NT$113,100, and NT$6,556, respectively. The 2nd year average total medical costs associated with MI, angina, and stroke were NT$63,365, NT$53,669 and NT$52,513, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Medical costs associated with cardiovascular diseases were substantial to the National Health Insurance program in Taiwan. These results indicate potential benefits from interventions aimed at preventing the risk factors of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and hyperglycemia.

PCV29
HOW LIKELY IS WARFARIN PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST TO BE COST-EFFECTIVE IN THAILAND: A THRESHOLD ANALYSIS
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OBJECTIVES: Our economic evaluation of warfarin pharmacogenomic (PGx) test revealed that the test was not cost-effective in Thailand, based on input parameters derived from a meta-analysis of Caucasians-dominant studies for the relative risk (RR) of major bleeding in variants genotypes of CYP2C9 [2.19, 95% CI (1.33-3.60)] and VKORC1 [2.52, 95% CI (1.47-4.32)]. A total of 6,601 patients were included with mean age of 69.7 (±12.5), 73% male and 10% mortality rate. 18.2% of studied patients had diabetes as a comorbidity, 21.2% had hypertension, and 8.6% had hyperlipidemia. 6,466 (98.0%) of patients had been hospitalized for ACS with mean 14.2 (±16.4) days per hospital stay. There were 1,002 patients (52.5%) presented to emergency department. Of those, 9.5% received any antithrombolytic therapy, including 92.8% with antiplatelet agents and 10.8% with anticoagulants. The ACS-related direct medical costs were RMB189,421 (±74,741) per hospitalization with medication of RMB6,798 and lab tests of RMB1,355, and RMB2,894 (±0.04) per outpatient visit with medication of RMB624 and lab tests of RMB464. The higher direct medical cost was RMB189,421 with aspirin and clopidogrel, RMB2,894 with aspirin alone, and RMB74,741 with clopidogrel alone. It is necessary to advise antithrombosis to treat diabetes patients to treat their hyperglycemia.

CONCLUSIONS: Antithrombosis therapy treatments were commonly used among ACS patients in Shanghai, China. ACS poses significant disease burden and to health-care system. We define patients who have not consulted doctors to treat their hyperglycemia as an untreated-hypertension patients. It is necessary to advise antithrombosis to treat diabetes patients to treat their hyperglycemia.