OBJECTIVES: To assess the cost-effectiveness of nutritional support (high protein supplement versus standard care [regular hospital diet]) in preventing pressure ulcers in hospitalised patients at high risk of pressure ulcers and malnutrition. Further, to evaluate the need and value of additional research using value of information analysis. METHODS: Analyses were undertaken from the perspective of the National Health Service (NHS) in Queensland, Australia, using a Markov simulation model. Evidence for the relative risk (RR) was estimated from a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials; other parameters were systematically identified from the literature to populate the model. The incremental net monetary benefit (INMB) was calculated and a probabilistic sensitivity analysis using Monte Carlo simulation was conducted. The expected value of perfect information (EVPI), expected value of perfect parameter information (EVPPI), expected value of sample information (EVSI), expected total cost of additional research, expected net benefit of sampling (ENBS), and the return on investment (ROI) were calculated for an estimated population of 125,000 over ten years. RESULTS: At a willingness-to-pay of AU$ 50,000 per quality adjusted life year (QALY), the INMB was AU$ 14.38 million and the expected total cost of AU$ 1.2 million. The expected ROI would be 32%. CONCLUSIONS: Nutritional support is cost-effective in preventing pressure ulcers in high risk hospitalised patients; however, there is uncertainty surrounding the decision and the value of this uncertainty is high. A future clinical trial to resolve this uncertainty is worthwhile.

PSS55 PREPARATION OF VORICONAZOLE SOLID LIPID NANOUPARICLES FOR EFFECTIVE OCULAR DELIVERY
Kumar R, Sinha VR
UIPS, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
OBJECTIVES: Preparation of Voriconazole (VZC) solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs) for effective ocular delivery for the treatment of fungal keratitis. METHODS: SLNs were prepared by solvent emulsification technique using Compritol (lipid), Pluronic F-68 (surfactant) and Tween 80 (co-surfactant). Characterization of SLNs was performed by size measurement, in-vitro release, ex-vivo corneal permeation studies and in-vitro antifungal activity. RESULTS: Particle sizes were found in the range of 150-500 depending upon lipid/surfactant ratio with good zeta potential. Entrapment efficiency of Voriconazole in SLNs was found between 40-60% with sustained release in vitro drug release (70% in 12h). The ex-vivo corneal permeation studies exhibited good ocular permeation of VZC from SLNs. Ex-vivo study also supports good ocular permeation of VZC from SLNs. The in-vivo antifungal activity exhibited the potential of VZC SLNs. CONCLUSIONS: The sustained release property with good corneal permeation of VZC from SLNs encourages its application for in-vivo studies and hence could be proposed as an effective carrier for ophthalmic administration.

PSS56 THE ANALYSIS OF DENTAL CARE IN UKRAINE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL
Zaitsyk D, Khicherba P, Zalizka O
Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, Lviv, Ukraine
OBJECTIVES: The structure of the overall incidence increases the mouth and teeth morbidity occupy the third place in Ukraine. Thus 99% of the patients served in outpatient clinics institutions. The structure of diseases requiring hospitalization (approximately 1% of patients), the top spot is occupied odontogenic inflammatory diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial face. METHODS: In Ukraine, the availability of dentists is 4.0 per 10,000 population and 4.5 per 10,000 children. We have analyzed the statistical data of the Lviv Regional Department of Health. We found that the prevalence of dental caries, temporary occlusion in 6-years children reached 87.9%, a 12-year-olds - 72.3%. Prevalence of chronic catarhal gingivitis among adolescents aged 12-15 years ranged 70-98% and teeth abnormalities in children 7-18 years more than 80%. In Ukraine every- day up to 80,000 children and young to 50 years. RESULTS: Main social burden have the dental institutions of the state and municipal policy. Between 2013 there were 1.5 million children to the dental care. We determined that in Lviv region on the basis of licenses to practice medicine in dentistry are 248 dentists, who working in cities and towns and only about 10% - in rural areas. From 196th private dent- al surgeries 89 are situated in the regional center. Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University opened and acting university Dental Center from 2012, where dentistry is possible, including more than 172 000 children each year. Such preventive examinations make it possible to carry out monitoring as indicators of dental public health field, to identify the most important risk fac- tors for dental diseases. CONCLUSIONS: The management and pharmacoeconomic studies of dental care, identifying optimal funding for state and municipal health care institutions for cost-effectiveness use of state funds.

PSS57 DENTAL CARE USE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PEOPLE WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A NATIONWIDE, POPULATION-BASED, PROSPERITY SCORE-MATCHED FOLLOW-UP STUDY
Chen YT
Yang-Ming University, Taiwan, Taiwan
OBJECTIVES: Patients with RA suffer from a higher risk of periodontal attachment loss and increased oral inflammation. There were few studies to access the utilization of dental care among RA in the Taiwan. The purpose is identify realize analyze and discuss the dental use of diabetic patients, and the association between the risk of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and a history of periodontitis. METHODS: Retrospective cohort study based on the nationwide, population-based, NHIB used administrative data, case group consisted of 5,506 (age ≥18 years) patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA group) as the study group and 22,024 patients without RA attending (the Outpatient wing of Department of General Medicine formed the control group (NRA group). Matched for Age, gender and RUB, both groups were matched on 1:4. RESULTS: More advanced forms of periodontitis were found in RA patients compared with controls. The results showed that RA patients (66.9% of RA) had 5-years utilization rate of dental care than non-RA patients (13.9% of RA). However, people have RA or not, the characteristics of dental use were similar. Only has the gender aspects to differ from, when the male suffering from RA, the utilization of dental care were not different with the female. CONCLUSIONS: we propose that the consulting rheumatologists inform the patients that they have a higher risk of peri- odontal, this study demonstrates an association between periodontitis and incident RA. And the study is limited to lack of BMI, smoking, alcohol status.

PSS58 MACULAR ODEMA DUE TO RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION METHODS FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND AREAS OF UNMET CLINICAL NEEDS BY MEANS OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Abbas International, Bicester, UK
OBJECTIVES: Retinal vein occlusion (RVO) causes macular oedema (MO), which can lead to vision loss. The present study sought to identify treatment guidelines for the management of RVO—patient and clinician view and analyze these in-depth. The aims were to i) develop a systematic methodology for the identification of such guidelines ii) review the guidelines and treatment pathways identified in order to propose optimal positioning for an hypothetical intervention for the treat- ment of MO in RVO, and iii) to identify areas of unmet clinical needs. METHODS: