were received. Approximately 64% of the participants reported that they smoked in the past 24 hours and around 48% reported they smoked in the past 30 days. The average age of the respondents was 33.5 (±11). Smoking within 30 days was found to be significantly associated with male gender (OR = 9.1; 95% CI = 2.75-31.12). Chinese nationality compared to Indian nationality (OR = 29.104; 95% CI = 3.522-240.311), smokers were more likely to be covered by Medicare (95%CI=4.152-131.125). Respondents were more likely to smoke if best friends offered cigarettes (OR = 8.709; 95% CI = 2.886-26.265), had siblings who smoke (OR = 3.806; 95% CI = 1.291-11.216), and were married (OR = 5.125; 95% CI = 2.4-21.36). CONCLUSIONS: Smokers within last 30 days were significantly associated with being male gender, Chinese nationality compared to Indian nationality, married, having smoked cigarettes, accepting cigarette from a friend and having smoking siblings. Also, smoking cessation program need to focus on individuals with friends who smoke. Smoking cessation programs must emphasize the importance of smoking on health. Future research is needed. It was found to have higher likelihood of smoking, thus, there is a greater need for smoking cessation programs in China.

CONCLUSIONS: The present study tested the accuracy of self-assessment regarding Hepatitis B among women in Abbottabad Pakistan. METHODS: A quantitative approach was used to gain the understanding. The study took place in two hospitals from April 2014 to June 2014. 317 patients were participated in the study. Patients aged 15 years and above, and familiar with Urdu, Hindko and Pashto (languages of Pakistan), and pregnant women were included in the study. RESULTS: A total of 330 respondents were used to estimate the prevalence of Hepatitis B among women in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Hepatitis B was found in 45 (13.8%) of the women. Nearly a quarter responded that they were aware that Hepatitis B can be transmitted through surgical instruments. Whereas 80.2% respondents were aware of its transmission by blood transfusions. 98.9% of respondents were aware of hepatitis as a result of its severe effects. 45.3% of respondents were aware of its transmission through pregnant women. The prevalence of Hepatitis B among women aged 15 years and above, and familiar with Urdu, Hindko and Pashto (languages of Pakistan) was 13.8%. It was found that 95.3% of respondents were aware of hepatitis whereas 60.9% were unaware of its cause by virus. 63.1% knew about transmission of hepatitis via blood and blood product. Majority 80.5% of the respondents were aware of its transmission from mother to baby. 79.9% knew about transmission by un-sterilized syringes, needles and surgical instruments. Whereas 80.2% respondents were aware of its transmission by contaminated blood and blood products. CONCLUSIONS: The findings of this study in different age group indicate that Hepatitis B is a common and serious health concerns that are not receive the proper attention and care, due to the symptoms. Large percentage of patients knew about the transmission of the disease. Extensive health education campaigns should be provided to patients as well as in healthy population in both hospital and community settings. Physicans, pharmacists and nurses should work together in developing a collaborative care model to provide education to the patients. Empowering the patients will be helpful in disease control as well as in the further spread of HBV to the healthy population.

PHS16 PEVALANCE AND BURDEN OF ALPHA-1 ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY AMONG HOSPITALIZED COPD PATIENTS IN THE US

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OBJECTIVES: To study the racial disparities in total ankle arthroplasty utilization and outcomes.

PHS17 RACIAL DISPARITIES IN TOTAL ANKLE ARTHROPLASTY UTILIZATION AND OUTCOMES

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OBJECTIVES: To study the racial disparities in total ankle arthroplasty (TAA) utilization and outcomes. METHODS: We used the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) to study the time-trends. Race was categorized as White and Black. Utilization rates were calculated for the U.S. general population per 100,000. Hospital length of stay, discharge disposition and mortality after TAA were assessed. We used the Cochran Armitage trend test to assess time-trends from 1998 to 2011 and chi-square test to compare TAA utilization. We used analysis of variance or chi-square test to compare the characteristics of Whites and Blacks undergoing TAA and logistic regression to compare mortality, length of stay and discharge to home vs medical facility. RESULTS: The mean ages for Whites undergoing TAA were 62 years and for Blacks was 52 years. Significant racial disparities were noted in TAA utilization rates (100,000) in 1998, 0.14 in Whites vs. 0.07 in Blacks (p<0.0001; 2-fold) and in 2011, 1.17 in Whites vs. 0.33 in Blacks (p<0.0001, 4-fold). Racial disparities in TAA utilization increased significantly from 1998 to 2011 (p<0.0001). There was a trend towards statistical significance in the length of hospital stay in Blacks vs. Whites (52.9% vs. 44.3% with length of hospital stay higher than the median; p=0.08). Differences in the mean length of stay discharged to an inpatient medical facility after TAA, 16% Blacks vs. 13% Whites, were not significant (p=0.47). CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrated significant racial disparities with lower TAA utilization and suboptimal outcomes in Blacks compared to Whites. Further research is needed to understand the mediators of these disparities and to assess whether these mediators can be targeted to reduce racial disparities in TAA.