German, and Portuguese, and cross-language issues pertaining to those languages will be reported elsewhere. Future research could include validation studies and calibration of item banks in each language.

**PHEL7**

**EXAMINATION OF STRESS AND PSYCHOSOMATIC SYMPTOMS IN TERMS OF NURSES’ QUALITY OF LIFE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this work is to discover the quality of life and the psychosomatic state of nurses. Besides the aforementioned aspects this paper wishes to examine the physical and psychological stress to contribute to a full analysis. **METHODS:** This work follows a retrospective, quantitative and cross-sectional research method, which eludes convenient sampling. The target group contains medical nurses with at least one year of professional experience as well as specialisation qualification or college degree (N=108). The foundations of the research method were socio-demographic factors combined with standardised validated surveys, which provide internationally approved reliability. t-test, t-test were performed adults from low-income families was carried out in 2012 in Hong Kong. Each adult answered the Chinese (Hong Kong) SF-12v2 Health Survey and a structured questionsnaire on socio-demographic & morbidity characteristics. Mean SF-12v2 domain and summary scores of the subjects were compared with those of age-sex matched subjects randomly selected from a database of 2,764 Chinese adults from the Hong Kong general population (ratio: 1:2), and the difference was tested by independent t-test. Multiple linear regressions were conducted to determine any independent association between low income and HRQoL, and to explore factors associated with poor HRQoL in people from low income families. **RESULTS:** 298 subjects from low income families who completed the survey reported significantly lower SF-12v2 domain bodily pain, general health, vitality, physical component summary (PCS) scores than those with higher income (p<0.05). Extreme low income (<50% median household income of <$US1282/month) was independently associated with poorer SF-12v2 PCS and mental component summary (MCS) scores after adjustment for the general population. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results from this thesis enlightened the dangers of economic stress to contribute to a full analysis.

**PHEL72**

**HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN HONG KONG, CHINA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To compare the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) between adults of low and age-sex matched subjects of the general population in Hong Kong, and to explore factors associated with poor HRQoL in people from low-income families. **METHODS:** A cross sectional health survey on 315 Chinese adults aged 70 years and older from a low income families was carried out in 2012 in Hong Kong. Each adult answered the Chinese (Hong Kong) SF-12v2 Health Survey and a structured questionnaire on socio-demographic & morbidity characteristics. Mean SF-12v2 domain and summary scores of the subjects were compared with those of age-sex matched subjects randomly selected from a database of 2,764 Chinese adults from the Hong Kong general population (ratio: 1:2), and the difference was tested by independent t-test. Multiple linear regressions were conducted to determine any independent association between low income and HRQoL, and to explore factors associated with poor HRQoL in people from low income families. **RESULTS:** 298 subjects from low income families who completed the survey reported significantly lower SF-12v2 domain bodily pain, general health, vitality, physical component summary (PCS) scores than those with higher income (p<0.05). Extreme low income (<50% median household income of <$US1282/month) was independently associated with poorer SF-12v2 PCS and mental component summary (MCS) scores after adjustment for the general population. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results from this thesis enlightened the dangers of economic stress to contribute to a full analysis.

**PHEL73**

**TEA CONSUMPTION AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN ELDERLY ADULTS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To examine the relationship between tea consumption and HRQoL among elderly adults. **METHODS:** We analyzed population-based cross-sectional data of 5,557 elderly Chinese individuals aged 65 years and older who participated in the Weitang Geriatric Diseases study. Information regarding tea consumption and HRQoL as assessed by the European Quality of Life-5 dimensions (EQ-5D) were collected by interview. **RESULTS:** The effects of tea consumption on the EQ-5D index score using linear regression models and the association between tea consumption and self-reported EQ-5D health problems using logistic regression models. The most prominent effects of tea consumption were on the EQ-5D index score using linear regression models and the association between tea consumption and self-reported EQ-5D health problems using logistic regression models. The most prominent effects of tea consumption were on the EQ-5D index score using linear regression models and the association between tea consumption and self-reported EQ-5D health problems using logistic regression models. **CONCLUSIONS:** Habitual tea consumption was associated with better HRQoL in elderly adults.

