TELEHEALTH—EARLY EVALUATION FINDINGS
Basile S1, Tatikos S1, Wheeler K1, Ryan J1
1University of York, York, North Yorkshire, UK; 2NHS York, North Yorkshire, UK
OBJECTIVES: NHS North Yorkshire and York commissioned York Health Economists’ Consortium to carry out an evaluation of their recent Telehealth pilot involving patients with long-term conditions. The findings from the evaluation will be used to inform plans for the further rollout of Telehealth in North Yorkshire. METHODS: Three questionnaires were employed to elicit details about the Telehealth experiences of users and their carers; Case Managers and Community Matrons with Telehealth patients on their caseloads were interviewed about referral criteria and the impact of Telehealth on their role and patient care; Health care records and usage data were analyzed. Some caution should be used when generalizing findings due to the small sample size and the specific characteristics of pilot Telehealth recipients. RESULTS: Forty-eight questionnaires were handed out and twenty returned (42%). Overall, respondents were happy with Telehealth (90%). Results showed that the installation process had been smooth (75%); individuals had received sufficient tuition (95%); they were confident using the equipment (95%); and were happy with the service received from the monitoring centre (95%). Telehealth gave users peace of mind and helped them to manage their own health condition. However, a number of users had experienced technical issues (during installation and when taking daily measurements). Although there had been some teething problems, mainly in relation to the installation process and the monitoring system, clinicians were broadly supportive of Telehealth. There was a repeated view that individual patient characteristics needed to be taken into account when identifying patients who would benefit from Telehealth. The impact of Telehealth on health care resource use was difficult to determine within the eight month timescale of the pilot. CONCLUSIONS: Telehealth gives users peace of mind and helps them manage their health; however, its impact on health care resource use is still unclear.

PCV130
PRACTICE PATTERNS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS IN 2008–2009: BASELINE RESULTS FOR AUSTRIA FROM THE ANTIPATELETTETREATMENT OBSERVATIONAL REGISTRY II (APTOR II)
Ammer M1, Paget MA2, Hronkova M3, Norrbacka K4, Eber B1
1Klinikum der Kreuzschwestern Wels, Wels, Austria; 2Lilly France S.A., Suresnes Cedex, France; 3El Lilly & Company Vienna, Austria; 4El Lilly & Company Vantaa, Finland
OBJECTIVES: This 12-month international, prospective, observational study recruited ACS patients in selected hospitals undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), April 2008–March 2009, capturing practice patterns, resource use and QoL. RESULTS: A total of 148 ACS-PCI patients (out of the 152 recruited) were eligible: median age 60 yrs (IQR 51–69), median weight 80 kg (IQR 70–89), 20% female, 28% Type II diabetics, and 17% prior myocardial infarction (MI). Indirect diagnosis was unstable angina or non-ST-elevation MI (U/NS-STEMI) 44% and ST-elevation MI (STEMI)-56%. Almost all patients (96%) received stents: 28% bare metal stents only, 70% drug eluting stents only and 2% both. Time from start of ACS symptoms to PCI was 53 days in 86% of U/NS-STE MI patients and 51 days in 98% of STEMI patients. Oral antiplatelet medications at loading dose (LD) used: aspirin-97% and clopidogrel-91%. Clopidogrel LD was administered in the ambulatory-9%, previous hospital-10%, emergency room-41%, CCU or ICU-31%, catheterization lab-5%, or other-5%. LD was administered within 6 hours to 6 hours after PCI in 82% of cases. The first clopidogrel LD was 600 mg in 85% and 300 mg in 10% of cases and in-hospital maintenance dose was 75 mg in 97%. At time of hospital discharge, 97% of the discharged patients were prescribed clopidogrel (discharge dose 75 mg for all patients except one). QoL in discharged patients was good: median EQ-5D health state index at 1.00 (IQR 0.81–1.00). CONCLUSIONS: These real life data reflect treatment patterns among ACS patients managed by PCI in selected hospitals in Austria in 2008–2009. Timing and place of loading of antiplatelet agents differ. The QoL of patients at discharge was high.

