**PIH17**

THE PHARMACOECONOMICS REVIEW OF 7-VALENT PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE IN ASIAN-PACIFIC REGION

Zhu L

Methods: Since 2000, when the PCV7-7-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV7) was first implemented in July 1, 2011 on antiviral utilization and compliance for CHB outpatients who were referred to Beijing You’an Hospital during Jan 1, 2014 to Dec 30, 2015 and 2016, 22 between Jul 1, 2011 and Jun 30, 2012. Follow-up ended on June 30, 2013, and Dec 30, 2013, respectively. Denominators, namely, biochemical and virological detection results, and antiviral prescription information were collected from electronic database. Antiviral utilization, medication possession scores (MPS) and persistence rate were compared between patients with medical insurance (PMI) and paid out-of-pocket (PO). Questionnaire survey was given to randomly sample 307 outpatients to confirm the validity of the electronic database. Results: A total of 13,364 outpatients from each cohort were enrolled in Beijing You’an Hospital of Capital Medical University, Beijing, China. The activity of serum alkaline phosphatase has deference from age and sex for people, with the mean value of blood serum alkaline phosphatase activity of adult with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) and with normal liver function being 57.40±25.52 U/L and 50.09±13.64 U/L for male and 57.40±19.4 U/L and 50.09±13.64 U/L for female. Also, serum alkaline phosphatase activity is varying (p < 0.001) after propensity score matching. The antiviral utilization rate for PMI increased from 57.4 to 75.9% (P < 0.001) after the reimbursement policy and the rate among PO increased from 54.9 to 56.7% (P = 0.028). The 5% increase (83.4%±24.3 vs. 88.7%±19.4%, P<0.001) in MPS was observed among PMI after reimbursement and an increase of under 2% was observed among PO (83.7±24.3 vs. 85.2±23.1%, P = 0.0055). About 71% of the patients had more than 80% MPS in each cohort before reimbursement. This increased to 79% (P < (0.001) and 73% (P<0.020) for PMI and PO, respectively. PMI had a higher -12, -15 month persistence rate than PO for outpatients receiving ETV and ADV. The questionnaire with 100% response rate showed that more than 90% outpatients only took antiviral medication at You’an Hospital, suggesting the validity of the electronic database.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The new reimbursement policy showed a positive impact on antivirals utilization as well as compliance for CHB patients, especially for patients receiving ETV and ADV.

**PIH18**

REFERENCE VALUE OF BLOOD SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE IN MONGOLIAN ADULT

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Methods: To determine the reference value of blood serum alkaline phosphatase is varying (p < 0.001) after propensity score matching. The antiviral utilization rate for PMI increased from 57.4 to 75.9% (P < 0.001) after the reimbursement policy and the rate among PO increased from 54.9 to 56.7% (P = 0.028). The 5% increase (83.4%±24.3 vs. 88.7%±19.4%, P<0.001) in MPS was observed among PMI after reimbursement and an increase of under 2% was observed among PO (83.7±24.3 vs. 85.2±23.1%, P = 0.0055). About 71% of the patients had more than 80% MPS in each cohort before reimbursement. This increased to 79% (P < (0.001) and 73% (P<0.020) for PMI and PO, respectively. PMI had a higher -12, -15 month persistence rate than PO for outpatients receiving ETV and ADV. The questionnaire with 100% response rate showed that more than 90% outpatients only took antiviral medication at You’an Hospital, suggesting the validity of the electronic database.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The new reimbursement policy showed a positive impact on antivirals utilization as well as compliance for CHB patients, especially for patients receiving ETV and ADV.

**PIH19**

ASSESSMENT OF UTILITIES IN JAPAN: DATA AVAILABLE AND METHODOLOGY

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Methods: Utility data are useful in cost-effectiveness 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 present a comprehensive literature review regarding utility assessments. Methods: Searches were performed in nine different databases. Two full text publications were identified in the full text review and 99 were selected for analysis. The number of studies increased from 1 manuscript in 2000 to a total of 16 in 2012 and 6 in 2013. 70 articles were cost-effectiveness analysis. In 2013 16, 2012 12, 2011 8, 2010 7, 2009 6, 2008 6, 2007 5, 2006 4, 2005 3, 2004 2, 2003 2, 2002 1, 2001 1, 2000 1. 70 articles were cost-effectiveness analysis.