months pre- and post-index periods. Patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy pain (DPNP) or depression in the 12 months pre-index period were excluded. Each patient was classified in the duloxetine or pregabalin cohort based on the initial agent. Pre-baglan cohort was constructed via propensity score controlling for differences in demographics, medical and economic characteristics, and pre-index medication patterns. Medication compliance (i.e. medication possession ratio (MPR) and proportion of patients with MPR >80%) and health care costs over the 12 months post-index period were examined between cohorts. RESULTS: Both the duloxetine (n = 3711) and pregabalin (n = 4111) cohorts had a mean age around 50 years. Many duloxetine and pregabalin patients had neuropathic pain other than DPNP (69.1% vs. 69.1%), low back pain (61.9% vs. 62.1%), cardiovascular disease (55.1% vs. 55.1%), hypotension (44.9% vs. 43.0%), and headache (36.0% vs. 35.3%), and used opioids (75% vs. 86%). Controlling for demographics, pre-index clinical and economic characteristics, and prior medication history, duloxetine patients had significantly higher MPR (0.66 vs. 0.50, p < 0.05), higher proportion of patients with MPR >80% (47% vs. 26%, p < 0.05), and significantly lower total health care costs ($19,378 vs. $27,045, p < 0.05) over the 12 months follow-up period than pregabalin patients. CONCLUSIONS: Fibromyalgia patients treated with duloxetine had significantly higher medication compliance, but significantly lower direct health care costs than those on pregabalin.

PM548
GRAND: THE GERMAN RETROSPECTIVE COHORT ANALYSIS ON NON-ADHERENCE IN OSTEOPOROSIS PATIENTS TREATED WITH ORAL BISPHOSPHONATES
Claus V1, Stastnle T1, Kostev K1, Intorcia M2
1IMS Health GmbH & Co. OHG, Munich, Germany, 2Amgen GmbH Germany, Munich, Germany

OBJECTIVES: To describe the adherence for different treatment regimens of oral bisphosphonates (oBPs) in osteoporosis patients in Germany. METHODS: Analyses used IMS® Disease Analyzer database (contains representative information on approximately 31 million patients from office-based physicians). Osteoporotic patients with a history of malignant diseases, any anticancer or cytostatic hormone prescriptions, Pager’s disease or AIDS were excluded. Eligible osteoporosis patients had data available at least 1-year before and after starting oBP treatment between Dec 2004 and Nov 2007. Compliance was measured as Medical Possession Ratio (MPR) defined as the ratio of prescribed to assumed number of therapy units. MPR > 80% assumed compliance. MPR was calculated for patients on treatment for a maximum of 2 years. RESULTS: Data from 4,738 patients were analyzed: 4147 (87.5%) women, 414 (8.9%) men, 60 years of age. A total of 4,738 (100%) received daily, 4,177 (88.0%) received weekly and 194 (4.1%) monthly oBP treatment. The mean MPR was 0.66 (daily) (0.83 (weekly) and 0.84 (monthly) in the oBP treatment period. In total, only 51% of patients had an MPR > 80%. Overall, 72% patients discontinued/swiched oBP regimen during the first year: 90.4% (daily), 71.6% (weekly) and 70.6% (monthly). CONCLUSIONS: The majority of patients were receiving weekly oBP therapy. Compliance varied for the different treatment regimens, but was particularly poor in patients receiving daily oBP treatment. In addition, a high proportion of patients discontinued/swiched oBP regimens during the first year. This study provides further evidence of poor adherence in patients with osteoporosis receiving oBP therapy.

ITEM REDUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A NEW ADHERENCE QUESTIONNAIRE IN OSTEOPOROTIC POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN: THE ADHERENCE EVALUATION OF OSTEOPOROSIS TREATMENT (ADEOS) QUESTIONNAIRE
Cortez B1, Og I2, Breuil V1, Reppault A1, Dias-Barbosa C2, Roborel de Clemans A1, Gaudin AP1, Costa RE1
CHRU Lille, Lille, France, 1CHU, Angers, France, 2CHU de Nice, Nice, France, 3Mapi Values, France, Lyon, France, 4Mapi Values, Lyon, France, 5GloxelSmithKline France, Marly le Roi, France

