which influence the treatment outcome in TB patients. CONCLUSIONS: The present study concluded that majority of the TB patients had successful treatment outcome, however, efforts should be made to evaluate the treatment failure particularly in elderly patients to achieve better treatment outcomes.

PRS38
THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE, DEPRESSION, AND DISABILITY AMONG US ADULTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD): A PROPENSITY SCORE ANALYSIS
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Patients with COPD experience lower levels of health related quality of life (HRQoL). Social and emotional support has been found to improve mental and physical health and reduce mortality. Few studies have investigated the impact of social and emotional support on COPD patients. OBJECTIVES: To examine the impact of social and emotional support on HRQoL, disability and depression among COPD patients. METHODS: We utilized data from the 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to match self-reported COPD patients who receive emotional support with COPD patients who do not receive emotional support. Using a propensity score model, we used the STATA command psmatch2 to provide some context for work and activity impairment by providing estimates for the overall population as well as for nine separate disease states/conditions.

PRS41
A REVIEW OF HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQoL) CLAIMS IN LABELS OF ASTHMA PRODUCTS & CAN WE CONSIDER THE ASTHMA QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE (AQoL) AS A POTENTIALLY ACCEPTABLE MEASURE FOR QUALIFICATION?
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OBJECTIVES: The asthma quality of life questionnaire (AQoL) is a condition-specific measure which evaluates four domains of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) important in asthmatic adults: activity limitation, symptoms, emotional function, and health worry which evaluates four domains of health-related quality of life (HRQoL). CONCLUSIONS: This review compared labels data on 37 products in 12 countries. AQLQ; 2) HRQoL; 3) measures used in trials but not mentioned in label, and 3) Reasons why to discard claims. For PRO claims, the summary of clinical evidence was based on 12/27/2014 using “asthma” as a key word for therapeutic indication. RESULTS: Out of thirty-seven products approved for asthma (five by the EMA, and 32 by the FDA), twelve had PRO claims. Five PRO labels were searched in the PROLabels database. In all cases, the HRQL evaluation was performed using the AQLQ. Of the 20 products with PROs in label (but not HRQL), seven had no HRQL evaluation performed, three had no medical review available, and ten had no PRO evaluation using the AQLQ (n=8), and/or the SF-36 (n=9) [one product used both measures]. The major reasons provided for not including HRQL data in the label were lack of statistical significance between treatment groups, or not reaching clinical significance. In one case (omalizumab), the FDA asked about the importance and relevance of the AQLQ. CONCLUSIONS: This review demonstrates that many HRQL claims in asthma product labels were obtained using the AQLQ, a validated measure in asthma patients with a recognized minimally important difference enabling a clear interpretation of results. For these reasons the AQoL could be considered as a potentially acceptable measure for regulatory qualification.

PRS42
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH-RELATED INTERNET ACTIVITIES AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ASTHMA PATIENTS
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OBJECTIVES: To examine the relationships between health-related quality of life and use of Internet for health related activities among patients with asthma. METHODS: The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is an annual household-based telephone survey. Excluding factors, need factors, smoking status, and health-related Internet activities comprised the independent variables. Five health-related Internet activities included 1) seeking health information on the Internet, 2) use online chat group to learn about health, 3) refill a prescription on the Internet, 4) schedule an appointment with a health care provider using the Internet, and 5) communicate with a health care provider over email. Linear regression analyses were conducted to examine the statistical weights, were employed. All analyses were conducted using STATA (version 13.1). RESULTS: Fifty percent of asthma patients performing at least one health-related Internet activity. The most reported activity was seeking health information on the Internet (49%). Mean physical component summary (PCS-12) and mental component summary (MCS-12) in asthma patients were 49.52 (SD=0.62) and 50.5 (SD=0.52). After controlling for independent variables, only scheduling an appointment with a health care provider using the Internet was significantly related to the physical component summary score (β=−4.94, 95% CI: 0.95 to 8.94). CONCLUSIONS: Study results suggest that the Internet plays a role in self-care and health-related quality of life among asthma patients. However, findings also indicate that asthma patients haven’t fully implemented using the Internet to accomplish all the tasks. Future studies may examine the relationships between health-related Internet activities, health services utilization and outcomes.

PRS43
INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS ON OUTCOMES IN COPD PATIENTS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY
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OBJECTIVES: Our study was aimed to assess the Influence of Demographic status on outcomes such as pulmonary function, medications adherence and health related quality of life (HRQoL) in COPD patients. METHODS: An open


Note: The text is a compilation of various research findings and studies. It includes discussions on the impact of social and emotional support on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), the evaluation of asthma quality of life questionnaires, the relationship between Internet activities and health-related quality of life among asthma patients, and the influence of demographic status on COPD patient outcomes. The studies highlight the importance of emotional and social support in improving mental and physical health and reducing the impact of chronic conditions like COPD and asthma. The review also underscores the need for more comprehensive measures to assess health-related quality of life, as well as the role of the Internet in health self-management and the importance of demographic factors in shaping health outcomes.