then-test scores only in the item of NV (P < 0.01). This was consistent in the additional analyses divided into the two RCT arms on the whole. CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study suggest that we can rely on the QOL assessment results in RCTs without worrying too much about RS.

**PSS41**

**USTEKINUMAB SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATE TO SEVERE PSORIASIS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this analysis was to examine the impact of ustekinumab on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in psoriasis patients. METHODS: 766 patients were enrolled in the PHOENIX I trial. Patients were randomized to placebo, ustekinumab 45 mg, or ustekinumab 90 mg. Patients received ustekinumab at baseline, week 4, and q12w thereafter. Patients randomized to placebo received placebo at baseline and week 4, and ustekinumab 45 mg or 90 mg after cross-over at week 12. HRQoL were assessed using the SF-36 and Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI). RESULTS: Baseline SF-36 and DLQI scores were similar among treatment groups with a mean PCS score of 47.9, mean MCS score of 49.8, and mean DLQI score of 11.5. Compared with the placebo group, patients in each ustekinumab group had significantly greater improvements from baseline in all the PCS (2.0 and 3.2, vs. -0.5, p < 0.001) and MCS scores (2.1 and 2.5 vs. -1.3, p < 0.001) at week 12. All 8 domains of the SF-36 showed statistically significant improvements (p < 0.05) in the combined ustekinumab group versus placebo at week 12. At week 12, the mean change from baseline in DLQI was -8.0 for the 45 mg group and -8.7 for the 90 mg group versus -0.6 for the placebo group (each p < 0.001 vs. placebo). A greater proportion of patients in each ustekinumab group than in the placebo group achieved a clinically meaningful improvement in PCS and MCS scores (≥5-point improvement), and a DLQI score of 0 or 1 at week 12. These improvements observed in the ustekinumab groups were maintained through week 40. Patients in the placebo group who crossed-over to ustekinumab at week 12 achieved improvements in PCS, MCS and DLQI at weeks 10 and 40 that were similar in magnitude to those observed in patients initially randomized to ustekinumab. CONCLUSIONS: Ustekinumab treatment significantly improves overall and diseasespecific quality of life in moderate to severe psoriasis patients.

**PSS42**

**PSORIASIS AND THERMAL THERAPY: EVALUATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To demonstrate the pertinence of using thermal therapy in terms of quality of life. METHODS: During the 2005 and 2006 seasons, a generic scale (SF-12) and a specific scale (DLQI—Dermatology Life Quality Index) were filled in by each patient when they arrived at the Avène hydrotherapy center (consultation on arrival), at the end of the thermal therapy (week 3), but also at 3 and 6 months after the end of the therapy. RESULTS: These results took into account the 262 questionnaires from patients suffering from psoriasis who filled in the self-questionnaires on arrival. The average age of the subjects was 52.2 ± 13.8 years. The gender ratio was in favour of men (55.3% vs 44.7%). The average age of the subjects at the time of diagnosis was 32.1 ± 16.9 years. 66.0% of the subjects considered that their dermatosis had deteriorated “their daily life”, 49.6% “their health” and 49.2% “their leisure activities”. Following the 3 weeks of treatment these feelings had strongly diminished, there were respectively only 35.2%, 26.6% and 30.5% who thought so. The DLQI score on arrival was 26.1 ± 20.2; following therapy it was 10.0 ± 10.5. The evaluation of the DLQI score was compared to the score obtained on arrival, showing a significant improvement in quality of life at 3 weeks, sustained improvement at 3 months and perpetuation of the effect at 6 months (p < 0.05). These results show a significant improvement in the mental dimension of the SF-12 (MCS-12 = 39.0 on arrival to 42.5 at following therapy). CONCLUSIONS: This study confirms the alteration in the quality of life of patients suffering from psoriasis and its impact on daily life. The results confirm the improvement in the patients’ quality of life following the therapy, sustained improvement at 3 months, and perpetuation at 6 months.

**PSS43**

**ATOPIC DERMATITIS AND THERMAL THERAPY: EVALUATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To demonstrate the pertinence of using thermal therapy in terms of quality of life. METHODS: During the 2005 and 2006 seasons, a generic scale (SF-12) and a specific scale (DLQI—Dermatology Life Quality Index) were filled in by each patient when they arrived at the Avène hydrotherapy center (consultation on arrival), at the end of the thermal therapy (week 3), but also at 3 and 6 months after the end of the therapy. RESULTS: These initial results took into account the 174 questionnaires from patients suffering from atopic dermatitis. The average age of the subjects was 36.4 ± 14.7 years. The gender ratio was largely in favour of women (70.1% vs 29.9%). The median age of the subjects at the time of diagnosis was 16.0 years. Women were diagnosed earlier than men, with a median diagnosis age of 8.0 years for women and 20 years for men. 72.1% of subjects considered that their dermatosis had deteriorated “their daily life”, 58.9% “their health” and 60.0% “their leisure”. Following the 3 weeks of therapy these feelings had strongly diminished, and respectively only 44.3%, 34.8% and 35.3% thought so. The DLQI score on arrival was 32.4 ± 22.7. The evaluation of the DLQI score was compared to the DLQI score obtained on arrival, showing a significant improvement in quality of life at 3 weeks sustained improvement at 3 months and perpetuation of the effect at 6 months. No significant improvement in either the mental dimension or the physical dimension of the SF-12 were observed. CONCLUSIONS: This study confirms the alteration in the quality of life of patients suffering from atopic dermatitis and its impact on daily life. The results confirm the improvement in the patients’ quality of life following the therapy, sustained improvement at three months, and perpetuation at six months.

**PSS44**

**ATOPIC DERMATITIS & PSORIASIS: CROSS-EVALUATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this project was to conduct a cross-evaluation of the quality of life of patients suffering from...