OBJECTIVES: To assess the cost-effectiveness of nutritional support (high protein supplement) and standard care (regular hospital diet) in preventing pressure ulcers in hospitalised patients at high risk of pressure ulcers and malnutrition. Further, to evaluate the need and value of additional research using value of information analysis. METHODS: Analyses were undertaken from the perspective of the treating health care facility in Queensland, Australia, using a Markov decision model. Evidence for the relative risk (RR) was estimated from a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials, other parameters were systematically identified from the literature to populate the model. The incremental net monetary benefit (INMB) was calculated and a probabilistic sensitivity analysis using Monte Carlo simulation was conducted. The expected value of perfect information (EVPPI), expected value of perfect parameter information (EVPPPI), expected value of sample information (EVSI), expected total cost of additional research, expected net benefit of sampling (ENBS), and the return on investment (ROI) were calculated for an estimated population of 125,000 over ten years. RESULTS: At a willingness-to-pay of AUS 50,000 per quality adjusted life year (QALY) gained, the INMB was AUS $30, with a probability of 84% for nutritional support to be a preferred intervention. The population EVPI was AUS $4.7 million, the highest EVPPI was for RR at AUS $2.25 million. For a future randomised study investigating the RR of the two interventions, the ENBS would be maximised at AUS $30. The expected ENBS total study cost of AUS $1.2 million. The expected ROI would be 32%. CONCLUSIONS: Nutritional support is cost-effective in preventing pressure ulcers in high risk hospitalised patients; however, there is uncertainty surrounding the decision and the value of this uncertainty is high. A future clinical trial to resolve this uncertainty is worthwhile.

PSS5
THE IMPACT OF THE GERMAN DRG-SYSTEM ON POLICY DECISION MAKING IN ENT
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OBJECTIVES: The German diagnosis-related groups (G-DRG) have been introduced as a major tool for the financing of hospital stays in Germany. In ENT, the number of MEI cases reported in the D23Z was analyzed regarding Patient Clinical Complexity Level (PCCL), mixed (MHL) or sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) were extracted. The aim was to evaluate the impact of the G-DRG system on ENT policy decisions. The management and pharmacoeconomic studies of dental care, identifying optimal funding for state and municipal health care institutions for cost-effectiveness use of state funds. The German diagnosis-related groups (G-DRG) have been introduced as a major tool for the financing of hospital stays in Germany. In ENT, the number of MEI cases reported in the D23Z was analyzed regarding Patient Clinical Complexity Level (PCCL), mixed (MHL) or sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) were extracted. The management and pharmacoeconomic studies of dental care, identifying optimal funding for state and municipal health care institutions for cost-effectiveness use of state funds.

PSS4
UNDERSTANDING TRENDS IN OPHTHALMOLOGIST PATIENT SELECTION AND CARE BASED ON PATTERNS OF BILLING
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The recent U. S. release of Medicare Part B billing data provides unprecedented insight into a health care system that reimbursed $77 billion in 2012. Of the 100 physicians receiving the greatest payments, nearly half were ophthalmologists. OBJECTIVES: Examine ophthalmologist trends in patient selection and care, and implications on system value delivery, based on Medicare and other data. METHODS: We examined aggregate and line-item data, comparing the top 100 highest billing ophthalmologists to each other, and to the remaining 16,971, identifying patterns in services billed, beneficiaries served, service location, and dollars billed, allowed and paid. We also compared volume and cost of a key office-based code (J2778: Ranibizumab injection) to a key facility-based code (67042: vitrectomy for macular hole), and incorporated epidemiology data to understand provider incentives and drivers of care. RESULTS: Ophthalmologists represented 2% of all practitioners billing Part B, but received 7% of reimbursement; the Top 100 billing ophthalmologists accounted for 0.6% of ophthalmologists billing, but received 8.8% of payments; disparities between Top 100 billers and non-Top 100 included: higher volume of care treated, perceived need for reimbursement, and service location; high volume J2778 performers were much more likely to be Top 100 billers than were high performers of 67042, and based on prevalence among those 65 and older: the greatest percentage of beneficiaries with wet AMD received treatment than did beneficiaries with macular hole. CONCLUSIONS: A large portion of payments were received by relatively few ophthalmologists, whose practices demonstrate disparities in service, variety and volume of procedures over time—some findings driven by recent changes in reimbursement. The aims were to i) develop a systematic methodology for the identification of such guidelines ii) review the guidelines and treatment pathways identified in order to propose optimal positioning for an hypothetical intervention for the treatment of MO in RVO, and iii) to identify areas of unmet clinical needs. METHODS: 

