questionnaires (main evaluation). Questionnaires were completed around menstruation and mid-cycle in the same individual. Outcome measures included sociodemographic data, symptoms, previous treatments, current medications, osteo-
teemainte, presenmval, HROQL using SF-36 and EQ-SD. Women with irregular periods or bleeding were not invited to the main evaluation due to difficulty timing question-
naire completion. RESULTS: A total of 2699 women participated in the screening questionnaire, 20905, 66911 and 10660 QALYs in Hun-
macor, respectively. RESULTS: We assessed the use of a SERM-based therapy, age, previous osteoporotic BF and the number of risk factors for osteoporosis as significant predictors (P < 0.05). CONCLUSIONS: DALYs loss was greater among women with osteoporosis. The use of a SERM, not having previous osteoporotic bone frac-
turing, having less osteoporosis risk factors and being older showed to be linked to less DALYs loss.

**PIH36**

**QUALITY OF LIFE OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW FACULTY OF PHARMACY STUDENTS IN 2010-2012**

Wróblewski A, Bernatowicz A, Chojnacki M, Szewczenko A, Kokołowicz A

Objectives: To investigate trends of the quality of life in South Korean adults aged 19 and older using the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). Methods: This study used the 2007-2010 Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). We divided the questionnaire into various health-related questions for a nationally representative sample of the non-institutionalized population of South Korea. Quality of life (QOL) was measured using the EQVAS and EQ-index, respectively. In 2012 students of 2nd year reported lowest QoL measured by EQ-VAS 70.33±20.63 and 3rd year measured by EQ-index 0.89±0.13. Conclusions: Generic questionnaires used in the survey are sensitive enough for measuring quality of life in young and relatively healthy population. Assessment of HRQOL was similar in years 2010 and 2012. The survey needs to be continued next year.

**PIH37**

**TRENDS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN SOUTH KOREAN ADULTS DURING 2007-2010**

Chang CW, Choi IS, Lee SM, Suh DC

Objectives: To estimate the disability-adjusted life years (DALYS) lost in a nationwide representative sample of postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. Effect of presenting bone fracture and type of osteoporosis-based therapy on DALYS was also explored. Methods: DALYS were estimated based on patients’ clinical characteristics and Health-Related Quality-of-Life (HRQOL) data from a cross-sectional, epi-
emiological one-visit study (the GINERISK study). The study enrolled postmenopa-
sual women (at least 12-months postmenopausal) above 18 years-old, who were attending outpatient clinics of Gynecology in Spain. Socio-demographics, bone densitometry (BD) and HRQOL were recorded. HRQOL was assessed using the generic SF-12v2 questionnaire, which was used to derive disutility values. Mortality rates were extracted from the Spanish national statis-
tics database. DALYS’s were calculated according to Fox-Rushby and Hanson (2001) and ANCOVA models, adjusted for age, BD, previous osteoporotic bone fractures (BF), treatment with calcium or calcium plus vitamin D, exercise and number of risk factors for osteoporosis, were used for comparative purposes. Results: DALYs could be computed in 2.782 (67%) out of 4,157 postmenopausal women, with a mean (95% CI) age of 60 (60.7-61.2) years. Mean overall undiscounted DALY’s lost per women were 6.1 (5.9-6.2), with a significantly higher loss in women with pre-
vious BF; 7.8 (7.2-8.4) in comparison with women without BF [5.8 (5.6-6.0)] or osteo-
porotics with a BD > 2.5 T-score after receiving a drug-based therapy [6.2 (5.8-6.5)]. F=27.0 (p<0.01). A model explaining the variance in the levels of health was found which included the use of a SERM-based therapy, age, previous osteoporotic BF and the number of risk factors for osteoporosis as significant predictors (P < 0.05). Conclusions: DALY’s lost were greater amongst women with osteoporosis. The use of a SERM, not having previous osteoporotic bone frac-
turing, having less osteoporosis risk factors and being older showed to be linked to less DALY’s lost.
OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND BURNOUT: IMPACT ON THE ATTITUDES OF PHARMACISTS

OBJECTIVES:
The business model of the pharmaceutical industry is changing and is expected to continue to change in the coming years. To understand the impact of these changes on the attitudes of pharmacists, we conducted an assessment of the burnout and stress levels of pharmacists employed in community pharmacies.

Methods:
A protocol was designed to assess the burnout and stress levels of pharmacists. The protocol included a questionnaire that assessed the level of burnout and stress experienced by the pharmacists. The questionnaire included questions related to job satisfaction, work environment, and workload.

Results:
More than half of the pharmacists in the sample reported experiencing burnout. The level of burnout was highest among pharmacists who had been in the profession for more than 10 years. The pharmacists who had burnout reported higher levels of stress, lower job satisfaction, and worse work environment.

Conclusions:
The results of this study highlight the need for interventions to reduce burnout and stress among pharmacists. The findings suggest that interventions targeting job satisfaction, workload, and work environment could be effective in reducing burnout and stress among pharmacists.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROTOCOL FOR RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS (RSV) IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS IN PRE-TERM INFANTS BORN AT <34 WEEKS GESTATION AGE

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OBJECTIVES: 1) To evaluate the effectiveness of a Protocol for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) immunoprophylaxis in pre-term infants born at <34 weeks gestation age (GA), and 2) To calculate economic burden in accordance with the Protocol versus labeled indication for palivizumab.

Methods:
The protocol was based on previously published data and was implemented in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit in a tertiary hospital in Spain. The protocol was compared to the labeled indication for palivizumab in terms of clinical outcomes and cost-effectiveness.

Results:
The protocol was found to be effective in reducing the incidence of RSV hospitalization and associated costs. The protocol was also found to be cost-effective compared to the labeled indication for palivizumab.

Conclusions:
The protocol was found to be effective and cost-effective in reducing the burden of RSV in pre-term infants. The results of the study support the implementation of the protocol in other settings.

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