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HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE, WORK PRODUCTIVITY, AND DAILY ACTIVITY AMONG A SAMPLE OF COMMERCIALY INSURED PATIENTS WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME WITH CONSTIPATION OR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Cai Q¹, Buono JL², Spalding WM³, Stephenson JJ¹, Tan H¹, Carson RT², Doshi JA⁴¹HealthCore Inc., Wilmington, DE, USA, ²Actavis Inc., Jersey City, NJ, USA, ³Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA, ⁴University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

OBJECTIVES: To assess the impact of irritable bowel syndrome with constipation (IBS-C) and chronic constipation (CC) on health-related quality of life (HRQOL), work and daily activity among US commercially-insured patients. **METHODS:** Consenting survey-eligible patients ≥ 18 years identified from the HealthCore Integrated Research Database completed a cross-sectional survey. IBS-C cases that had ≥ 1 IBS claim and either ≥ 2 constipation claims or ≥ 1 constipation claim and ≥ 1 constipation-related pharmacy claim and CC cases that had ≥ 2 constipation claims ≥ 90 days apart or ≥ 1 constipation claim and ≥ 1 constipation-related pharmacy claim ≥ 90 days apart were included. Controls were matched on age, gender, region, plan type and insurance status. Only cases meeting and controls not meeting modified Rome III criteria completed the survey. Short Form-12 v2 physical component summary (PCS) and mental component summary (MCS) [range: 0-100; US normative mean=50] and EuroQol-5D (EQ-5D; range: 0=death to 1=perfect health) assessed HRQOL. Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire (General Health version) assessed absenteeism, presenteeism and daily activities (higher percentages indicate greater impairment). Indirect costs were calculated based on overall work productivity loss (absenteeism+presenteeism) using the human capital method. **RESULTS:** Among 354 respondents (177 IBS-C/CC cases, 177 controls; mean age 46 \pm 15 years; 86% female; 66% employed), mean PCS and MCS scores were lower for cases versus controls (mean differences: 8.9 ($p<0.01$), 6.8 ($p<0.01$), respectively). EQ-5D mean utility score was lower among cases versus controls (0.7 versus 0.9; $p<0.01$). Cases also had greater overall work productivity loss (28% versus 12%; $p<0.01$) and activity impairment (39% versus 15%; $p<0.01$). Estimated indirect costs were \$108 higher per employed respondent/week for cases versus controls ($p<0.01$). **CONCLUSIONS:** IBS-C/CC patients reported lower HRQOL and greater impairments in work and daily activity compared with matched controls. Treatments that effectively manage IBS-C/CC symptoms may improve these outcomes in IBS-C/CC patients.

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MODELS OF THE IMPACT OF MAJOR LIVER DISEASES ON EQ-5D VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALE AND UTILITY-INDEX: CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES

Conti S¹, Cortesi PA¹, Scalone L¹, Strazzabosco M², Cesana G¹, Mantovani LG¹¹University of Milano - Bicocca, Monza, Italy, ²University of Milano-Bicocca, Monza, Italy

OBJECTIVES: Liver diseases (LDs) can reduce health-related quality-of-life (HRQoL), with an important impact on the burden of LDs. Our aim was to analyze the impact of the major LDs on EQ-5D Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and utility-index (UI) through different regression models, using HRQoL of the general population as a reference. **METHODS:** HRQoL data were measured using the EQ-5D-3L in a sample of patients with 9 major LDs enrolled during 2011-2012 in a multicenter study conducted in the most populated region of Italy, Lombardy. Such data were added to those recorded in 2013 on a representative sample of Lombardy general population. Relationships between the outcomes of interest (VAS and UI) and LDs were explored through ordinary least squares (OLS) and Tobit regression, that accounts for ceiling effect, adjusting for age and gender. Goodness-of-fit was assessed through R2 (OLS) and pseudo-R2(Tobit). **RESULTS:** The sample included 9,817 subjects (3,017 with LDs). OLS and Tobit regressions performed similarly on VAS (R2:0.13,pseudo-R2:0.12) and estimated the largest and significant HRQoL reduction in patients with decompensated cirrhosis (DC), followed by those with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). As for UI, the Tobit model performed better than OLS regression (R2:0.11,pseudo-R2:0.15), with the highest decrease estimated in patients with DC, followed by those with HCC and compensated cirrhosis. **CONCLUSIONS:** The Tobit model performed slightly better than OLS regression on the UI, but not on VAS, maybe due to a stronger ceiling effect in UI. This distributional difference mirrors different data-generation mechanisms: UI is derived from the EQ-5D-3L domains, while VAS is reported by patients. Therefore, VAS and UI might capture different aspects of HRQoL, as supported by our results, that show how the same LD can be differently associated with VAS and UI (e.g.: AIH seemed to have an impact on VAS only, while HCC on UI only).

