there are established agencies that evaluate new pharmaceuticals to inform health care decision making. Specifically, if the US does adopt a formal CER entity, it may wish to avoid using NICE-like economic-based outcomes to change clinical practice, but rather to play an advisory role to facilitate better informed strategic decisions (HAS-like).

## Abstracts

### PCN143

**Cost-effectiveness Observations and Oncology Drug Reimbursement Recommendations in Canada by the Joint Oncology Drug Review**

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**OBJECTIVES:** In Canada, the intermid Interim Oncology Drug Review (JODR) conducts health technology assessments for all oncology products and provides funding recommendations to participating provinces. Summaries of these recommendations are publically available, however investigation of the potential factors that influence these decisions has not been conducted. Furthermore, the acceptable incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) used by the JODR has not been published. This analysis was conducted to assess the differences in the average ICER between the JODR’s positive and negative recommendations and determine the relative influence of cost-effectiveness evidence on decision-making. **METHODS:** A literature search for pharmacoeconomic data was conducted for all 24 drugs with cancer indications reviewed by the JODR and made publicly available between March 2007 and December 2009. Cost-effectiveness data was extracted and converted into Canadian currency using a 4% discount rate. The JODR and Ontario Public Drug Plan (OPDP) recommendations and decisions were analyzed in the context of these ICER values. **RESULTS:** Cost-effectiveness literature was found for 18 of the 24 drugs and of those, only 15 had published ICER values. ICER values ranged from approximately CAD$10,000/QALY to CAD$127,000/QALY. The average ICER of those cancer drugs considered to be cost-effective by the JODR was CAD$44,269/QALY, whereas the ICER for drugs considered not cost-effective was CAD$75,882/QALY (p = 0.10). Furthermore, drugs that were recommended for funding had a lower ICER when compared to those that were not recommended for funding ($57,578 vs. $81,490/QALY, p = 0.50). **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings suggest that while the ICER may be an important factor in the JODR decision-making process, a careful examination of all factors leading to final reimbursement decisions is required to fully understand the relative importance of the ICER. Further research is required to determine if there are differences in the application of the ICER in decision-making processes for oncology medications versus other disease areas.

### PCN144

**Comparative Knowledge of Breast Self Examination in Midwifery and Nursing Students in Islamic Azad University Karaj Branch**

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**BACKGROUND:** Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women worldwide ranking second in mortality from cancer. BSE is a screening method that should be taught to girls at an early age so as to educate women about the importance of early detection of breast cancer. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the level of knowledge of midwifery and nursing student regarding breast self-examination. **METHODS:** This study is descriptive on 23 midwifery and 69 nursing students, data collection tool was a questionnaire included questions about age, demographic characteristics, and 14 question about knowledge breast self examination. Data analyzed by descriptive statistics. **RESULTS:** Our results show that the average age being (21–35), 60% of them are single (%67/4) and (%29/3) twin. Our result showed the students of midwifery and nursing have mild knowledge. **CONCLUSIONS:** It seems that despite of the importance of the BSE in early diagnosis of breast cancer the majority of women have poor knowledge and practice about BSE. Based on the results of the current study, we recommend researchers about BSE that increasing the knowledge of women by education ways of breast cancer, especially BSE, this will be available by more attention of public health centers, TV and newspaper for increasing women awareness. Key word: breast, student, cancer, self examination.

### PCN145

**A Comparison of Physician and Patient Decision Making for First Versus Second Opinion Among Men With Local Stage Prostate Cancer**


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**OBJECTIVES:** We asked midwifery and nursing students about breast cancer and self-exam. Our result suggests that there is potential for the US to optimize on the experiences of women with breast cancer and self-examinations. **RESULTS:** The average age was (21–35), 60% of them are single (%67/4) and (%29/3) twin. Our result showed the students of midwifery and nursing have mild knowledge. **CONCLUSIONS:** It seems that despite of the importance of the BSE in early diagnosis of breast cancer the majority of women have poor knowledge and practice about BSE. Based on the results of the current study, we recommend researchers about BSE that increasing the knowledge of women by education ways of breast cancer, especially BSE, this will be available by more attention of public health centers, TV and newspaper for increasing women awareness. Key word: breast, student, cancer, self examination.

### PCN146

**Real world data on multiple myeloma (MM) treatment in Brazil: Guidance for the private health care system (PHS)**

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**OBJECTIVES:** New treatments in oncology frequently imply in higher costs. Historically, there is a lack of statistical data on cancer treatments in PHS in Brazil. Higher costs combined to lack of information may result in waste of resources. We present here real world data (RWD) on MM treatment collected from a dedicated database of cancer treatments Evidencias® (www.evidencias.com.br). **METHODS:** Between November of 2007 and October 2009 we retrieved all patients with MM registered on Evidencias®. Anthropometric data, staging, types of treatment, duration, and costs of chemotherapy and adjunctive therapies (AT) such as antemetics, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factors and bisphosphonates were extracted. Mean duration of treatment was 3.9 cycles of chemotherapy, CONCLUSIONS: Real world data although a fundamental tool to guide health care providers in the correct allocation of resources, is still rare in Brazil e Latin America. Bortezomib is used in 57% of MM treatments but represents 98% of chemotherapy costs.