ERPs has been applied to 837 medicines. 576 medicines (69% of those analyzed) had a national average price higher than ERP and had some market power, and therefore their prices were regulated. They represent 80% of public expenditure in medicines not covered by the basic health care plan. The average price reduction for those medicines was 40%. 1) SCC between HII and APR is 0.01, and 2) SCC between numerator and denominator in the APR is 0.09. Other conclusions (D) could represent important savings to Colombian Health System. Deeper analysis on SCC is needed in order to improve ERPs. Nonetheless, preliminary analysis suggests different variables besides HII, such as countries with better purchasing practices, therapies, class of diseases, should be taken into account.

PHP34 INTERACTION OF ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L. ESSENTIAL OIL WITH DIAZEPAM AND PENTOBARBITAL IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS
Milanovic I.1, Raskovic A.2, Gvaja A.1, Stilinovic N.3, Mizov M.3
1High School of Pharmacy, Vranje, Serbia, 2Vranje, Serbia, and Montenegro, 3University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Medicine, Novi Sad, Serbia and Montenegro
OBJECTIVES: Herb-drug interactions are an important safety concern. This study was conducted regarding the interaction between the herbal remedy Rosmarinus officinalis essential oil and drugs which metabolism involves cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. Major components of essential oil of the rosemary are monoterpenic derivatives (1,8-cineole, camphor, a-pinene, b-pinene, camphene, borneol and limonene) which selectively induce cytochrome P450 activity. The influence of Rosmarinus officinalis essential oil on pharmacodynamic effects of diazepam and pentobarbital on experimental animals was evaluated in the study. METHODS: The study was approved by the ethical committee. Wistar rats were used in experimental groups, each group consist of 6 animals. The experimental groups were pretreated with the essential oil in a dose of 10 mg/ kg, 20 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg, applied orally (60 days long, daily pre-treatment). The other group was applied with saline 10 ml/kg, orally. Interaction with pentobarbital was examined by pentobari-
thal-induced sleeping time test (pentobarbital was administered intraperitoneally. 40 mg/kg i.p., once) was examined in rats that received Rosemary essential oil was administered intramuscularly, 2.5 mg/kg i.w. RESULTS: Seven-days pretreat-
ment with Rosmarinus officinalis essential oil in the dose of 10 mg/kg, significantly reduced pentobarbital-induced sleeping time, compared to the control group, p<0.05. The single-dose pretreatment with Rosmarinus officinalis essential oil in the dose of 20 mg/kg, significantly prolonged sleeping time, compared to the control, p<0.05. Both doses of essential oil, applied repeatedly, caused significantly longer retention of mice on the rotated in the period between the fifth and tenth minute after the administration of diazepam, compared to the group received diaze-
pam only (control), p<0.05. CONCLUSIONS: The results have shown a considerable influence of Rosmarinus officinalis essential oil on diazepam and pentobarbital pharmacodynamics, and the ability of this herbal remedy to cause interaction with conventional drugs.

PHP35 USE OF HIGH ALERT CHINESE MEDICATIONS IN TAIWAN: A RETROSPECTIVE POPULATION-BASED COHORT STUDY
Lin H.W.1, Tsai H.H.2, Tsai C.L.2, Hsieh Y.W.1, Lin S.F.2, Lin W.L.1, Jan S.S.2, Tu C.Y.1, Chang X.L.2
1China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan, 2China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan
OBJECTIVES: While the utilization of National Health Insurance (NHI) covered Chinese medicinal substances (CMS) increased for years, studies on risk factors to evaluate the use of high alert Chinese Medicines (HACMs) and its contributing factors in Taiwan. METHODS: The six potential HACMs (Mán Tuò Lû, Qi’i Niú Zhu, Chu’n wà, Ti’t’i, Nán Xìng, Fù Sì) were selected and provided the evidence-based price-adjusted expert discussions. The drug utilization was calculated using two million random samples of Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Databases (NHI-RDS). The number of prescriptions, average durations, and average doses for the six HACMs were investigated for the past one decade, this study aimed to evaluate the use of high alert Chinese Medicines (HACMs) and its contributing factors in Taiwan. RESULTS: Among community pharmacists, statistical analysis were conducted in Stats v12.0. The study was approved by the University of Kentucky Institutional Review Board. RESULTS: Responses from 411 community pharmacists were included in the analysis. Results from LRM show that KASPER use significantly influences Community pharmacists practicing in urban locations is 2.25 times more likely (CI: 1.11-4.57) to utilize KASPER than pharmacists in rural locations. Additionally, pharmacists practicing at independent pharmacies are 7 times more likely (CI: 3.20-18.05) to use KASPER than their counterparts practicing at chain pharmacies. The volume of Cس dispensed nor perceived effectiveness of KASPER influenced the odds of KASPER utilization. CONCLUSIONS: Among community pharmacists, KASPER utilization varies and is influenced by pharmacists’ characteristics including urban vs. rural practice location. Understanding characteristics of pharmacists who utilize PDMPs is necessary to remove barriers to access and increase utilization.

PHP33 COMMUNITY PHARMACIST CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF A PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM
Wessen SJ.1, Blommechen K, Goodman A, Talber1, Freeman PR
University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY USA
OBJECTIVES: Prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) are viewed as an effective tool to reduce prescription drug abuse, diversion, and doctor shopping. Despite perceived effectiveness, PDMP utilization by health care providers remains low. To improve effectiveness, health care professionals must access and utilize PDMP programs when making treatment decisions. Understanding characteristics of pharmacists who utilize PDMPs is necessary to remove barriers to access and increase utilization.

Maisongrande: "Cultural dimensions: "Habitus" in Japan, the standard deviation of regulatory review time was the smallest for Tube and Catheters (348.5 days) and the largest in orthopedics products (769.6 days). CONCLUSIONS: According to the data analysis the review time and standard deviation of FMA and New Medical Device between different countries is not the same. Both companies show no significant differences in the United States and Japan, certain category medical device approval timing predictability is low such as General&Plastic Surgery in US and orthopedics products in Japan.

Surgery (726.7 days), Ophthalmic (487.6 days) and Gastroenterology/Urology (482.2 days). Among the product categories "Rubber" in Japan, the standard deviation of regulatory review time was the smallest for Tube and Catheters (348.5 days) and the largest in orthopedics products (769.6 days). CONCLUSIONS: According to the data analysis the review time and standard deviation of FMA and New Medical Device between different countries is not the same. Both companies show no significant differences in the United States and Japan, certain category medical device approval timing predictability is low such as General&Plastic Surgery in US and orthopedics products in Japan.