OBJECTIVES: To reduce and validate the ADEOS questionnaire, an instrument specifically developed to evaluate treatment adherence by women with postmenopausal osteoporosis. METHODS: The ADEOS questionnaire has been developed with clinicians and patients. Before item reduction, it included 45 items covering 5 distinct themes related to adherence (personal characteristics, beliefs, perceptions, behaviour and information received). It was included for finalisation and validation in a cross-sectional observational study in French general practitioners. The study sample was randomly divided into 2 subsamples: one for item selection, one for validation. The item selection procedure was performed according to the association of the items with a generic measure of compliance, the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS). The validity of the score derived from these items was assessed by its correlation with MMAS score. Its ability to separate compliant patients from non-compliant patients according to MMAS was studied using area under receiver-operating characteristic curve (AUC). RESULTS: Five hundred sixty osteoporotic women were included, of whom 348 (62%) returned the ADEOS questionnaire. Patients who did not return the questionnaire were comparable to those who did in terms of demographic and medical parameters. The questionnaire quality of completion was very good, confirming its good acceptability. Twelve items of the questionnaire showed a statistically significant relationship (p < 0.05) with the MMAS in the “item selection sample” (N = 200) and were retained to derive the ADEOS score. In the “validation sample” (N = 148), the ADEOS score was noticeably correlated with MMAS score (Spearman correlation coefficient: 0.58) and showed good discriminant validity according to MMAS (AUC: 0.84). CONCLUSIONS: The 12-item ADEOS question¬naire is a short validated instrument specific to osteoporosis, whose score can easily be calculated by hand. Therefore, it might be particularly useful in daily practice to detect patients at risk of being poorly adherent to their osteoporosis treatment.

USE OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH TO ELICIT PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME APPROACHES IN OSTEOPOROSIS
Alegre P1, Murant C2, Vigneux M2, Seigblos E1
1Server, Suresnes, France, 2Mapi Values, Lyon, France

OBJECTIVES: Recent anti-osteoporotic treatments are characterised by monthly or even yearly administration. These treatments may challenge the prescription of orally administered drugs. The objective of this qualitative research was to explore patients’ perception as well as clinicians’ views on the frequency of anti-osteoporotic treatment administration. METHODS: A health psychologist carried out face-to-face interviews with six patients treated on a daily basis and six patients treated with a monthly administered drug. The patients’ perception, behaviour and expectations regarding anti-osteoporotic treatment were assessed. Clinicians who recruited the patients, comprising a general practitioner and specialists, were also interviewed. Information on patients’ view of their treatment choice decision and on the importance of patients’ feedback and perception in their decision was collected. RESULTS: Patients perceived osteoporosis as a sign of premature ageing and a disease of secondary importance. They reported that a daily administration was not a problem per se if it did not modify their lifestyle. They raised concerns about the lower frequency of drug intake. Clinicians did not: the difficulty of remembering to take the medication; the worry about the treatment being too concentrated, with the thought of a possible irregular efficacy of the drug over the time and a harmful effect. They did not feel involved in the choice of treatment. Clinicians believed monthly administration to be more convenient than daily administration. They declared choosing the treatment according to the patient’s characteristics, in particular concomitant diseases, lifestyle, and dosing preference. CONCLUSIONS: Discrepancies exist between clinicians’ perception and reality for patients regarding anti-osteoporotic treatment. Consequently, possible patient-reported outcomes approaches to improve treatment-decision would consist in 1) educating patients on osteoporosis, and clinicians on their patients’ perception and expectations, and 2) promoting shared decision-making. This is likely to contribute to a better persistence of the patients with regard to their treatment.

PREDICTING CHANGES IN EQ-5D UTILITY SCORE VIA PASI OR HAQ IN PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS PATIENTS
Zborek A1, Kirkham B1, Li W1, Molta C1, Singh A1
1Wyeth Research, Philadelphia, PA, USA, 2University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

