handling that for subjects showing severe symptoms, the quality of life and the sleep is also improved.

RESEARCH POSTER PRESENTATIONS – SESSION IV

RESEARCH ON METHODS STUDIES

RESEARCH ON METHODS - Clinical Outcomes Methods

PRM1

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH IMPACT OF PREVENTION FOR 9 ALLERGIC CANCERS

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OBJECTIVES: We conducted this study to estimate the saving of loss-of-QALE of male patients with eosphageal cancer suffered the highest loss-of-QALE of 18.37 QALY (quality-adjusted life year), equivalent to 18.19 years of ELYL plus EYLD, those of female patients with lung cancer were 16.57 QALY and 17.1 years, respectively. After multiplied with the lifetime risk, liver cancer in male and breast cancer in female were expected to have the highest impact, or loss of 1.10-1.11 and 0.58-0.65 QALY or life-years, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Allergic patients suffering from these cancer disease both can be used for measuring impact of cancer prevention. Simultaneous consideration of lifetime risk would provide a more accurate estimate for comparative risk assessment.

PRM2

EVIDENCE-BASED PRESCRIBING: USING EXISTING DATA ON BENEFITS AND HAZARDS TO CHOOSE AMONG MULTIPLE DRUGS

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OBJECTIVES: Even in cases where comparative clinical data exist, decision-makers often struggle to weigh the relative benefits and harms of multiple drugs. We present a systematic review and NMA of changes in the lifetime risk, liver cancer in male and breast cancer in female were expected to have the highest impact, or loss of 1.10-1.11 and 0.58-0.65 QALY or life-years, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Allergic patients suffering from these cancer disease both can be used for measuring impact of cancer prevention. Simultaneous consideration of lifetime risk would provide a more accurate estimate for comparative risk assessment.

PRS68

PHARMACEUTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALLERGEN SPECIFIC IMMUNOTHERAPY IN A GEOGRAPHIZED REIMBURSEMENT SITUATION: THE ITALIAN CASE

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OBJECTIVES: Allergic rhinoconjunctivitis is a global health problem, and many studies have shown an important increase in the disease prevalence in the last 20 years. Allergen specific immunotherapy (IT) is the only available treatment for the underlying cause of the disease. At present, few economic evaluations are available for Italy. The present study aims to estimate the cost effectiveness of IT in Italy, considering the fragmented reimbursement policies in different Regions of the Country.

METHODS: A review of the literature on the pharma-economy of immunotherapy for allergic rhinoconjunctivitis with a special focus on Italy (costs taken from Italian formularies, tariffs and Diagnosis Related Groups, or DRG).

Reimbursement values were taken from official regional resolutions. RESULTS: Treatment with SIT reduced by 38% symptomatic drugs consumption (whose costs are ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 per unit). Moreover, SIT reduced by 30% the overall intensity (impacting on GPs and specialists visits, whose cost are ranging from € 13 to 18, respectively) and by 20% the development of allergic asthma (which implies €190 for one day of hospitalization). There are wide differences in SIT reimbursement across Italian Regions, ranging from 100% in 3, to various level of copayment in 7, respectively. After multiplied with the lifetime risk, liver cancer in male and breast cancer in female were expected to have the highest impact, or loss of 1.10-1.11 and 0.58-0.65 QALY or life-years, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Allergic patients suffering from these cancer disease both can be used for measuring impact of cancer prevention. Simultaneous consideration of lifetime risk would provide a more accurate estimate for comparative risk assessment.

PRS69

IMPACT, IN REAL LIFE CONDITIONS, OF THE USE OF A PURIFIER SPRAY ON ALLERGY CARE IN DUST MITE ALLERGIC SUBJECTS

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OBJECTIVES: The study was set up to evaluate in real life conditions the perceived efficacy of a spray containing essential oils on allergy-related-symptoms, day-sleepiness and Qol of allergic subjects. METHODS: Women-and-men with a known history of dust mite allergy were recruited in the study. They were asked to use in their house twice a day, the purifier spray for a period of 28days. The perceived efficacy was evaluated via self validated questionnaires on allergy-related-symptoms (discomfort generated by sneezing- itchy eyes-stuffy nose-nasal flow-tiredness-ear itching), on daytime-sleepiness (Epworth-Sleepiness-Scale) and on Qol (SF12). For the study outcomes, each subject was evaluated at inclusion, at day 7 and day 28. The satisfaction through the CSQ8-questionnaire was also evaluated at day 28. RESULTS: 42 subjects, with an history of allergy of 21 ±11.2 years, were included. They present a symptom-score at inclusion of 6.63±3.5 which was significantly reduced from 7 days of spray use with a value of 3.87±2.4 (p<0.0001). The improvement was confirmed at day28:1.85±1.6 (p<0.0001). The data were also evaluated according to symptom severity, i.e. low, moderate or severe. For the moderate-or-severe symptoms, a significant improvement was observed on the symptoms score since 7 days of spray use. Moreover, for the subjects showing severe symptoms, an improvement was also observed on daytime-sleepiness (p<0.05) with the Epworth score going from 9.8 ±7.1 to 4.75 ±3.9 after 28 days, and on the SF12 mental health (p<0.05) and physical function (p<0.001) were also significantly improved. The overall, all satisfaction evaluated was above 75% after 28days. CONCLUSIONS: By using self validated-questionnaires, the evaluation shows the interest of the use of the essential oils spray in allergy care for dust mite allergic subjects. The improvement on symptoms is observed whatever the severity of symptoms is, and it is noticeable that for subjects showing severe symptoms, the quality of life and the sleep is also improved.