cept and infliximab showed the ICER of 6,719,775 baht/QALY compared to ustekinumab. The probability of cost-effectiveness at a threshold of 120,000 baht/QALY remained in favor of ustekinumab at 72.60% and presented at 13.60% for both etanercept and infliximab. **CONCLUSIONS:** Ustekinumab seems to be more cost-effective than etanercept and infliximab for patients with moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis following biologic treatment guideline for psoriasis in Thailand.

**SENSORY SYSTEMS DISORDERS – Patient-Reported Outcomes & Patient Preference Studies**

**PSS10 ADHERENCE, PREDICTING FACTORS AND SATISFACTION OF PATIENTS ON GLAUCOMA THERAPY: FINDINGS FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN KOREA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study was to identify adherence and predicting factors for non-adherence and to assess the association of adherence with patient satisfaction of glaucoma therapy. **METHODS:** The study population included 1,046 glaucoma outpatients with less than two years of drug use recruited at 11 eye clinics from March to November 2013. All patients completed a self-administered questionnaire asking about their daily use of glaucoma medications to estimate adherence and patients’ baseline characteristics to examine predicting factors for non-adherence. Adherence was defined as patients administering the drug for ≥90% of prescribed days. Patient satisfaction was also measured using the 14-item Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM) questionnaire which provided scores on four sub-scales: medication effectiveness, side effects, convenience and global satisfaction. The scores on TSQM are ranged to 100 where higher scores indicate better satisfaction. **RESULTS:** Of 1,046 patients, 71.5% showed to be adherent to their glaucoma therapy while 28.9% accounting for 298 of patients remained non-adherent. The predicting factors for non-adherence were found to be patients age ≥60 years, single/divorced marital status, unemployed (p < 0.05). Non-adherent patients showed less satisfactory treatment to than adherent patients as displayed by relatively lower scores in four sub-scales: medication effectiveness, side effects, convenience and global satisfaction. **CONCLUSIONS:** About one third of the study population were non-adherent, and age and employment status were shown to influence non-adherence. Patient satisfaction was significantly associated with adherence given the lower scores on TSQM in non-adherent patients. Thus, these findings should be taken into account in decision making process for glaucoma treatment.

**PSS12 UTILITY VALUES AMONG MYOPIC PATIENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA**

**Li S, Shandong University, Jinan, China**

**OBJECTIVES:** To elicit utility values of adult myopic patients in mainland China. **METHODS:** A valid sample of 442 myopia patients (spherical equivalent at least −0.5 D) aged 17–44 years, who were scheduled to undergo refractive surgery, were recruited. Information on time trade-off (TO, years of life willing to sacrifice for treatment of myopia) and standard gamble (SG) for blindness (risk of blindness ≤−0.5 D) aged 17–44 years, who were scheduled to undergo refractive surgery, were collected. **RESULTS:** The mean age of the 442 patients was 22.6 years (SD = 1.6). The mean spherical equivalent was −5.63 D (SD = 2.72) and the mean myopic astigmatism was −0.37 D (SD = 0.48). The mean QoL was −0.04 (SD = 0.91). **CONCLUSIONS:** The mean utility values of the patients of TO and SG were 0.12 and 0.06, respectively. The patients with myopia for more than 10 years had utility value of TO and SG values less than those with myopia for less than 10 years. **DISCUSSION:** The patients with higher degree of myopia had lower utility values. **Policy Implications:** The results of the present study have important policy implications since the results can be used to inform current reimbursement policies in China.

**SENSORY SYSTEMS DISORDERS – Health Care Use & Policy Studies**

**PSS11 PRESCRIBING PATTERNS AND EXPENDITURES FOR OTTIS MEDIA-RELATED ANTIBIOTICS FOR CHILDREN IN THE TEXAS MEDICAID PROGRAM**

**Mu X, Lawson KA, Richards KM**

The University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, USA

**OBJECTIVES:** To determine the prescribing patterns and expenditures for otitis media (OM)-related antibiotics in the Texas Medicaid pediatric population, and identify the demographic and antibiotic-related factors associated with expensive prescriptions. **METHODS:** Using the Omnicare UHLM, we identified children from 1995 to 2007 who were enrolled in the Texas Medicaid program. **RESULTS:** The number of OM-related antibiotic prescriptions increased by 30% during the study period. The mean days supply was 2.1 days for the period 1995–2005 and 3.2 days for the period 2006–2007. **CONCLUSIONS:** Our results have important implications for the future of otitis media care. Further studies are needed to identify and evaluate the factors that influence expensive antibiotic prescribing for otitis media.

