Russian patients with hereditary coagulopathies to determine quality of life. METHODS: Postal survey of 6309 patients using EUROQoL-5D (EQ-5D) was made in December 2007–January 2008. The questionnaire was proposed to all registered patients suffer from hereditary coagulopathies from 12 years old. The data of five dimensions of the questionnaire (mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort anxiety/depression) and data from the visual-analog scale was analyzed. RESULTS: A total of 1030 (16.3%) completed questionnaires were received by May 11, 2008. Forty-eight questionnaires were excluded from analysis because of the absence of key elements. Data of 472 adult and children 12 years old were analyzed; 462 questionnaires are under analyses now. A total of 661 (10.5%) blank questionnaires returned (due to death, changing place of living). A total of 67.1% of patients reported any problems (moderate or severe) with mobility (no information about 1.3% of patients), 36.4% of patients inform of any problems with self-care (no data about 1.3% of patients). A total of 63.6% of patients had difficulties with usual activity (no data about 0.7% of patients). A total of 81.4% of patients report of presence of pain and discomfort (no data about 0.8% of patients). A total 52.1% of patients report of anxiety or depression (no information about 2.3% of patients). The average value of quality of life according to the visual-analog scale was 57.47. CONCLUSIONS: The intermediate results of postal survey, investigating a quality of life in Russian patients with hereditary coagulopathies, shows high rate of problems with mobility, usual activity and high rate of pain and discomfort.

PSY53
SATISFACTION WITH IRON CHELATION THERAPY IS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH IRON OVERLOAD
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OBJECTIVES: Traditional iron overload treatment can be very time-consuming for the patient, making it important to augment clinical assessments with patient-reported outcomes. This study investigated the link between satisfaction with ICT and health-related quality of life (HRQoL). METHODS: As part of a retrospective chart review and semi-prospective investigation, patients with thalassaemia (n=81), sickle cell disease (n=50)) completed the SICT ‘Perceived Effectiveness of ICT’ correlated with ‘Bodily Pain’ (r=0.22) and ‘General Health’ (r=0.22). The SICT ‘Burden of ICT’ and ‘Side Effects of ICT’ domains significantly correlated with all SF-36 domain and summary scores (r=0.22). The SICT ‘Burden of ICT’ correlated with ‘Bodily Pain’ (r=0.22) and ‘General Health’ (r=0.22). CONCLUSIONS: Satisfaction with ICT provides prognostic information beyond standard clinical and physiological assessments. Results indicated that as ICT burden and side effects decreased, HRQoL increased. Further research is warranted using clinical trial data to validate these results. Clear a priori hypothesis could be developed and tested using regressions or structural equation modelling.

PSY54
UNDERSTANDING PATIENT PERCEPTION OF THE BIOENTERICS INTRAGASTRIC SYSTEM FOR WEIGHT REDUCTION
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OBJECTIVES: To understand patients’ tolerability and perception of the effectiveness of the BIB system. METHODS: A paper-based survey was completed by 186 patients through 5 physician’s practices in Europe, Canada and South America. Surveys were completed either in person or via phone by a health care professional. Questions focused on patient demographics, current or prior use of the BIB system, self reported weight loss, and tolerability. Univariate analyses were performed to evaluate the amount of weight loss, side effects associated with the BIB system, patients’ overall satisfaction with the system, and the likelihood of recommending it to others. RESULTS: Of the 186 respondents, 40% were currently using the BIB system. The mean age of the population was 37 years (range 17–76 years). The average weight loss for patients who had completed the full 6 months at the time of the survey was 17.7 kg. While during the induction phase of using the BIB system, the majority of patients experienced moderate to severe nausea and vomiting, but their daily functioning was not greatly affected. While using the BIB system, more than half of the patients experienced nausea, cramping, and vomiting; however, most patients had complete resolution of symptoms within 7 days. About 87% of the patients were satisfied with the BIB system and 85% would recommend it to others. Reasons for satisfaction included: amount of weight loss and ability to effectively diet without feeling hungry. CONCLUSIONS: Most patients were satisfied with the BIB system, despite early side effects they experienced, and would consequently recommend BIB to others.

PSY55
PAIN MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND: IMPLICATION FOR BETTER PATIENT EDUCATION
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OBJECTIVES: To explore the perspectives of both physicians and patients on how pain was assessed, managed and treated. METHODS: Face to face semi-structured questionnaires were administered with 70 physicians and 210 patients. Most of the physicians were specialists (78.6%) and practiced at private hospitals (61%). Patients were recruited through the physicians at their consultation. RESULTS: Most patients were female (71%) and aged less than 30 years were seen by GPs while the older ones 41–60 years, were seen by specialists. Lumbar/low back pain and osteoarthritis were the most common pain encountered and one-third of the patients suffered from pain for less than three weeks before seeing doctors. Overall the patients were quite satisfied with their doctors’ consultation time spent. However, the patients who were treated by GPs perceived that their doctors did not explain about the treatment options to the same level as physicians claimed that their patients were informed. Regarding the types of treatment, 93% physicians reported that they likely recommended both pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments but the patients revealed that they received pharmacological treatment only (47%) and 53% for the combination remedy. Factors