on health related quality of life. Attention is needed to highlight determinants of health related quality of life in implementing policies for better management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, particularly in early treatment phases where improving Health Related Quality of Life is still possible.

**PD107**

**HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC FOOT ULCERATION – OBSERVATIONAL STUDY IN POLAND**

**Objectives:** To study self-reported health status with EQ-5D in patients with PAI. Patients treated with IRHC, were included.

**Methods:** These were cross-sectional, multi-centre, non-interventional surveys of patients treated with Plenadren in patients with PAI conferring measurable benefit on HRQoL relative to IRHC substitution. Evaluation was carried out on two control visits separated with a 6-months period, on the basis of wound diameter measurements and PEDIS score. Hypothesis testing was conducted using the Student’s t-test (p<0.05). **Results:** Data on 120 patients were analyzed (mean age: 61.1 years, male: 73%, type 2 diabetes: 87%). The average ulcer size on first visit was 5.6 sq. cm, and reduced significantly to 2.7 sq. cm on second visit. Improvement in all six DFS-SF subscales was observed, statistically significant in physical health, worry and pain/numbness scales.

Complete ulcer healing was observed in 42 patients. All six DFS-SF subscales showed greater improvement in this subpopulation compared to population without complete healing, although the difference was not significant. **Conclusions:** In previous study we identified weak negative correlation between ulcer size and HRQOL. This study showed that ulcers healing process has significant impact on HRQOL of DFU patients.

**PD110**

**QUANTIFYING THE SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF CHANGES IN HBA1C, WEIGHT AND INVESTIGATION OF HEART RATES ON HEALTH RELATED QUALITY-OF-LIFE**

**Objectives:** To study the short-term impact on HRQOL associated with HbA1c change, body weight change, and the complexity of treatment regimens, using time-trade-off (TTO) methodology. **Methods:** The study was designed as a cross-sectional descriptive survey. In previous study we identified weak negative correlation between ulcer size and HRQOL. This study showed that ulcers healing process has significant impact on HRQOL of DFU patients.

**PD111**

**WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ONE QUALITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES**

**Objectives:** To implement quality adjusted life years (QALY) in diabetic patients and investigating factors that associated with it. **Methods:** A cross sectional survey with face to face interviews was conducted with diabetic patients in Tehran city between June and August of 2014 to elicit WTP for QALY as following: First, Current health preferences were measured (WTP) visual analog scale (VAS) and time trade off (TTO) techniques, then a hypothetical scenario using double bounded dichotomous choice technique was presented to patients to elicit individual’s maximum WTP, after treatment that recovering them to full health, contingent to be available. Finally, value of QALY was estimated by combining preferences. A regres-
sion analysis was employed to assess impact of socioeconomic, demographic and disease-specific variables on WTP for QALY.

**RESULTS:** Totally, 149 patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes were included in analysis. Types 1 were younger with higher probability of hospitalization and longer diabetes duration. Foot diabetic disease, eye disease- specific variables on WTP for QALY.

**OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this study was to estimate willingness to pay (WTP) amount for one quality adjusted-life years (QALY) in diabetic patients and investigating factors that associated with it. **METHODS:** A cross sectional survey with face-to-face interviews was conducted with diabetic patients in Tehran city between June and August of 2014 to elicit WTP for QALY as following: First, Current health preferences dichotomous choice technique was presented to patients to elicit individual’s maxima-

**OBJECTIVES:** Mobile phone SMS is increasingly used as a means of communication between patients and their healthcare providers in many countries of the world. We investigated mobile phone use and factors associated with willingness-to-pay (WTP) for diabetes SMS among patients with type 2 diabetes in Bangladesh. **METHODS:** As part of a randomized controlled study, in 515 patients with type 2 diabetes, socioeconomic status, mobile phone use, WTP for diabetes SMS, anthropometry and HbA1c were measured. Multivariate regression was used to identify factors associ-

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