I have trouble keeping up. It should be noted that items of the Emotional Functioning Scale of the School Functioning Scale showed most of the differences. One of the items used in US Spanish was replaced in all corresponding items by "Me cuesta" (Literally: it is hard for me) were idiomatic. For instance, the expression "Se me hace difícil" (It is hard for me) was the symptom that preoccupies the patients the least in France and Italy, and the "size and force of the stream of urine" preoccupies the Portuguese the least. Nearly 87% of the Italians claimed that they would only be satisfied if they never had to get up in the night again, 65% for the Portuguese. Overall, 60% of the subjects questioned said that they would be satisfied if they were "markedly" improved.

CONCLUSIONS: The expectation of patients in the treatment of BPH is very important, and undoubtedly difficult to satisfy entirely. These results are probably due to the fact that our population was composed of patients that had been diagnosed recently.

PIH43

CHANGES IN HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQOL) AMONG SPANISH ADOLESCENTS

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OBJECTIVES: The expectation of patients in the treatment of BPH is very important, and undoubtedly difficult to satisfy entirely. These results are probably due to the fact that our population was composed of patients that had been diagnosed recently.

RESULTS: Changes in health-related behaviours are associated with worse outcome at 3 years of follow-up. Future studies should analyses factors related to susceptibility for regular use of tobacco and other drugs. Policy initiatives, and other factors should be taken into account preventing tobacco and other substance use at these ages.

PH44

HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS: REVEALING THE PROFILE OF RISK BURDEN ASSOCIATED WITH CO-MORBID PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITIONS IN RESPONDENTS FROM FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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OBJECTIVES: Studies often examine the impact of specific chronic conditions (CC) in isolation or in conjunction with another specific CC. Our aims were to compare: 1) the effect of physical CCs (PCCs) in addition to mental CCs (MCCs) to the effect of MCCs only; 2) the effect of MCCs in addition to PCFs to the effect of MCCs only; and 3) effects across country. METHODS: Data from the 2010 EU Health and Wellbeing Survey were used (N=57,805, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK). Respondents were categorized as: 'Healthy' (no mental or physical CC); 'Physical' (physician indicated 1 physical CC); 'Mental' (physician indicated 1 mental CC); 'Mixed' (physician indicated 1 physical and 1 mental CC). Differences across groups were assessed using multivariate 3-year live regression with SF-12v2 Health summary measures (PCS & MCS) as outcomes and controlling for sociodemographic factors. Significant score differences were found in most domains among tertiles based on overall-well being and pain. Correlations with lung function (FEV1), body mass index (BMI) and blood pressure were assessed. CONCLUSIONS: Mixed CCs are associated with worse outcome at 3 years of follow-up. Future studies should analyse factors related to susceptibility for regular use of tobacco and other drugs. Policy initiatives, and other factors should be taken into account preventing tobacco and other substance use at these ages.

PH45

PATIENTS WITH URINARY DISORDERS, EVOCATIVE OF BPH: WHAT ARE THEIR EXPECTATIONS IN FRENCH, IN ITALY AND IN PORTUGAL?

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OBJECTIVES: The expectations of patients with BPH will undoubtedly be one of the major preoccupations in the next few decades to guarantee optimal treatment through compliance. METHODS: A pragmatic, European cohort (France, Italy, and Portugal) of 477 patients presenting with urinary disorders, evocative of BPH, was followed-up for more than 6 months. A questionnaire regarding expectations was handed out at the first consultation. RESULTS: A total of 441 patients were evaluated. The symptom that 31.11% of patients wished to see improved with the highest priority was “getting up in the night to urinate”, then for 20%, “sensation of not emptying bladder after urinating”. Amongst the symptoms that patients were the least concerned about were “the effort or force needed to start urinating” for 28.60% of responders, then “size and force of the stream of urine” for 15.38% and “the interruption of the flow of urine” for 13.40%. “Getting up in the night” was the principal complaint in all 3 countries (36.30% in France, 29 and 27.54% in Portugal and Italy). Colitis increased “The effort or force needed to start urinating” for 27% of patients in Italy and for 20% in Portugal. It is clear that preoccupations that worry the patients the least in France and Italy, and the “size and force of the stream of urine” preoccupies the Portuguese the least. The expectation of patients in the treatment of BPH is very important, and undoubtedly difficult to satisfy entirely. These results are probably due to the fact that our population was composed of patients that had been diagnosed recently.