was more common for premature delivery (p < 0.001). CONCLUSIONS: Based on the results, it can be said that in the study population the weight of the pregnant woman was influential to their health-conscious. Among pregnant women who smoked less hemoglobin and red blood cell values were experienced which had indirect harmful effects to fetus. Anxiety was observed at primipare, and they were more common in premature birth.

**PHS7**

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

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**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 define health professionals’ preference towards IV and SC drug administration. **METHODS:** A literature review was conducted through PUBMED, Google Scholar and ISPOR DATABASE. A hand search was also performed in retrieved papers that were included in the final analysis. **RESULTS:** A total of 424 papers were retrieved and 8 were identified through hand search. **RESULTS:** 642 papers were published from 2010 to 2015. **CONCLUSIONS:** Among the 50.4% that were required to co-pay for medications, only 13% were accounted for. The PCOS-PRO has been developed on an e-diary with a 24 hour recall period for daily use. **CONCLUSIONS:** Establishing content validity involves ensuring that instrument items assess concepts that are relevant for the patient population, cover all important aspects of the targeted concept, and are understood by patients. The results of this research support the content validity of the PCOS-PRO. Other measurement properties are pending evaluation.