the first and second strategies, respectively, which were much lower than the 2013 Indonesian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US$ 4,790. CONCLUSIONS: The implementation of a birth-dose rotavirusvaccination strategy in Indonesia would be more cost-effective than a later vaccination schedule. The mortality rate and vaccine price were the most influential parameters impacting the cost-effectiveness results.

PHI17
THE PHARMACOECONOMICS REVIEW OF 7-VALENT PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINATION IN ASIAN-PACIFIC REGION
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OBJECTIVES: Since 2000, when the PCV7 (7-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine) gradually went public, lots of cost-effectiveness evaluations on it have been done in Euro-American countries. In contrast, there is little economic review on PCV7 in Asian-Pacific region. This review comprehensively evaluated the cost and benefits of introducing PCV7 into the national immunization plan (evaluation include with and without the herd effect) of the Asia-Pacific region, to serve as a policy reference for the Asian-Pacific regions in their immunization plans.
METHODS: All articles were identified from PubMed and Embase database between January 1st, 2002 and June 30th, 2013 in Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and Japan. The following keywords were used: cost, cost-effectiveness, pneumococcal diseases and pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Results were collected in different assumptions, such as incidence ratios, vaccine uptake rate, and duration of protection and so on. Costs included both direct and indirect cost. RESULTS: The clinical benefits and cost effective results varied from country to country. For illnesses avoided, the results varied between 4,030 and 30,040 per year. In terms of deaths avoided, the number of events varied between 14.2 and 643 per year. Studies that considered herd effects reported much more favorable cost-effectiveness than those that did not, with the ICERS US$509/LYG in Hong Kong, US$10,261/LYG in Malaysia, US$43,275/QALY in Singapore from social perspective.
CONCLUSIONS: With respect to the WHO’s classification that an intervention is cost-effective if ICER is between 1 and 3 times the GDP per capita, the ICERs appeared cost-effective in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore.

INDIVIDUAL’S HEALTH – Patient-Reported Outcomes & Patient Preference Studies

PHI15
PARTIAL REIMBURSEMENT OF ANTIVIRAL AGENTS FOR HBV: IMPACT ON ANTIVIRAL UTILIZATION AND COMPLIANCE
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OBJECTIVES: To determine the impact of partial reimbursement on antivirals which was implemented in July 1, 2011 on antiviral utilizations and compliance for CHB patients in Beijing.
METHODS: Two separate cohorts were enrolled. These consisted of 14,163 CHB outpatients who were referred to Beijing You’an Hospital during Jan, 1, 2010 to Dec 30, 2010 and 16,228 between Jul, 1 2011 and Jun 30 2012. Follow-up ended on February 28, 2011, respectively. Denominator, biochemical and virological detection results, and antiviral prescription information were collected from electronic database. Antiviral utilization, medication possession, MPR, and persistence rate were compared between patients with medical insurance (PMI) and paid out-of-pocket (POO).
RESULTS: Questionnaire survey was given to randomly sample 307 outpatients to confirm the validity of the electronic database. RESULTS: The total of 13,364 outpatients from each cohort were enrolled for PMI and POO respectively. PMI had a higher 6-, 12-, 15-month persistence rate than POO, especially for outpatients who had a higher 6-, 12-, 15-month persistence rate than PPO, especially for outpatients who reported more than 80% MPR in each cohort before reimbursement. This may be due to time limit they are unable to do proper patient counseling. They have also showed positive response towards implementation of pharmacy practice which would definitely improve the patient compliance.

PHI18
REFERENCE VALUE OF BLOOD SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE IN MONGOLIAN ADULT
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OBJECTIVES: To determine the reference value of blood serum alkaline phosphatase in Mongolian adult according to related age, sex, season and region.
METHODS: In the research, totally 3742 people were conducted. The research was implemented and supported by central laboratory of Biomedical school, HSUM, “Mobio” laboratory of Korea and “Mega” laboratory. The research of serum alkaline phosphatase was made by the kinetic method which is confirmed by IFC and used the liquid reagent of Roche Hospitex diagnostics and Human firm. The research result was statistically analyzed with standard programming the SPSS statistic.
RESULTS: The activity of serum alkaline phosphatase in Mongolian adult with confidence interval P = 0.95, the mean value was for the male 81.78±0.48, (n=1597) U/L and for female 76.99±0.41 (n=2145) U/L. While determining the Interval for reference value of blood serum alkaline phosphatase in Mongolian adult with confidence interval P = 0.95, the mean value was for the male 112.47±18.8 U/L and for female 97.7±14.21 U/L. Blood serum alkaline phosphatase activity of adult Mongolian have dependence of sex (p<0.0001) and it was high for male. Also, serum alkaline phosphatase activity is varying (p<0.0001, r=0.102) depending on age. There is no dependence of activity of serum (p=0.43) appeared by region.
CONCLUSIONS: Mean value of serum alkaline phosphatase activity is for people 70.50±0.63 U/L and minimum limit of reference value is 40.09-116.72 U/L. The activity of serum alkaline phosphatase has deference from age and sex with confidence interval (p<0.0001). For male high, for female low, weak direct dependence from age (r=0.102) and strong direct dependence from sex were discovered.

PHI19
ASSESSMENT OF UTILITIES IN JAPAN: DATA AvAILABILITY AND METHODOLOGY
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OBJECTIVES: Utility data are being used more and more in economic analyses, especially with the introduction of HTA in Japan in 2016. Given a paucity of information regarding the availability of data and related research methodologies used in Japan, this study aims to provide a comprehensive literature review regarding utility assessment in Japan. METHODS: Two separate electronic databases were searched to understand where the utilities were derived. Search terms included Utility OR health status preference OR quality of life OR QALY OR quality adjusted life years OR [Title(Abstract] and all relevant keywords. A total of 50 articles were identified from PubMed and Embase database between January 1st, 2002 and June 30th, 2013. Results of these articles cited utility values from previous or overseas studies. Among original utility measurement studies QS and EQ-5D were the most frequently used methods.

Primary non-adherence was defined as a binary outcome representing failure to fill a refill prescription within 30 days after the medication was primary, so the patient and secondary non-adherence was defined as a number of refills obtained by a patient within a 12 month follow up period. Various measured patient, prescription, and prescribing physician characteristics were included in the model. However, the results indicate that important predictive factors are not captured by the single-component models, but exist in the joint model of primary and secondary non-adherence. CONCLUSIONS: The authors conclude that a hurdle modeling strategy identifies the take-up rates within 30 days, the prescriber model predicts patient- and physician-level primary (logistic regression) and secondary non-adherence (count regression) and combine them in a way that provides a better description of the data than a single-component models provide separately.