GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS – Patient-Reported Outcomes & Patient Preference Studies

PG13 QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE IN SLOVAKIA

Beilí J.1, Marusasková E.2, Matiskaiová I.2, Gerlichová K.3
1Trencin University of Alexander Dubcek, Trenčín, Slovak Republic, 2Gleuzeksmithkline Slovska, Trenčín, Slovak Republic, 3Trenčín University, Trenčín, Slovak Republic

OBJECTIVES: The estimated prevalence of complicated gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is approximately 2% in the European population and showing 10-fold increase over the past 20 years. The objective of this paper was to find out the level of QoL of patients with GERD in Slovakia. METHODS: The primary method used for the analysis of QoL was the presence of transient disability period and combined questionnaire consisting of 4 parts: A. Demography and socioeconomics (13 items), B. Symptom assessment (1 item), C. Life style factors (4 item), and D. Quality of life (informatio

PG13 LOW ANTIVIRAL TREATMENT RATE IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS C PATIENTS IN TAIWAN: A NATIONWIDE PHYSICIAN-BASED SURVEY

Yu M.1, Huang Y.2
1Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, 2Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiao-Kang Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan

OBJECTIVES: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common cause of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer worldwide. In addition to low disease awareness both in public and patients concerning disease control and primary care. The nationwide prevalence of anti-HCV seropositivity in Taiwan is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate. The nationwide prevalence of HCV infection is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate. The nationwide prevalence of anti-HCV seropositivity in Taiwan is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate. The nationwide prevalence of anti-HCV seropositivity in Taiwan is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate. The nationwide prevalence of anti-HCV seropositivity in Taiwan is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate. The nationwide prevalence of anti-HCV seropositivity in Taiwan is 4.4%. However, there are scattered hyperendemic areas in Southern Taiwan with an extremely high prevalence rate.

RESULTS: Seventy-six physicians were recruited into this survey (Medical centers were 63.1%, which was higher than 11.6% of regional hospitals, and 11.6% of primary clinics, respectively (p < 0.001 for pair-wise chi square test; p < 0.001 for trend test). Male had a significantly higher motivation for receiving antiviral therapy than females (58.6% vs. 50.5%, p < 0.001). The main reason for not receiving anti-HCV therapy was the fear of side effects (38%), followed by ineligibility for insurance reimbursement (18%), and lack of awareness (11%). CONCLUSIONS: In Taiwan, half of the HCV-infected patients have not received antiviral therapy. The low treatment rate may contribute to HCV hyperendemic status.

MENTAL HEALTH – Clinical Outcomes Studies

PMH1 EVALUATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING TREATMENT RESPONSE AND RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH NON-Psychotic Major depressive Disorder: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Green N.1, Greene M.2
1Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Boston, MA, USA, 2Georgia State University, Atlanta, MA, USA

OBJECTIVES: To conduct a systematic review of literature on factors that are affecting patient treatment response and risk factors for patients diagnosed with non-psychotic major depressive disorder (MDD). A literature search was performed using relevant search terms to identify articles published from 2000 to 2010 on the factors affecting treatment response and risk factors for MDD. Studies were identified through electronic Embase, Cochrane, Medline, and PubMed databases. Additional parameters were placed on the final search strategy to limit the retrieval to articles written in English, involving human subjects. RESULTS: The initial search revealed 874 articles for factors affecting treatment response and 590 articles for risk factors affecting MDD from PubMed/ Embase/Cochrane databases. After removing duplicates and non-rele