From an on-line survey in Germany

What do health economists expect from their employer - results

PIH40

FROM AN ON-LINE SURVEY IN GERMANY

We have identified four relevant factors that affect job satisfaction: Corporatization with technicians, pharmacists differ significantly in the level of stress (F (3.274) = 5.6, p < 0.01) as well as working environment (pharmacists working alone in shifts, with other colleague/s is a bigger role compared to other factors. The respondents also had to assess the expression of the factors within industry, academia, insurance, hospitals, and associations. RESULTS: Experienced health economists differ in their work preferences from health economic students. For students, pharmacists plays a bigger role compared to other factors. The respondents would not work in hospitals and health insurance companies. CONCLUSIONS: From an industry perspective, it is recommended to raise awareness for career opportunities in the pharmaceutical industry. Only 6% of the health economist students are interested in an industry career, the majority wants to work in hospitals and health insurance companies.

INDIVIDUAL’S HEALTH - Health Care Use & Policy Studies

PIH41

LONG-TERM FISCAL IMPLICATIONS OF FUNDING ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE THERAPIES: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Pérez-Camarero S, Ivanova A1, García-Jurado I1, Polanco C2, Hidalgo A3

OBJECTIVES: Progressive population ageing in developed countries leads the assessment of policies that favor birthrates. Thus, the purpose of this study was to assess the evidence available about long run net fiscal implications of State-subsidized assisted reproductive therapies (ART). METHODS: Systematic review of articles published both in English or Spanish during the last decade combining the search terms: “infertility”, “assisted reproductive technology”, “economics/cost and cost analysis” was conducted on Medline, Embase and Cochrane Library databases. Reference lists of included studies were also searched to identify other relevant studies. RESULTS: A total of 86 articles were identified, of which 13 (15%) were included in this review. Of these, 5 (38%) economically quantified lifetime future net tax revenues from an ART-conceived child in different countries (Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, UK and United States) applying a generational accounting model. Results from these studies concluded that each monetary unit invested in funding ART would revert in tax benefits for the States estimated between 1.24 and 19.1€, which is the amount which the individual and the State begins to be favourable to the States was established between 38 and 41 years. CONCLUSIONS: Generational accounting models allow estimating long-term fiscal implications of public funding of ART. It would be recommended to have a similar analysis for Spain in order to inform decision makers about policies which encourage birthrates.

PIH42

EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROTOCOL FOR RESPIRATORY SYNCTIAL VIRUS (RSV) IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS IN PRE-TERM INFANTS BORN AT ≤34 WEEKS GESTATION AGE

Flores S1, Fernandez Perez A2, Lozada A2, Bautista E1

University of Belgrade - Faculty of Pharmacy, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

OBJECTIVES: To determine the relationship between occupational stress and burnout of pharmacists in community pharmacies as well as the influence on the pharmacists’ attitudes about their own work with patients. METHODS: The sample included 278 pharmacists employed in community pharmacies, 172 of whom were from state and 106 from private pharmacies. Instruments used: self-assessment test for self-assessment of stress levels (PABS) created for research purposes. RESULTS: Target numbers were 2000 for the screening questionnaire and 200 for the main survey, in reality 2699 women participated in the screening questionnaire with 331 in the main survey. 165 women completed the survey at both the time of the measures and between menses allowing a direct comparison of their reported outcomes. On the validated questionnaires the data quality was high as reported by the Copyright holder. Significant findings were obtained on the primary and secondary measures. CONCLUSIONS: This evaluation shows that a web based survey system (PROBE methodology) is flexible, interactive and reliable in obtaining patient reported outcomes in a condition with fluctuating symptoms.

