OBJECTIVES: To assess the quality of life (Qol) of patients with an exudative Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) treated by intravitreal Anti-VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) and determine its drivers in a real-life setting. METHODS: A self-reported survey was carried out among AMD patients belonging to 2 French associations. Only patients with exudative AMD and under active intravitreal anti-VEGF treatment for at least 6 months (data from January 2008 to May 2012) were included. A multiple stepwise logistic regression was performed to identify the Qol drivers. RESULTS: Out of the 1,888 questionnaires mailed 32.4% were returned and 24.7% fulfilled the inclusions criteria and were fully completed for analyses. Patients’ mean age was 78.0 years (SD 7.6). A total of 70.5% were women. A total of 60.4% had bilateral disease. The primary symptom of symptomatic exudative AMD was myopic scotoma in 7.2% (SD 5) and 2.3 years (SD 3) for the first and the second eye. Most of anti-VEGF treated eyes (n=641) were treated for more than 1 year (77.4%; median number of anti-VEGF treatment was 4.7 [SD 2.7]). The median NEI-VFQ-25 global score was 53.4 (SD 21.5). A decrease of this score was positively correlated to VA decrease (0.63; p<0.001). This correlation was observed for 11 sub-scales of 12. The main risk factor associated to the lower Qol score was the worst VA category, with an odds ratio of 5.2 (CI95%:2.6-10.4; p<0.001). A real-life survey of patients treated and followed for exudative AMD, VA decrease was the strongest factor linked to Qol worsening. Other factors such as the number of Anti-VEGF injections were not correlated to Qol in this study. Then, preservation of useful VA still remains a major concern to improve patients’ Qol.

PSS47 ASSESSMENT AND CAUSAL LINK BETWEEN VISION-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND GENERAL HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN DRY EYE PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES: This abstract describes attempts to evaluate the burden of dry eye disease with regards to vision-related quality of life (Qol) and the causal link to general health related quality of life (HRLQol). Recent increase in prevalence of dry eye diseases (DED) by both health care professional and patients has been accompanied by improved recognition that it is a chronic disorder often requiring long-term treatment and management. DED, frequently associated with symptoms of discomfort and visual disturbance, also takes a toll on general health status of life, including aspects of physical, social, and psychological functioning. This abstract summarizes the available research on the burden of DED and the impact on Qol. METHODS: The research included a systematic literature search on clinical relevant DED literature and overviews of data supporting the effectiveness of DED treatments as assessed by Qol measures as a relative small amount of data was available. The causal link was assessed by investigating associations between different eye diseases and Qol aspects. The analysis was performed on articles related to Qol in patients with both dry eye disease and symptoms of dry eye disease. RESULTS: There was only small geographic variation regarding this pattern. Between different indications. Patients with acute eczema or pigmented lesions had a statistically significant lower Qol compared to patients with no or mild skin disorder, whereas patients with chronic eczema had a similar Qol to patients with no or mild skin disorder. CONCLUSIONS: This study describes the burden of dry eye disease and the impact on Qol in patients with dry eye disease.