still remains. Recent research in the field of health psychology has proved that illness perceptions can have a significant influence on the psychological reaction to different illnesses, as well as on the treatment adherence. Illness perceptions are cognitive schemas that patients develop about their illness. They consist of five basic beliefs about the illness: identity, timeline, cure and control, consequences and causes. Causes of illness perceived by the patients seem to be especially important in modifying patients’ behaviour. A research study concerning illness perceptions and causes of illnesses is being conducted at the Department of dermatovenerology, University hospital “Sestre milosrdnice”, in Zagreb, Croatia. Causes of different dermatological illnesses will be analyzed and their importance for the health behaviours will be discussed.

**OP59 NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF QUESTIONNAIRES FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PSYCHOSOMATIC DERMATOLOGY**

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Since about 30 years validated psychological questionnaires were developed and applied to dermatological patients for diagnostic purposes and to evaluate therapies. In the first period the development of questionnaires was strongly influenced by psychological theories. Concepts like coping and stigmatization were applied to skin-specific research questions or disease-specific aspects of dermatological patients (e.g. "Adjustment to Chronic Skin Diseases Questionnaire", Stangier et al., 1996; "Feelings of Stigmatization Questionnaire", Ginsburg & Link, 1989). In the following period the development of questionnaires focused on the purpose to assess quality of life of dermatological patients (e.g. "Dermatology Life Quality Index", Finlay & Khan 1994, "Skindex", Chen et al. 1996). About 10 years ago the first disease-specific questionnaires for different dermatological burdens were conceptualized. From then on dermatological – and disease-specific questionnaires found their way into the dermatological daily routine. In studies, that evaluate pharmacological as well as behavioral education-programs, quality of life has become an important measure besides severity indices. One major aim of the presentation is to discuss new developments and future tasks concerning questionnaires that can be used in the field of psychodermatology. One of our main future tasks is to correctly translate and validate the so far existing questionnaires. This has to be done to allow an intercultural comparison of study results. Another field in which developments are arising is a group of measurements, which has been introduced by Augustin et al. in 2008 for the first time. The measurement he introduced is the so-called "Patient-Benefit-Index", which focuses on the treatment-goals and achievement of objectives from the patients’ point of view. These measurements might be one first step into assessing the patients’ wishes to profit by an extra psychotherapeutic treatment in a very time-efficient way. The third field, which can be regarded as the most important one, involves the task to develop measurements for clinical use, which can be applied to patients as screening-indices. These questionnaires should be able to give colleagues, who mainly focus on somatic aspects of dermatological diseases, a hint towards if further diagnostic features or patient-education is needed.

**OP60 ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS UNDER PHOTOTHERAPY FOR DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES**

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**Introduction.** The skin and appendages is one of the first things in which people repair their social relationships as an alteration of these can influence the image and in multiple aspects of the subject’s life. Psoriasis is a chronic, relapsing skin disease that produces a marked reduction in the quality of life. Phototherapy, especially in form of narrow-band UVB is an alternative treatment of choice in plaque psoriasis and psoriasis of moderate extent. Also, regarding the impact of such treatment on quality of life of patients with psoriasis, there are few studies analyzing this effect. **Objectives.** 1) Assess the impact on quality of life of patients with psoriasis treated with phototherapy. 2) To analyze the changes in clinical parameters in these subjects and correlated with the values of quality of life after treatment. **Material and Methods.** Forty-six patients were selected, regardless of their condition, candidates for phototherapy, narrowband UVB form or PUVA in the drive of the Dermatology Department of Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Málaga. The ages ranged between 14 and 76. The inclusion period was from September 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010. All study subjects were applied the SF-36 tests and Skindex-29, both at the beginning and end of treatment. Also quantified the level of initial and final severity of psoriasis based on the PASI score. We created a database in Excel 2007 for Windows 7.0, for subsequent screening and analysis in the SPSS 12.0 software. For the analysis of the SF-36 and Skindex-29 were obtained mean values and standard deviations for each domain in both quality of life and the total test result before and after treatment and compared the distribution of data by applying t test. Finally, we evaluated the performance of the quality of life after treatment based on clinical and sociodemographic parameters. **Results.** Of the 46 individuals selected, 78% were patients with psoriasis (n=36), 61% female (n=22) and 39% male (n=14). In relation to the severity of the disease, 52.8% (n=19) had an initial PASI between 10–15 and the end of treatment 91.7% (n=33) had a lower final PASI 10. The analysis of SF-36 test showed that 72% of patients reported an improved perception of overall well-being in both domains, physical and mental health, significant differences were found. On the other hand, Skindex-29 questionnaire, 64% were benefited from the treatment in relation to the overall quality of life and observe any significant differences in symptomatic and emotional dimensions. **Conclusions.** Our data show that phototherapy in various forms determines a significant improvement in both clinical and quality of life of psoriasis patients with an initial PASI intermediate or low (<15). Also, the extent of the disease seems to condition the general perception of subjective well-being in these patients.

**OP61 ATOPIC ECZEMA IN CHILDREN: ANOTHER HARMFUL SEQUEL OF DIVORCE**

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