patients. As the results were mainly driven by the lower rates of severe exacerbations in the tiotropium arm, this highlights the importance of exacerbations when assessing cost-effectiveness in moderate to very severe COPD. Overall, a broader range of evidence parameters should be considered in economic modelling of COPD.

PRS25

COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF REFRACTORY ASTHMA TREATMENT STRATEGIES: A DECISION TREE ANALYSIS

Background: Robertus W. van Schie BG

Aim: To compare the health and economic consequences in Japan of using pharmacotherapy to support smoking cessation interventions in adults with refractory asthma.

Methods: A discrete-event simulation model was developed to determine the costs and outcomes of smoking cessation interventions in Japan. The model included smoking status, age, gender, smoking duration, smoking cessation status, and health status. The outcomes were the number of successful smoking abstainers and the number of quit attempts.

Results: The model predicted that smoking cessation intervention strategies had a positive impact on smoking cessation rates and health outcomes in Japan. The cost-effectiveness of the interventions varied depending on the population characteristics and the intervention approach.

Conclusions: Smoking cessation interventions in Japan can be cost-effective and have a positive impact on smoking cessation rates and health outcomes. Further research is needed to evaluate the long-term effects of these interventions.

PRS27

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTIONS IN JAPAN USING THE DISCRETE EVENT SIMULATION MODEL


This study investigated the cost-effectiveness of smoking cessation interventions in Japan using a discrete-event simulation model. The model was developed using data from various sources and was used to estimate the costs and outcomes of smoking cessation interventions in Japan. The results showed that smoking cessation interventions were cost-effective in Japan, with a cost-effectiveness ratio of $10,000 per quit attempt.

PRS30

ECONOMIC BURDEN OF CHRONIC SPONTANEOUS URticARIA AND PSORIASIS: PATIENTS PERSPECTIVE FROM EUROPE & US

Tian H1, Gabriel S2, Balp M2, Karagiannis T3, Vietri J1

1Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, NJ, USA, 2Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland, 3Jefferson School of Population Health, For Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, NJ, USA, 4Kantar Health, Horsham, PA, USA

Objective: To quantify the impact of chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU) and psoriasis on patients’ productivity and healthcare costs from a patient perspective.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among patients with CSU and psoriasis in 6 European and 5 US countries. The survey included questions about the impact of these conditions on work productivity and healthcare costs.

Results: Among patients with CSU, 45% reported reduced work productivity due to their condition, with a mean loss of productivity of 12.5% compared to their counterparts. Similarly, 38% of patients with psoriasis reported reduced work productivity, with a mean loss of productivity of 16.7%. The healthcare costs associated with CSU were $3,800 per year, while the costs associated with psoriasis were $5,200 per year.

Conclusions: The economic burden of CSU and psoriasis is significant, with a significant impact on patients’ productivity and healthcare costs. Further research is needed to develop effective interventions to reduce this burden.