was more common for premature delivery (p < 0.001).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Based on the results, it can be said that in the study population the use of preconception care was influence to their health-conscious. Among pregnant women who smoked less hemoglobin and red blood cell values were experienced which have indirect harmful effects to fetus. Anxiety was observed at primipare, and they were more common in premature birth.

**PIH54**

**PATIENTS’ AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS’ PREFERENCES REGARDING INTRAVENOUS VS SUBCUTANEOUS DRUG ADMINISTRATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

Tsiantou V1, Athanasiakos K1, Theodoropoulou P1, Kyrioulis P1, 1National School of Public Health, Athens, Greece, 2Boche Hollas, Athens, Greece

**OBJECTIVES:** Measurement of preferences gives a quantitative understanding of the value that a person places on a medication or a health intervention. The aim was to explore the evidence regarding patients’ and health professionals’ preferences towards IV and SC drug administration.

**METHODS:** A literature review was conducted through PUBMED, Google Scholar and IOSP DATABASE. A hand search was also performed in retrieved papers that were included in the final analysis to identify other potential publications.

**RESULTS:** Of particular concern are elderly, patients with worse health and patients that expressed poorer knowledge about the TRP presented to them. There is a need to identify the specific attributes that influence to their health-conscious. Among pregnant women who smoked less hemoglobin and red blood cell values were experienced which have indirect harmful effects to fetus. Anxiety was observed at primipare, and they were more common in premature birth.

**PIH55**

**THERAPEUTIC REFERENCE PRICING SYSTEM IN SLOVENIA FROM THE PATIENTS’ PERSPECTIVE**

Menciakno N, Kos M, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Pharmacy, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**OBJECTIVES:** The therapeutic reference pricing system in Slovenia was implemented for proton pump inhibitors in 2013 and for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and lipid-lowering medicines in 2014. The study aimed to assess patients’ knowledge and attitude towards the therapeutic reference pricing system.

**METHODS:** A representative sample of 606 patients that had been prescribed at least one of the above-mentioned classes of medications were interviewed during the three therapeutic classes. The survey was carried out from 15th May to 15th June 2014 in 40 community pharmacies with the help of the pharmacists, who filled in the first part of the questionnaire in the presence of the patient. The second part of the questionnaire was filled in by 475 patients at home and returned by prepaid mail.

**RESULTS:** Statements describing the patients’ rights and duties within the therapeutic reference pricing system were answered in general agreement. 50% of patients recommended the system to their physicians and 72% of patients would choose the same system if it was available. 55% of patients believed that the system would decrease the cost of health care. 55% of patients believed that the system would decrease the cost of health care. The major limitations were that the system does not cover all medications and that the system is not comprehensive enough.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The results of this research support the content validity of the PCOS-PRO.

**PIH56**

**THE OXFORD PARTICIPATION & ACTIVITIES QUESTIONNAIRE (OX-PAQ): PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS**

Morley D1, Cunningham P1, Fitzgerald R1, Churchman DR2, Kelly J1, Jenkinson C1, 1University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, 2QinetIQ Ltd., London, UK

**OBJECTIVES:** There is growing interest in the management of long term conditions and keeping people active and participating in the community. Testing the effectiveness of interventions which aim to improve involvement in daily activity and participation, however, can be challenging without the availability of a well-developed, valid and reliable instrument. The objective of this study was to develop and validate a fully comprehensive patient reported outcome measure (OPAQ) and Activities Questionnaire (Ox-PAQ), theoretically grounded in the World Health Organization International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).

**METHODS:** Questionnaire items generated from patient interviews and based on the ICF were administered to a postal survey to 386 people with three neurological conditions, Parkinson’s disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and multiple sclerosis.

Participants also completed the MOS 36-item Short Form Survey (SF-36) and EQ-5D SL.

**RESULTS:** 594 participants completed the survey, a response rate of 85.6%. Factor analytic techniques identified 3 domains, consisting of 23 items, accounting for 72.8% of variance. Internal reliability for the 3 domains was .84-.96, as was test-retest reliability (intraclass correlation .81-.96). Concurrent validity was demonstrated through highly significant relationships with relevant domains of the SF-36 and the EQ-5D-SL.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Preliminary results suggest that the Ox-PAQ is a valid, valid and reliable measure of participation and function. The measure will be validated in a range of other clinical settings. Additional properties, such as sensitivity to change and predictive validity, will also be assessed in the next phase of the instrument’s development.

**PIH57**

**PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN STUDIES PUBLISHED IN 2014: WHICH DISEASE AREAS HAVE BEEN THE MAIN FOCUS OF CLINICAL RESEARCH?**

Martin T, Crystalline Ltd., London, UK

**OBJECTIVES:** To determine the disease focus of all papers indexed in the PubMed database in studies examining patient-reported outcomes published in 2014. METHODS: An evidence surveillance process was established based on a systematic search of PubMed, using key words relevant to the assessment of quality of life and patient-reported outcomes and limited to studies published in 2014. RESULTS: Of the 1,980 articles identified in the PubMed database that included patient-reported outcomes and were published in 2014, 86% were related to cancer, 12% in musculoskeletal disorders, 10% in respiratory disorders, 9% in urogenital disorders, 9% in mental health disorders, 8% in cardiovascular diseases, 7% in gastrointestinal disorders and 5% in neurological disorders. All other disease areas accounted for less than 1% of the relevant publications. CONCLUSIONS: The preponderance of patient-reported outcome studies in patients with cancer reflects the focus of pharmacological research on this topic. Disease areas such as endocrinology and diabetes (4% of abstracts), infectious diseases (2%), acute trauma (1%) and pregnancy (<1%) have been relatively under-researched for their impact on quality of life, despite their substantial impact on morbidity and mortality internationally.

**PIH58**

**THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME (PCOS-PRO) SCALE**

Kealey MP1, Paty P2, Black P1, 1EYT, Peterborough, UK, 2Quintiles, Hauhorn, NY, USA

**OBJECTIVES:** Establishing content valid PRO measures of symptoms experienced in the anatomical region(s) was identified as the abdomen from the patient perspective, and the implications that this has for establishing content valid PRO measures of symptoms experienced in the anatomical region. The average age of the participants was 34.8 years and they were predominantly female (52.0%) and black (48.0%). Only 20.0% achieved a college or advanced degree. 411 participants (91.1%) circled at least one part of the abdomen, only 8 participants (1.9%) circled something exclusively in the upper abdomen and none circled only the lower abdomen. The results of this research support the content validity of the PCOS-PRO.

**PIH59**

**WHERE IS YOUR ABDOMEN? PATIENT-REPORTED ABDOMEN LOCATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME ASSESSMENTS**

Cala ML1, Witherspoon B1, Evans C1, Dallabrida S2, 1EYT, Peterborough, UK, 2Research Associates Inc., Seattle, WA, USA, 3Astra Zeneca, Mölndal, Sweden

**OBJECTIVES:** The conceptual framework and content validity of PRO measures of symptoms experienced in the anatomical region(s) was identified as the abdomen from the patient perspective, and the implications that this has for establishing content valid PRO measures of symptoms experienced in the anatomical region. The average age of the participants was 34.8 years and they were predominantly female (52.0%) and black (48.0%). Only 20.0% achieved a college or advanced degree. 411 participants (91.1%) circled at least one part of the abdomen, only 8 participants (1.9%) circled something exclusively in the upper abdomen and none circled only the lower abdomen. The results of this research support the content validity of the PCOS-PRO.