monitor and to correlate HRQOL improvements in patients undergoing different treatment strategies.

**PIN102**  
**IMPACT OF SIMEPREVIR VERSUS TELAPREVIR TRIPLE THERAPY FOR CHRONIC HCV GENOTYPE 1 INFECTION: TREATMENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES, PATIENT PREFERENCES, AND RESPONSES TO PEGINTERFERON/RIBAVIRIN RESULTS FROM THE PHASE III ATTAINE STUDY**
  
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**OBJECTIVES:** In ATTAINE, a Phase III, randomised, head-to-head comparison study of simeprevir versus telaprevir, both with peginterferon/ribavirin (PR), in HCV genotype 1–infected patients, differences in treatment completion, quality of life (QoL), and treatment-related patient preferences were reported.

**RESULTS:** Compared with telaprevir, simeprevir appeared to be more effective, and was associated with better patient-reported outcomes (PROMs).

**CONCLUSIONS:** The tolerability profile of simeprevir is not inferior to telaprevir.

**KEYWORDS:** Simeprevir, Telaprevir, Phase III study, HCV, Telaprevir.

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**PIN103**  
**SATISFACTION OF HIV PATIENTS WITH PHARMACY SERVICES IN SOUTH-EASTERN NIGERIAN HOSPITALS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The study objective was to determine the patients satisfaction with pharmacy services provided in South-Eastern Nigeria's hospitals. This is because the quality of pharmacy services provided in these hospitals is still dependent on the attitudes of the hospital authorities. A high level of patient satisfaction with pharmacy services will enhance medication adherence and prevent medication errors.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study involving adult inpatients with HIV/AIDS was carried out at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, Ghana, and the University of Ghana Hospital, Accra, Ghana.

**RESULTS:** The study revealed that patients were generally satisfied with the pharmacy services provided in these hospitals. However, there were areas of improvement such as patient education, medication information, and waiting times.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The study concluded that there is a need for continuous improvement in pharmacy services to ensure patient satisfaction.

**KEYWORDS:** Patient satisfaction, Pharmacy services, HIV/AIDS patients, South-Eastern Nigeria.

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**PIN104**  
**KNOWLEDGE OF HIV STATUS OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS ATTENDING AN ADOLESCENT HIV CLINIC IN ACCRA, GHANA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The study aimed to determine the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents and young adults attending an adolescent HIV clinic in Accra, Ghana.

**METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 34 participants. The study used a questionnaire to assess the knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the participants.

**RESULTS:** The study found that the majority of the participants (97%) knew that HIV/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact and injection. However, 23% of the participants stated that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through sharing of food and drinks.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The study highlighted the need for educational interventions to improve the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents and young adults.

**KEYWORDS:** HIV/AIDS, Knowledge, Adolescents, Young adults, Ghana.

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**PIN105**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON THE EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE AND HTA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HEPATITIS C**

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**OBJECTIVE:** The main objective of this study was to evaluate the implementation of technologies based on the evidence-based medicine (EBM) and health technology assessment (HTA) in the management of hepatitis C.

**METHODS:** A descriptive study was conducted to assess the implementation of EBM and HTA in the management of hepatitis C. The study included a review of the literature and a survey of healthcare professionals.

**RESULTS:** The analysis revealed that the implementation of EBM and HTA in the management of hepatitis C is still limited in Ukraine. However, there is a growing interest in these approaches, and some progress has been made.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The study concluded that there is a need for more investment in EBM and HTA in Ukraine to improve the management of hepatitis C.

**KEYWORDS:** Hepatitis C, Evidence-based medicine, Health technology assessment, Ukraine.

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**PIN106**  
**MOELDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSTAINED VIROLOGIC RESPONSE AND TREATMENT UPTAKE RATES ON FUTURE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS C IN THE UK**

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**Objective:** To model the relationship between sustained virologic response (SVR) rates and treatment uptake rates on future prevalence and incidence of hepatitis C in the UK.

**Methods:** A Markov model was used to simulate the natural history of hepatitis C, including progression to cirrhosis, liver transplantation, and death. The model was populated with data from the UK national hepatitis C register.

**Results:** The model predicted that sustained virologic response rates of 80% and 90% would lead to a 60% and 80% reduction in future prevalence of hepatitis C, respectively.

**Conclusions:** The model suggests that achieving high SVR rates through improved treatment uptake can significantly reduce the future burden of hepatitis C in the UK.

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C, Sustained virologic response, Treatment uptake, Future prevalence, Model.