risk of SA, pressure from social norm, risk-prone behavior, adverse school environment were critical due to age-related physiological changes, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics. Our objective was to assess the spontaneous reports of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) observed in geriatric patients (over 65 years of age) in India during the period from 1 July 2011 to 31 June 2013. METHODS: The spontaneous reports of 4357 elderly patients (≥65 years) were retrieved from a national pharmacovigilance database containing all ADR reports from 90 ADR Monitoring Units (AMUs) across India (in the year 2012) and ADRs were assessed using standard search and analysis tool. RESULTS: Of the 4357 ADR reports, 69.6% of ADR reports were reported from male (57.7%) than female patients (41.8%). The ADRs from 1120 (25.71%) patients of the total geriatric patients were found to be serious of which 8 (0.71%) were fatal. Focalism, carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, acetylsalicylic acid and insulin were the common drug prescribed to the elderly patients and the commonest ADRs reported were vomiting, diarrhoea and constipation. The ADRs in geriatric population mostly affected Gastro-intestinal system and Skin & appendages system. CONCLUSIONS: This study from spontaneous reporting indicates the common ADRs in the geriatric patients in India which will help health care professionals in better understanding of the drug safety issues in elderly.

PH26

SPONTANEOUS REPORTING OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN INDIA

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OBJECTIVES: In India, spontaneous reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) by health care professionals was initiated in 2010. The drug safety issues for geriatric population are critical due to age-related physiological changes, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics. Our objective was to assess the spontaneous reports of adverse drug reactions, observed in geriatric patients (over 65 years of age) in India during the period from 1 July 2011 to 31 June 2013. METHODS: The spontaneous reports of 4357 elderly patients (≥65 years) were retrieved from a national pharmacovigilance database containing all ADR reports from 90 ADR Monitoring Units (AMUs) across India (in the year 2012) and ADRs were assessed using standard search and analysis tool. RESULTS: Of the 4357 ADR reports, 69.6% of ADR reports were reported from male (57.7%) than female patients (41.8%). The ADRs from 1120 (25.71%) patients of the total geriatric patients were found to be serious of which 8 (0.71%) were fatal. Focalism, carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, acetylsalicylic acid and insulin were the common drug prescribed to the elderly patients and the commonest ADRs reported were vomiting, diarrhoea and constipation. The ADRs in geriatric population mostly affected Gastro-intestinal system and Skin & appendages system. CONCLUSIONS: This study from spontaneous reporting indicates the common ADRs in the geriatric patients in India which will help health care professionals in better understanding of the drug safety issues in elderly.

PH27

THE PATIENT VOICE IN CHINA: STATUS QUESTIONS

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OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to assess the strength of the voice of the oncology patient in China and whether this was in sync with the Chinese cancer incidence. Moreover we wanted to understand what the proportion of patients who were consumers (PRC) based on the country comparisons to other countries based on other data sources. Moreover we also wanted to understand what the main types of PRs collected in China are. METHODS: Published Literature was reviewed and the results were combined with a semistructured interview with the World of Oncology, China/Chinese, patients, and/or Quality of Life. Publications needed to be submitted between January 2012 and December 2013. The results - in terms of amount and number of published articles were benchmarked against countries including India, USA, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Korea, Germany, France, Brazil, Turkey, UK, Italy, Spain, Australia, and Belgium. Moreover the results were compared to the age standardized incidence rates (ASIR) for cancer within these countries. RESULTS: China comes in 4th place with a ratio of 0.3% (Publications / ASIR) after USA (6.8%), UK (7.7%), and Japan (0.46). Belgium, Mexico and Russia score worst. The 3 key topics concerning Chinese oncology patients are Survival (16%), HRQoL (16%), tumor staging (12%). 8% of publications covered the mental status of patients, another 7% concerned the functional assessment of the patient. Articles with PRs concerning work impact (e.g. WPAI) are rare (<1%). CONCLUSIONS: Although China has the highest number of inhabitants of the world as well as the highest absolute number of oncology patients, this does not completely reflect in the Chinese patients based publications. Further research is required to understand how important PRs are for Chinese physicians in their treatment decisions as well as for payers in their reimbursement/ market access decisions and how this is most likely to evolve.

