to provide an insight regarding interrelationship between the psychological stress as one of the contributing factor towards acne among final year pharmacy students at International Islamic University Malaysia. METHODS: This cross sectional study was conducted by distributing questionnaire among 98 final year students. Information on severity of acne and level of stress was collected using the Global Acne Severity Scale (GASS) and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) which is a psychological test for assessing stress. RESULTS: The results obtained shows that there is positive correlation between acne vulgaris and stress, however it is not significant. The severity of the acne such as the open and closed comedones, into papules, pustules, and nodules and even cysts are also related with several factors which may exacerbate the acne conditions. Among those factors are gender and family history, exposure to sunlight, diet, lifestyle such as sleep and exercise, skin condition, and also intervention in solving acne problems. CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion acne seems to be common among the acne vulgaris and stress. The acne condition exacerbates in more stressful conditions.

PS8

USE OF CONSUMER MARKET RESEARCH PANELS TO GENERATE PREVALENCE AND DISEASE BURDEN ESTIMATES IN DATA-SPARSE DISEASES: A CASE STUDY IN SEVERE CHRONIC HAND ECZEMA

Elder R. 1, Nathan M. 2, Piggott S. 3, Soorska B. 3, Scrutton C. 7, Turner C. 2, Pomerantz D. 1

1 Stiefel, Brentford, UK, 2 Kantar Health, Epsom, UK, 3 Kantar Health, Horsham, PA, USA

OBJECTIVES: Incidence and burden data for severe Chronic Hand Eczema (sCHE) is limited. In the absence of other means of gathering this data, the study’s primary objective was to generate estimates for global 1-year period prevalence for sCHE. Secondary objectives included an estimate of sufferers whose condition is inadequately managed with topical steroids. METHODS: An online survey, aiming for a nationally representative sample of the mother sample, was used to derive representative samples, to test for validity and face validity. Respondents were classified as sCHE sufferers if they met specified criteria defined by the study. An estimated global 1-year period prevalence for sCHE of 0.54% was found, after data adjustment to reflect the population of 18–75 years old by geographical region, and projection to total population. This is consistent with the range reported by Diepgen et al. (2007) (0.5% – 0.7%). Those classified as sCHE sufferers, 53% reported having received a medical diagnosis of sCHE, of these 80.2% had received treatment during the study period. 47% of those treated were classified as potentially refractory to topical steroids. The impact of the disease on the total sufferer population was greatest in social activities. CONCLUSIONS: Our results indicate a lower than expected diagnosis level of sCHE, given its prevalence and impact on sufferers. We also found that topical steroid treatment is unlikely to adequately control symptoms in significant numbers of cases of sCHE. We recommend that future research with a scientific approach, allowing sizing and understanding of sufferer populations, particularly in under-diagnosed conditions.

PP9

THE PREVALENCE OF AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION IN INDIAN POPULATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Likhare N, M. Mathew D, Singh R, Chah C, Dang A

Marksman Healthcare Solutions LLP (HEOR and RWE Consulting), Navi Mumbai, India

OBJECTIVES: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of visual impairment and blindness in human adults, and published since the year 2004. Two researchers independently conducted by distributing questionnaire among 98 final year students. Information on severity of acne and level of stress was collected by using the Global Acne Severity Scale (GASS) and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) which is a psychological test for assessing stress. RESULTS: The results obtained shows that there is positive correlation between acne vulgaris and stress, however it is not significant. The severity of the acne such as the open and closed comedones, into papules, pustules, and nodules and even cysts are also related with several factors which may exacerbate the acne conditions. Among those factors are gender and family history, exposure to sunlight, diet, lifestyle such as sleep and exercise, skin condition, and also intervention in solving acne problems. CONCLUSIONS: In conclusion acne seems to be common among the acne vulgaris and stress. The acne condition exacerbates in more stressful conditions.

SENSORY SYSTEMS DISORDERS – Cost Studies

PS10

A FIRST STUDY TO DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DENTAL CAVITIES IN COLOMBIA FOR 2011

Biblia A., Upegui A., Simbaqueba E., Zarama P

Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

OBJECTIVES: According to the burden disease calculated by Ramirez et al. (2005), in Colombia dental cavities represented the third disease with most DALYs for both genders in all age groups. Also, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (2012) reported that dental cavities were a leading cause of morbidity in 2011 with 1.360.619 occurrences in the health system. Because of this, we decided to determine the economic cost of dental cavities in Colombia from the third-party payer and patient perspectives for year 2011. METHODS: We used the official SIIFRO data to get information regarding the number of visits per patient who had dental cavities. To calculate the monetary costs, we assumed that a treatment was provided to every patient who visited the dental clinic according to the governmental dental cavities guideline, all related costs were obtained from the SOAT fare manual 2011 reported by the government. We multiplied the treatment cost for each patient by the total number of dental visits to obtain the third-party payer. We calculated from the patient’s perspective the lost output as a result of the consultation plus the patient’s cost so obtained. RESULTS: The economic impact for 2011 was USD 67.018.016. This is the result of adding the third-party-payer cost of USD 56,264.161 plus the patient-side cost of USD 0,738,855. CONCLUSIONS: With this first approximation to the economic impact of dental cavities the government can design cost-effective oral health policies to reduce its prevalence for Colombia’s population. The cost of dental cavities represents 0.2% of current GDP; this means that on average every 1.46 USD is spent by each Colombian citizen to treat dental cavities. Those numbers shows the importance to generate permanent public policies to improve the Colombians’ oral health.

