effectively target interventions to improve arthritis management in the Medicare managed care population.

PMS79 THE USE OF ADVANCED REPORTING INTEGRATING BIG DATA (COREREPORTS): THE CARE OF ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVES: To describe prevalence and to evaluate pattern of use and sanitary costs of patients treated with osteoporosis drugs, using advanced reporting tools and methodologies integrating Big Data (CoreReports) METHODS: Starting from ANMO Observatory, an Italian Database that collects health data on a population of 13 million Italian citizens, a new automated analytical tools (CoreReports) has been developed in order to manage, catalog and find the strategic indicators of healthcare and service care pathways related to Diseases. Populations, Drugs, with benchmarking among different geographical areas. All web-based Reports are automatically generated on-the-fly according to analytical needs and validated by a Scientific Committee with experts in various diseases. Among different diseases national average pass rate on the Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) were more prevalent in the “passed” group (3.0% passed vs. 1.3% failed; p<0.0001) among those with available data, recent (mean) disease severity scores were also similar between patients in remission in the EU vs. US. Tender Joint Count: 2.3 vs. 1.7, Swollen Joint Count: 1.2 vs. 0.8, 100mm VAS score: 18.6 vs. 18.9, HAQ: 0.7 vs. 0.6 and DAS28: 2.6 vs. 2.2.

CONCLUSIONS: This is one of the first studies to compare RA patients in remission in the EU and US. The characteristics of these patients were found mostly similar between these geographic clusters, despite the potential variations in healthcare systems and modalities of care delivery, possibly attributed by ACR/EULAR efforts in standardizing the outcome definitions and care delivery.

PMS83 PATTERNS OF DISEASE REMISSION AMONG PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS TREATED WITH BIOLOGIC THERAPIES IN JAPAN

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OBJECTIVES: To compare RA patients on disease remission in the EU and US among those receiving a biologic treatment as part of usual care. METHODS: A multi-country multi-center medical chart-review study of RA patients was conducted in 4Q2011 among physicians (majority: rheumatologists) in hospitals/private practices to collect de-identified data on patients who were recently treated with a biologic as part of routine care for RA patients. Physicians abstracted patient diagnosis, treatment patterns/dynamics and patient symptomatology/disease status (incl. assessment of ‘disease remission’, per physician clinical judgment) strongly correlated with the objective measures of disease severity among RA patients, further strengthening the argument towards continued inclusion/use of simple physician-assessment scales in usual care practices around the world.

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