correct knowledge and positive attitude especially when they are faced with an emergence of chronic diseases. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude of respondents towards T2DM. Data was described descriptively and SSQ was used for data analysis. RESULTS: Out of three hundred and seventy seven respondents, major-
ity (n = 356, 43.4%) were in age group of more than 40 years and the cohort was dominated by Malay ethnic group. Females subjigated over males (n=229, 60.7%) and the highest number of respondents were work-
ing as businessness (n=115, 30.5%). Corresponding to the marital status, majority-
of the respondent were married (n=247, 65.5%). Majority of the respondents (n=274, 72.7%) were reported as healthy with no chronic disease. The respond-
ents reported certain misapprehensions where they believed that T2DM have lesser complications, blood glucose control is needed for T1 type Diabetes Mellitus only and the emotional effects of T2DM are minor. CONCLUSIONS: The study reported insufficient level of knowledge among the respondents in management of T2DM. General population needs to have good collaboration with healthcare professionals in order to get more education and knowledge related to T2DM for their empowerment.

PD899
A NOVEL TOOL TO MEASURE THE SUBJECTIVE BURDEN OF ACUTE POST-PRANDIAL HYPERGLYCAEMIA (PPHG)
Kosmas CE1, Lloyd A2, Kragh M3, Nikitainen K4, Keller S5
1ICOM plc., Oxford, UK, 2Nico-Antikor A/S, Søborg, Denmark, 3University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
OBJECTIVES: A small but growing body of evidence suggests that acute post-prandial hyperglycaemia (PPHG) may have a significant impact on some people with diabetes. This study was designed to develop a standardised tool to measure the impact of PPHG episodes. METHODS: Twenty-four adults (≥18 yrs) with Type 1 (n = 14) and Type 2 (n = 10) diabetes mellitus attended a focus group to describe the experience and impact of PPHG. Data were collected via one-to-one telephone interviews in the US (n=10) and two focus groups in the UK (n=14). Thematic analy-

PD100
BENEFITS AND RISKS OF VILDAGLIPTIN/MITFENMIN VERSUS SULPHONYLUREA/MITFENMIN COMBINATION THERAPY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS (T2DM) PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVE: REAL-WORLD DATA
Ionova T1, Nikitina T1, Kurbatova K2, Rodionova A2
1National Pirogov Medical Surgical Center, Moscow, Russia, 2Multicenter National for Quality of Life Research Center, St-Petersburg, Russia
OBJECTIVES: Patient-reported outcomes is an effective way to evaluate risks/ben-

PD101
DIAREG - DIABETES REGISTER INCLUDING PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES
Hahn M1, Coskuner H1, Rusch S2
1AstraZeneca GmbH, Wedel, Germany
OBJECTIVES: The approach of the diabetes register named DIAREG is to display the current state of care of patients with diabetes (T2DM) and to provide different services to other existing diabetes registries, DIAREG analyses patient-reported outcomes (PRO) in order to illustrate patient reported quality of life (Qol).

PD102
RASCH ANALYSIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECIFIC HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEPATIC CYSTIC EDEMA IN DIABETIC PATIENTS: THE QOLHYP0 QUESTIONNAIRE
Beltran D5, Fuster E1
1Hospital Virgen de las Nieves, Granada, Spain, 4Hospital Clínica, Barcelona, Spain
OBJECTIVES: To develop a specific questionnaire to assess the impact of hypo-
glycemia on the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of patients with type 2 dia-
betes mellitus (T2DM). METHODS: A first version of the QolHyp0 questionnaire was developed after an exhaustive review of the literature. The Rasch model was applied to a sample of 140 patients. Analyses were performed on a sample of 140 patients. RESULTS: 55.0% of patients were men, aged 63.0 (mean[S.D. 9.6] years. Patients had 14.6 (mean[S.D. 6.9] years of T2DM duration and 5.5 (mean[S.D. 11.1]) hyperglycemia in the previous 6 months. Male and older patients had a worse glycemic control. Overlapped categories suggested excess of response options and were reduced and items with disordered categories were eliminated. The goodness of fit of items in the Rasch model was calculated using the normalized Infit and Outfit statistics whose item was significant when correlated with the SF-36v2. The final version consisted of 13 items with 3 response categories. Convergent validity and discriminant validity was computed. Goodness of fit of the 15 remaining items showed only 2 items not adjusting to the model that were deleted. The final version of QolHyp0 consisted of 13 items with 3 response categories. CONCLUSIONS: Rasch analysis has led to obtain a reduced questionnaire for measuring how hypoglycemia affects the HRQoL in T2DM patients.

PD103
TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF THE POLISH DIABETIC FOOT ULCER SCALE - SHORT FORM (DFS-SF)
Sobol F1, Macioł T2, Krakowiak A3, Mozolikiewicz-Rakowiska B1, Kasprzowicz M1, Hermanowicz T1
1Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, 2PODS, Wound Healing Clinic, Warsaw, Poland
OBJECTIVES: Diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) is a common complication of diabetes and not only an important factor of mortality among patients with diabetes but also a cause of increased quality of life. The Diabetic Foot Ulcer Scale (DFS) and short

VALUE IN HEALTH 18 (2015) A335-A766
A615

A615