PS1
EFFICACY OF TREATMENTS FOR MACULAR ODEMA SECONDARY TO BRANCH RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION: A NETWORK META-ANALYSIS

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OBJECTIVES: To indirectly compare the efficacy of approved treatments for macular oedema (MO) to branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) using a Bayesian network meta-analysis (BNETMA) of randomized, controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating MO in the setting of BRVO. RESULTS: A fixed-effect model was used, and estimated effect sizes were derived from a Bayesian network meta-analysis (BNMA). RESULTS: A fixed-effect model was used, and estimated effect sizes were derived from a Bayesian network meta-analysis (BNMA). RESULTS: A fixed-effect model was used, and estimated effect sizes were derived from a Bayesian network meta-analysis (BNMA).

SENSE SYSTEMS DISORDERS – Clinical Outcomes Studies

PS51
COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN ACCELLULAR SYNTHETIC MATRIX AS AN ADJUNCT TO STANDARD CARE IN THE TREATMENT OF VENOUS AND MIXED LEG ULCERS: MODELING OF CLINICAL DATA AND ROUTINE DATA

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OBJECTIVES: Recently, advanced treatments such as topical growth factors, bioengineered skin, autologous or allogeneic skin, and tissue engineered products have been developed in order to promote healing as well as decrease the time to healing of chronic leg ulcers. Nevertheless, if standard care fails, there is no widely accepted, easy-to-use second-line treatment primarily because most of these advanced treatments are expensive and need further evidence of effectiveness in everyday clinical practice. The purpose of our study was to assess the effectiveness of a new acellular synthetic matrix (ASM) as an adjunct to standard care, using healing time as endpoint, in venous and mixed leg ulcers in German everyday clinical practice. METHODS: Prospective data on venous and mixed leg ulcers from a safety and effectiveness study on an acellular synthetic matrix was compared retrospectively to matched data from a German Registry of Chronic Wounds (DRCW) database containing German patients with ulcers. RESULTS: We estimated that the general population of patients suffering from venous and mixed leg ulcers in Germany had an annual incidence of 18,624.5 per 100,000 person years and an annual incidence of 6.3 per 100,000 person years for leg ulceration. CONCLUSIONS: The proportion of patients suffering from venous and mixed leg ulcers in Germany had an annual incidence of 17.7% and 6.3% respectively. The incidence of leg ulceration is expected to increase due to population aging, obesity, and increasing diabetes. The proportion of patients suffering from venous and mixed leg ulcers in Germany had an annual incidence of 17.7% and 6.3% respectively. The incidence of leg ulceration is expected to increase due to population aging, obesity, and increasing diabetes.

PS52
RESULTS OF A DECIUSTUS PREVENTION AND WOUND CARE PROJECT

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OBJECTIVES: Background: The project focused on the preventive use, effectiveness and the better knowledge about the potential effects and mechanisms of dressings. Aims: To improve the effectiveness of wound care, to prevent effectively the appearance of pressure ulcers, to improve the quality of care. METHODS: During 2 months of the project 80 patients of 3 active and 2 chronic care departments were involved, treatment of 84 pressure ulcers of 46 patients occurred. After the health check the attachment of dressings and the wound management were carried out according to the protocols and were documented on special datasheets. Subsequently, the checking and processing of questionnaires – continuing the monitoring of patient pathways – were done. RESULTS: Pressure ulcers did not develop in case of 79% of the patients after prevention, effectiveness of targeted prevention reached 95.5%. The incidence of deciustus fell by 1.6-1.7% in the project (formation rate was 58.1–60.5%). We believe that the observed results could be replicated in similar settings. CONCLUSIONS: The results of the study show that the strategy of prevention, effectiveness of targeted prevention reached 95.5%. The incidence of deciustus fell by 1.6-1.7% in the project (formation rate was 58.1–60.5%). We believe that the observed results could be replicated in similar settings.