PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY INCREASE THE RISK OF PCV13 needed to investigate the outcomes associated with such combinations. With CM was relative prevalent among HRWM users in Taiwan. Further research is actions of HRWM-CM use.

high monthly income, enrolled in the West region of Taiwan NHI, and had previous described, and previous diagnosis of stroke. In contrast, those HRWM-CM users with age 45-84 years old, higher number of outpatient visits, distinct medications pre-
tions incidence.

Research Database in Taiwan. Both univariate and multivariate logistic regression (HRWM]) and selected common used CM (i.e., American ginseng, Asian ginseng, used for the cardiovascular diseases (i.e., aspirin, clopidogrel, digoxin, dipyridam-
Big data utilization inside this subgroup. Funding spent on beta-lactam antibacterial drugs was 36,469,664.566 or 61.65%, macrolides and lincosamides 8,573,022,836 or 14.35%, and for quinolones 6,745,763,796 or 11.29% of total funding spent for subgroup J01 in the year 2010. CONCLUSIONS: In comparison to 2009 spending of group J in Serbia in 2010 year was decreased for 18,35 DDD/1000 inh/day or 48.31%. The amount of funding spent in this group, however, of drugs was decreased for only 20.03%.

PCV12 DETERMINANTS OF EXPOSURE TO POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ANTIPLATELET DRUGS, ANTICOAGULANTS, DIGOXIN AND COMMON CHINESE MEDICATIONS IN TAIWAN Tsai HH, Lin HW1, Tsai FC.

Drugs and Medical Devices of Serbia.

In comparison to 2009 spending of group J in Serbia in 2010 year were obtained from retrospective chart review and follow-up interviews in Chinese tertiary hospitals. Costs included costs of drugs, direct medical costs of hyperten-
sion management, stroke/MI treatment, and follow-up management. Discounting rate used for costs and QALYs was 3%. RESULTS: Total direct medical and drug costs of Amlodipine and Valsartan users are ¥111,731,716 and ¥132,058,611 respectively, total QALYs of Amlodipine and Valsartan users are 30,648.5 and 30,520.8, respectively. Amlodipine is dominant with lower costs and higher QALYs. This demonstrated that, compared with Valsartan, Amlodipine is a cost saving therapy with increased overall survival due to the reduction in stroke and MI events. When Ibersartan data were used in the comparison, the magnitude of cost saving changed. Further conclusion of the same study and the Chinese HTN patients.

Venerable HTN patients.

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM IN CHINA

Peking University, Beijing, Beijing, China, 2Bayer Healthcare Company Ltd., Beijing, Beijing, China

OBJECTIVES: Venous thromboembolism (VTE), a condition that includes deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE), is associated with morbidity and mortality and causes huge economic burden. The objective of this analysis was to determine the hospitalization costs and their predictors due to DVT/PE in China.

METHODS: A total of 278 patients with DVT or PE were randomly selected by stratified two-stage sampling from the China Basic Medical Insurance Data bases in 2009 and 2010. All information of patient demographic characters, length of stay, clinical and costs were collected for the analysis. The descriptive statistics was used to describe patients’ demographic characters, the hospital stay and the hospital costs. Univariate and multivariate analyses were also used in the data analysis.

RESULTS: Total 278 patients (mean age 64.4 years, 58.3% male) were evaluated, 61.9% of patients with DVT and 38.1% of patients with PE. The mean

CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS - Cost Studies

PCV15 A COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS BETWEEN AMLODIPINE AND ATIENGO Ti S, Bou S, Zhang E, Zhang C, Huang M, Fuschil Municipal Health Bureau, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China, 3Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA, 4Pfizer, New York, NY, USA, 5Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY, USA, 6Foshan First Hospital, Foshan, Guangdong, China, 7Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

OBJECTIVES: There were more than 200 million hypertension (HTN) patients in China. Uncontrolled HTN results in strokes, myocardial infarction (MI) and other complications, which are the leading cause of disability, death and severe eco-

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES - Cost Studies

China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan, 3China Medical University, Taichung County, Taiwan, 4Harvard Medical School and Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute, Boston, MA, USA

OBJECTIVES: To test the prevalence of potential interactions between anti-

PCV16 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS, PHARMACOTHERAPY USE, AND COST, RESOURCE UTILIZATION, AND QUALITY-OF-LIFE BURDEN IN ADULT CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA PATIENTS Tang DH, Gillingan A2

1The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA, 2University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

OBJECTIVES: To examine a cohort of patients with all forms of cardiac arrhythmia (CA) and evaluate costs of care, healthcare resource utili-

CONCLUSIONS: This retrospective data analysis utilized the household component data from 2004 to 2009 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Panel Expenditure Survey. Patients aged 18 and had any form of CA (identifed via ICD-9-CM codes 427.0- 427.2, 427.31-427.32, 427.60-427.61, 427.69, 427.81, 427.89, 427.9, 785.0-785.1) were included Primary independent variables of interest included age, gender, race/ ethnicity, and pharmacotherapy use. Total annual health care expenditure, total annual prescribed medicine expenditure, physical and mental component sum-

DATA: Age 45-84 years old, higher number of outpatient visits, distinct medications pre-
scribed, and previous diagnosis of stroke. In contrast, those HRWM-CM users with high monthly income, enrolled in the West region of Taiwan NHI, and had previous history of acute respiratory infection were less likely to expose to the major interactions of HRWM-CM use. CONCLUSIONS: The exposure of the major interactions with CM was relative prevalent among HRWM users in Taiwan. Further research is needed to investigate the outcomes associated with such combinations.

Zulkifly H1, Dingil KD2, Clavarton A2

1Universiti Teknologi MARA, Bandar Putra Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2University of Queensland, Woollongabba, Queensland, Australia

OBJECTIVES: To examine the prospective association between perception of health dur-

Adverse events associated with the incremental exposure of potential major interactions included female sex, was more prevalent than others. The factors that statistically significantly associated with the incremental exposure of potential major interactions included female sex, age 45-84 years old, higher number of outpatient visits, distinct medications pres-

DATA: Age 45-84 years old, higher number of outpatient visits, distinct medications pre-
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