PDB76
THE IMPACT OF HOSPITAL DAYS ON CALCULATION OF PDC FOR DIABETES MEDICATIONS
Zhou Z1, Carlson A2, Gleason PB3, Stanner C3
1University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA, 2Data Insight Consultants, LLC, Eden Prairie, MN, USA, 3Prime Therapeutics, Eagan, MN, USA
OBJECTIVES: To examine three methods of adjusting for hospital days when calculating PDC, and assess their impact on PDC.
METHODS: Medical and pharmacy claims from a commercial Midwestern insurer were used. Population identification criteria included continuously enrolled subjects from January 2007 to December 2008. Subjects (medical or primary care) aged 18 years or older with an ICD-9 code 250.xx during 2008 also used to establish index date, no long-term care or pregnancy, and age greater than 18 years. Observation period was defined as 365 days from index date. PDC (number of days supplied with diabetes drug / number of days from first diabetes drug acquisition to observation end) was calculated in three ways:
1. Without hospital days adjustment;
2. Adjusting the denominator for hospital days; and
3. Adjusting the numerator and denominator for hospital days.
RESULTS: A total of 24,072 subjects met study criteria and had mean hospital days of 0.86 (SD=7.09). PDC results were as follows: No hospital days adjustment 66.16% (SD=0.39), adjusting denominator 66.24% (SD=0.39), and adjusting both numerator and denominator 66.33% (SD=0.39). No significant difference in results was found with the calibration methods was found (p=0.889). Sensitivity analysis indicated that when average total hospital days reached approximately two days, estimated non-adjusted PDC was significantly lower (p=0.05).
CONCLUSIONS: Among subjects with diabetes followed for 365 days, mean total hospital days was small, and impact on PDC calculations was non-significant. As total hospital days increase, PDC estimates can be affected and adjusting for hospital days should be considered.

PDB77
DESIGNING A SERVICE FRAMEWORK FOR ELECTRONIC PERSONAL HEALTH RECORDS: A PATIENT-CENTRED APPROACH
Leyland M1, Archer WJ1, Deloit K1, Hassanein K1
1University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada
OBJECTIVES: To gain a better understanding of patient preferences for the attributes of an electronic personal health record (ePHR) service that supports diabetes self-management, and to gain an understanding of any factors that might influence their preferences.
METHODS: Adaptive choice-based conjoint analysis was used to examine patient preferences. A web-based survey was developed comprising six ePHR service attributes. Hierarchical Bayes estimation was used to quantify patient preferences while Latent Class Analysis was used to segment the sample. The Patient Activation Measure™ was used to determine patient level of activation for diabetes self-management. Simulations and sensitivity analyses were run to uncover the complex effects of ePHR attributes on the overall utility of the service. Patients' willingness to pay was calculated using simulations of preference shares for three commercially available ePHR services and increasing the price of the dominant and lowest priced product until it was equally preferred to its closest rival.
RESULTS: A stratified sample of 150 patients with type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, and Prediabetes were unwavering in their preferences for an ePHR service supported by a physician or specialist. They also preferred to exchange their health information with their physician or nurse, once a month, at no cost. Monthly service fees were considered the most important ePHR service attribute. Patient age and perceived health status are important considerations when designing and marketing an ePHR service. Patients' level of activation for diabetes self-management did not appear to play a major role in influencing their preferences.
CONCLUSIONS: This study yielded a patient-informed, evidence-based ePHR service framework that supports diabetes self-management. Adaptive choice-based conjoint analysis appears to be a useful method for quantifying patient preferences and informing ePHR value propositions and system design specifications.

Individual's Health – Clinical Outcomes Studies

PH1
HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQOL) OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS: EXCESS BURDEN OF COMORBID PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CHRONIC CONDITIONS
Bavlor M1, Rondou-Baun R1, White MK2, Muriah M2, Bjørner JB2
1QualityMetric Incorporated, Lincoln, RI, USA, 2National Research Centre for the Working Environment, Copenhagen, Denmark
OBJECTIVES: To use a new US population dataset to quantify the burden of chronic conditions in the US. The SF-36v2 Health Survey as a comprehensive health survey was used to test the incremental physical and mental health burden of a comorbid mental condition among patients with physical Ccs; and of a comorbid physical condition among patients with mental Ccs.
METHODS: We created four groups: ‘Healthy’ (no lifetime mental or physical CC), ‘Physical’ (told by MD they had 1+ physical but no mental CC), ‘Mental’ (told they had 1+ mental but no physical CC), ‘Physical and Mental’ (1+ mental and 1+ physical CC). Each group was further classified by diagnostic category. Multivariate regression models, overall and within and gender and diagnosis, yielded group mean SF-36v2 PCS and MCS scores, controlling for age and group and age interaction.
RESULTS: As expected, the Physical and Mental groups had depressed PCS and MCS scores (6–7 and 11-12 points, respectively) vs. Healthy subjects. In the Physical group, a comorbid mental CC further depressed PCS and MCS (3-5 and 13-14 points). In the Mental group, a comorbid physical CC further depressed MCS and PCS (3-5 and 10-11 points). Similarly, within the five physical subgroups, a comorbid mental condition further depressed both PCS and MCS (3-5 and 13-15 points). For the Mental group, each diagnostic subgroup further depressed MCS and PCS (4-5 points and 11-16 points). All results persisted across gender.
CONCLUSIONS: Results confirm the hypothesis. The presence of either a comorbid physical or mental CC led to further decrements in both MCS and PCS. Findings underscore the complexity of managing patients with multiple CCs and importance of screening for and treating both physical and mental CCs to optimize patient outcomes. Longitudinal analysis is required to understand the implications of comorbid CC patterns on health outcomes over time.