**PHEL74**

**HAEMODIALYSIS VERSUS NON-DIALYSIS THERAPY AMONG OLDER ADULTS WITH STAGE 5 CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A COMPARISON OF HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE**

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**OBJECTIVES:** To compare the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) and the prevalence of depression of older adults with stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD) on haemodialysis versus non-dialysis therapy. **METHODS:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in six haemodialysis centres located in the Klang Valley, Malaysia. We administered the EuroQol EQ-5D and the 4-Item Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-4) to older adults aged 65 and above with chronic kidney disease stage 5c who had been on haemodialysis for at least one year of professional experience as well as specialisation qualification or college degree (N=108). The foundations of the research method were socio-demographic factors combined with standardised validated surveys, which provide internationally approved reliability. t-test, t-test were performed adults from low-income families was carried out in 2012 in Hong Kong. Each adult answered the Chinese (Hong Kong) SF-12v2 Health Survey and a structured questionsnaire on socio-demographic & morbidity characteristics. Mean SF-12v2 domain and summary scores of the subjects were compared with those of age-sex matched subjects randomly selected from a database of 2,764 Chinese adults from the Hong Kong general population (ratio: 1:2), and the difference was tested by independent t-test. Multiple linear regressions were conducted to determine any independent association between low income and HRQoL, and to explore factors associated with poor HRQoL in people from low income families. **RESULTS:** 298 subjects from low income families who completed the survey reported significantly lower SF-12v2 domain bodily pain, general health, vitality, physical component summary (PCS) scores than those with higher income (p<0.05). Extreme low income (<50% median household income of <$US1282/month) was independently associated with poorer SF-12v2 PCS and mental component summary (MCS) scores after adjustment for the general population. **CONCLUSIONS:** Results from this thesis enlightened the dangers of economic stress to contribute to a full analysis.

**PHEL75**

**CONTRACTION PATTERNS IN FRANCE: A REAL-WORLD DATABASE ANALYSIS**

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**OBJECTIVES:** With nearly 210,000 abortions per year in France and a proportion of repeat abortions increasing steadily, the question of enhancing the use of contraceptive method allowing a better adherence and acceptability is raised. The objective of this real-world data analysis was to identify relevant parameters of interest to document current contraception use, costs and effectiveness. **METHODS:** The EGB (Echantillon Généraliste des Bénéficiaires) database is a 1,497 random sample of the whole French population covered by public insurance. Women having used any reimbursed contraception in 2012 were selected and, persistence, unplanned pregnancies and associated costs were analyzed according to the characteristics of women. **RESULTS:** A total of 68,037 women was identified in the EGB with 67.6% of women globally using oral contraceptives (OCs), 28.1% intrauterine Device (IUD) and 4.3% implant (Nexplanon®), a distribution highly dependent on women age, except Nexplanon®. The 24-month persistence was highly variable according to the method, with respectively 76.0% (CI 97.9- 92.0) for OCs of 1st- 2nd generation, 35.1% (33.1-37.0) for OCs 3rd generation, 73.5% (66.4- 79.3) for implant and 78% (72.0- 84.1) for IUD. Failures were identified depending on age group through the examination of a pregnancy leading to an unplanned delivery or an abortion among women under a stable contraception since at least 1 month. In the 25-35 years women, the failure rates ranged from 1.3% for implant to 2.3% for IUD, 6.0% for OCs 3rd generation and 8.3% for OCs of 1st- 2nd generation. The mean direct cost associated with an unplanned pregnancy was estimated at about € 2,500, a weighted average of normal delivery, abortion, miscarriage and extra-uterine pregnancy costs. **CONCLUSIONS:** The study demonstrated that Nexplanon® and intrauterine devices may represent an interesting alternative to decrease the number of unplanned pregnancies and related abortion in France.

**PHEL76**

**CHILDREN’S MEDICATION IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES – SURVEY ON NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER DATA**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The Nordic countries have comprehensive nationwide prescription registries. The main objective of this study was to survey the drug utilization in 0-14-year-old children in four Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) by analysing prescriptions filled in the general population database during the years 2008-2013. The searches were based on Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification codes, and the data on separate substances or drug groups were managed by sex, age, country and calendar year. **RESULTS:** When concerning...