Medication, Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue Diseases

Objective: To assess the utilization of out-patient care physiotherapy services related to musculoskeletal diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases according to age and gender. METHODS: The data come from the financial data base of the National Health Insurance Fund Administration (in Hungarian: OIP) involving the year of 2009. The activity list was provided by the rulebook on the application of the activity code list in out-patient care. The musculoskeletal diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases were determined based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) by excluding of diagnoses M88.x, E83.5x, and M90.7x (ICD-10). The total numbers of different physiotherapy services were determined by selecting the reported specific diagnosis codes and counting the number treatments provided for that specific diagnosis code. The different types of treatments are listed in the chapter of the Guidelines of HIIA for Physiotherapists, massage therapists, conductors and other physiotherapy practices. The number of cases in physiotherapy activities related to hip and thigh injuries (BNO 570-78) were determined per 10,000 persons by age and gender in outpatient care. RESULTS: The total number of the 151 different physiotherapy services was 353,260 cases at the hip and thigh injuries in the year of 2009 at of the. In the 2009 average number of cases in physiotherapy activities of all diagnoses MOP were 4.91 cases per 10,000 persons accounted for 351.91 cases The average number of cases per 10,000 persons for males and females were 443.7 cases for males and 249.75 cases for females. The number of cases of hip and thigh injuries in group of males are higher in younger age than in elderly females. CONCLUSIONS: In case of the hip and thigh injuries, the highest demand of the outpatient physiotherapy care services occurred older injured patients. The differences in young male with the physical activity and the type of recreational activities, and with the condition of osteoporosis in elderly females.

PMS105
BONE EVALUATION STUDY (BEST): PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT RATES OF MALE PATIENTS WITH OSTEOPOROSIS (OP) IN GERMANY
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OBJECTIVES: With an aging population, prevalence of OP and OP-attributable fractures increase daily. We evaluated prevalence and treatment rates for male OP (MOP) in Germany. METHODS: BEST, a retrospective analysis of de-identified claims data from a German sickness fund, included male and female OP patients, aged ≥50 years and insured ≥1 day between 01/01/2006-06/2009. Two populations were defined. Inclusion criteria for population B were: 1) OP diagnosis (M80.x, M81.x), and/or 2) prescription for OP-related medication (DM), and 3) exclusion of diagnoses M88.x, E83.5x, and M90.7x (ICD-10). Population A included population B plus patients solely experiencing OAF. RESULTS: Population A included 104,938 men. In 2009, prevalence of MOP was 6.2%. While 67% of men experienced ≥1 OAF during observation period, with the highest rate in those aged 50-54 years (78%) and ≤49 years (75%) received OAF. The proportion of cases for categorical outcomes, the number and percentage of patients in each category will be presented. Baseline covariates (demographic, patient characteristics and site charts) were adjusted overall in all analyses. RESULTS: As of May 31, 2013 at least 280 eligible women were enrolled into the study. Full study results will be reported at a later date. CONCLUSIONS: The selected number of patients confirms the feasibility of the planned methodology. Data from this study will provide valuable information regarding the care map of women with OP in routine clinical practice in Switzerland.

PMS106
METHODOLOGY OF AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE CARE MAP OF WOMEN WITH POSTMENOPAUSAL OSTEOPOROSIS (PMO) IN SWITZERLAND
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OBJECTIVES: The diagnosis and management of PMO involves multiple specialists and referrals. To better understand patient management, an ongoing observational study will evaluate the care map of women with PMO treated in routine clinical practice in Switzerland, and estimate the 2-year treatment cost of parenteral and oral antiresorptive therapies for osteoporosis. The respective uptakes for months 5-18 were 47%, 46% and 49% for placebo, 52%, 50% and 53% for alendronate, and 57%, 55% and 58% for risedronate at baseline and at any visit in the 24-month observation period as available from two of the enrolled 10 countries: Australia, Austria, Estonia, France, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Russia, Spain, and the UK. METHODS: Patients studied were ≥50 years and lived at home prior to fracture. Data were collected from patients through review of medical records and hospital records. The mean number of inpatient days is high, although there is a large variation. The vast majority of health care consumption in relation to fracture occurs during the first 4 months but substantial consumption persists up to 18 months after fracture.

PMS107
AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT CARE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES FOR DORSOPATHIA DISEASES IN HUNGARY
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OBJECTIVES: To describe the resource utilization for hip fractures (sustained during 2007-2012) pooled from 10 countries: Australia, Austria, Estonia, France, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Russia, Spain, and the UK. METHODS: Patients studied were ≥50 years and lived at home prior to fracture. Data were collected from patients through review of medical records and hospital records. The mean number of inpatient days is high, although there is a large variation. The vast majority of health care consumption in relation to fracture occurs during the first 4 months but substantial consumption persists up to 18 months after fracture.

PƠS108
AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT CARE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES FOR HIP AND THIGH INJURIES IN HUNGARY IN 2009
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OBJECTIVES: The medical aspects of injuries of the lower extremity is well known, however, limited evidence is available on physiotherapy treatment of these diseases. The aim of our study is to assess amount and frequency of the physiotherapy services in hip and thigh injuries based on age and gender distribution. METHODS: Data were collected from the database of the Hungarian Health Insurance Administration (HIIA), based on official reports of outpatient care institutes in 2009. The total numbers of different physiotherapy services were determined by selecting the reported specific diagnoses codes and counting the number treatments provided for that specific diagnosis code. The different types of treatments are listed in the chapter of the Guidelines of HIIA for Physiotherapists, massage therapists, conductors and other physiotherapy practices. The number of cases in physiotherapy activities related to hip and thigh injuries (BNO 570-78) were determined per 10,000 persons by age and gender in outpatient care. RESULTS: The total number of the 151 different physiotherapy services was 353,260 cases at the hip and thigh injuries in the year of 2009 at of the. In the 2009 average number of cases in physiotherapy activities of all diagnoses MOP were 4.91 cases per 10,000 persons accounted for 351.91 cases. The average number of cases per 10,000 persons for males and females were 443.7 cases for males and 249.75 cases for females. The number of cases of the hip and thigh injuries in group of males are higher in younger age than in elderly females. CONCLUSIONS: In case of the hip and thigh injuries, the highest demand of the outpatient care physiotherapy care services occurred older injured patients. The differences in young male with the physical activity and the type of recreational activities, and with the condition of osteoporosis in elderly females.

RESEARCH POSTER PRESENTATIONS – SESSION V
RESEARCH ON METHODS STUDIES
RESEARCH ON METHODS – Clinical Outcomes Methods

P0M1
THE BENEFIT-HARM FRONTIER OF DIFFERENT PRIMARY SCREENING STRATEGIES FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN GERMANY
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OBJECTIVES: Using a benefit-harm frontier (BHF) approach, we systematically compared the benefit-harm profile and harms of different HPV- and cytology-based primary cervical cancer screening strategies in Germany. METHODS: A previously validated and published Markov model was used to analyze the trade-off between benefits and harms of different screening strategies differing by length of screening interval and test algorithms, including the effect of HPV testing alone, in combination with cytology, and with cytologic triage of HPV-positives. We used published German clinical, epidemiological and international test accuracy data from meta-analyses. Predicted outcomes included reduction in cervical cancer incidence and unnecessary treatment (defined as conizations of lesions ≤CIN3). RESULTS: Overall, comparing identical screening...