CONCLUSIONS: Results imply that infants with underlying medical disorders that are not specifically approved for prophylaxis by advisory bodies and current position statements are at significant risk for hospitalization with respiratory illness and RSV infections and may benefit from immunization.

PIH6 TREATMENT PATTERNS AND ASSOCIATED CLINICAL AND ECONOMIC OUTCOMES OF WOMEN TREATED WITH HORMONE THERAPY

Methods: A retrospective database analysis using commercial enrollees from a large US health plan from 2002 to 2010. HT initiators during the identification period from 2005 to 2008 were included. The first HT prescription date was the index date. Women's health outcomes were compared between groups C and B, 1,491 in group C, and 1,871 in group D. After comparing A and B using PSM, 2,418 patients from each group were matched. Group A was more likely to have osteoporosis, post-menopausal osteoporosis, hysterectomy, outpatient visits, and osteoporosis, post-menopausal osteoporosis, hysterectomy, outpatient visits, and follow-up in both groups was performed. Continuous enrollment for 3 years pre- and 2 years post-index was required. Patients were divided into groups based on HT initiation (Group A: No menopause diagnosis; Group B: within 1 year of diagnosis; Group C: 1-2 years after diagnosis; Group D: 2-3 years after diagnosis). Propensity score matching (PSM) was used to adjust baseline differences in age, region, medication type, prescription fills, and pre-index costs and utilization. Group B was a refer-ence group (patients with earliest treatment after menopause diagnosis).

RESULTS: Among 14,008 eligible patients, 8,238 were included in group A, 2,418 in group B, 1,871 in group C, and 1,491 in group D. After comparing A and B using PSM, 2,418 patients from each group were matched. Group A was more likely to have osteoporosis, post-menopausal osteoporosis, hysterectomy, outpatient visits, and lower medication persistence ratio (MPR) than Group B. A total of 1480 patients were matched when comparing groups C and B. Group C was more likely to use bisphosphonates. After comparing groups D and B, 1,713 patients were matched. Group D used more bisphosphonates and was more likely to have osteoporosis and higher pharmacy costs. CONCLUSIONS: HT initiators within 1 year had better clinical outcomes than HT initiators 1 year or more, following menopause diagnosis. Compared to HT initiators after 1 year, but within 3 years of menopause diagnosis, HT initiators within 1 year of diagnosis used fewer bisphosphonates.

PIH7 THE EFFICIENCY OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION IN HUNGARY 2000-2010

Grezs M1, Varga S2, Bonchfoldi R2, Sebestyen A3, Krishczeski B4, Fazekas F5
1National Health Insurance Fund Administration, Budapest, Hungary, 2University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary, 3Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary, 4South-Transdanubian Regional Health Insurance Fund Administration, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES: In Hungary there are 10 institutes doing in vitro fertilization (IVF). The aim of the study was to perform a data analysis of the efficiency in an eleven-year period of Hungary involving all of the institutes' data. METHODS: The database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration (NHIFA), the only health care financing agency in Hungary, was taken for the study. The analysis covers an 11 year period between 2000 to 2010. IVF success rate was defined as the proportion of live births and the number of IVF treatments. RESULTS: A total of 71,634 IVF treatments were done between 2000 and 2011 in the 10 institutes. 50% of all the IVF treatments were done from the 2nd to the 3rd trimester. The total number of live births was 25,468. The number of single deliveries was 21,400 (84 %), twins 3779 (14.8 %), triplet 284 (1.1 %) and quadruplet 5 (0.02 %). The overall 11 year IVF success rate was 35.6 %. The success rate showed significant differences among IVF centers in a range of 31-49 %. The two largest IVF centres had a market share of 60.9 % and 34.3 % respectively. The fastest group increased from 18 to 33 % between the 2nd trimester. The difference between the 2 treatment groups was significant. METHODS: A linear model was used. We demonstrated a significant difference between the 2 treatment groups concerning the efficiency of IVF.

CONCLUSIONS: The overall success rate of 35.6 % in Hungary is the best result in the last 11 years. The best result was in the group of the patient at the age of 30-36. The efficiency could be increased if the selection of the patients were defined more precisely.

PIH8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SPORT- RECREATION TRAINING

Szovák E, Tőth Á, Bancsó I, Jeges S, Krizsaszker I
University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES: Present research aims at impact assessment of a two-year individualized sports-recreational training programme performed regularly in relation to living profile, self-reported health and salutogenetic sense of coherence (SOC). METHODS: Enrolling volunteers participating weekly in sports and recreational trainings for various reasons (health preservation, body toning etc.) were assessed between 2007 and 2010. A total of 50 valid questionnaires were returned from the 2nd to the 3rd trimester. The total number of live births was 25,468. The number of single deliveries was 21,400 (84 %), twins 3779 (14.8 %), triplet 284 (1.1 %) and quadruplet 5 (0.02 %). The overall 11 year IVF success rate was 35.6 %. The success rate showed significant differences among IVF centers in a range of 31-49 %. The two largest IVF centres had a market share of 60.9 % and 34.3 % respectively. The fastest group increased from 18 to 33 % between the 2nd trimester. The difference between the 2 treatment groups was significant. METHODS: A linear model was used. We demonstrated a significant difference between the 2 treatment groups concerning the efficiency of IVF.