INDIVIDUAL’S HEALTH – Health Care Use & Policy Studies

PH28

WILL NURSES HAVE BETTER OUTCOMES THAN NON-MEDICAL WORKING WOMEN WHEN ATTENDING FOR FEMALE GENITAL DISEASES?

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OBJECTIVES: The objective of our study was to assess the health care use and outcomes of women seen in women’s health clinic, Taichung, Taiwan.

METHODS: This retrospective population-based cross-sectional study analyzed data coming from Taiwan’s National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) in 2010. The occupation were determined using the registry for medical personnel and registry for beneficiaries within NHIRD, which can classify research samples into nurses and working women in non-medical areas. A total of 882 nurses aged 20 to 65 years were compared with 12,213 non-medical workers. Both sets of models were analyzed using univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis.

PH29

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND MEDICATION USE AMONG YOUNG COLLEGE STUDENTS DURING MENSTRUAL CYCLE

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OBJECTIVES: Many studies have reported the reduction in Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) among young girls before, during and after menstrual bleeding. And many of these girls also resort to medications like NSAIDs to alleviate the pain during the same. The present study aimed to study the difference in health related quality of life among Chinese young college students before, during and after the menstrual bleeding. For health related quality of life measurement both descriptive and visual analogue score of EQ-5D V5 questionnaire were used. The data collected was analyzed using SPSS 16.0.0. The test of significance was done by using Mann-Whitney U test. RESULTS: Mean age of the surveyed population was found to be 19.89±4.88. 77.4% of students reported having some sort of pain before, during and after the menstrual bleeding. The average EQ-5D VAS score was found to be 69.0±18.62. Mann-Whitney U test has shown significant difference (p =0.001) among the medication users for alleviation of pain whereas there was no significant difference (p=0.72) among self-medication and prescription drug users. CONCLUSIONS: Through this study the population studied was quite young there was a difference in health related quality of life among medication users and non-users.

PH30

ASSESSMENT OF KAP AMONG HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

Sadequa S

OBJECTIVES: To assess the knowledge, attitude & perception (KAP) relating to pharmaceuticals containing non-Halal ingredients among pharmacists working in various hospitals of Malaysia. METHODS: This was a cross-sectional study, carried out from January to March 2013 at a registered pharmacist working in a government hospital. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage, median, inter quartile range) was applied to summarize the data, non-parametric tests were applied. Chi-square Test and Fisher’s Exact Test was applied to assess the association between demographic characteristics and knowledge, attitude and perception scores. RESULTS: Results revealed that the hospital pharmacist had a good knowledge and positive attitude & perception about Halal pharmaceuticals. Mean knowledge score out of maximum possible 9 score was 8.01 ±1.48, mean attitude score out of maximum possible 45 score was 33.21 ±5.66 while mean perception score out of maximum possible 60 score was 51.19 ± 6.49. Mean overall KAP score out of maximum possible 114 was 92 ± 11.26. There was a significant, positive, and weak correlation (0.1-0.29) between knowledge and perception (r =0.271, p =0.001), knowledge and attitude (r =0.252, p =0.003) & moderate correlation (0.3-0.7) between attitude and perception (r =0.54, p <0.001). General perception indicates that better knowledge the respondents have on Halal pharmaceuticals, better their perception & attitude is towards Halal pharmaceuticals. P value of .05 or less was taken as statistically significant.

PH31

CONSTRUCT A COIPE DECISION SUPPORTING AND MONITORING SYSTEM TO DECREASE PIMS USED IN HOSPITALIZED ELDERLY PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES: Base on 2012 ACS Beers criteria, construct a COIPE decision supporting and monitoring system to decrease potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) used in hospitalized elderly patients, further enhance patient safety and reduce medical treatment cost. METHODS: We reviewed the surveyed patients from 2010 to 2011, investigate the relationship between PIM and the physician prescriptions, patients’ characteristics, such as age, gender, diagnosis, et al. We’ll construct a COIPE decision supporting and monitoring system to help physician prescribe appropriately, on the other hand to monitored the suitability of the medi-