PHYP5
TREND COMPARISON OF THE COLOMBIAN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX, INEQUITIES IN MATERNL MATERNITY, NEONATAL MORTALITY AND GINI COEFFICIENT, 1997-2011
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OBJECTIVES: To describe and compare the Colombian multidimensional poverty index (MPI) vs trends against Gini coefficient (GC) and inequities in maternal mortality and neonatal mortality since 1997 to 2011. METHODS: An ecological study was performed. MPI and Gini coefficient were obtained from National Statistics Department’s (DANE) databases. The Maternal Mortality Rate and Neonatal Mortality Rate were estimated and standardized by age and sex respectively. The Attributable Fraction (AF) was estimated as the inequality indicator for these two variables. RESULTS: There was an upward trend of risk by geographical exposition and Punishment iii and vi) and a decrease in the MPI 51% decrease (1997-2011) and 40%, (2003-2011) decreasing from 0.6 to 0.35. There was also a 3% increase, rising from 83.4% to 86.2% (2000-2008), and a slight reduction for Neonatal Mortality attributable fraction (NMAF) 1.6%, (2000-2008) decreasing from 88.9% to 88.4%. At the same time GC evidenced a 1% decrease between 2000-2011 decreasing from 0.57 to 0.54. CONCLUSIONS: The established MPI for Colombia in the last decade had a descending trend and did not resemble the statistical behavior of the major inequity indicators calculated for the country in the same time span. Concerning the Gini coefficient, there was an undervalued perception over the issues where affected population were not target of requested interventions. It is therefore important to question the validity of measures used to quantify the poverty (MPI) Colombia’s version vs the GC in order the strategies of health inequity are an important referent to create control and intervention measures.

PHYP6
NURSES VERSUS OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS PERCEPTIONS ON QUALITY AND SAFETY CULTURE ELEMENTS IN GREEK HOSPITALS
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OBJECTIVES: To compare nurses’ versus other health professionals’ perceptions on quality and safety management and the main factors to influence quality and safety management in Greek hospitals and to compare nurses’ perceptions with those of the rest health professionals on the particular factors. METHODS: It is a cross-sectional study, including a representative sample of all specialties of nurses working in a public and a private Greek hospital. The validated Clinical Quality Governance Questionnaire (GGCQ) was filled by N=261 nurses and N=198 other professionals (response rate 79%). A lower score signifies greater satisfaction in a particular concept. Data mining took place from May to August 2012. Data analysis was performed with the SPSS 19.0 and included factor analysis, t-test, X2test and regression analysis. The two-tailed significance level was set at p<0.05). RESULTS: Actuality: Actually the patients can (as the whole public) only view all documents relevant to reimbursement, since they are not a “registered” participant of the process. They are 3 possibilities to comment the process according to relevant legislation: send a writing comment to the MoH, draw up a petition, file a complaint. In the period 2010 – 2011, before the legislation change, the MoH received 314 comments, from that 140 were from public. CONCLUSIONS: The whole process is transparent and visible via internet site of MoH, patients (e.g. patient representatives) in the process declined since the last change of legislation from 1.12.2011. Due to the introduction of WTP threshold for ICER/QALY is also the introduction of innovative drugs more restrictive as before, what makes the possibilities of patient participation in reimbursement process even more important.

PHYP7
ADVANTAGES OF EXTEMPORANEOUS DOSAGE FORMS IN UKRAINE
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OBJECTIVES: To define the possible ways of participation of patients in the decision-making processes in order to analyze the current status of patients in the reimbursement process in Slovakia and to define barriers to the participation. METHODS: To identify the relevant literature, a survey was carried out using a search engine to the literature in PubMed 2000-2013. The survey was carried out taking into account a host of factors including country level dynamics, company assets and strategy, and particulars of scheme design.

PHYP8
PATIENT ENVOLVEMENT IN REIMBURSEMENT OF DRUGS IN SLOVAKIA
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OBJECTIVES: To define the possible ways of participation of patients in the decision-making processes in order to analyze the current status of patients in the reimbursement process in Slovakia and to define barriers to the participation. METHODS: To identify the relevant literature, a survey was carried out using a search engine to the literature in PubMed 2000-2013. The survey was carried out taking into account a host of factors including country level dynamics, company assets and strategy, and particulars of scheme design.