CONCLUSIONS: The overall success rate of 35.6 % in Hungary is the best result in the last 11 years. The best result was in the group of the patient at the age of 30-36. The efficiency could be increased if the selection of the patients were defined more precisely.

PIH9 FOLLOW UP BALANCE AND GAIT EXAMINATION DURING PREGNANCY

Hock M, Dakos Z, Dálnoki É, Hajnal B, Kránicz J, Krizsaszker I, Bancsó I, Rodó J
University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES: Our aim was to prove the effects of pregnancy on gait and maintaining balance. METHODS: Gait and balance testing was performed on 20 young adult - and 21 healthy young women during 3 trimesters. Breztl stabilometer was used to determine balance ability and gait parameters. During stabilometer measurement women's step width in the first trimester was shorter compared to the control group (p=0.045). The rate of double-limb support to the total step-cycle showed an increase (p=0.023) the third trimester with the control group was compared. Foot angle of pregnancy in the first trimester was bigger than that of the control group (p=0.029). Pregnant women's step width in the first trimester was smaller as compared to the control group (p=0.049). Step width improved during the 1st and 3rd trimesters revealed a significant increase (p=0.049). The difference in average results of Romberg with opened and closed eyes tests was not significant. Examination of dynamic balance showed significant difference between the results of young adults women and pregnant women (p=0.05). Examination data obtained during the 1st and 3rd trimesters showed a significant improvement (p=0.05) in balance ability as pregnancy progressed. CONCLUSIONS: Our study revealed that gait kinematics and balance changed during pregnancy.

PIH10 EXAMINATION OF FEMALE BALANCE MAINTENANCE ABILITY IN MAJOR LIFE STAGES

Hock M, Dakos Z, Dálnoki É, Hajnal B, Kránicz J, Krizsaszker I, Bancsó I, Rodó J
University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

OBJECTIVES: The aim was to investigate changes of balance maintenance ability in different trimesters and during menopause. METHODS: Investigation was performed at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Pécs. Breztl stabilometer was used to determine balance- and coordination abilities. Static balance was measured with opened- and closed eyes Romberg test and dynamic balance was assessed with the help of opto-electronic cameras on a stabilometer. The total number of examined subjects' patients was 60: 20 young adults, 20 pregnant women (follow-up was performed in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimesters) and 20 women in menopause. Those suffering from severe locomotor disorders, neurologic or internal diseases were excluded. The existence of gestation and pathological pregnancy were closed out. Statistical data were calculated according to (mean, standard deviation, range, F-test and Student's methods T-probe) MS Excel 2003. RESULTS: Comparison of survey results of different trimesters did not show significant differences. During the survey of dynamic balance in the 1st programme significant improvement was observed analyzing the results of young adults and pregnant women (p<0.05). Comparing the results in case of young adults and in menopause (p<0.05) as well as in groups of pregnant women and in menopause (p<0.05) a definite improvement was observed. In the 2nd programme on the basis of the results in the 4th sub-programme a significantly worse performance was measured in menopause (p<0.05). CONCLUSIONS: Measurement results proved that in major stages of life, with ageing, balance ability decreases. In our case, on the basis survey data in the 1st and 3rd trimesters it is proved that with the progression of trimesters balance ability significantly improves.

PIH12 PATIENTS WITH BPH IN FRANCE: RESULTS AT SIX MONTHS WITH PHYTOTherapy versus OTHER TreatMents

Perin P1, Auges M2, Bahalali N3, Taitz C4
Lyon Sud, Pierre Benite, France, 2PFSA, Boulogne Billancourt, France

OBJECTIVES: Assess the impact of the treatment of urinary problems with serena regens (hexanic extract) versus other treatments on patients treated medically, was followed up for 6 months, using 3 questionnaires: IPSS and SF12. RESULTS: A total of 182 patients under medical treatment were assessed; 146 patients were treated with phytotherapy, versus 36 patients on "other treatments". At the beginning of the programme significant difference could be demonstrated with Serena Regens (hexanic extract) versus "other treatments" were different on the following characteristics: age, time since diagnosis, IPSS score, physical and mental dimension of the SF12. The "change from baseline" for the scores of the IPSS and SF12 self-assessment questionnaires between the 2 treatment groups was compared. A linear model was used. We observed an improvement in the IPSS score from 6 weeks. We were not able to demonstrate a significant difference between the 2 treatment groups concerning...