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Attitude change among 18-19 years old boys after school-drug prevention program

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of our study was to explore the efficiency of “FÜGE” school-drug prevention program based on the students attitude change. The program was made at the Zipernowsky Károly Secondary Technical School with a standard questioner. Pre-test was made 10 days before and post-test 10 days after the school-drug prevention program. 54 people were asked to give their opinion in the research. The students were asked with our data with the help of MS excel 2007 and we prepared a T-test with it. RESULTS: The results showed that the rate of those, who know everything about drugs have grown from 51,2% to 59,6% and those, who did not know anything decreased from 3,2% to 1,18%. The effect of the “FÜGE” program also changed the student’s sense of danger regarding drugs significantly. The percentage of those who think that the PUQol-UI indicates adequate levels of validity and may offer measurement of QALYs necessary for cost-effectiveness analyses. PUQol-UI consists of 7 domains (Pain, Mobility, Activities of Daily Living, Energy, Depression, Burden and Social Function). Each domain has three possible response levels: ‘No bother’, ‘Little bother’, and ‘A lot of bother’. ‘A lot of bother’积蓄 exercise obtained Time Trade-Off values for 51 PUQol-UI health states in 200 interviews with the UK General Population. OLS, Random Effects and Fixed Effects linear regression models were fitted and compared to estimate standard goodness of fit and estimation and validation sample predictive performance. RESULTS: The Random Effects model was superior in fit and predictive performance, with 83% of states predicted to within 0.1 QALYs of analysis mean. Analysis of the properties of the PUQol-UI indicates adequate levels of validity and may offer measurement advantages over the generic EQ-5D measure. CONCLUSIONS: The PUQol-UI is a useful addition to the portfolio of condition specific utility measures available to researchers interested in economics of technology use for the management of pressure ulcers, and health care decision makers responsible for funding such technologies.

Time-trade-off modelling of health utility values for menopausal symptoms and their treatment

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OBJECTIVES: Impaired Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) of women due to various symptoms of menopausal impairments has been given increased importance in the past years. The objective of the present study is to estimate utility values for symptoms relevant for menopause-specific disturbances and to convert them into women’s willingness to give away months of life (time-trade-off) for relief of those symptoms. METHODS: A time-trade-off (TTO) model was applied to estimate the utilities of 7 symptoms caused by menopause impairments. A German version of the QualiPause Inventory (QPI) was used for assessing the severity of the symptoms. A total of 45 health states were valued out of a potential of 2,187 defined health states or for underrepresented subpopulations. RESULTS: The utility values were converted into trade-off willingness for life months. Both methods led to almost identical results. The Willingness to trade-off life months for relief of symptoms ranges between 0 and 132 months of life with a median of 12 months. 25% of the women were willing to trade-off life months for relief of symptoms ranges between Zero and 132 months of life with a median of 12 months. 25% of the women were willing to trade-off life months for relief of symptoms ranges between Zero and 132 months of life with a median of 12 months.

Geographical variations of health perception in the US, using BRFSS data 2012

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OBJECTIVES: To determine whether and how the location influences the way people perceive their health in the US using BRFSS data 2012. The explained variable, general health status, has five more categories than (1) very good (2) good (3) fair (4) poor. METHODS: Using BRFSS data 2012, a descriptive study and chi-square test have been conducted crossing the general health variable with the location (Northern, Midwest, Southern, Western) (New England, Mid-Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, Pacific and Guam/Puerto Rico). It has been followed by an ordered logit model to explain general health variable by the location using stepwise regression. RESULTS: The study has been carried on 474,124 weighted individuals from BRFSS data 2012. The chi-square value is 962,244 and the p-value was less than 0.001. Some regions such as Pacific, mid Atlantic, mountain and new England were found in a higher proportion in the excellent or very good health groups than in all the population (P: 11.7% and 10.6% vs 10.5%; MI: 11.9% and 11.0% vs 10.5%)

The Pressure Ulcer Quality of Life Instrument (PUQol-UI) is a condition specific preference-based measure designed to capture the impact of having a pressure ulcer (PU) on an individual’s health related quality of life and will allow calculation of QALY’s necessary for cost-effectiveness analyses. PUQol-UI consists of 7 domains (Pain, Mobility, Activities of Daily Living, Energy, Depression, Burden and Social Function). Each domain has three possible response levels: ‘No bother’, ‘Little bother’, and ‘A lot of bother’. ‘A lot of bother’ results in QALY’s necessary for cost-effectiveness analyses. PUQol-UI consists of 7 domains (Pain, Mobility, Activities of Daily Living, Energy, Depression, Burden and Social Function). Each domain has three possible response levels: ‘No bother’, ‘Little bother’, and ‘A lot of bother’. ‘A lot of bother’ accumulation exercise obtained Time Trade-Off values for 51 PUQol-UI health states in 200 interviews with the UK General Population. OLS, Random Effects and Fixed Effects linear regression models were fitted and compared to estimate standard goodness of fit and estimation and validation sample predictive performance. RESULTS: The Random Effects model was superior in fit and predictive performance, with 83% of states predicted to within 0.1 QALYs of analysis mean. Analysis of the properties of the PUQol-UI indicates adequate levels of validity and may offer measurement advantages over the general EQ-5D measure. CONCLUSIONS: The PUQol-UI is a useful addition to the portfolio of condition specific utility measures available to researchers interested in economics of technology use for the management of pressure ulcers, and health care decision makers responsible for funding such technologies.