hospital-based outpatient wound centers. Patient, wound and encounter level characteristics were examined. Treatment of interest was enzymatic debridement with clodirocal collagenase ointment (CCO). RESULTS: A total of 9,203 patients, 20,358 wounds, and 149,680 encounters for PU were identified. The majority of patients were female (51.0%), Caucasian (70.0%), and reported Medicare as their primary insurance (59.6%). CCO was used in 41% (95% CI: 39.4-42.5) of the 71,945 days of use with CCO in the 90 days prior to this date, and been deemed immunocompetent according to the study criteria. Annual incidence rates were calculated for the entire population observed in the database as well as by year of birth, age group, and race. Annualized incidence rates were also produced using the 2010 U.S. Census data. RESULTS: The annual incidence rate of Hz across all ages of the study population in 2011 was 4.47 per 1000 person-years (95% CI: 4.45, 4.50). This rate increased monotonically with age, ranging from 0.86 (95% CI: 0.84, 0.88) for patients aged 1-4 years to 15.9 (95% CI: 13.49, 17.37) for patients aged 80 and older. The incidence rate was 8.46 (95% CI: 8.39, 8.52) among adults 50 years and older and 10.46 (95% CI: 10.35, 10.56) among those aged 60 years and older. Further, patients aged 80 and older were more likely (p < 0.001) to have an infection (74.2%) compared to the overall VLU population (51.5%). Average (3.7, SD = 159.8) days of use with CCO was 53.3 days (SD = 159.8), which was significantly higher compared to days in service for non-CCO treated wounds (98.9, SD = 157.7). CONCLUSIONS: Wounds treated with CCO had substantially longer days in service, more likely to receive debridement of all methods, and more likely to be infected relative to the overall VLU population. Thus, the determination of its pattern of use was a fundamental step to achieve better outcomes. Results from this analysis indicate that healthcare providers are using CCO in Stage III and IV Ulcers.

PIN24 LIZENDEL PRESCRIPTION PATTERN: IDENTIFYING THE USE TO RATIONALIZE THE PRACTICE Bret JZ1, Carvalho D1, Magalhaes D1, Vieira JR1, Sarton DP2, Rodrigues JL2, Rodrigues EK3, Gargel Rito N1, Viana A1, Chaves E1, Bastos A1, Albuquerque IF1 1UNIMED Fortaleza, Fortaleza, Brazil, 2Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil OBJECTIVES: Linezolid is an important antimicrobial strategy to combat methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) recently acquired infections. In this study, was used with caution due to its high cost and to avoid the development of resistant strains. This study sought to determine the pattern of use of Linezolid in a large hospital in Fortaleza, Brazil, and to assess if there is a cross-sectional increase in its use over time. RESULTS: Linezolid was used in 1,958 out of 26,149 patients (7.5%) during the period from the year 2004 to 2011. The electronic medical records from 2007-2013 were extracted from Brasíndice. Antimicrobial Stewardship Guideline (Infectious Diseases Society of America, 2012) by a pharmacist and medical infectious disease team. For the calculation of the direct cost, the Medicare HAIE patients had higher healthcare costs, underscoring the need to further understand the risk factors for hospital and community-acquired HAIE. Our study showed that patients with certain pre-existing conditions may have a higher risk of HAIE. Using this information, healthcare providers may be able to better prevent HAIE and avoid its associated mortality risk.

PIN25 PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY OF CLOSTRIDIAL COLLAGENASE OINTMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF VENOUS LEG ULCERS IN OUTPATIENT CARE SETTINGS Gisleno AM1, Waycaster CR Smith Syphilum Inc., Fort Worth, TX, USA OBJECTIVES: Identify patient and clinical characteristics in the venous ulcer leg (VUL) population and examine patterns of enzymatic debridement utilization. METHODS: Retrospective analysis of electronic medical records collected from 2007 to 2012 at the Intellitronics Limited Data Set (I-LDs). The I-LDS extracts records from 96 hospitals-based outpatient wound centers. Patient, wound and encounter level characteristics were examined. The treatment of interest was enzymatic debridement with clostridial collagenase ointment (CCO). RESULTS: A total of 9,091 patients, 25,734 wounds, and 226,666 encounters for VUL were identified. The majority of patients were male (50.5%), Caucasian (74.1%), and reported Medicare as their primary insurance (53.4%). The average age was 68.9 (SD=14.6) and the average number of physician visits was 17.7 (SD=22.5). The mean wound surface area was 16.5cm2 (SD=44.6). The overall average wound duration was 5.8 months (SD=26.7). Of the 25,734 wounds, approximately 12.7% received CCO (n=3,278). Wounds treated with CCO had significantly more (p<0.001) debridements of all methods (5.5, SD=7.6) relative to the overall population (3.4, SD=5.5). Problems treated with CCO were significantly more likely (p<0.001) to have an infection (74.2%) compared to the overall VUL population (60.5%). The average number of visits where CCO was administered was 2.1 (SD=6.7) and the average days of use with CCO was 13.3 days (SD=46.2). The average number of CCO tubes used by patients was 1.0 (SD=1.1). Mean days in service for CCO-treated wounds was 148.2 (SD=196.5), which was significantly higher compared to days in service for non-CCO treated wounds (79.0, SD=135.6). CONCLUSIONS: Wounds treated with CCO had substantially longer days in service, were more likely to receive debridement of all methods, and more likely to be infected relative to the overall VUL population. Results and awareness indicate that health care providers are using CCO in more severe, difficult-to-heal VULs.

PIN26 ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATES OF HERPES ZOSTER AMONG AN IMMUNOCOMPETENT POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES Johnson RH1, Garwood J2, Palmer LA2, Lenthart G2, Kawak M3, Acosta C4 1Truven Health Analytics, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 2University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Pharmacy, Memphis, MS, USA, 3Truven Health Analytics, Bethesda, MD, USA, 4Merrick & Co., Inc., West Point, PA, USA OBJECTIVES: Herpes zoster (HZ), also known as shingles, is a painful and commonly occurring condition in the U.S. In spite of a universally recommended vacci-