OBJECTIVES: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common and costly bone and joint condition. The World Health Organization (WHO) of Nepal has recommended the use of artificial joint fluid in order to restore rheological properties affecting lubrication and shock absorption, has introduced an alternative conservative treatment. To assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of Hyaluron G-F 20 (Hylan) as a sulforhodamine substrate due to OA of the knee, using optimisation devices, and/or as an adjunct to conventional therapy. METHODS: A Markov microsimulation model was developed to define a treatment pathway for OA of the knee. The model included an interaction representing an infusion of artificial joint fluid in order to restore rheological properties affecting lubrication and shock absorption. The model included an interaction representing an infusion of artificial joint fluid in order to restore rheological properties affecting lubrication and shock absorption. The model included an interaction representing an infusion of artificial joint fluid in order to restore rheological properties affecting lubrication and shock absorption. The model included an interaction representing an infusion of artificial joint fluid in order to restore rheological properties affecting lubrication and shock absorption.

PM357 ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF TOCOLIZUMAB COMBINATION IN THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS WITH DMARD-IR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN CHINA
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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effectiveness of tocilizumab-based regimen and other biologic-based regimens for the treatments of DMARD-IR rheumatoid arthritis patients in China. METHODS: A network meta-analysis (NMA) was performed to combine and compare ACR response rates across all relevant RCTs. The real-world treatment fees, including drug, monitoring and administration fees, were collected through expert interviews in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu city. All Patient-Administrator Programs were considered in drug-cost calculation. The cost-effectiveness analysis was conducted to evaluate average costs across ACR20/50/70 response among five regimes. RESULTS: The NMA analysis included 28 eligible RCTs. The results indicated that ACR20/50/70 response rates of Tocilizumab-based regimen were 74%, 56% and 28% respectively. While the ACR20/50/70 response rates of other four regimens (Adalimumab, Infliximab, Etanercept and Etanercept-NCB (Non-Comparative-Biologic)) were 77%, 55% and 19% respectively. The total treatment fees of these five regimes within 48 weeks were calculated as RMB 87,734, RMB 133,162, RMB 82,338, RMB 154,894 and RMB 91,582. The cost-effectiveness results demonstrated that, compared with other four regimes, Tocilizumab-based regimen was the cost-effective to achieve ultimate ACR20 response for DMARD-IR rheumatoid arthritis patients. It also suggested that it had similar cost-effectiveness results to Infliximab to achieve ACR20/50 response.

PM358 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAIN, FUNCTIONAL DISABILITY AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH FAILED BACK SURGERY SYNDROME UNDERGOING SPINAL CORD STIMULATION: RESULTS FROM THE PRECISE STUDY
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OBJECTIVES: Failed back surgery syndrome (FBSS) represents one main cause of chronic neuropathic or mixed pain and functional disability. Results from previous clinical trials and from the PRECISE naturalistic study [Zucco et al, Neurology, 2015] show that, as a result of pain relief and improves patients’ health. Our current aim is to understand the relationship between pain intensity, functional disability, and overall Health-Related Quality of life (HRQoL). METHODS: A retrospective study of the PROMS (Patient Reported Outcome Measures) collection of the dataset from 2011 to 2015. The data included the EQ-5D index and EQ-VAS index, SF-36, Knee Disability Inventory (KOOS) and modified Knee Society (TKSA) questionnaires. Regression analysis were conducted to investigate the association between the HRQoL indexes and the NR5 and ODI indexes, on adjusting for age, gender, previous surgery, education, physical activity level of the dependent variable, and time of assessment. RESULTS: Eighty patients (40% males) participated. Significant improvements (p<0.001) in pain intensity, functional capacity and HRQoL were reached after 6 months from SCI and maintained or further improved until the end of the observational period. According to the regression model, every HRQoL index was significantly associated (p<0.001) with both the NRS and the ODI indexes at any time of assessment. CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that in a 2-year observational period, SCI-CMM treatment reduces significantly pain intensity and functional disability in patients with FBSS, with significant repercussions on their general HRQoL. Furthermore, our results suggest the HRQoL instruments used in this study are valid to assess overall patients’ health and treatment outcomes.