novel reimbursement schemes for other branded products. CONCLUSIONS: Cancer drug reimbursement models are setting new benchmarks for payers to manage access and affordability. The tools we developed have significant implications for other, expensive branded products.

PHP58 DATA DISCLOSURE AN ONGOING PROCESS TOWARDS MORE TRANSPARENCY

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OBJECTIVES: Reporting of adverse events (AEs) and serious adverse events (SAEs) to the World Health Organization (WHO) database is not compulsory in every country. The most recent data from WHO indicated that only 31% of 192 member states were competent to report AEs and SAEs. We investigated the extent to which pharmaceutical companies in Turkey had disclosed their adverse event data to the WHO database.

METHODS: Data was collected from international guidelines and studies for disclosure rates. Data on data disclosure rates for each company was collected using the WHO database. Data was used to calculate the percentage of companies that had disclosed AEs and SAEs.

RESULTS: 60 of 110 companies (54.5%) disclosed data to the WHO database. The disclosure rate varied among companies, with some companies reporting data for all AEs and SAEs, while others only reported data for selected AEs and SAEs.

CONCLUSIONS: Although data disclosure is not mandatory, companies have a responsibility to disclose data to the WHO database to ensure transparency and accountability. Further efforts are needed to increase data disclosure rates among companies.