tory-associated DRVs could be linked to immunosuppressant, antineoplastic, anticoagulant and diabetes therapy, while psychiatric-associated DRVs were attributed to psychopharmacotherapy and NSAIDS. CONCLUSIONS: Significant proportions of laboratory and physiologic abnormalities contribute to DRVs and are consistently linked to specific drugs. These therapies could be potential targets for enhanced medication monitoring initiatives to proactively avert potential DRVs.

PIH6
UNINTENTIONAL EXPOSURES TO BUPRENORPHINE/NALOXONE TABLETS AND ORAL FILM AMONG CHILDREN LESS THAN SIX YEARS OLD
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OBJECTIVES: Unintentional exposures to potent opioid medications by young children can cause severe illness or death. An oral film formulation of buprenorphine/naloxone was introduced in the United States (US) in September 2010. The RADARS System Poison Center program conducts a registry and collects data about exposures to buprenorphine/naloxone tablets and oral film among children aged 0–5 years from October 1, 2010 – December 31, 2011 were analyzed. To account for drug availability in the community, rates were standardized using unique recipients of a dispensed drug (URDD) per year-quarter. Negative binomial regression was used to estimate rates and confidence intervals. RESULTS: Exposures to buprenorphine/naloxone tablets (average 0.68 cases/1,000 URDD; 95% CI: 0.64 – 0.73) were more common than exposures to oral film (average 0.08 cases/1,000 URDD; 95% CI: 0.07 – 0.10; rate ratio 8.1; 95% CI: 6.5 – 10.0, p < 0.001). Major medical outcomes or deaths were reported in 0/92 (0%) oral film exposures and 19/869 (2.2%) tablet exposures (p<0.01). CONCLUSIONS: Among children aged 0–5 years, unintentional exposures to buprenorphine/naloxone oral film are less frequent. Decreased health care expenditure in Turkey. Investments in RV prevention could also deliver early cost-offsets related to the government expenditure over many generations.

PIH7
REVIEW OF BUPRENORPHINE/NALOXONE FORMULATION AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF OPIOID INJURY CASES REPORTED TO THE RADARS® SYSTEM POISON CENTER PROGRAM
19/869 (2.2%) tablet exposures (p<0.0001). Major medical outcomes or deaths were reported in 0/92 (0%) oral film exposures and 19/869 (2.2%) tablet exposures (p<0.01). CONCLUSIONS: Among children aged 0–5 years, unintentional exposures to buprenorphine/naloxone oral film are less frequent. Decreased health care expenditure in Turkey. Investments in RV prevention could also deliver early cost-offsets related to the government expenditure over many generations.

PIH8
COMPARATIVE PHARMACOECONOMIC STUDY OF DISPOSABLE AND REUSABLE GOWNS AND DRAPEs
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OBJECTIVES: The study investigates the cost-effectiveness of surgical gowns and drapes disposable or reusable, more rational to apply in surgery. METHODS: A budget impact analysis was performed. Direct and indirect costs were estimated for the entire duration of hospitalization. RESULTS: The study estimated total cost per QALY and per respondent years gained for both the 1 and 2-year models. Sensitivity analysis for treatment response and regression rate also showed that 2mg dienogest was a more cost-effective treatment option than GnRH-a agents. CONCLUSIONS: Results demonstrate that 2mg dienogest is a more cost-effective option to treat endometriosis compared with both GnRH-a agents. This result may assist with reimbursement plan selection for endometriosis treatment from payers’ perspectives.

PIH10
COST EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON BETWEEN DIENOGEST AND GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE ANALOGS IN TURKEY
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OBJECTIVES: Improvement in the quality of life and a reduction in health care costs are main goals of pharmaceuticals. The aim of this study was to compare the cost-effectiveness of GnRH-a therapy and dienogest use. RESULTS: We chose the reported prices of GnRH-a agents for the patients in Turkey. We compared the costs of GnRH-a therapy and dienogest use with quality of life and health care outcomes. The results showed that dienogest was more cost-effective than GnRH-a agents.

COMMENTS: This study provides evidence that dienogest is a cost-effective treatment option for endometriosis in Turkey.