time, medical/surgical complications to refine a robust measure of effectiveness useful to perform cost effectiveness analysis.

METHODS: 85 experts were interviewed to estimate the importance of effect of treatment on quality of life and ‘effect of treatment in life expectancy’ with 1 point each. The least important criteria were both characteristics of the disease - "Cognitive disorders as manifestations of the disease and "Additional burden on the daily lives of care-givers" with 0.28 and 0.1 respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Characteristics of Group-3 turned out to be more important for respondents than characteristics of treatment, therefore characteristics of treatment should be given consideration when evaluating rare diseases to determine priority financing.

PSY100

PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN OPIOID USE IN FRANCE FROM 2007 TO 2011

Taheri F, Dossad Re, Fedyaeva V.K., Shih D.Y., Jarrett J.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the characteristics of SLR patients currently on Remission (Group-1), currently with active disease but not experiencing a flare (Group-2) and those who are experiencing a flare (Group-3) in Europe (EU).

METHODS: A multi-center medical chart review of adult (16-89 yrs) SLR patients was conducted in 102014 among rheumatologists/internal medicine physicians in UK/France/ Germany. Of those, 104 were eligible for full-text screening. The definition of prevalence of disease status and humanistic burden was used 10-point scale, where 10 points mean major importance to the priority indicator, and 1 point means minor importance. Mean estimates were calculated using descriptive statistics, then means were normalized. RESULTS: Respondents were 11-71 years (range: 17-89 yrs), and 16 health advisors, 32 practitioners, and 14 researchers. 44 respondents had a scientific degree. The most important criteria were characteristics of treatment - "Effect of treatment on quality of life" and "Effect of treatment in life expectancy" with 1 points each. The least important criteria were both characteristics of the disease - "Cognitive disorders as manifestations of the disease and "Additional burden on the daily lives of care-givers" with 0.28 and 0.1 respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Characteristics of Group-3 turned out to be more important for respondents than characteristics of treatment, therefore characteristics of treatment should be given consideration when evaluating rare diseases to determine priority financing.