all the four nationwide datasets together at the end of the study period, the most common drugs used in children were antibiotics (ATC group J01), ophthalmologicals (S01) and drugs for obstructive airway diseases (R03). The most common individual drugs were phenoxymephenicol, amoxicillin and salbutamol. The drug consumption increased remarkably at the age of one year, and decreases then by school age. Drugs were more commonly used in boys than in girls, but this difference vanished along age. The use of psychotropics, methylphenidate in particular, increased in all countries during the study period.

Also, the right to health became more common. Decrease systemic use among antiboistive, antineuflammary and antimicrobial drugs. No remarkable between-country differences were observed within this cohort of about 4.4 million children. We saw, however, some differences in practices to prescribe drugs used for allergy and immunotherapies. CONCLUSIONs: The national registers in the Nordic countries have exquisite potential as data sources for high quality and cost-effective pharmacoepidemiological studies. We indicated that Nordic citizens form an outstanding large population for pharmacological studies for our children. Future plans aim to survey concomitant used drugs in children.

PH77 ANTI-DEMENTIA MEDICINE DISPENSING PATTERNS: A COMMUNITY PHARMACY DATABASE ANALYSIS

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OBJECTIVES: Studies reporting on the prescribing patterns of anti-dementia medicine in South Africa are scarce and most studies have been conducted on medical aid claims databases. The primary aim of this study was to determine the dispensing patterns and anti-dementia medicine in the country. METHODS: A retrospective pharmacoeconomic study was conducted on community pharmacy dispensing records in South Africa for 2013. All products under the National Essential Drugs List (NEDL) were extracted. Diseases included 12,307 products were dispensed to 2,244 patients. The average age of patients was 72.83 (SD=13.30) years. Slightly more males (53.07%) were prescribed anti-dementia medicine compared to 46.93% for females. Age 65 years and above was in agreement with other South African studies on generic prescribing. Further conclusions: ICD-10 codes were not specific.

PH78 INAPPROPRIATE DRUG PRESCRIPTION: STILL ON-GOING AMONG MALAYSIAN OLDER ADULTS

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OBJECTIVES: Developments in the healthcare system and availability of several guidelines for appropriate prescribing, inappropriate drug prescription remains a noteworthy problem among older adults. Therefore, this study designed to identify inappropriate drug prescriptions and their predictors in older adults. METHODS: Prospective cohort study included 142 outpatients aged 60 years or over, of both sexes. Identified inappropriate drug prescription using the Modified Updated AGS -H+H- criteria. The most commonly prescribed drugs were aspirin, prazosin, diclofenac, methyldopa and nifedipine. According to the second list of AGS Beers criteria 2012 were the total inappropriate drug use was found to be 20.42% (29/142). The most common inappropriate classes/drugs according to the first list of AGS Beers criteria 2012 were anticoagulants (OR-2.38, p<0.001), antihypertensives (OR-2.42, p<0.001) and anticholinergics (OR-3.37, p<0.001). RESULTS: A total of 48.8% of the patients was under a group coverage, 58.8% of the patients were taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001). Thirty five percentage of the patients were from Midwest, 31.6% were from East, 22% from south and 11.4% from West of the USA. Majority (66.9%) of the patients was taking medication (V/IM and 19% was taking oral DMTs (p<0.001). 48.8% of the patients was under a group coverage, 58.8% of the patients was taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001). 48.8% of the patients was under a group coverage, 58.8% of the patients was taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001).

PH79 CHARACTERISTICS OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS TAKING DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

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OBJECTIVES: Understanding the heterogeneous characteristics of multiple sclerosis (MS) patients is not properly studied in the past. The objective of this study is to assess the characteristics of geriatric patients diagnosed with MS and taking disease modifying therapies (DMTs) in the US. METHODS: A large US administrative retrospective claims database was used to identify patients diagnosed with MS and were prescribed DMTs between January 2010 to December 2012 were included in the study. All patients were ≥ 65 years of age and continuously enrolled in the same health plan for at least one year preceding cohort entry were excluded. Demographic and clinical characteristics were taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001). 48.8% of the patients was under a group coverage, 58.8% of the patients was taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001).

PH80 ROLE OF PUPPET SHOWS IN IMPROVING CHILDREN’S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HAND WASHING AND USING NORMAL SALINE TO RINSE NOSE AND THROAT

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OBJECTIVES: To look the role of the puppet show in improving children’s knowledge about hand washing and using normal saline to rinse nose and throat. RESULTS: There were a total of 88,921 patients that met the study inclusion criteria. Of these, 67,335 (75.7%) were females, mean age was 68.2±5.9 years and majority of the patients were between 65 and 75 years of age. Thirty five percentage of the patients were from Midwest, 31.6% were from East, 22% from south and 11.4% from West of the USA. Majority (66.9%) of the patients was taking medication (V/IM and 19% was taking oral DMTs (p<0.001). 48.8% of the patients was under a group coverage, 58.8% of the patients was taking a DMT that was under their health plan formulary with a significant variation between the groups (p<0.001). Females enrolled continuously 5.5 x 3.4 years with mean total number claims of 637±504.7 during the study period. CONCLUSIONS: Majority of the patients taking DMTs was females and was between 65 and 75 years of age. Most of the patients were taking subcutaneous injections compared to other forms of DMTs.

PH81 THE DRIVERS OF FACILITY-BASED IMMUNIZATION PERFORMANCE AND COSTS: AN APPLICATION TO MOLDOVA

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OBJECTIVEs: This paper identifies factors that affect the performance and cost of the routine immunization program in Moldova through an analysis of facility-based data collected as part of a multi-country costing and financing study of routine immunization programs (RICHCIP). METHODS: A self-administered questionnaire targeting all care facilities (56) was selected through multi-stage, stratified random sampling. Data on inputs, unit prices and facility outputs were collected during October 3rd 2012–January 14th 2013 using a pre-tested structured questionnaire. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis was performed to determine factors affecting facility outputs (number of doses administered and fully immunized children) and explaining variation in total facility costs. RESULTS: The study found that the number of working hours, vaccine wastage rates, and whether or not a doctor worked at a facility (among other factors) were positively and significantly associated with output levels. In addition, the level of output, price of inputs and share of the population with university education were significantly associated with higher facility costs. A 1% increase in fully immunized child would increase total cost by 0.7%. CONCLUSIONS: Few costing studies of primary health care services in developing countries evaluate the drivers of performance and cost. This exercise attempted to fill this knowledge gap and helped to identify organizational and managerial factors at a primary care district and national level that could be addressed by improved program management aimed at improved performance.

PH82 PSYCHIATRIC HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AND RELATED COSTS IN NEWLY DIAGNOSED INDIVIDUALS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) IN QUEBEC (CANADA)

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OBJECTIVES: Characterize the temporal course of psychiatric healthcare utilization and related costs in a cohort of newly diagnosed ASD individuals. METHODS: A cohort was built using RAMQ databases. Newly diagnosed subjects with ASD were selected among diagnostic codes (ICD-9-CM 799.00) from January 1st 1999 to December 31st 2010. Cohort entry was the date of first diagnosis confirmed by absence of ASD diagnosis in previous 5 years. Participants aged ≥ 26 years, those without full RAMQ drug plan coverage for 5 years after cohort entry, or not covered in the year preceding cohort entry were excluded. Descriptive and demographic characteristics...