PSS5
PREPARATION OF VORICONAZOLE SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLES FOR EFFECTIVE OCULAR DELIVERY
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OBJECTIVES: Preparation of Voriconazole (VCZ) solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs) for ocular delivery for the treatment of fungal keratitis. METHODS: SLNs were prepared by solvent emulsification technique using Compritol (lipid), Pluronic F-68 (surfactant) and sodium taurocholate (co-surfactant). Characterization of SLNs was performed by size measurement, in-vitro release, ex-vivo corneal permeation studies and in-vitro antifungal activity. RESULTS: Particle sizes were found in the range of 150-300 depending upon lipid/S mix ratio with good zeta potential. Entrapment efficiency of SLNs was found to be 40-60% with sustained in vitro drug release (>70% in 12h). The ex-vivo corneal permeation studies exhibited good ocular permeation of VCZ from SLNs. Ex-vivo study also supports good ocular permeation of VCZ which is based on the in-vitro study. Further, corneal suspension test showed that the tenting effect of the particles was protected by the presence of SLNs. CONCLUSIONS: The sustained release property with good corneal permeation of VCZ from SLNs encourages its application for in-vivo studies and hence could be proposed as an effective carrier for ophthalmic administration.

PSS6
THE ANALYSIS OF DENTAL CARE IN UKRAINE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL
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OBJECTIVES: The structure of the overall incidence increases the mouth and teeth morbidity occupy the third place in Ukraine. Thus 99% of the patients served in outpatient clinics institutions. The structure of diseases requiring hospitalization (approximately 1% of patients), the top spot is occupied odontogenic inflammatory diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial face. METHODS: In Ukraine, the availability of dentists is 4.0 per 10,000 population and 4.5 per 10,000 children. We have analyzed the statistical data of the Lviv Regional Department of Health. We found that the number of patients with chronic diseases and dental problems. Prevalence of dental caries, temporary occlusion in 6-years children reached 87.9%, a 12-year-olds - 72.3%. Prevalence of chronic caries gingivitis among adolescents aged 12-15 years ranged 70-98% and teeth abnormalities in children 7-18 years more than 80%. In Ukraine every seven middle school students, 12 year old, have teeth abnormalities. The medical care of patients with dental diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial face is very high. We conducted this research to identify the level of dental care among RA in the Taiwan. The purpose is identify realize analyze the utilization rate of dental care than non-RA patients (13.9% of non-RA). However, on the basis of licenses to practice medicine in dentistry are 248 dentists, who working in cities and towns, and only about 10% - in rural areas. From 196th private dental surgeries 89 are situated in the regional center. Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University opened and acting university Dental Center from 2012, where the prevalence of periodontal disease in patients 22,024 patients without RA attending the study group and 22,024 patients without RA attending the Study Group (NRA group). Matched for Age, gender and RUB, Both groups were matched on 1:4. From 196th private dental surgeries 89 are situated in the regional center. Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University opened and acting university Dental Center from 2012, where the prevalence of periodontal disease in patients 22,024 patients without RA attending the study group and 22,024 patients without RA attending the Study Group (NRA group). Matched for Age, gender and RUB, Both groups were matched on 1:4.

PSS7
DENTAL CARE USE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A NATIONWIDE, POPULATION-BASED, PROSPERITY SCORE-MATCHED FOLLOW-UP STUDY
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OBJECTIVES: Patients with RA differ from a higher risk of periodontal attachment loss and increased oral inflammation. There were few studies to access the utilization of dental care among RA in the Taiwan. The purpose is identify realize analyze and discuss the dental use of diabetic patients, and the association between the risk of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and a history of periodontitis. METHODS: Retrospective cohort study based on the nationwide, population-based, NHIB used administrative data, case group consisted of 5,506 (age ≥18 years) patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA group) as the study group and 22,024 patients without RA attending the Outpatient wing of Department of General Medicine formed the control group (NRA group). Matched for Age, gender and RUB, Both groups were matched on 1:4. RESULTS: More advanced forms of periodontitis were found in RA patients compared with controls. The results showed that RA patients (66.9% of RA) had 5-year utilization rate of dental care than non-RA patients (12.3% of non-RA). However, people have RA or not, the characteristics of dental use were similar. Only has the gender aspects to differ from, when the male suffered from RA, the utilization of dental care were not different with the female. CONCLUSIONS: We propose that the consulting rheumatologists inform the patients that they have a higher risk of periodontal this study demonstrates an association between periodontitis and incident RA, and the study is limited to lack of BMI, smoking, alcohol status.