R06: 43.7,28.5,50.6 (0.58) [NRSF7: 46.3,31.1,61.6] [NRSF8: 58.5,42.6,74.7] [NRSF9: 2.0,44.2,89.5]. The estimated quality of life was increased linearly from 10.1% at NRSF 0 to 84.8% at NRSF 10. Predicted VPIA-NP-AL was highly correlated with observed values (R-squared = 0.66). Most neuropathic pain patients are not satisfied with their current pain therapy. This analysis suggests a negative relationship between treatment satisfaction and health related quality of life. The results highlight the need for a more targeted treatment of neuropathic pain patients.

PSY62
PROFILE OF BACK PAIN SUFFERERS ACROSS SEU COUNTRIES
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OBJECTIVES: To assess rheumatologist perception towards biosimilars and the likelihood of use of biosimilars to manage RA patients in the EU, Brazil, Japan and China. Methods: A multi-country cross-sectional survey was conducted in top-5 EU countries (UK/Germany/Spain/France/Italy), Brazil, Japan and China in April/May 2013 using an online physician panel in the respective geographies. Conclusions: The WTP for sugammadex was ranging the 81,768,900 KRW in moderate block and 128,622 KRW in deep block. The same sample answered 89,017 KRW and 141,536 KRW for WTP for their family members in moderate block and deep block, respectively. Experts estimated the WTP of 99,417 KRW in moderate block and 153,250 KRW in deep block. For patients, experts suggested that 82,517 KRW and 132,517 KRW were appropriate WTP. The WTP was statistically significantly higher in the general population who had been taken operation and older than their counterparts. Conclusions: The WTP for sugammadex was ranged the 81,768 to 99,417 KRW in moderate block, and the 128,622 to 153,250 KRW in deep block. The WTP of general population for their family members was higher than the WTP for their own, and the expert’s WTP was higher than their patients.

SYSTEMIC DISORDERS/CONDITIONS – Health Care Use & Policy Studies

PSY64
LIKELIHOOD OF USE AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS BIOSIMILARS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS: SURVEY OF RHEUMATOLOGISTS IN EUROPEAN UNION, BRAZIL, JAPAN AND CHINA
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OBJECTIVES: To assess rheumatologist perception towards biosimilars and the likelihood of use of biosimilars to manage RA patients in the EU, Brazil, Japan and China. Methods: A multi-country cross-sectional survey was conducted in top-5 EU countries (UK/Germany/Spain/France/Italy), Brazil, Japan and China in April/May 2013 using an online physician panel in the respective geographies; rheumatologists were randomly selected for survey participation to be geographically representative in select countries/regions. Surveys assessed the rheumatologist perceptions of biosimilars in terms of factors that would prevent them from using

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