PH2
LEAD DETOXIFYING EFFECT OF VITAMIN C IN TRAFFIC POLICE SUBJECTS
Aga Khan University, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan
OBJECTIVES: Lead toxicity has been labeled as a major health problem globally with limited therapeutic options. Literature reveals controversial reports on the lead detoxifying potential of vitamin C. The aim of this study was to see if vitamin C supplementation reduces lead levels of blood in adult subjects exposed to lead.
METHODS: After ethical approval and informed consent the traffic police study subjects (male) were randomly divided into two groups of 20 subjects. One group received 500 mg vitamin C, while the second group was given 1000 mg orally daily for a period of one month. Blood samples were collected at 0, 15, and 30 days of treatment and lead levels were analyzed from the FCSIR Lab, Karachi, by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Results showed a significant raise in levels of lead in study subjects of both groups (10.41 ± 1.50 mcg/dl; mean ± SD). Lead level after 30 days lead treatment was 10.27 ± 1.50 mcg/dl (N = 96, p<0.001 compared to control, 21.74 ± 1.62). The data suggested that vitamin C has a dose and time-dependent lead-detoxifying effect and that vitamin C supplementation may be an effective, safe and economical method in reducing blood lead levels in chronically exposed subjects such as traffic police.

PH3
COMPARISON OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION TRENDS AMONG INSURED PATIENTS IN MANAGED CARE IN THE UNITED STATES; COMPARISON OF STATES WITH AND WITHOUT MANAGED COMPREHENSIVE FERTILITY COVERAGE
Fincher C1, Kozma O2, Hubbard J2, Meletiche DM3, Veasey FF3
1PIH4 Consulting, Inc, Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 2EMD Serono, Inc, San Jose, CA, USA, 3EMD Serono, Inc, Rockland, MA, USA
OBJECTIVES: To study the impact of state mandate on in vitro fertilization (IVF) outcomes using a claims database.
METHODS: PhreeStats® data for patients with continuous eligibility for 12 months before and after first gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist or antagonist prescription (index date) between January 1, 1999 and May 31, 2009. Patients without a prescription for follicle stimulating hormone, human chorionic gonadotropin, or evidence of an embryo transfer within 60 days of index were excluded. Patient descriptors were: state mandate type (comprehensive versus non-comprehensive), age (<38y, ≥38y) and year of IVF procedure (<2005, ≥2005). ICD-9-CM code for live birth (V27.0, V27.2, V27.3, V27.5, or V27.6) was evaluated through 42 weeks post embryo transfer. Logistic regression evaluated effects across variables.
RESULTS: A total of 880 patients met study criteria. 49.4% residing in a comprehensive mandate state. Fewer patients in comprehensive mandate states were identified prior to 2006 (52.0%) versus non-comprehensive mandate states (58.9%) (P=0.0389). The percentage of patients aged <38y was 23.0% in comprehensive mandate states and 17.1% in non-comprehensive mandate states (P=0.0284). There was no difference in live births between comprehensive and non-comprehensive mandate patients (49.2 and 51.5% respectively, P=0.5016). Logistic regression results showed that patients ≥38y were more likely to have a live birth (OR 3.83, 95%CI 1.30-10.36) and year of procedure was significant (P=0.01) but there was no significant interaction. There were no significant interactions. CONCLUSIONS: The live birth rate from one IVF cycle in a managed care population was ~50% and was not affected by state mandate. Patients with completed IVF before age 38 experienced almost 3 times greater odds of live birth.

PH4
COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF BANKED DONOR MILK FOR PREMATURITY INFANTS: EFFICIENCY OF A MILK BANK MODEL INTEGRATED IN A BLOOD BANK SETTING
Bicher E, Dourdin N, Goethgebeur M
BioMedCom Consultants Inc., Dorval, QC, Canada