within the target group, 15-18 year-old high school students (n=71). Data collection took place in the autumn of 2014. The self-reported questions contained elements taken over from standard ones. Adolescents had to choose the characteristic of their parents from different ways of parenting styles based on Baumrind’s work. SPSS v 13, descriptive statistics, t-2 test and Fisher’s Exact test were used for analysis. Methinks “significant correlation” between the evaluation of the atmosphere at home (p < 0.01), belief in the sense of life (mother: p=0.003, father: p=0.002) and the way of parenting. The paternal style correlated with the satisfaction with life among the adolescents (p=0.006) and with the burn-out in education (p=0.005). The mother’s attitude had an effect on the conflict management (p=0.036) and the level of depression (p=0.019). Children with consistent and/or permissive parents received a better family atmosphere, had higher satisfaction with life and better belief in the sense of life, had a lower level of depression and burn-out in education, and they were more likely to seek compromises. While the authoritarian parents’ children were rather rigid, neglectful parents’ children make the most misdeeds avoiding that it is happening. The questionnaire “Who recommends you to take the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs” inflicted in the questionnaire 45% have responded that they follow their acquaintances’ advice, 34% have done it by the instruction of a doctor and 11% have used such sources as internet, books, advertisements. 10% have followed the advice of the pharmacy employees. By the way 56% of constant users of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have taken them by the instruction of a doctor, 16% have followed the instructions of the pharmaceutical employees and 28% have followed their acquaintances’ advice (p < 0.05). CONCLUSIONS: Hence, evaluating the self-treatment process with the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the RA we suggest ensuring proper control over the pharmacies delivering drugs by prescription. There is a need of improvement of the concept of the counter of drugs and in particular the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the RA. Moreover, drug database containing information on their usage instructions, side effects, and order of delivery from the pharmacy should be created and made public property.

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EXPERIENCED VS. HYPOTHETICAL HEALTH STATES PREFERENCES USING EQ-5D 3L AND 5L VERSIONS: A NATIONAL STUDY
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OBJECTIVES: The Irish EQ-5D-3L valuation study recently concluded, incorporating a number of innovative modifications. These included asking respondents to use the time trade off (TTO) method to evaluate their own health status. Further questions related to the 3L method, including TTO valuations of hypothetical 3L health states. METHODS: Respondents were asked to value their own health state at the time of interview using both 3L and 5L approaches, allowing experienced health state preferences to be estimated for both versions. These results were then compared against hypothetical states under consideration, both by the same respondents and against population averages. Based upon previous crosswalk studies and previous research on EQ-5D-3L status in Ireland, the most common 3L health states in Ireland were estimated using a simulation model. The 10 most common mild, moderate and severe health states (using Manhattan distance) were chosen and valued using Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and TTO approaches. RESULTS: Approximately 1/3 of the 520 respondents did not report full health (though only a small proportion of the respondents were “hypothetical patients”): 13% of the states from those who had experienced them received higher utilities compared against equivalent, hypothetical valuations by respondents who had to imagine the quality of life with this set of conditions. Moderate and extreme problems with “Usual Activities” were associated with the most significant results. Some health states were not calculable due to the absence of data (especially for 5L states). Furthermore, a population-specific crosswalk algorithm could be estimated. The probability of smoking to values of red blood cells and hemoglobin, and that anxiety and depression occurs more often in case of primiparae or multiparae during pregnancy. We were looking for correlation between anxiety and delivery time. METHODS: 82 pregnant women were selected with a non-randomized expert sampling in Markuzovskaya University Teaching Hospital Care in Pregnancy and Obstetrics Department. The investigation performed between 0/26/2014 and 30/11/2014. Inclusion criteria: 18-45 years of age. Data collection was made using a study and standard questionnaires (Lifestyle, Beck depression, Spielberg anxiety) supplemented by documentary analysis. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square tests and cross-tab analysis were used in Microsoft Excel. Statistical analysis was performed by the reliability charts. Results were considered significant at p < 0.05. RESULTS: Higher education pregnant women are more mental-conscious (p < 0.001). In 2nd trimester were no significant differences between smoking and non-smoking pregnant’s hemoglobin (M=12.41, SD=1.34, p=0.897) and RBC (M=4.12, SD=0.31, p=0.001); but values were found among smokers. In 2nd trimester anxiety level was significant in case of multipara (p = 0.01). In 3rd trimester were no differences in case of anxiety (p = 0.169) and depression (p = 0.096) between the primiparae and multiparae. For pregnant women with anxiety was detected, it