PSS7 KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF MEDICAL AND PHARMACY STUDENTS TOWARD THE USAGE OF SUNBLOCK

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the knowledge, the attitude of medical and pharmacy students toward the usage of sunblock as skin protection against ultraviolet (UV).

METHODS: This cross-sectional study was conducted among the undergraduates of the Faculty of Medicine and pharmacy students at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). Validated questionnaire were used to collect the data. The questionnaires were distributed to 134 students from medicine and 100 pharmacy students.

RESULTS: The results revealed that FAE and MITX had the highest knowledge of the female and male students (Mann Whitney U Test value = 0.020). The results revealed that there was no significant difference in the perception of pharmacy and medical students (p = 0.417). In the remaining two double-blind studies the efficacy and safety of Fumaderm was assessed against the placebo. One study shows that in psoriatic vulgaris population the mean PASI in FAE group decreased from 21.5 ± 3.5 to 10.5 ± 6.7 compared with starting value of 18.1 ± 7.0 in patients treated with FAE and to 6.7 ± 4.5 compared to starting value of 14.5 ± 3.0 in patients treated with MITX. The absolute difference between groups (FAE vs MITX) was 12.9 ± 4.5 indicating a statistically significant difference (p < 0.01).

PSS8 PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY OF CELLULAR/TISSUE DERIVED PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF LOWER EXTREMITY ULcers IN PATIENTS IN PATIENTS REPORTING MEDICATIONS USE
gilligan AM, Waycaster C., Holder G.

OBJECTIVES: Venous leg ulcers (VLUs) are a debilitating condition for patients with venous insufficiency. Compression therapy is the standard care for treatment of VLU; however the success rate is approximately 50% at 6 months. Clinical trials with cellular/tissue derived products (CTPs) have shown promising efficacy for VLU; however the success rate is approximately 50% at 6 months. Clinical trials with CTPs were, on average, several months older: 12.5, 13.7, and 11.1 months for ECM, HSE, and LSE, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: The yearly MC in participants reporting full health or better were higher. The MC in participants with visual impairment was significantly higher than the MC in participants without visual impairment.

PSS9 THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR GLAUCOMA AND OCULAR HYPERTENSION IN GERMANY

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OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study is to review the epidemiology and the treatment paradigm in glaucoma patients.

METHODS: Retrospective, de-identified electronic medical records from 2007-2013 were extracted from the Intellicure Limited Data Set (I-LDS). The I-LDS extracts records of Medicare as their primary insurance (53.4%). The average age was 68.9 (SD = 2.7) years.

RESULTS: A total of 9,091 patients, 25,734 wounds, and 222,666 encounters for VLU were extracted from the Intellicure Limited Data Set (I-LDS). The I-LDS extracts records of Medicare as their primary insurance (53.4%). The average age was 68.9 (SD = 2.7) years.

CONCLUSIONS: Glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness globally. The newly published EGS guidelines state that if the first choice monotherapy is well tolerated and has effective intraocular pressure (IOP) lowering but has not succeeded in reaching the target pressure, the addition of a second drug should be considered. The inclusion of timolol and brimonidine as first line appears to be a cost-effective treatment strategy for the management of ocular hypertension.

Sensory Systems Disorders – Cost Studies

PSS10 A US HOSPITAL ECONOMIC IMPACT MODEL FOR ORITAVANCIN IN ABSSSI PATIENTS WITH RISK OF MRSA INFECTIONS

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OBJECTIVES: It is estimated that acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI) are present for about 10% of hospital admissions in the US. Analyzing hospital claims data to identify patients at risk of MRSA is estimated to deliver an estimated cost reduction of $2,752/patient by shifting patient care to the OPAT setting, and decreasing OPAT costs.

RESULTS: Using oritavancin in moderate-severe ABSSSI patients, with those at risk of MRSA, is estimated to deliver an estimated cost reduction of $2,752/patient by shifting patient care to the OPAT setting, and decreasing OPAT costs.

CONCLUSIONS: Using oritavancin in moderate-severe ABSSSI patients, with those at risk of MRSA, is estimated to deliver an estimated cost reduction of $2,752/patient by shifting patient care to the OPAT setting, and decreasing OPAT costs.

PSS12 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT: A PILOT STUDY IN SINGAPORE

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OBJECTIVES: To examine the economic impact and independent determinants of visual impairment (VI) in Singapore. METHODS: 100 patients with VI associated with the most common eye diseases were recruited from the Singapore National Eye Centre. VI was classified as mild and moderate/severe VI based on the presenting visual acuity (VA) in the better-seeing eye. Medical costs (MC) and loss of productivity (LP) in the patient and their families were estimated based on the center’s billing data and self-reported data, respectively. LP was calculated for working patients based on absenteeism due to VI. Linear regression models were used to assess the association between VI and QoL (EQ-5D), using visual acuity (VA) in the better-seeing eye (VF-14).

RESULTS: The median (range) age of participants was 73.0 years old (47.0-92.0). The proportion of male was 48.0% and the median (range) presenting visual acuity (VA) in the better-seeing eye was 0.7 (0.04-2.00). The mean visual acuity (VA) in the better-seeing eye was 0.7 (SD=0.69). The mean number of applications for ECM was 2.7 (SD=2.8), 0.6 (SD=1.3) for HSE, and 3.1 (SD=3.3) for LSE. Wounds treated with CTPs were, on average, several months older: 12.5, 13.7, and 11.1 months for ECM, HSE, and LSE, respectively. Overall average wound treatment time was 2.9 months (range 0-48). However, treatment time was substantially longer with CTPs utilization with an average time of 9.6, 9.7, and 7.5 months for ECM, HSE, and LSE, respectively. CTP utilization was relatively low within outpatient wound centers. Results from this analysis indicate that health care providers are using CTPs on older, more difficult-to-heal VLUs.