it was easy to use, the screens were easy to read, and that they could sign on and move through the questions with no difficulty. Subjects from the Spanish-speaking countries had the lowest reported difficulty turning the device on, with higher levels of difficulty observed by the interviewers in China, who reported “somewhat” for two of the three respondents. Interviewers observed that the majority (n=15) could “usually” or “very well” use the device. The patients were asked about ease-of-use findings in these diverse, device naive subjects across 7 countries and the emphasis on subject training in clinical trials, it was determined that usability testing with future translations was unnecessary.

**PRS73 A COMPARISON OF THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE FOUR-ITEM AND SIX-ITEM NiSCI SYMPTOM SUMMARY SCORES**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The Nighttime Symptoms of COPD Instrument (NiSCI), developed through qualitative research with patients, includes six symptom items: coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, difficulty bringing up phlegm, chest congestion, and tightness in the chest. A symptom severity score is computed based on four items. Both scores have measurement properties suitable for use in clinical trials. Further evaluation of the four-item versus six-item symptom summary scores has similar psychometric properties to the six-item symptom summary score. Reliability analysis was carried out, specifically focused on self-reported HRQoL. EQ-5D and the Patient Summary Rating (PSR) results were translated into QALYs, with the social tariffs validated in Spain. Other demographic factors, potentially related with the mentioned respiratory diseases prevalence, age, sex, smoking habits were analyzed. Four groups were compared: 1) asthma patients, 2) COPD patients, 3) patients with other chronic conditions, and 4) global Spanish population. RESULTS: Data from 21,007 adults were recorded. Prevalence of asthma was slightly above COPD (5.4% vs 4.7%), and 47.2% were suffering from chronic obstructive diseases. Asthma prevalence and smoking habits were highly associated (61% vs 61%). Results were compared to the best Spanish population. RESULTS: The symptom severity score in COPD was significantly higher in the four-item group (EQ-5D, 0.63 vs 0.48, p<0.001). Results were confirmed by linear regression models. CONCLUSIONS: This study shows that the Nighttime Symptoms of COPD Instrument symptom summary score based on four items has similar psychometric properties to the six-item symptom summary score. ICC and CCC were 0.85 versus 0.78. HRQoL data in this population (>60%), aged 49 years old (SD 2.16) with disease duration of 92 months (SD 18.34) was associated with worse mean PROMIS-29 scores (all p<0.05). Mann Whitney U test is done to check the significance of association between HRQoL and smoking and other associated habits. RESULTS: Total 126 students were included in the study. The age was 22.9±2.17 (Means±SD) and BMI was 22.03±4.27 (Means±SD) and all of them were residing in an University town. 63 % of the students were non-vegetarians and 44.8% were consuming alcohol at least once in a month. The mean EQ-5D analogue score of the studied population was found to be 0.73±0.15 (Means±SD). The Chi square test showed the association between smoking with family history of smoking, alcohol consumption and soft beverage consumption (p<0.001 and p<0.05 respectively). Mann Whitney U test showed as significant difference in theVAS scores among smokers and non-smokers (p<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: In this study we found significant difference in the HRQoL among young students.

**PRS75 HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG YOUNG SMOKERS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** As young students are more prone to smoking and associated dangers, it is essential to study the impact of smoking on their health related quality of life (HRQoL). This study was done to assess the HRQoL and other associated factors affecting HRQoL among smokers and non-smokers who are students. METHODS: In this exploratory study a pilot testing of instruments in formation regarding young students, demographics, BMI, food habits, alcohol consumption, family history of smoking as well as family history of diseases. For health related quality of life measurement both health related quality of life (HRQoL) and smoking were used. The data collected was analyzed using SPSS 16.0. The test of significance was done by using Chi Square test for checking the associated habits and Mann Whitney U test is done to check the significance of association between HRQoL and smoking and other associated habits. RESULTS: Total 126 students were included in the study. The age was 22.9±2.17 (Means±SD) and BMI was 22.03±4.27 (Means±SD) and all of them were residing in an University town. 63 % of the students were non-vegetarians and 44.8% were consuming alcohol at least once in a month. The mean EQ-5D analogue score of the studied population was found to be 0.73±0.15 (Means±SD). The Chi square test showed the association between smoking with family history of smoking, alcohol consumption and soft beverage consumption (p<0.001 and p<0.05 respectively). Mann Whitney U test showed as significant difference in the VAS scores among smokers and non-smokers (p<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: Health Related Quality of Life is severely compromised by smoking, hence there is an urgent need to create awareness among young students.

**PRS77 HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION IN PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS WITH MODERATE/PERSISTENT SEVERE ASTHMA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the health related quality of life (HRQoL) and health care utilization in primary care (PC) patients with asthma (GINA criteria) treated with beclomethasone/formoterol at least 1-3 months before the inclusion in the study. Sociodemographic variables such as age, sex, duration of disease, severity of asthma, comonmitment pathology were evaluated. The evaluation of the HRQoL were measured with the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ), and two generic questionnaires, EuroQol-5D and SF-36. The evaluation of the health care utilization included visits to PC, visits of care nursing and visits to accident and emergency (A&E) department and admissions. Statistical analysis: average ± standard deviation (SD); frequency and proportions. Inferential statistics in terms of average HRQoL and health care utilization were calculated using T-Student, Chi-square and ANOVA. RESULTS: Average patients were female (60%), aged 49 years old (SD 16) with disease duration of 92 months (SD 18). The average health care utilization was: 3.43 (SD 0.35) visits to PC and 1.42 (SD 2.9) visits to nursing; analitical: 0.63 (SD 0.09), chest x-ray: 0.38 (± 0.08), ECO 0.32 (± 0.08). The average was exacerbations without hospital admission was 1.09 (SD 0.19) and the A&E department visits of PC related with asthma was 0.43 (SD 0.11). Statistically significant differences (p<0.05) and clinically significant between the beginning and end of the study on all forms of quality of life measured in these patients were found measured with AQLQ, EuroQol-5D and SF36. CONCLUSIONS: Beclomethasone/formoterol improved HRQoL in patients with asthma representing a good cost/utility relationship.

**PRS78 HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN PAKISTAN: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY USING WHOQOL-BREF**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study was to assess impairment in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) patients in Pakistan. This study also evaluated utility of various socio-demographic and clinical factors that affect their health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and health care utilization. METHODS: Data obtained from 126 patients in an adult tuberculosis clinic (20-69 years old), on an adult population (> 15y), identifying patients with a diagnosis of asthma or COPD. Descriptive statistic analysis was carried out, focused on self-reported HRQoL (EQ-5D) and health care utilization. The EQ-5D results were translated into QALYs, with the social tariffs validated in Spain. Other demographic