OBJECTIVES: The current focus on the use of real world data in evaluating outcomes, drug value and in establishing payer coverage policies requires that data be collected in a manner that is regulatory compliant and formally linked to specified individual dimensions. Support by funding from Forest Laboratories, Inc.

PMH53
MEASURING REAL WORLD OUTCOMES BY INCORPORATING PRO DATA COLLECTION INTO PATIENT ACCESS SUPPORT PROGRAMS

OBJECTIVES: The current focus on the use of real world data in evaluating outcomes, drug value and in establishing payer coverage policies requires that data be collected in a manner that is regulatory compliant and formally linked to specified individual dimensions. Support by funding from Forest Laboratories, Inc.

PMH54
USING LONGITUDINAL DATA TO ENSURE THE IMPACT OF PAIN ON DEPRESSION FOR GENERAL POPULATION

OBJECTIVES: The goal of this study was to examine the impact of physical pain on depression using longitudinal survey data for general population in the United States. METHODS: This work employed two rounds of Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) from years 2008 and 2009. Depression was measured by frequency of feeling depressed over the last 2 weeks, scaled by 0-not at all, 1-several days, 2-more than half the days, and 3-nearly every day. Physical pain was measured by severity of pain scaled by 1-not at all, 2-a little bit, 3-moderate, 4-quite a bit, and 5-extremely. People older than 18, who had reported severity of depressed mood and physical pain, managed severity, family size, and highest education degree were included in the study. Only round 2 and round 4 of the survey were used since pain questions were only asked in these two rounds. The final panel contained 21,257 observations, among which 46.52% and 45.34% reported pain limited normal activities and round 2 and round 4 respectively. 28.25% and 27.26% of respondents reported depressed mood in round 2 and 4 respectively. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Linear Mixed Effect Model (LME), generalized linear model (GLM) were used to examine the impact of pain on depression. RESULTS: Compared with GLM and LME, the OLS estimates were shown upward biased. GLM and LME both suggested that individuals whose physical pain deteriorated to the next level from round 2 to round 4 would present a 0.16 (p<0.0001) more depressed mood (based on 0-3 scale) on average. Individuals perceived better health status, were older, richer, married, and employed were less depressed. CONCLUSIONS: This work utilized a national representative longitudinal data to examine the impact of physical pain on depression. Severity of pain and some individual characteristics were found significantly affecting the severity of depression.

PMH55
RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN AIDHD IN YOUNG AND ADOLESCENT CHILDREN: PARENTAL REPORTS IN THE MEDICAL EXPENDITURE PANEL SURVEY 2008

OBJECTIVES: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common neurobehavioral disorder characterized by developmentally inappropriate levels of inattention and hyperactivity. Previous literature suggests that, racial and ethnic disparities continue to exist for several medical conditions. Some studies have shown that such differences reduce when difference in family income, health insurance and such sociodemographic factors are taken into account. But, it has been also documented that such differences may accentuate for specific type of disorder. Aim of this study was to determine any racial and ethnic differences and weather such differences can be explained by child’s other health condition and sociodemographic characteristics. METHODS: A nationally representative sample

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