

## *Why carry out this study?*

- Acne is a common and widespread disease and many acne sufferers develop atrophic acne scarring as a sequel.
- There has been little formal study of acne scarring, and few tools have been created specifically to address clinical aspects related to atrophic acne scarring.

## *What was learned from the study?*

- Two patient-reported outcome measures, the Self-assessment of Clinical Acne Related Scars (SCARS) and the Facial Acne Scar Quality of Life (FASQoL) tools, both specific to facial atrophic acne scarring, were developed according to Food and Drug Administration guidance methodology.
- These tools focus on symptoms (SCARS) and psychological and social well-being (FASQoL) and were designed to be suitable for self-completion and to be rapidly completed (2-5 minutes) within a clinical research setting.
- With acne scarring, important concepts for patients included size, surface area affected, counts, and depth, the SCARS and FASQoL tools were shown to address relevant concepts that were easily understood by patients.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. Sponsorship for this study and article processing charges was funded by Galderma International. Medical writing assistance for this study was provided by Valerie Sanders (Sanders Medical Writing), and supported by Galderma International. For a full list of acknowledgments and disclosures for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. © The Author(s) 2016. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).