be achieved. Total discounted costs in 23.5 years were 557,766.80 PLN (EURO = 3.96 PLN) for patients subjected to 200 days prophylaxis and 540,991 PLN for patients subjected to 110 days prophylaxis. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was 39,669 PLN and cost-utility ratio (ICUR) 48,008 PLN. Sensitivity analysis confirmed the base case analysis results. The results were sensitive only to the time horizon assumed (when time horizon was shorter than 4 years ICER/ICUR were above the accepted 110,000 PLN cost-effectiveness threshold). CONCLUSIONS: The prolongation of CMV disease prophylaxis in kidney transplant recipients from 110 to 200 days is highly cost-effective from Polish payer perspective.

PIN84 LOST IN TRANSLATION: A MARKOV MODEL COST UTILITY ANALYSIS OF LOPINAVIR/RITONAVIR VS ATAZANAVIR/ RITONAVIR

Every year 5-25% of the world’s population suffers from influenza. The Health State (HS) transition probabilities were assessed within a sample of 319 patients on treatment within the Lombardy Region. The probability vector was considered to change at the beginning of the 96-week CASTLE trial, the principal published literature and the evidence related to the Italian population in terms of cholesterol changes, coronary heart disease (CHD) events and adverse events (AEs). Costs related to AEs and to the care of hospitalization were related to clinical effectiveness data, as well as institutional indications, protocols and reimbursement tariff of hospitals located in Lombardy Region. RESULTS: The newly developed Italian Markov model consisting of 8 HS, informs about the distribution of the Italian population, and forecasting the evolution of the clinical pathway of anti-retroviral-naive patients through different stages up to death. Clinical effectiveness and absorption of resources were investigated to truly represent the Italian HIV context. CONCLUSIONS: The innovative method of this Markov model construction based on national data, ensures the opportunity of a new alignment to specific local realities, and to its usability from an Italian decision making and payer’s perspective.

PIN85 COSTS OF INFLUENZA AND INFLUENZA LIKE ILLNESS FROM THE EMPLOYER’S PERSPECTIVE IN POLAND

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OBJECTIVES: Every year 5-25% of the world’s population suffers from influenza. Influenza and ILI (influenza like illness) among working adults are responsible for the enhanced sickness absenteeism, limited work capacity and efficiency, as well as for increased health service (NHS) payer perspective. The Health State (HS) transition probabilities were assessed within a sample of 319 patients on treatment within the Lombardy Region. The probability vector was considered to change at the beginning of the 96-week CASTLE trial, the principal published literature and the evidence related to the Italian population in terms of cholesterol changes, coronary heart disease (CHD) events and adverse events (AEs). Costs related to AEs and to the care of hospitalization were related to clinical effectiveness data, as well as institutional indications, protocols and reimbursement tariff of hospitals located in Lombardy Region. RESULTS: The newly developed Italian Markov model consisting of 8 HS, informs about the distribution of the Italian population, and forecasting the evolution of the clinical pathway of anti-retroviral-naive patients through different stages up to death. Clinical effectiveness and absorption of resources were investigated to truly represent the Italian HIV context. CONCLUSIONS: The innovative method of this Markov model construction based on national data, ensures the opportunity of a new alignment to specific local realities, and to its usability from an Italian decision making and payer’s perspective.

PIN86 INTERIM RESULTS ON ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT OF CHRONIC C HEPATITIS PIN86

patients, interim analysis at 12 weeks after therapy initiation. The innovative approach took into consideration the WHO definitions in children. The impact of low frequency of late vaccination doses among child immunization cards in Iraq to obtain the immunization history of each individual child. OBJECTIVES: This study found that compliance with WHO immunization guidelines among child immunization cards in Iraq to obtain the immunization history of each individual child. OBJECTIVES: This study found that compliance with WHO immunization guidelines among child immunization cards in Iraq to obtain the immunization history of each individual child.