PG13

EVALUATION OF THE COST EFFECTIVENESS AND SOCIETAL IMPACT OF RIFAXIMA-550MG IN THE REDUCTION OF OCCURRENCE OF OVERT HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Objectives: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of rifaximin in the treatment of overt hepatic encephalopathy (HE) among HE patients, in a real-world setting.

Methods: This was a cost-effectiveness analysis performed using a Markov model, based on data from a randomized controlled trial and a real-world population from the Netherlands.

Results: The model projected that rifaximin was more effective and less costly than current standard treatments. The cost-effectiveness ratio was €2,968 per QALY gained in the rifaximin arm vs. €8,296 in the placebo arm.

PG14

HEPATIC ENcephalopathy (HE) and its Causative agents: Does the use of specific models for cost-effectiveness analysis improve the understanding of the cost-effectiveness of HE treatments?

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Objectives: To compare the cost-effectiveness of HE treatments using different models of cost-effectiveness analysis.

Methods: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials and real-world studies was conducted to compare the cost-effectiveness of HE treatments using different models of cost-effectiveness analysis.

Results: The results showed that the use of specific models for cost-effectiveness analysis improved the understanding of the cost-effectiveness of HE treatments.

PG15

A COST-UTILITY ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ORAL ANTIVIRAL MEDICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS B IN IRRAN: AN ECONOMIC MICRO-SIMULATION DECISION MODEL

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Objectives: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of different oral antiviral medications in patients with hepatitis B in Iran.

Methods: A micro-simulation model was developed to estimate the clinical and economic outcomes of different oral antiviral medications in a cohort of patients with hepatitis B in Iran.

Results: The results showed that tenofovir was the most cost-effective medication, followed by adefovir and entecavir.

GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS – Patient-Reported Outcomes & Patient Preference Studies

PG40

PATIENTS’ PERCEPTION OF ADHERENCE TO THERAPY IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: RESULTS OF A SURVEY TO THE SPECIALIZED CENTERS

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Objectives: To evaluate patients’ adherence to therapy in ulcerative colitis and its impact on quality of life.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among patients with ulcerative colitis at specialized centers in Italy.

Results: The results showed that patients with ulcerative colitis had a high level of adherence to therapy, with a median daily medication adherence of 92%.

PG41

HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE IN POLAND (APPLICATION OF THE EQ-5D AND SELF-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATE)

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Objectives: To assess the health-related quality of life in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in Poland.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among patients with IBD in Poland.

Results: The results showed that patients with IBD had a significant reduction in their quality of life compared to the general population.

PG42

COMPOUND ATTRIBUTES FOR SIDE EFFECT DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENTS: RISK OR SEVERITY - WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO HEPATITIS C PATIENTS?

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Objectives: To determine the relative importance of risk and severity attributes for side effects in the context of hepatitis C treatment.

Methods: A discrete choice experiment was conducted among hepatitis C patients.

Results: The results showed that patients valued risk more highly than severity attributes for side effects.