regular sleeplessness symptoms and insomnia/SD. More women were affected, 67% of patients aged 65-74 (2.5 M) and 73% of patients aged 75+ (1.9 M) were female (p < 0.05). Approximately 1.1 M patients age 65+ self-reported using a product containing DPH/DOX. Women were more likely to use DPH/DOX than men (21% [526 K] vs. 12% [150 K] age 65-74 (p < 0.05), 19% [348 K] vs. 11% age 75+ [76 K] (p <0.05). However, men using DPH/DOX were more commonly reported than women from an extra 13% [156 K] age 65-74 (p < 0.05), 18% vs. 13.7 age 75+ (p <0.05). CONCLUSIONS: An estimated one million adults age 65+ self-reported using DPH/DOX, many on a regular basis. The larger proportion of users, though men reported using these products more frequently. Further study on the use and safety of the DPH/DOX agents in older populations is recommended.

PND52

BURDEN OF ILLNESS FOR PATIENTS WITH FAMILIAL AMYLOIDOTIC POLYNEUROPATHY (FAP) BEGINS EARLY AND INCREASES WITH DISEASE PROGRESSION

Denomcent RN1, Adams D2, Coelho T, Bennett Court BR2, Plaisted A1, Amity O, Falzone R, Harper J, White L1, De Frutos R3, Cebesky J, Nocherius S, Vaughn AK1, Gollob J1, 1Ablynam Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, USA, 2Centre For Parus-Sud, APHP, Hôpital de Bicêtre, 119 Avenue UT88, Service de Neurologie, et Centre de Reference des Neuropathies Amyloides Familiales, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France, 3Unidade Clinica de Paraplégia, Hospital de Santo Antonio Porto, Portugal

OBJECTIVES: A Familial Amyloidotic Polyneuropathy (FAP) is a rare, inherited, progressively debilitating disease with a high unmet medical need. The purpose of this analysis is to assess the impact of FAP on healthcare resource utilization, quality of life, employment status, and activities of daily living (ADLs). METHODS: A Phase 2 open label extension study of patiromer was used to evaluate patient-reported outcomes, including EQ-5D, Rasch-built Overall Disability Scale (R-ODS), and a healthcare resource utilization questionnaire. RESULTS: The study included 23 patients (18 males and 5 females, 29-77 years of age). Baseline data was collected for 14 patients with a Familial Polyneuropathy Disability (PND) Score ≥ II. Characterized by FAP Stage, 24 patients are FAP Stage 1, 6 are FAP Stage 2. Two patients reported a period of six hospitalizations due to FAP in the past 12 months, each for 3 or more nights in duration. Mean EQ-5D scores were 0.82 (PND Score I) and 0.74 (PND Score II). Patents reported their perceived health status on the EQ-VAS with mean scores of 75 (PND Score I) and 69 (PND Score II). The percentage of patients in SW was 59% (PND Score I) and 65% (PND Score II). They could not work because of FAP. Patients also reported inability to perform various ADLs. Most commonly, 77% of patients with PND Score ≥ II cannot stand for hours (14% PND Score I and 69% cannot report on PND Score I). CONCLUSIONS: FAP patients experience considerable burden of illness early in the course of this disease and this burden increases with disease progression. The factors described will be influential in the development of a comprehensive FAP cost-consequence analysis. Additional parameters may also be needed to fully capture the totality of burden.

PND53

A NOVEL CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CYSTIC FIBROSIS BASED ON QUALITATIVE PATIENT RESEARCH

Williges TG1, Trigg A2, Meynier S1, Kitchen H1, Humphrey L1, Blankenberg M1

1Abacus International, Manchester, UK, 2Bayes HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Berlin, Germany

OBJECTIVES: Despite the wealth of research examining the experiences of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF), there is no concept of a CF model currently available. Conceptual models are a valuable way to communicate relevant patient-centered concepts and the relationships between these concepts. The aim of this study was to develop a conceptual model of CF, which can be used as a framework for future research. METHODS: A targeted literature review was performed to identify qualitative studies describing the lived-experience of people aged ≥ 6 years of CF. CF social media forums were also reviewed to supplement the published data by providing patient-derived quotes where none were included in the literature. Data were coded using Atlas.ti software, and analysed to develop the comprehensive model. RESULTS: Where possible, any differences in concepts according to age were identified. IDENTIFIED: 31 qualitative articles and 26 social media pages were reviewed, containing data from patients aged 6-67 years. Data from these sources were synthesized to develop a conceptual model of CF, comprising: 23 symptom concepts categorized into 3 domains (respiratory, gastrointestinal/urinary, flu-like symptoms), 28 impact concepts categorized into 9 domains (social, financial difficulties, psychological, future concerns, daily activities, emotional, physical functioning, environment and work or school), and 5 treatment satisfaction concepts categorized into 2 domains (satisfaction with treatment administration, treatment adherence). Differences in impact concepts were apparent based on the patient's age, e.g. bullying was only reported by children and financial issues only by adults. CONCLUSIONS: To our knowledge, this is the first patient-centered conceptual model of CF, reflecting the symptoms and impact burdens of CF on patients' lives as identified through qualitative patient-derived data. As such, this model provides an important critical framework to assess the conceptual relevance and patient-centeredness of outcome assessments ahead of selection for future clinical trials and clinical practice.

PND54

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF FOLIC ACID INTAKE FOR THE PREVENTION OF NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

Ahwahbe M1, Dibedi N1, Nqag a N2

1West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, USA

OBJECTIVES: To assess the factors that affect taking folic acid supplements among women of childbearing age. METHODS: A Web-based, online survey was conducted among women of childbearing age at West Virginia University (n=179) from January to March 2014. Multinomial logistic regression model was used to examine the factors that affect taking folic acid supplements. RESULTS: Around 42% of participants reported taking folic acid supplements. Factors that were associated with folic acid supplements use included awareness that folic acid prevent neural tube defects and perceived benefits of folic acid can prevent neural tube defects, and receiving advice from the doctor about using birth control. CONCLUSIONS: Although the women in this survey were aware and have knowledge that folic acid prevent birth defects; a large number of them reported not taking folic acid supplements. The report described a lack of association of folic acid use with pregnancy, birth defects; a large number of them reported not taking folic acid supplements. The report described a lack of association of folic acid use with pregnancy, birth defects.