PIH39

CAPTURING QUALITY OF LIFE IN CONDITIONS WITH FLUCTUATING SYMPTOMS

Pumford N, Crawford G, Wade A

University of Plymouth - Institute of Clinical Biostatistics

OBJECTIVES: In a real world setting, to design a system to measure the effect of fluctuating symptoms (problem periods) by capturing information on days of the smallest and largest impact. METHODS: The evaluation was conducted throughout the UK using a web-based system – PROBE (patient reported outcome based evaluation). We investigated women reporting problems with their periods. The issues in setting out and programming the study design were: a) determining the day on which they would suffer the greatest impact, b) duration of impact c) predicting when the normal data could be collected. Variability exists between woman to woman and between cycles for each woman. The problems were addressed by an initial screening questionnaire, which determined time between menses, length of menses, regularity of menstrual cycle and date of next menses so that questionnaire could be sent out on the appropriate days. 5 consecutive days of questionnaire were completed during menses and 3 consecutive days between menses. Measures included demographic data, symptoms, previous treatments, current medications, absenteeism, presenteeism, HRQoL using SF 36 and EQ SD. RESULTS: Target numbers were 2000 for the screening questionnaire and 200 for the main survey, in reality 2699 women participated in the screening questionnaire with 331 in the main survey. 165 women completed the survey at both the time of the measures and between menses allowing a direct comparison of their reported outcomes. On the validated questionnaires the data quality was high as reported by the Copyright holder. Significant findings were obtained on the primary and secondary measures. CONCLUSIONS: This evaluation shows that a web based survey system (PROBE methodology) is flexible, interactive and reliable in obtaining patient reported outcomes in a condition with fluctuating symptoms.

PIH38

CAPTURING QUALITY OF LIFE IN CONDITIONS WITH FLUCTUATING SYMPTOMS

Jocić D, Krajnović D, Lakoć D, Tasić L

University of Belgrade - Faculty of Pharmacy, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro

OBJECTIVES: To determine the relationship between occupational stress and burnout of pharmacists in community pharmacies as well as the influence on the pharmacists’ attitudes about their own work with patients. METHODS: The sample included 278 pharmacists employed in community pharmacies, 172 of whom were from state and 106 from private pharmacies. Instruments used: self-assessment test for self-assessment of stress levels (PABS) created for research purposes. RESULTS: More than half of the pharmacists are under stress (56.1%), and 34.1% of pharmacists have symptoms of burnout. There is a correlation between scores on the test for self-assessment of stress levels and the score of PABS scale: the degree of burnout (r = 0.767, p < 0.01), pharmacists’ opinion that patients take their precious time (r = 0.566, p < 0.01) and conflicts (r = 0.516, p < 0.01). The degree of burnout is correlated with the pharmacists’ perceptions that patients do not understand the instructions about the therapy they receive from the pharmacists (r = 0.701, p < 0.01). Depending on the working environment (pharmacists working alone in shifts, with other colleague/s or with technicians) pharmacists differ significantly in the level of stress (F (3,274) = 5.6, p < 0.01), as shown by the correlation between these variables (r = 0.517, p < 0.01). There is a correlation between stress levels and the degree of burnout. Pharmacists who are stressed have a feeling that their patients are consuming valuable time and often came into conflict with patients. The degree of burnout is correlated with the pharmacists’ perception that patients do not understand the instructions about the therapy they receive from the pharmacists. CONCLUSIONS: The results show that pharmacists causes burnout, leading to changes in the pharmacists’ attitudes about their own work with patients.

PIH40

WHAT DO HEALTH ECONOMISTS EXPECT FROM THEIR EMPLOYER - RESULTS FROM AN ON-LINE SURVEY IN GERMANY

Mahlisch H1, Mofred J2

1Fassan-Chigl GmbH, Neuss, Nordrhein-Westf., Germany, 2Universität zu Köln, Cologne, Germany

OBJECTIVES: The business model of the pharmaceutical industry is changing and a higher financial weight is placed on health economic expertise in order to demonstrate not only clinical but also economic value of new products. While many studies evaluate work preferences of physicians, we have not come across a study on health economists, although their importance is increasing. To fill this gap, we surveyed health economics students and experienced health economists about their job expectations and job preferences. METHODS: From the management literature we have identified four relevant factors that affect job satisfaction: Corporate culture, employer’s reputation, financial remuneration, and scientific way of working. By means of an online survey we have asked 54 health economics students to rate these factors. The students had to rate these factors using a 6 point Likert scale from 1 (not at all) to 6 (completely). The respondents also had to assess the expression of the factors within industry, academia, insurance, hospitals, and associations. RESULTS: Experienced health economists differ in their work preferences from health economic students. For students, pharmacists play a bigger role compared to other factors. The respondents would not work in hospitals and health insurance companies. CONCLUSIONS: From an industry perspective, it is recommended to raise awareness for career opportunities in the pharmaceutical industry. Only 6% of the health economist students are interested in an industry career, the majority wants to work in hospitals and health insurance companies.