increased risk of secondhand smoking on morbidity and mortality. The impact of secondhand smoking was assessed in a group of 1,000 patients with lung cancer called the BENESCO model to estimate the economic burden in Korea. Transition probabilities and costs were acquired from Korean public data. The time horizon was lifetime and assumed 5% discount rate for costs. The estimated cost was compared with published evidence to establish external validity of the model.

The estimated cost was compared with published evidence to establish external validity of the model. Relative risks of secondhand smoking related diseases were lung cancer 1.905 (95% CI 1.50-2.43), coronary artery disease (CAD) 1.19-1.36), stroke 1.2595% CI 1.12-1.38) in women married for smoking husbands.

The odd of Asthma onset was 1.32 times higher in children whose father smokes. The estimated costs were increased by 10 to 50%, compared with the model without the impact of secondhand smoking. The model concluded that if Lind the impact of secondhand smoking is associated with significant economic burden. Policymakers should be advised that tobacco control should be aimed not only just smokers, but those who are exposed to secondhand smoking, especially women and children lives with smokers.

PM08 INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF CONTEMPORARY RISK FACTORS FOR DIABETES COMPLICATIONS AND THEIR EVOLUTION ON RISK PREDICTION USING THE UKPDS 82 EQUATIONS

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OBJECTIVES: UKPDS 82 provided updated and new event equations for use in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) that include new risk factor (RF) predictors. These new RFs do not routinely get reported in clinical studies; consequently, the objective of this study research was to report plausible baseline RF values and their time-dependent trajectories and quantify their impact on predicted complication rates.

METHODS: Availability of baseline and time-dependent RF data was assessed using a pragmatic literature review. Univariate sensitivity analysis of the UKPDS 82 equations (per baseline horizon) was used to assess the impact of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), microalbuminuria (MA), heart rate (HR); white blood cell count (WBC); haemoglobin (Hb) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) on predicted diabetes complications per 1,000 patients, using UKPDS baseline values (varied in the sensitivity range). The results were divided into tertiles reporting baseline RF values typically consistent with UKPDS (review versus UKPDS), LDL (2.6-3.8 versus 3.49mg/dl); MA (11-45% versus 6.5%); HR (67-72 versus 72bpm); WBC (7.5 versus 6.6x106/ml); Hb (12.4-14 versus 14.5g/dl); the exception was eGFR where baseline values (33-101 versus 77.5ml/min/1.73m2) and decline (0.3-5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year) varied widely. Utilising UKPDS 82 baseline values resulted in 877 macrovascular and 133 microvascular events predicted with 691 to 1.181 and 116 to 1.2 respectively, predicted in sensitivity analyses; drivers of risk were LDL and eGFR. Varying eGFR decline between 0.3 to 5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year resulted in annual event rates for end stage renal disease (ESRD) between 0.021 to 1.251%; and eGFR. Varying eGFR decline between 0.3 to 5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year resulted in annual event rates for end stage renal disease (ESRD) between 0.021 to 1.251%; and eGFR where baseline values (33-101 versus 77.5ml/min/1.73m2) and decline (0.3-5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year) varied widely. Utilising UKPDS 82 baseline values resulted in 877 macrovascular and 133 microvascular events predicted with 691 to 1.181 and 116 to 1.2 respectively, predicted in sensitivity analyses; drivers of risk were LDL and eGFR. Varying eGFR decline between 0.3 to 5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year resulted in annual event rates for end stage renal disease (ESRD) between 0.021 to 1.251%; and eGFR where baseline values (33-101 versus 77.5ml/min/1.73m2) and decline (0.3-5.2ml/min/1.73m2/year) varied widely.

RESULTS: The odd of Asthma onset was 1.32 times higher in children whose father smokes. The estimated costs were increased by 10 to 50%, compared with the model without the impact of secondhand smoking. The model concluded that if Lind the impact of secondhand smoking is associated with significant economic burden. Policymakers should be advised that tobacco control should be aimed not only just smokers, but those who are exposed to secondhand smoking, especially women and children lives with smokers.

PM09 IMPROVING THE DESIGN AND EFFICACY OF A PHASE III PROGRAM FOR ERLOTINIB

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OBJECTIVES: Erlotinib, a tyrosine-kinase inhibitor, has been recommended for use in non-small cell lung cancer patients harbouring an EGFR mutation. The present study is retrospective in nature; using published clinical trial data for erlotinib, it demonstrated the VOI from a public policy perspective. This could be extended to variable dynamics is efficient and generic, so it can be applied to other chronic diseases.

METHODS: To evaluate the economic impact of a recently approved therapy, delayed-release dimethylfumarate (DMF), also known as gastro-resistant DMT, on the overall management costs of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) in Italy.

METHODS: To evaluate the economic impact of a recently approved therapy, delayed-release dimethylfumarate (DMF), also known as gastro-resistant DMT, on the overall management costs of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) in Italy.

RESULTS: The case study demonstrated that our dynamic population modelling method offers an efficient approach to quantify annual as well as total health care costs for different time spans. Data from the database was collected for the AS patients in the Dutch Society would range from 471 to 496 million Euros between 2015-2035. CONCLUSIONS: Our method for implementation of population dynamics is efficient and generic, so it can be applied to other chronic diseases.