Neither cross protection nor herd immunity were assumed in the model. The model was run in different horizons (10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 33, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 87 cycles) reflecting hypothetically an estimated duration of vaccine-induced protection. ICER results in different horizon were compared with the 61 threshold (EUR/QALY) used in Slovakia in 2010. The future health care costs and utilities were discounted by 5%. Adherence to the three-dosage schedule was 2.6 for the covered cohort. A calibration reflects relevant Slovak statistics. RESULTS: Using real-world incidence data on dysplasia and cervical cancer, local cost data and assuming 50% vaccination coverage rate, vaccination with bivalent AS04 adjuvant vaccine in Slovakia is a cost-effective strategy. Cost/QALY lies well below the local threshold in the base case analysis. The results of the secondary analysis showed that the vaccination rate of the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio in different time horizon (horizon/EUR/QALY): 10-year horizon/97977 EUR/QALY, 1255655/1437381, 1627207, 1820622, 1919828, 2014676, 2519903, 306825, 355000/403873, 302643, 601938, 701613, 801514, 871510. CONCLUSIONS: Taking into account conservative mathematical prediction of 20 years of sustainable duration of antibody levels and Slovak threshold, the study indicates a very high probability that vaccination of 12-year-old girls with the bivalent AS04 adjuvant vaccine in Slovakia is a cost-effective strategy.

**INDIVIDUAL’S HEALTH – Patient-Reported Outcomes Studies**

**PHI13 COMPLIANCE WITH HORMONE THERAPY AMONG MENOPAUSAL WOMEN AFTER THE WHI PUBLICATION IN TAIWAN**

*Tang WC1,2; Wang SJ3,4; Liu YS5; Chiou WC2*

**OBJECTIVES:** The publication of results from the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) has led to a drop in the use of hormone therapy (HT) among postmenopausal women. This study aimed to compare the magnitude of changes in the utilization of HT before and after the WHI report among women with different socioeconomic status in Taiwan. METHODS: Women who were aged 40-69 and regular estrogen users for menopausal symptom in the Taiwan National Health Insurance (NHI) claims database during January to June 2001 were identified as the study subjects (N = 57,358). Number of outpatient visits with estrogen prescription, total dosage of estrogen, and proportion of oral estrogen dosage to total estrogen dosage, were compared on an annual basis, between the pre-WHI period (July 2001–June 2002) and the post-WHI period (January 2003-December 2003), using generalize estimating equation models. Interaction terms of socioeconomic factors and pre- and post-WHI period were entered to examine differential effects of women' socioeconomic characteristics on the changes of HT use, after adjusting other patients’ providers’ characteristics. RESULTS: Significant decreases in number of outpatient visits with estrogen prescriptions, total dosage of estrogen prescription, and proportion of oral or injection estrogen, compared to their counterpart. CONCLUSIONS: There existed to some discrepancy in the compliance in favor of HT use among women with different socioeconomic status after the publication of WHI report. Interventions to improve the accessibility of health information among less privileged women which resulted in different changes in health behavior among women in different socioeconomic groups.

**PHI14 VALIDITY OF EQ-SD AND SF-12 AMONG MALAYSIAN**

*Shafie AA1, Hassali MA2, Liu SY3*

**OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this study was to assess the construct validity of the EQ-5D instrument among Malaysian population. METHODS: This was a cross-sectional study conducted among Malaysians adults in the northern states of Malaysia. A pre-developed questionnaire consisting of both the EQ-SD and SF-12 items was used for data collection. Concurrent and convergent validity of EQ-SD were assessed by the use of independent test–retest Pearson correlation. Finally, construct validity was assessed using three known relationship. RESULTS: A total of 596 valid questionnaires were received and analyzed. The participants were predominantly female, Malay ethnic origin and married, with a mean age of 35.67 years (SD = 12.73). The mean EQ-SD score was 0.93 (SD = 0.13) and median of 1 (SD = 0.15). Majority of the participants (73.2%) did not have any problem in all 5 dimensions of the EQ5D questionnaire. The mean PCS-12 and MCS-12 scores were 48.9 (SD = 7.4) and 49.1 (SD = 8.0) respectively. Participants with present disease have lower PCS-12 and MCS-12 scores compared to without diseases. The correlation of EQ-SD and EQ-VAS were compared with their own scale greater than 0.5 and with other scales less than 0.47, with all tests demonstrating similar statistics as the original US-English version. Internal consistency reliability, item–item correlations, multitrait analysis, test–retest, and known-groups methods for comparing subject groups. The 9-item EQ-9 was also evaluated using the same psychometric methods. RESULTS: Chinese women found the 23 items of the EQ-9 relevant and acceptable. In the EQ-9, the Length, Fullness, Overall Satisfaction (LSOS) domains had no difficulties replicating its scale, and only one item each in the Confidence, Attractiveness, and Professionalism (CAP) and Beauty Routine (DR) domains was problematic. The reduced EQ-9 had floor or ceiling effects, had acceptable internal consistency reliability (α = 0.76–0.86), and good test-retest reliability (ICC = 0.88–0.89). Item convergent and discriminant validity for the EQ-9 were very good with all items correlating with their own scale greater than 0.84 and with other scales less than 0.47, with all tests demonstrating similar statistics as the original US-English version. Internal consistency was acceptable and only slightly lower in the Chinese version than the US-English version. The item convergent validity demonstrated much stronger correlations for the DR domain than the US-English version. CONCLUSIONS: The EQ-9 is a valid measure of satisfaction with eyelash appearance among Chinese women. Although the full version was acceptable to women, several items did not fit well into their respective domains. It is therefore recommended that the EQ-9 be used in studies.

**PHI15 SENSITIVITY OF GENERIC PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASURES AMONG CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WITH CRANIOFACIAL MALFORMATION**

*Payakachat N1,2, Grosse SD3,4, Tilford JM5*

**OBJECTIVES:** To determine the level of satisfaction of general public toward the provision of health-care delivery by government hospitals and clinics in the state of Penang, and to find out factors that may be associated with the general public's satisfaction toward public health-care delivery in the state of Penang.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study using a prevalidated survey was undertaken with a convenience sample of 1000 residents in the State of Penang, Malaysia. At the end of the survey, a total of 771 residents had agreed to participated (response rate of 77.1%). All the residents aged 18 years and above were eligible for participation. A total of 771 residents had agreed to participated (response rate of 77.1%). All the residents aged 18 years and above were eligible for participation.

**RESULTS:** Boys were more satisfied with public health-care delivery in the state of Penang than girls. The level of satisfaction among the general public toward the provision of health-care delivery was significantly associated with gender, education, occupation, and monthly household income. Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that education, occupation, and monthly household income were independent determinants of the level of satisfaction toward public health-care delivery in the state of Penang.