility values based on PROs were used in cost-effectiveness evaluations for three of the six products. For the manufacturer, the PROs generated label claims and many publications that allowed extensive public dissemination of product benefits. CONCLUSIONS: Patient-reported assessment of the treatment impact on disease during drug development has many benefits for all stakeholders.

PPS34 META-ANALYSIS OF A NEW PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE FOR PSORIASIS TREATMENT (PROMPT)
Kitchen H., Cordingly L., Gibbons C., Young H., Griffiths CE., Bundy C. 1Akacia International, Manchester, UK, 2University of Manchester and Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Manchester, University of Manchester Academic Health Science Centre and Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Salford, UK OBJECTIVES: A draft patient-reported outcome measure for psoriasis treatment (PROMPT) was developed through patient interviews and comprised 91 items across two domains. The aim of this study was to develop a single, concise, and disordered category thresholds were identified for items in all scales. Post-hoc scoring from a 5-point Likert scale to a 3-point Likert scale improved model fit. Items which showed local dependence were removed in context of qualitative findings. Following removal of 11 items, all 7 scales demonstrated acceptable fit with the Rasch model (Chi Sq = 0.09 to 0.2). There was no evidence of DIF by age and gender.

CONCLUSIONS: The new measure, PROMPT, comprised 80 items in 6 independent, unidimensional scales, free from age or gender bias, with acceptable fit to the Rasch model. As such, the PROMPT has initial promise for use with patients with chronic plaque psoriasis in a clinical setting. The psychometric properties and scoring of the measure should be explored further and confirmed in future studies.

PPS35 CONTENT DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT FOR A NEW PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE FOR PSORIASIS TREATMENT (PROMPT)
Kitchen H., Cordingly L., Young H., Griffiths CE., Bundy C. 1Akacia International, Manchester, UK, 2University of Manchester and Manchester Academic Health Science Centre, Manchester, University of Manchester Academic Health Science Centre and Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Salford, UK