**SYSTEMIC DISORDERS/CONDITIONS – Clinical Outcomes Studies**

**PSY1 SECOND GENERATION AZOLES FOR PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST INVASIVE FUNGAL INFECTION: IS VORICONAZOLE EQUIVALENT TO POSACONAZOLE IN HAEMATOLOGY PATIENTS?**

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**OBJECTIVES:** No randomised controlled trial has compared voriconazole and posaconazole for prophylaxis against invasive fungal infections (IFI) in high risk haematology patients. We performed a systematic review and indirect comparison of voriconazole versus posaconazole using triazol/fluconazole as the common comparator in a view of improved efficacy of voriconazole and posaconazole. **RESULTS:** A total of 4 RCTs and 4 non-randomised studies that evaluated voriconazole or posaconazole were included. In these studies, two risk groups were identified on the basis of disease type – the haemopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) at risk of GVHD population, and acute myeloid leukaemia or chronic myeloproliferative syndrome (AML/MDS) population. The indirect estimates of risk differences (RD) were not statistically significantly different from 0.0, therefore indicating that voriconazole is not worse than posaconazole in terms of the incidence of proven or probable IFI. **CONCLUSIONS:** Similar evidence including preexisting studies for selected OM-related antibiotics declined between 2008 and 2011 in the Texas Medicaid pediatric population.

**PSY2 INTERCHANGEABILITY STUDY OF MULTISOURCE PARACETAMOL 500MG TABLETS, PRODUCED IN MONGOLIA**

**Brown C, Lee L, Molyneux E**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To define interchangeability of locally produced Paracetamol (Acetaminophen INN). 500mg tablets. **METHODS:** For this purpose Paracetamol 100mg tablets produced by 7 local manufacturers were tested. As a comparator product was used Panadol 500mg, produced by GlaxoSmithKline. Bioequivalence testing was done according to the WHO guideline, Multisource (generic) pharmaceutical products: guidelines on registration requirements to establish interchangeability, WHO Technical Report Series, No.937, 2006. Based on Biopharmaceutics Classification System Paracetamol tablets bioequivalency testing was done in vitro through determination of dissolution. **RESULTS:** In each media of pH 1.2, 4.5 and 6.8 were tested 12 unit samples. All samples were dissolved in three media in not less than 85% of the labelled amount of the paracetamol in 15 minutes. According to the guideline, all manufacturers producing Paracetamol tablets answered that the formulation of dosage form was considered the attribute of active pharmaceutical ingredient and excipients and used machinery’s specification. As criteria for choosing the formulation, manufacturers used pharmacopoeial monograph, stability study data and dissolution results. Mongolian manufacturers Paracetamol formulations not contain excipients such as sodium bicarbonate, which is fastening the drug absorption. Three manufacturers use Povidone as a binder, same like comparator product. Most formulations contain Talc and Magnesium stearate as a lubricant mix, when comparator contains Stearic acid and Talc. All formulations included the drug absorption. Three manufacturers use Povidone as a binder, same like comparator. **CONCLUSIONS:** Based on the above results, Paracetamol products produced by 7 local manufacturers can be considered as interchangeable with comparator pharmaceutical product.

**PSY3 CLINICAL EFFICACY OF THE POLYHERAL ALKALINE MEDICINE IN THE MANGANESE EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS**

**Sasikumar UH, Acharya S, Reddy B, Nagappa AN**

**OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of an alkaline medicine in individuals exposed to manganese. **METHODS:** A total number of 686 patients were included. The patients were divided into two groups, (1) manganese exposed patients and (2) control group. The patients were taking the medicine for one month and the blood levels of manganese at the end of one month. **RESULTS:** The alkaline medicine significantly reduced the blood levels of manganese. **CONCLUSIONS:** The alkaline medicine effectively reduced the blood levels of manganese.

**VALUE IN HEALTH 17 (2014) A719–A813**