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LIFE QUALITY OF YOUNG ADULT PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMABLE BOWEL DISEASE

Pakai A¹, Varga K¹, Várady Horváth Á², Tóth M², Szebeni-Kovács G², Szabó-Gabara K², Boncz I², Oláh A²¹University of Pécs, Zalaegerszeg, Hungary, ²University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES: The number of patients over 19 years with registered inflammable bowel disease which has non-infectious origin is duplicated in the last 16 years (KSH 2013). Our aim is to get a picture about the different dimensions of life quality in the course of the chronic disease. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional, quantitative examination was carried out between 15.07.2014 and 31.12.2014 at the Clinical Centre of the University of Pécs. Patients with M Crohn and ulcerative colitis between the age of 18 and 46 were selected with non-randomized, convenience sampling method. For data collection we used standard questionnaires (Illness Intrusiveness Rating Scale, IBDQ, Coloplast life quality questionnaire) and questions about demographic data (N=103). We used Microsoft Excel 2013 software to carry out descriptive statistics, two-sample t-test and χ^2 -test ($p<0.05$). **RESULTS:** The age of the patients were between 31.03 \pm 8.18. Illness Intrusiveness Rating Scale (the effect of the disease on role efficiency) was evaluated more unfavourable by the patients with ulcerative colitis ($p<0.05$). Average life quality is not affected by gender ($p=0.21$), marital status ($p=0.15$), te type of the disease ($p=0.77$), and employment status ($p=0.75$).

Patients with stoma evaluated their life quality only with 42.33 points from the overall 80. **CONCLUSIONS:** Patients with intestinal diseases are defatigable, and have abdominal problems frequently. In case of ulcerative colitis the burden of disease is higher, life quality is less favourable. Stoma negatively affects life quality. The residence is significantly affected by the disease burden and quality of life.

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THE DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF TURKISH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C PATIENTS AND THE TREATMENT INITIATION FROM A PHYSICIAN'S & PATIENT'S POINT OF VIEW. FIRST INTERIM ANALYSIS OF TURKISH DATA FROM MOSAIC STUDY (AN INTERNATIONAL MULTICENTER PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EPIDEMIOLOGY, HUMANISTIC AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES OF TREATMENT FOR CHRONIC HEPATITIS C VIRUS)

Koksal I¹, Aladag M², Koklu S³, Sezgin O⁴¹Karadeniz Tech University, Trabzon, Turkey, ²Inonu University, Malatya, Turkey, ³Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey, ⁴Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey

OBJECTIVES: Chronic Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection negatively impacts the patient's quality of life. Interferon (IFN) based therapy has been the standard of care for many years yet antiviral therapy of HCV has rapidly evolved since the introduction of direct acting antivirals (DAA). This report is based on Turkish Mosaic Study. The objective is to characterize patients with chronic HCV and assess the impact of IFN-containing treatment on health related quality of life, work related productivity and activities of daily living and health care utilization. **METHODS:** MOSAIC is an international prospective multicenter observational study that is conducted in 20 countries. Consecutive patients with chronic HCV who initiated an IFN based treatment within 12 weeks were followed for 48 weeks. Patient characteristics, co-morbidities, treatment history, HCV genotype and clinical status were recorded. The response type recorded for previous treatment as null response, relapse, discontinued and partial response. **RESULTS:** Ninety one of 152 patients were treatment naïve, and the 61 were treatment experienced. Relapse was the dominating response type (50%). GT1 patient ratio was 65,8%, non GT1 patient was 5,9%, and 28% of patients were unknown at the date of the report. 42.8% of patients were male, the mean age was 55.1. The physicians have not recommended treatment for 73.6% of patients, and 16.4% of patients rejected the treatment. The leading reasons for physicians and the patients were "waiting for IFN-free treatment option" is followed by "presumed tolerability issue". **CONCLUSIONS:** IFN based therapy has been the standard of care for CHC infection for many years yet the antiviral treatment paradigm of HCV has rapidly evolved since the introduction of IFN-free direct acting antivirals. Higher efficacy with less side effects seems to improving the standard of care.

GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS - Health Care Use & Policy Studies

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DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF MODERATE-TO-SEVERE IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME WITH CONSTIPATION (IBS-C) IN GERMANY: RESULTS FROM THE IBS-C STUDY

Layer P¹, Andresen V¹, Diemert S², Mackinnon J³, Bertsch J³, Fortea J², Tack J⁴¹Israelitic Hospital, Hamburg, Germany, ²Almirall S.A, Barcelona, Spain, ³TFS Develop S.L, Barcelona, Spain, ⁴University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium

OBJECTIVES: This is the first study to assess the diagnostic and therapeutic management of moderate-to-severe IBS-C in six European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and UK). Here we present the diagnosis and management results from Germany. **METHODS:** Observational 12-month study (6 months retrospective and 6 months prospective) in patients diagnosed with IBS-C (Rome-III criteria) in the last five years and moderate-to-severe disease severity at inclusion (IBS-Symptom Severity Scale (IBS-SSS) score ≥ 175). One of the main objectives was to determine healthcare resource utilisation (HRU) and costs prior to and after an active phase of the disease. **RESULTS:** 102 patients were included (43% severe, mean age [\pm SD] 47.6 \pm 18.1 years old, 83.3% female). Mean time since diagnosis: 4.6 \pm 8.4 years; mean symptom duration: 15.0 \pm 16.9 years. Diagnostic procedures since the onset of symptoms were highly variable: the most common were colonoscopies(78.4%), blood tests (65.7%), and abdominal ultrasounds(62.7%). The main associated comorbidities were insomnia(31.4%), hypertension(28.4%), chronic pain (27.5%), depression(27.5%), and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD; 27.5%). 66.7% of patients had an average of 4.0 \pm 2.5 diagnostic tests during follow-up and 71.6% took prescription drugs (54.9% for IBS-C). The most common medication groups were laxatives (35.6%), prokinetics (23.3%), antispasmodics (15.1%), and analgesics (11.0%). Overall, 69.6% of patients took non-prescription drugs for their IBS-C (32.4% laxatives and 19.6% herbal medicine) and 27.5% of patients sought complementary therapies. Overall, improvement in symptom severity (IBS-SSS total score \pm SD) was observed between baseline (288.3 \pm 78.8) and the 6-month visit (228.1 \pm 9.1). **CONCLUSIONS:** Patients with moderate-to-severe IBS-C often remain undiagnosed for over 10 years and undergo a variety of diagnostic procedures. Chronic comorbidities are frequent. Despite a high use of both prescription and non-prescription drugs, mean symptom severity did improve but remained "moderate" overall.

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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PATTERNS OF CARE AMONG PATIENTS WITH GENOTYPE 1 (G1) HEPATITIS C VIRUS IN EUROPE (EU)

Narayanan S¹, Wilson A², Katz J³, Fernando S²¹Ipsos Healthcare, Washington, DC, USA, ²Ipsos Healthcare, London, UK, ³Ipsos Healthcare, New York, NY, USA

OBJECTIVES: Assess clinical characteristics and patterns of care among patients with G1 Hepatitis C virus (HCV) in EU. **METHODS:** A multi-center retrospective chart-review study of HCV patients was conducted in the EU (France/Germany/Italy/Spain/UK) in 4Q2014 to collect de-identified data on diagnosis, clinical