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PHI4

PRACTICES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG ADAMAS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN 2012/13 ACADEMIC YEARS

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OBJECTIVES: Students of higher education institutions are prone to practices of substance abuse and risky sexual behavior due to individual, peer, social and ecological influences. The objective of the current study is to assess practices of substance abuse and its relationship with risky sexual behavior among ASTU Students. METHODS: A total of 447 respondents were selected to fill the questionnaires by using stratified, systematic and random sampling from undergraduate regular students while only 426 (95.3%) were completed the questionnaire correctly and the analyses of results were based on 426 respondents. Informal interview with five key respondents were also conducted for triangulation of results. The results were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentage, and inferential statistics such as chi-square (χ²) and binary logistic regression. RESULTS: Prevalence of substance abuse increases with gender differences (X²(6,315) = 012, P ≤ 0.5), and with age difference (X²(6,315) = 012, P ≤ 0.5). The majority of the students (81.2%) were not consuming tobacco before joining the university (X²(8, 807) = 003, P ≤ 0.5); while decreases with current place of residence (X²(2, 152) = 696, P ≤ 0.5). However, sexual behavior of respondents decreases with gender difference (X²(1, 155) = 694, P ≤ 0.5); previous place of residence (X²(2, 177) = 000, P ≤ 0.5) and married respondents (X²(2, 762, 767, P ≤ 0.5); and current place of residence (X²(2, 088–767, P ≤ 0.5). CONCLUSIONS: There is statistical significant relation between substance abuse and gender differences, previous places of residence and the school attended before joining the university (X²(2, 157) = 000, P ≤ 0.5); whereas there is no statistical relation between current place of residences. Therefore prevention of practices of substance abuse and risky sexual behaviors among students should be strengthened at primary and secondary school program.

PHI5

EXAMINING PRESCRIBING PATTERNS IN OLDER PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ILICNE

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OBJECTIVES: Older patients represent those at greatest risk of adverse drug reactions (ADR) and potentially inappropriate prescribing (PIP). Therefore, they also represent the greatest opportunity for pharmacotherapy optimisation. Examining prescribing patterns is a key step towards identifying areas in which prescribing can be made safer. As part of the STOPP/START project, prescribing data was collected on 464 older patients presenting at emergency departments with acute illness at sites across six EU countries. Patients were followed up at discharge and three months later, where possible. The prescribing data was analyzed to compare prescribing across the six countries. As the STOPP/START screening tool organises criteria by physiological system, the prescribed medicines were classified accordingly. RESULTS: In total 866 medicines were recorded for the 464 patients. The most frequently prescribed ADR’s were as follows: cardiovascular indications 39.01% (n=3381), central nervous system indications 7.69% (n=666), endocrine disorders 6.91% (n=599), gastrointestinal indications 9.04% (n=783), musculoskeletal indications 4.2% (n=373), respiratory indications 15.97% (n=1002), urogenital indications 2.05% (n=178), no valid indication recorded 3.80% (n=329), other indications 15.23% (n=1320). Comparing prescribing across the six sites, cardiac indications were common and accounted for the highest relative standard deviation across the six sites (X=41.38, SD = 46.68, RSD =16.14%). Respiratory tract (X=9.56, SD=62.4, RSD=65.27%) and musculoskeletal indications (X=3.78%, SD=2.35, RSD=62.17%) showed the greatest variation in prescribing across the six sites. Prescribing for cardiovascular indications accounted for the highest percentage of medications at each individual site. It was also the most consistent, showing the lowest variation in percentages across all six sites. This supports the fact that cardiovascular criteria make up the largest section of the STOPP/START criteria. Prescribing for respiratory tract and musculoskeletal indications showed the highest level of variation across the six sites. This variation may be indicative of over-prescribing in some sites and under-prescribing in others.

PHI6

THE BURDEN OF ADULT PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE IN 50+ POPULATION IN HUNGARY

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OBJECTIVES: The prevalence of pneumonia, meningitis and septicaemia cases recorded among 50+ Hungarian population has been growing. One of the main reasons of the year by year higher occurrences is the ever ageing population, where the incidence is higher generating significant incremental resource utilization. METHODS: The study determines whether the probability of morbidity over 50+ has changed (using general linear model - GLM) and the direct health care cost of the three mentioned diseases based on the National Health Insurance Fund database. RESULTS: The cost and direct healthcare cost of inpatient, outpatient care, diagnostics and medication were defined with an analysis of the Hungarian population. The study that covers the 2005-2013 timeframe in 5 year age-groups does not calculate disease specific mortality among 50+. RESULTS: The research shows that the age increases the probability of disease. Between the age groups 40-49 and 50-54 the probability of disease increased by 26% (from GLM model, which is significant) and growing in 5 year age group. The prevalence of pneumonia among 50+ Hungarian population has increased by 10% between 2005 and 2013 resulting an incremental 2.34 billion HUF extra direct health care cost expenditure. Approximately 77% of this extra amount was used by the 65+ population. Worthy to note that the disease specific mortality among Hungarian population is 1.8 times higher in 2013 compared to 2005 and reached 18,954 inhabitants. Because of the disease specific death and direct health care cost an approx. 9.3 billion HUF direct health care burden was reported in year 2013 among the 50+ population. CONCLUSIONS: The health care ascertainment of pneumonia, meningitis and septicaemia diseases effects a huge burden on the health care system that grows year by year. By the help of a targeted pneumococcal vaccination program a part of the ever growing yearly burden could be avoided.

PHI7

PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION AMONG GERIATRICS POPULATION IN TURKEY

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OBJECTIVES: Malnutrition is a problem in an adulthood period of life. Epidemiological data of malnutrition in adults is limited in Turkey although there are several studies focusing on malnutrition in selected populations. This abstract aims to determine the prevalence and incidence of malnutrition in Turkey using general health insurance reimbursement database of Social Security Institute (SSI). METHODS: Since 2011, the Turkish general health insurance system covers 88% of the total population of Turkey (men 50% and the reimbursement is the authority of general health insurance is SSI. Therefore statistics obtained via the SSI database are highly representative of the population of Turkey. From SSI database, person ≥ 65 years of age who received first malnutrition diagnosis between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2013 were included to analysis. International Classification of Disease (ICD)-10 code E40 to E46 were used to define malnutrition. Concomitant diseases to malnutrition were out of abstract scope. RESULTS: Of 931,079 unique persons at any age had at least one primary malnutrition diagnosis, 104,109 adults met selection criteria of this abstract. Annual incidence of malnutrition was 0.367%, 0.419% and 0.464% in 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively (0.123%, 0.125% and 0.164% in females and 0.15% and 0.16% in males for same time periods). Prevalence of malnutrition was 0.254% and 0.341% in 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 periods, respectively (0.245% and 0.239% in females and 0.266% and 0.256% in males for same time periods). CONCLUSIONS: The study showed the prevalence and incidence of malnutrition among geriatric population in Turkey. Maltes are under more risk than females, and both prevalence and incidence of malnutrition among geriatric population increase. In conclusion; more efficient strategies for diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition in geriatric population of Turkey should be developed.

PHI8

PREVALENCE OF SELF-MEDICATION AND ITS REASON AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS IN INDIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the prevalence of self-medication and its reason among Postgraduate Pharmacy students. METHODS: This cross-sectional study was conducted among Postgraduate Pharmacy students of NIPER, Mohali. Study duration was from January 2014 to April 2014. Enrolling students willing to participate in the study were included. Participants who had not completed or did not return back the questionnaire were excluded. Data collection was based on predesigned questionnaire containing close ended questions. Participants were assured of their confidentiality and anonymity. Data collected was analysed using