erease for DBS over CDLC (OR = 8.02, 95% CI = 6.17-10.38). Avoiding deterioration in movement was also important in determining treatment choice (OR = 5.34, 95%CI = 3.57-7.97) as was avoiding limitations on daily activities (OR = 0.69, 95%CI = 0.54-0.88). CONCLUSIONS: CPD patients were able to engage in this quite complex task to indicate their views regarding treatments. Participants had a preference for DBS surgery type. Maintaining movement and daily activities were also important and the surgery attribute was a composite of both surgical procedure and daily maintenance, further study is needed to identify which of these aspects is the strongest predictor of patient preferences. Finally, a larger study is needed to understand the importance of attributes for all the treatment alternatives that can be offered to CPD patients.

**PMD61**

**DEVELOPMENT AND CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE COPD DEVICE PREFERENCE QUESTIONNAIRE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To develop and subsequently evaluate content validity of questions assessing patient preference between two dry powder inhaler (DPI) devices (the Handihaler and the Novel DPI) for the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), based on ease of use. **METHODS:** Initial COPD Device Preference Questionnaire (CDPQ) items were designed to assess inhaler device preference based on aspects of ease of use identified as important by COPD patients and physicians during previous research. Two iterative rounds of semistructured, in-depth interviews with patients and healthcare professionals were conducted to receive feedback on the Handihaler, and the next, the features and steps required to operate the Novel DPI were described, and participants were asked to demonstrate using an empty device. Cognitive debriefing of the CDPQ was then conducted. Patients completed and evaluated the item changes and their rationales. **RESULTS:** Round 1 interviews resulted in addition of instruction detail, modification of questions based on a clear preference for the “which” phrasing, and removal of two items (i.e., understanding how to use the device and number of steps involved in preparing the device) deemed duplicative. Round 2 interviews did not result in additional changes. Participants found instructions, items, and response wording easy to understand and complete. An item-tracking grid was constructed to summarize item changes and their rationales. **CONCLUSIONS:** Participant feedback indicates that the concepts of greatest importance in determining COPD inhaler device preference related to ease of use were reflected in the final CDPQ items.

**PMD62**

**THE EFFECTS OF SUBJECTIVE INSOMNIA PATTERN ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE CLIMACTERIC WOMEN IN TAIWAN**

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**OBJECTIVES:** Sleep issues are relevant to women across their whole lifespan and this is especially true during the climacteric period. Previous studies have demonstrated that insomnia influences quality of life (QOL) across various different domains. When evaluating different characteristics of insomnia that influence QOL remain unclear. Our study was designed to investigate which type of insomnia influences the health-related quality of life amongst women. **METHODS:** A total of 1098 women age between 40-60 years seeking medical advice were drawn from two hospitals, with a further 314 healthy referents of the same age, range and gender, with no history of hormone replacement therapy and living in the same municipality, also being recruited from a national health survey sample for comparison. One each was asked to fill out a brief questionnaire, the Taiwan version of the World Health Organization Quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF), which assesses quality of life based on 26 items in four domains (physical, psychological, social and environmental). In addition, the Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) was used to evaluate the sleep quality and insomnia pattern of the subjects. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to control variables such as age, marital status, religion, education attainment, and menopausal status. **RESULTS:** The mean total score of the PSQI was 7.5 ± 3.8 with a range from 0-20. In the 1098 participants, 65.3% (n=717) were confirmed to be poor sleepers, and 34.7% (n=381) were good sleepers. After controlling for the demographic factors, it was found that subjective poor sleep quality and daytime dysfunction were the major determinants of the scores in the different domains. **CONCLUSIONS:** A high incidence of poor sleep quality exists among climacteric women in the urban area of Taiwan and subjective poor sleep quality and poor daytime function should be taken into consideration in the management of climacteric women seeking medical advice.

**PMD63**

**COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF CT CONTRAST MEDIA (IOPROMIDE) WITH PREFILLED CARTRIDGE TYPE COMPARED TO GLASS BOTTLE TYPE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** In CT imaging, as preparation procedure for contrast media (Iopromide), the use of prefilled cartridge (PCF) is simpler compared to glass bottle (GB). There are several benefits such as infection control and time saving. This study examined the benefits of contrast media with PCF compared to GB. **METHODS:** The benefits are defined as the cost savings which can occur when used in various situations. A decision analytic model was created to evaluate the effectiveness according to the type. The use of each type could finally lead to local infection and blood stream infection (BSI). We estimated the benefits using the probability of infection from decision model and treatment costs from insurance claims data. To estimate the benefits of time saving, we measured the preparation time repeatedly in general hospitals. Assuming that the reduced time was replaced with CT scan in new patients, we estimated the time saving benefits by multiplying the result to the cost. **RESULTS:** The material cost of GB was $74.8 which is lower than $72.9 of PCF. In contrast, in case of GB, the probability of contamination, local infection and BSI were 3.3%, 1.25%, 0.06% respectively, which were higher than PCF (0%, 0.12%, 0.05%). The benefit in reduction of infection was estimated at $0.20 per case in PCF. The reduced time from using PCF has an average of 51.9 seconds based on the observations from general hospitals. The saving benefit was estimated at $7.16 per case. Therefore, the total benefit was estimated at $7.36. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study showed that PCF dominated GB (lower costs, and higher benefits). This was driven by lower material cost, lower infection risk and administration time for PCF compared to GB. Findings of this study suggest that the use of PCF contrast media is an efficient utilization of resources in Korea.

**PMD64**

**THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEES ON THE DIFFUSION OF MEDICAL DEVICES IN THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF DIAGNOSIS RELATED GROUPS (D-DRG): THE CASE OF DRUG-ELUTING STENTS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study was to measure the effect of supplementary fees on the use of drug-eluting stents (DES) in AMI patients instead of conventional bare-metal stents (BMS). German DRG fees do not distinguish between different types of coronary stents. To compensate hospitals for higher costs of DES, supplementary payments could be negotiated between the hospital and the sickness funds. **METHODS:** Administrative data of one of the largest German sickness funds was used to identify the determinants of DES use in AMI patients. The dataset contained information on demographic characteristics and co-morbidities on patient level. Information on hospital and regional level including the supplementary fees paid in case of DES was gathered. 9,453 patients with an admission due to an AMI and the implantation of a BMS or DES between 2004 through to 2006 were included in the analysis. For analyzing the data, a logistic multilevel regression approach was used; the dependent variable was binary, taking the value of 1 if a DES was implanted and 0 if a BMS was implanted. In the regression, a comprehensive set of covariates on patient level as well as variables on hospital and regional level were included. To test robustness of the estimation, several models were estimated.