PCV131
AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF DUAL ANTIPLATELET USE BY STENT TYPE AT 6 MONTHS FOLLOWING HOSPITAL DISCHARGE AFTER ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME: RESULTS FROM THE ANTIPATELETTETREATMENT OBSERVATIONAL REGISTRY II (APTOR-II)
Pavlidis G1, Cousil Z2, Mohacsy A3, James S4, Zaymer U5, Paget MA6, Goedde J6, Norrbacka K7, Berkenboom G8
1Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center, Kallitha, Greece; 2Bata’s Regional Hospital, Zlin, Czech Republic; 3Hungarian Institute of Cardiology, Budapest, Hungary; 4Uppsala University, Sweden; 5Herzzentrum Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen, Germany; 6Lilly France S.A., Suresnes Cedex, France; 7El Lilly & Company Vienna, Austria; 8El Lilly & Company Vantaa, Finland
OBJECTIVES: Current European Society of Cardiology Guidelines recommend dual antiplatelet therapy for 12 months for patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS); however, reimbursement for antiplatelet therapy differs by EU country and is dependent upon the use of bare metal (BMS) or drug-eluting (DES) stents during percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Dual antiplatelet (clopidogrel + aspirin) treatment
patterns were assessed at 6 months following hospital discharge for patients who received only BMS and for patients with at least 1 DES. METHODS: A prospective, observational registry of 11 European countries grouped into 6 clusters recruited ACS patients undergoing PCI from 2008–2009. Interventional cardiologists collected data from ACS events up to hospital discharge, and primary care physicians and cardiologists collected 6-month data. RESULTS: Of 3042 eligible patients at baseline, 2964 (97.5%) had 6-month data, of which 2842 (96.7%) received a stent at index PCI. The percentage of patients taking dual antiplatelet therapy at hospital discharge ranged from 93% in Belgium-The Netherlands to 100% in Greece for BMS only and from 93% in Belgium-The Netherlands to 100% in Greece for patients with DES. At 6 months, the percentage of patients taking dual antiplatelet therapy ranged from 45% in Czech Republic to 97% in Greece for BMS-only patients and from 83% in Belgium-The Netherlands to 97% in Greece for patients with DES. Aspirin use ranged from 89% to 100% across the countries and type of stent. CONCLUSIONS: Use of DES versus BMS varied among the European countries. In patients with BMS, there was marked variability with clopidogrel use at 6 months; whereas, in patients with DES, clopidogrel was used more frequently and with less variability.

**PCV132**

**AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ANTIPLATELET USE AT 6 MONTHS FOLLOWING HOSPITAL DISCHARGE IN UA/NSTEMI AND STEMI PATIENTS UNDERGOING PCI: RESULTS FROM THE ANTIPLATELET TREATMENT OBSERVATIONAL REGISTRY II (APTOR-II)**

Cordial G1, Burkhoff D2, Park J3, Mohacsi P1, Geedcke J1, Norbacka K1, Zeymer U1

1Bata’s Regional Hospital, Zen, Czech Republic; 2ULB Erasme Hospital Brussels, Brussels, Belgium; 3Ochsner Cardiac Surgery Center, New Orleans, LA, USA; 4Hungarian Institute of Cardiology, Budapest, Hungary; 5Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden; 6Lilly France S.A.S., Surenes Cedex, France; 7Eli Lilly & Company, Hamburg, Germany; 8Eli Lilly & Company, Vantaa, Finland; 9Herzcentrum Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

OBJECTIVES: Current European Society of Cardiology Guidelines recommend dual antiplatelet therapy for 12 months for all patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). The variations in antiplatelet treatment patterns at 6 months following hospital discharge were assessed in patients with unstable angina (UA), non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI), and ST-elevation MI (STEMI) undergoing percutaneous intervention (PCI). METHODS: A prospective, observational registry of 11 European countries grouped into 6 clusters recruited acute coronary syndrome (ACS) patients undergoing PCI from 2008–2009. Interventional cardiologists collected data from ACS events up to hospital discharge, and primary care physicians and cardiologists collected 6-month data. RESULTS: Of 3042 eligible patients at baseline, 2964 patients (97.5%) had 6-month data; 51% of patients presented with STEMI and 49% with UA/NSTEMI. The median age was 62 years. At 6 months following hospital discharge, the percentage of UA/NSTEMI and STEMI patients using clopidogrel, respectively, was 70% and 46% in the Czech Republic, 94% and 89% in Germany, 98% and 99% in Greece, 78% and 81% in the Nordic countries, 93% and 94% in Austria and Hungary, and 81% and 88% in Belgium and the The Netherlands. The percentage of UA/NSTEMI and STEMI patients taking aspirin, respectively, was 98% and 99% in the Nordic countries, 89% and 91% in Germany, 97% and 100% in Greece, 95% and 93% in the Nordic countries, 94% and 96% in Austria and Hungary, and 91% and 94% in Belgium and the The Netherlands. CONCLUSIONS: Use of clopidogrel varied considerably between European countries at 6 months after discharge, whereas the consistency (90%) of patients continued to use aspirin. Results suggest that both physician and patient education on continuing dual antiplatelet therapy may be needed.

**PCV133**

**PRACTICE PATTERNS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PATIENTS IN 2008-2009: BASELINE RESULTS FOR GERMANY FROM THE ANTIPLATELET TREATMENT OBSERVATIONAL REGISTRY II (APTOR-II)**

Zeymer U1, Norrbacka K1, Paget MA2, Geedcke J3, Clooth J1

1Herzzentrum Ludwigshafen, Ludwigshafen, Germany; 2Lilly France S.A.S., Surenes Cedex, France; 3Eli Lilly & Company, Hamburg, Germany; 4Lilly Deutschland GmbH, Bad Homburg, Hessen, Germany.

