performed to assess evolution of HRU and medical costs over time. Similar analysis was conducted for biologic-eligible patients outside of routine cohort CDF criteria for rare diseases or, in cases where a decision has been made not to fund a cohort, for patients for whom clinical exceptionality from this cohort can be demonstrated. CDFs are screened to ensure that the request is appropriate and are then appraised by one of four regional CDF panels to evaluate whether access to oncology through CDFs varies by region. METHODS: CDF outcomes data (April 2013–March 2014) was extracted from the NHS website and stratified by NHS estimates of the resident population in each region. RESULTS: 1029 CDF applications were received for consideration (London, 301; East and Midlands, 231; North England, 181; South England, 316), 46% of which were deemed ineligible by screening, significantly varying by region (p<0.001, range: 26% to 62%). 50% of screened applications were approved, which varied substantially by region (p<0.001, range 37% (North England) to 72% (South England)). Overall, around 5.5 CDFs were accepted per million of resident population, between territory sizes five-fold (range 1.9 (East and Midlands) to 12.0 (South England)). CONCLUSIONS: The notable variations in CDF screening, acceptance, and population level approval rates, which are larger than what we may expect based on regional variations in case mix and the level of evidence are the most important factors for the CDF inclusion process while cost-effectiveness is not a standard part of the decision-making process. The findings can also support manufacturers in estimating the likely outcome of the CDF application based on the pre-calculated score.

PCN244 PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET ACCESS IN RUSSIA: A REGIONAL MAZE? Neale S, Edabouda A

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OBJECTIVES: The Russian pharmaceutical market is one of the fastest growing in the world. Its value is predicted to rise from $44 billion in 2013 to $75 billion by 2020(1). For companies looking to access this market opportunity, the regional landscape presents one of the biggest challenges. The pharmaceutical market in Russia is very diverse and each region has its own unique challenges and opportunities. This research was conducted to help paint a clearer picture of the pharmaceutical market opportunity in Russia.

METHODS: The research was conducted through in-depth secondary research reviews with researchers and interviews with researchers and manufacturers across Russia. However being listed on the EDL does not ensure reimbursement. In Russia, regional health authorities function as independent units. Drug provision and systems of reimbursement are usually developed at a regional level. However, each of the 82 Russian regions also has fundamentally different demographic and economic conditions, creating unique requirements and subsequent disparity in health care delivery and funding across the regions. It is critical for manufacturers to get their product listed in regional formularies, which will be used as the foundation for the reimbursement systems as they are rolled out in the future.

CONCLUSIONS: The Russian market is vast, fast growing and clearly offers massive opportunities for pharmaceutical companies. However, this is a complex market with a considerable regional variation in decision making. Industry will have to invest in gaining regional insight to determine priority regions and justify market access plans according to the dynamics of a specific region.

PCN245 HEALTH CARE RESOURCE UTILIZATION (HCRU) IN HOSPITALIZED FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA (FN) PATIENTS TREATED WITH CHEMOTHERAPY FOR SOLID TUMORS (ST) AND HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES (HM)

Czech Republic (CZ) and Slovakia (SK) AS OBSERVED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE Mihalovíc1, Mihalovíc2, Dergová L1, Cipkova A1, Novak J1, Petrova R1

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