patients receiving 45 mg and 76.9% of those receiving 90 mg experienced a reduction of 5 points in DLQI score, signifying an important difference, compared with 21.4% for placebo (each p < 0.001 versus placebo). All DLQI scores improved from baseline to Week 12 in each active treatment group compared with placebo (each p < 0.001 versus placebo). Improvements were observed in clinical parameters, HADS, and WLQ.

CONCLUSION: Ustekinumab resulted in significant and clinically meaningful improvements in QOL within 1 month after starting treatment; improvements at Week 12 were maintained through Week 24. Improvements were also observed in anxiety, depression, and work limitations.

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN DAILY CLINICAL DERMATOLOGICAL ROUTINE: QUESTIONNAIRES AND CHECKLIST

**OBJECTIVE:** Patient-reported outcome measures, in particular those evaluating health-related quality of life (HRQoL), have been proposed as a means of facilitating doctor-patient communication. While these measures are commonly included in clinical research studies, their use in clinical practice is still quite limited. Our objective is to assess HRQoL in a dermatological clinic daily routine and to develop an appropriate and effective reporting tool for health personnel. **METHODS:** First phase: patients were invited to complete the Skindex-29, GHQ-12, and SF-36 questionnaires. Scores were returned to the clinical staff. Second phase: the patients’ medical records were reviewed to verify which issues (e.g., pain, itch, bleeding, sleep loss, functional limitations, fatigue) highlighted by the questionnaires were recorded/neglected by physicians. Third phase: we developed a check list (presence/absence) of symptoms, emotions or functional problems to be filled by health personnel to complete the routine clinical records. **RESULTS:** For 170 participants (63% males, 35% age > 64 years), feedback forms were provided within three hours from data collection. We analyzed data for 126 patients with the most common conditions: psoriasis (n = 40), dermatitis (n = 30), leg ulcers (n = 13), pemphigus (n = 22), cutaneous lymphoma (n = 21). Overall, sensitivity of medical records in identifying patients’ problems ranged from zero for most issues (including sleep loss, sex life, bleeding), to 3% for burning, 10% for depression, 15% for pain, and 35% for itching. A 30-item checklist (a synthesis of the three questionnaires) was developed and tested in 100 patients who completed their Skindex-29 questionnaire. The sensitivity and specificity of physicians’ records increased for each issue, ranging from 7% (humiliation) to 81% (itching). **CONCLUSION:** The routine assessment of HRQoL in dermatology is feasible. The checklist induced the staff to report on medical records often-neglected patients’ problems. The checklist increased substantially the sensitivity of physicians in identifying patients’ problems.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENT SPECIFIC TO COSMETOLOGY AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: THE BEAUTYQOL INITIATIVE

**OBJECTIVE:** To develop an internationally validated Quality of Life (QoL) instrument specific to cosmetology and personal appearance. This instrument will allow to measure the impact of the use of cosmetic products in various QoL dimensions. **METHODS:** Several studies have demonstrated the positive impact of cosmetic products in dimensions. However, no specific instrument exists to assess the main QoL dimensions in the general population of cosmetic users. The BeautyQol questionnaire is designed to be a multi-dimensional, self-administered QoL questionnaire developed simultaneously in 13 countries. The questionnaire focuses on concerns identified by users using cosmetic products or cosmetic techniques. Semi directive interviews were carried out simultaneously in 10 countries with a total of 309 users by clinical psychologists in France (32), UK (18), Germany (46), Spain (27), Sweden (19), Russia (16), USA (53), Brazil (32), Japan (48), and China (18). Interviews have been audio or video recorded and reported in a standard format report. Interviews were analyzed both semantically and using text-mining techniques (Alceste software). **RESULTS:** From the analysis of the 10 interview country reports, 61 items were selected leading to 61 questions in the prototype questionnaire describing major domains such as well being, self esteem, social life, love life, sexual life, confidence, happiness, image, status, emotion, seduction, success, vitality, charisma, motivation, joy, fun, dignity, etc. Three additional countries joined the project (India, South Africa and Italy). The acceptability study is currently in progress with 650 users. The planned validation study parameters, has not been done before.