OBJECTIVES: This analysis aims to explore management of acute coronary syndromes (ACS) from acute event to hospital discharge in Germany, and to measure Quality of Life (QoL) at discharge. METHODS: This 12-month international prospective, observational study recruited ACS patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), April 2008–March 2009, capturing practice patterns, resource use and QoL. RESULTS: Of 500 eligible patients, 390 (78%) were followed to hospital discharge, the percentage of UA/NSTEMI and STEMI patients using clopidogrel, respectively, was 90% of patients continued to use aspirin. Results suggest that both physician and patient education on continuing dual antiplatelet therapy may be needed.

**PCV134**

**THERAPEUTIC VERSUS ACTUAL MARKET SHARED FOR STATINS**

Gorovits E1, Blanc B2, Kelton C3, Boone J4, Guo J5

1University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA

OBJECTIVES: This study estimated market shares for six statins based on 1) the literature-determined lipid-lowering potential of the drugs, and 2) the distribution of U.S. adults depending on the amount of lipid-lowering they required. Estimated market shares were compared with actual market shares. METHODS: Two panels (1999–2000 and 2001–2002) from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) provided interview, demographic, and laboratory data for 3324 people ≥20 years of age who were not taking a statin. In accordance with the ATP III Guidelines, coronary heart disease (CHD) and CHD-risk-equivalent events including diabetes, other risk factors such as smoking and high blood pressure, and Framingham scores to obtain 10-year risk estimates were identified and calculated, respectively, for each person, along with percentage LDL-C lowering required to reach his or her LDL-C goal. Depending on the amount of lowering needed and on whether the individual had a liver condition, hence, enhanced risk of rhabdomyolysis, a particular statin or particular statins with equal probabilities were assigned to the individual; e.g., a person without a liver condition requiring 50% lowering of LDL-C would be assigned rosuvastatin or atorvastatin, each with probability = 0.5. RESULTS: Of 1643 men surveyed, 57.88% were in the lowest-risk group (0–1 risk factors); 14.36% were in the highest-risk group (CHD or CHD-risk-equivalent). For the 1661 women, these percentages were 73.11% and 11.30%, respectively. Of people needing a statin, 73.74% needed LDL-C lowering by <25%; only 1.16% required LDL-C lowering of >60%. Therapeutic market shares were estimated at 20.11% (rosuvastatin); 18.94% (atorvastatin); 17.89% (simvastatin); 16.96% (lovastatin); 13.05% (fluvastatin); and 13.05% (pravastatin). CONCLUSIONS: Actual market shares differed from market shares based on lipid-lowering considerations. Explorations include direct-to-consumer advertising, varying pricing strategies; and clinical trials for additional indications and subpopulations conducted only by the market leaders.

**PCV135**

**CREATING AN EFFECTIVE HOSPITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM**

Base C1, Grant C2

1STATMed Research/University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; 2STATMed Research, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.

OBJECTIVES: By creating incentives around quality and efficiency, there exists consideration to bundle hospital and physician payments around the episodes of inpatient care. We provided current payments around surgical episodes including the degree of compliance with market share. The study was based on complete national U.S. claims data. Managed care patients were excluded (16% in 2005) from the study because managed care cases were consistently captured in the data set. We also excluded patients who were less than 65 years of age or over 99, and those not enrolled in the data set at the time of their procedures (4%). Also excluded were patients who were nursing home residents before surgery. Patients undergoing CABG were identified using ICD-9 codes. Price-standardized payments from the date of admission for the index procedure to 30 days post-discharge were determined and categorized by payment type (hospital, physician, and post-acute care) and sub-type. RESULTS: The average total payment around an inpatient surgery episode was $45,358 for CABG. Hospital payments accounted for the largest of total payments (65% of the procedure), followed by physician payments (13%); Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) payments and surgeon and anesthesia professional payments together accounted for 65% of total payments. Among payment types potentially leveraged by bundled payments, 30-day readmissions accounted for 10% of total payments around surgical episodes. Post-acute care, including home health care and extended care facilities, accounted for 7% of total payments. CONCLUSIONS: Payments for potentially mutable services, including outlier payments, 30 day readmissions, and post-acute care are considerable and might be reduced by incentives for hospitals and physicians to improve quality and efficiency.

**PCV136**

**ATRIAL FIBRILLATION MANAGEMENT PATTERNS IN GREECE**

Karampli E1, Athanassiou K1, Ollandezos M2, Kyriopoulos J2

1National School of Public Health, Athens, Greece; 2AHA Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, USA.

OBJECTIVES: Construct the disease management model for patients with Atrial Fibrillation (AF) in Greece, according to initial therapeutic approach. METHODS: The analysis was based on data from patient records of 149 geographically distributed cardiologists, extracted via strictly structured questionnaire-based interviews. Participi-