OBJECTIVES: To compare the predictive power post hoc of skin signs and physical function in improvement of health state utility scores in a population with active psoriatic arthritis (PsA). METHODS: A 12-week randomized double-blind study followed by a 12-week open-label extension; subjects received etanercept 50 mg BIW or 50 mg QW during the double-blind period followed by 50 mg QW during the open-label period. Eligibility criteria included: age ≥18 years; stable, moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis with ≥2 swollen/painful joints. PASI for psoriasis signs, HAQ for physical function, and EQ-5D were measured at baseline, Weeks 12 and 24. Logistic regression was used to predict the minimally clinically meaningful change in EQ-5D of ≤0.05 (0.10 scale). Meaningful change was defined as ≤0.10 from baseline as predictors: HAQ ≤0.375, 0.5; PASI = 50%, 75%. RESULTS: At baseline, subjects (n = 752) had a mean age 47 years, 63% male, and 89% white. Mean number of tender joints =19.2, and swollen joints =12.5. Mean durations of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis ≥17 years, respectively. Baseline scores were not significantly different between the 2 groups; pooled baseline (mean ± s.d.) PASI = 19.4 ± 10.28, HAQ = 0.91 ± 0.69, and EQ-5D = 0.48 ± 0.32. Only PASI change from baseline at Week 12 differentiated treatment groups. Pooled reductions from baseline to Week 24 (LOCF) were: PASI = 75.9%, HAQ = 12.0%, Proportion achieving EQ-5D (20.05) = 74.6%. HAQ changes from baseline were stronger predictors of pre-determined changes in EQ-5D utility scores than PASI changes, with HAQ change ≤0.375 at Week 24 being the strongest single change predictor (OR = 4.36 [2.01–9.44]). Higher baseline HAQ scores reduced the odds (0.12 [0.07–0.20]), and 0.11 [0.03–0.31] for minimally meaningful health status improvements at Weeks 12 and 24, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Patients with less advanced PsA could have better odds of meaningful improvement in health status when treated to reduce both skin and joint morbidity.

Adams R1, Walsh C2, Tilson L1, FitzGerald O3, Bresnihan B3, Veale D3, Barry M1
1National Centre for Pharmacoeconomics, Dublin, Ireland, 2Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, 3St Vincent’s University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

OBJECTIVES: To examine the relationship between disease specific-measure, Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), disability index (DI) and the preference-based measures, Short Form-6D (SF-6D) and the EuroQol (EQ-5D) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and psoriatic arthritis (PsA). METHODS: Five hundred and four patients attending a rheumatology outpatient clinic with RA and PsA completed the HAQ, Short Form 36 and the EQ-5D before starting biologic therapy and 12 months after.
FIBROMYALGIA SYNDROME BURDEN ASSESSMENT (FMBA©)

Serra E1, Spath M2, Carbonell JA3, Arnoldou B4, Benmedjahed K5, Barnes N2, Le Lay K6, Taieb C7

1Amiens University Hospital, Amiens, France, 2Clinical Center for Rheumatology, Graefelfing/Taieb C6
2Hospital de la Esperanza, Barcelona, Spain, 3Christian-Albrechts University, Schleswig Holstein, Germany, 4Hospital de Basurto, Bilbao, Spain, 5Hospital Donostia, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain, 6Erasme Hospital, Brussels, Belgium, 7Poole Hospital NHS Trust, Poole, UK, 8Fondation Canaria de Investigación y Salud, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain

OBJECTIVES: To develop a European screening tool to help primary care physicians to identify fibromyalgia (FM) patients in general practice. METHODS: A European multidisciplinary expert group was set up to provide clinical expertise and identify key issues around FM detection. A literature review and focus groups conducted in France, Germany, Spain and UK. These results evaluate Pain, Physical Impact, Impact on daily activities, Social Impact, Work Impact, Psychological Impact, Relationship to doctor, and FM diagnosis. The test version contained 79 items divided into 7 sections measuring burden of fibromyalgia on patients’ daily lives, developed simultaneously in French, German, Spanish and UK English. Each section contains 12 items divided into 4 sub-sections: General FM, Fatigue, Sleep disturbance, and Anger/Depression. The test version was then assessed in real-life conditions in general practice.

RESULTS: The test version contains 62 items divided into 7 sections measuring burden of fibromyalgia on patients’ daily lives, developed simultaneously in French, German, Spanish and UK English. Each section contains 12 items divided into 7 sections measuring burden of fibromyalgia on patients’ daily lives, developed simultaneously in French, German, Spanish and UK English. Each section contains 12 items divided into 4 sub-sections: General FM, Fatigue, Sleep disturbance, and Anger/Depression. The test version was then assessed in real-life conditions in general practice.

CONCLUSIONS: The test version contains 62 items divided into 7 sections measuring burden of fibromyalgia on patients’ daily lives, developed simultaneously in French, German, Spanish and UK English. Each section contains 12 items divided into 4 sub-sections: General FM, Fatigue, Sleep disturbance, and Anger/Depression. The test version was then assessed in real-life conditions in general practice.