PS11

RECENT COST TRENDS IN PATIENTS USING BILOGIC THERAPIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS

Kurkil A., Ilyas S., Cai J.

1Celgene Corporation, Warren, NJ, USA, 2Celgene Corporation, Berkeley Heights, NJ, USA, 3Celgene Corporation, Summit, NJ, USA

OBJECTIVES: Psoriasis (PsO) is an immune-mediated systemic inflammatory disease. The therapeutic classes available to treat PSO include biologic drugs. Despite rising wholesale acquisition costs of biologics in recent years, little documented evidence is available on cost trends from the US managed care perspective. This analysis examines changes in the cost of biologic therapies for PSO from Biologics for Payer organizations. METHODS: Continuously enrolled adult patients with ≥2 outpatient diagnoses for PSO (ICD-9: 696.1) were selected from the MarketScan Commercial and Medical Supplemental claims database. Data were evaluated on 6-month cycles from baseline to 2013. RESULTS: Costs of starting or switching biologic therapy in differ by PSO-related costs and further subdivided into medical inpatient, medical outpatient, emergency room, and pharmacy costs. RESULTS: 13,045 patients met the inclusion criteria and composed the 6 cohorts. All-cause annual healthcare costs for the years 2008-2012 were $31,851, $37,673, $31,751, $31,751, $37,673, and $31,851, respectively. For US managed care payers, total healthcare cost incurred for patients initiated on biologic therapy for PSO has increased substantially in recent years, primarily driven by changes in PSO-related pharmacy costs.

PS12

INJECTION FREQUENCY AND COSTS OF ANTI-VEGF TREATMENTS FOR NEOVASCULAR AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION, RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION, AND DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA


Gedeon Richter Ltd.,惑路ndale, MD, USA

OBJECTIVES: Injection frequency and costs were examined for aflibercept 2.0 mg and ranibizumab 0.5 mg intravitreal injections in patients with neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD) or central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO), and diabetic retinopathy (DR). METHODS: This retrospective US claims study analyzed patients who started first-line treatment with ranibizumab or aflibercept [index date (ID)] between 11/18/2010-3/31/2014 for AMD, 9/21/2013-7/31/2014 for RVO, and 9/10/2012-1/31/2014 for DME, and met the following criteria: aged ≥18 on ID, no bilateral disease; ≥12 months continuous coverage before ID (baseline period), AMD, RVO or DME diagnosis (ICD-9 CM 362.52, 362.35, or 362.07) during baseline period or on ID, and 12 months of post-ID follow-up coverage without switching therapies. Twelve-month outcomes were number of injections and their respective costs. Injection frequency and costs were compared for aflibercept vs ranibizumab in multivariate regression models that adjusted for possible confounding variables (reference=ranibizumab, all comparisons). RESULTS: In AMD and RVO analyses, aflibercept [AMD-N=316, RVO-N=35] and ranibizumab [AMD-N=875, RVO-N=154] recipients had similar unadjusted mean number of injections (AMD: 5.6 vs 5.3, respectively, RVO: 4.5 vs 5.0, respectively) and related costs (AMD-$11,372 vs $10,856, respectively, RVO-$2819 vs $1973, respectively) at 12 months. In AMD regression analyses, number and costs of injections were not significantly different between aflibercept vs ranibizumab (mean delta number of injections [95% CI]: 0.19, P=0.17; Cost Ratio [CR]: 1.04, 95% CI: 0.96-1.14, P=0.34). Similar results were seen for RVO (IRR=0.91, 95%CI:0.76-1.0, P= 0.53; CR=0.89, 95% CI:0.72-1.11, P=0.31). In DME patients (N=92), at 12 months, the mean (SD) number of ranibizumab 0.5 mg was 4.5 (1.7) and mean costs were $5289 ($2294). CONCLUSIONS: Aflibercept vs AMD and RVO patients, injection frequency and costs for aflibercept and ranibizumab treatments were similar at 12 months. Mean annual costs of treating DME patients with ranibizumab were lower than for AMD and RVO patients.

PS13

ESTIMATING THE PREVALENCE OF EQUINE RECURRENT UVEITIS AND THE ASSOCIATED LOSS OF VALUE FROM VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Poulsen Nautrup B., Van Vlaenderen I., Holland B., Doncevic JM.

EAH Consulting, Aachen, Germany, 2CHEI BVBA, Tornant, Belgium, 3Zoetis, Flohram Park, NJ, USA

OBJECTIVES: Equine recurrent uveitis (ERU) is a recurrent inflammation of the eye in horses that can cause permanent disability. There is limited incidence data for ERU in the United States. Aims: To estimate the prevalence of equine recurrent uveitis (ERU) and the associated loss of value from visual impairment in horses in the United States.