OBJECTIVES: Chronic spontaneous/idiopathic urticaria (CSU/CIU) is defined as the spontaneous appearance of itchy hives, angioedema, or both lasting ≥ 6 weeks. CSU/CIU has a significant yet underestimated impact on patient’s work productivity. The ASSURE-CSU study aims to identify and quantify the humanistic and economic burden of CSU/CIU. Here we present Canadian data on work productivity and indirect costs associated with CSU/CIU. The cohort included 99 patients with a mean age of 50.8 years; 5 years mean disease duration, and a higher proportion of women (77.8%). Overall, 86 patients completed the WPAI with 54.7% employed (assessed separately from the WPAI, 46.5% had full-time employment). In the last 7 days, the mean proportion of time missed at work due to CSU/CIU was 6.0% (SD=12.0%). The greatest percentage of time missed due to CSU/CIU was reported in moderate and severe patients (8.9% and 10.6%, respectively). The mean proportion of overall work impairment due to CIU/CSU was 30.6% (SD=27%). Total indirect monthly cost of work productivity loss was estimated to be a mean (SD) of $1,177 per patient in full-time employment. The overall indirect costs due to CSU/CIU was reported in moderate and severe patients (8.9% and 10.6%, respectively). 5% of patients reported that this has a greater likelihood of admissions during follow-up (OR: 2.61, 95% CI: 1.07-6.26). The results of this study at 0.7 demonstrate that CSU/CIU has a significant impact on patients’ health status and quality of life, with patients suffering from moderate to severe urticaria showing a greater impact on patients’ health state.

PRS35 IMPACT OF PHARMACISTS-LED INTERVENTIONS TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN PAKISTAN: AN INSIGHT FROM A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED NON-ClinICAL trial
Iqbal M.S.1, Iqbal M.Z.1, Bashir S.1, Naseem A.1, Naseri S.1
1Faculty of Pharmacy, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. Department of Clinical Pharmacy & Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, AMIST University, Keshad, Malaysia.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the impact of pharmacists-led non-clinical interventions on knowledge, attitude and perception of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients in Pakistan. METHODS: A randomized controlled non-clinical trial was piloted on PTB patients under the supervision of registered pharmacists whereby PTB patients received non-clinical non-interventions regarding knowledge, attitude and perception on PTB self-adherence. The research tool was used and demographic characteristics of the patients were determined by means of descriptive statistics. Data was analyzed by using SPSS 21.0. Comparison between trial group and control group was done with the use of chi square test. RESULTS: Two hundred and eighty eight PTB patients were randomly chosen for the study i.e. one hundred and forty in each group. No significant differences were observed in either group for mean age, gender, education level, occupation and income whereas a significant improvement (p<0.001) in the knowledge, attitude and perception was noted in the intervention group. CONCLUSIONS: The pharmacist-led, non-clinical intervention caused a significant improvement in PTB patients’ knowledge, attitude and perception scores. This study highlights pharmacists' need and their significantly important role towards better patient care and education. These finding are considered useful for better disease management and control.

PRS37 TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF SмеAR POSITIVE PULMONARY TB CASES REGISTErED IN TB PATIENTS IN QUETTA
Hasan R.1, Baloch W.1, Iqbal M.Z.1, Naseri S.1, Nazir S.1
1University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan, 2University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to examine the treatment outcomes of smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients registered in a first quarter of a year 2012. Tuberculosis treatment outcomes were assessed according to WHO guidelines. The descriptive statistics was used to present the demographic and disease related information. Inferential statistics was used to evaluate the relationship among study variables. All analyses were performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. RESULTS: A total of 131 TB patients (67 males and 64 females) Majority of the patients were in the age group 18-47 (73.7%). High percentage of the patients had successful treatment with treatment outcome “Completed” and “cured” were 65% (n=74), whereas, death occurred in only 5.3% (n=7) of patients. Demographic characteristic age was only determine factor