PG143 

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQL) IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE COLECTOMY FOR ULCERATIVE COLITIS: IMPACTS OF COMPLICATIONS POST-SURGERY

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OBJECTIVES: Ulcerative colitis (UC) management aims to reduce symptoms associated with the disorder as well as inducing and maintaining remission. SVT is typically considered in severe or refractory UC patients who have not responded to maximal treatment. This study evaluated HRQL following surgery, along with experience and severity of complications, including those experienced in the longer-term. METHODS: UK adult UC patients (n=202) who had undergone bowel surgery completed an online survey including EQ-5D-5L utility assessment, Work Productivity and Activity Impairment (WPAI), Inflammatory Bowel Disease Quality of Life (IBDQ), IBDQ emotional, social and sexual domains. They also reported more work time missed, greater impairment while working and greater overall impairment of regular activities due to UC than those without complications. Of those responding about sexual dysfunction 57% of females and 37% of males indicated sexual dysfunction and IIEF scores for 52% of male participants indicated at least mild erectile dysfunction. A marked decrease in utility by IBDQ disease severity was observed: those classified as having severe disease had lower scores than those classified as being in remission (0.52 vs 0.88). CONCLUSIONS: Although surgery for UC is intended to be curative, IBDQ and EQ-5D data suggest that HRQL may not return to normal levels. These results may be related to severity of ongoing fatigue, bowel and sexual function problems.

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SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS RECEIVING PARENTERAL NUTRITION

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OBJECTIVES: Short bowel syndrome (SBS) is a rare, complex clinical condition that results from loss of intestinal absorptive capacity. Parenteral nutrition (PN) is often needed to support patients with SBS. Methods: A systematic search of Medline, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature and Embase outside medical journals was conducted. In some cases eliminates, patient’s dependency on PN. PN is not exclusively used in patients with SBS and, since robust utility data is often difficult to collect for rare conditions, a general critical evaluation of the body of published literature reporting a link between PN and health-related quality of life (HRQL) was considered. We assessed if an acceptable body of evidence was available to determine the HRQL impact associated with the use of PN that could support an assessment of the potential impact of reduced PN use due to improvements in SBS. METHODS: Searches were performed using MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process and Cochrane Library. Additionally, hand searches were performed at targeted conferences. Of 2,724 studies screened, 76 met the inclusion criteria: adults receiving PN for longer than 6 months and reported utilities or other HRQL data. RESULTS: Patients receiving PN were shown to have lower HRQL than the general population. HRQL was shown to increase at initiation of PN, compared to the pre-PN state. However, discontinuation of PN and intestinal transplantation (ITx) were associated with further improvements in HRQL. Trends associating increased number of PN complications, PN volume and frequency with lower HRQL were also identified. CONCLUSIONS: Improvements in HRQL achieved by discontinuing PN and ITx suggest that weaning patients with SBS off PN could increase HRQL. These, along with results of an ongoing vignette study in patients with SBS, may allow quantification of the HRQL associated with the use of total parenteral nutrition.

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TRANSLATABILITY ASSESSMENT AND LingUISTIC VALIDATION OF THE PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE FOR IRREVERSIBLE BOWEL SYNDROME WITH DIARRHEA (IBS-D PRO)

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OBJECTIVES: Following the 2009 FDA Guidance, a new PRO instrument was developed to support endpoints in multinational clinical trials assessing IBS with diarrhea (IBS-D) symptom severity. Our objective was to assess the translatability of the IBS-D PRO instrument into ten languages, and subsequently perform a cultural adaptation/linguistic validation of the questionnaire into US Spanish and Japanese.

METHODS: Translatability assessments of the US English version of the IBS-D PRO instrument performed by the original developers were used to define cultural adaptation guidelines. The developers scored each item of target language version against each item of the English version. Differences related to language and linguistic differences were resolved and adapted to match the original developers. A few linguistic changes were performed to make the target language versions consistent with the English version. The developers were consulted for any further changes made to the translations of the instrument. The translation and linguistic validation into Spanish (US) and Japanese provide evidence that this instrument can be used in multinational trials and clinical settings.

PG146 

DEVELOPMENT OF A VALIDATED QUESTIONNAIRE EVALUATING THE BURDEN OF THE HAEMORRHOIDAL DISEASE AND ANAL FISSURE (HEMO-FISS)

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1EpaC Onlus, Vimercate (MB), Italy, 2MA Provider Srl, Milano, Italy, 3Università di Napoli Federico II, Napoli, Italy, 4Pharma Consulting Boutique Sgl, Lugano, Switzerland

CONCLUSIONS: The translation and linguistic validation into Spanish (US) and Japanese provide evidence that this instrument can be used in multinational trials and clinical settings.

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NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS AND DIARRHEA IN LIVER DISEASE: A QUESTIONNAIRE-BASED SURVEY IN ITALIAN PATIENTS

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1Epac Onlus, Vincenzo (MB), Italy, 2MA Provider Srl, Milano, Italy, 3Università di Napoli Federico II, Napoli, Italy, 4Pharma Consulting Boutique Sgl, Lugano, Switzerland

OBJECTIVES: The study focused on a secondary aspect of liver diseases, never investigated in Italy so far. The study purpose was in fact to obtain the patients’ perception about the role of nutrition during the disease phases and in general for liver welfare, with the final aim of understanding the importance given to nutrition by patients and the current disinformation to be possible tackled. METHODS: Epac is the most important Italian NGO for hepatic patients. An anonymous web-based questionnaire was published on the association website www.epac.it. It was composed of multiple choice and open questions investigating the general info of the patient, health state, and opinions/perceptions about nutritional aspects. RESULTS: 483 patients participated the survey. The profile of participants was assessed concerning sex, age, health condition, presence of cirrhosis. Mean age was 52.9 (min 24 – max 80), 60% males, 76% HCV-positive, 15% cirrhotic. 99% know alcohol can damage the liver and 86% answered that any alcohol quantity is potentially harmful. 79% do not know that alcohol can cause liver damage. 60% of patients regards alcohol, other foods believed to be harmful to liver are all fried foods, salami, sugar and sweets, meat (in particular red meat), cheeses (above all fat cheeses). Although in Italy there are guidelines, 5% and 10% respectively consider these guidelines insufficient and harmful. Moreover, 53% think a vegan/vegetarian diet is essential, but 81% would like to have a specialist nutritional advice. CONCLUSIONS: Considering that nutritional aspects are important in everybody’s life, they are particularly relevant in case of liver disease. The results show that the patients’ lack of knowledge about these aspects and highlights that a certain disinformation is widespread. The results also point out liver-suffering patients’ need to receive clinicians’ evidence-based advice/information on nutrition and lifestyle as part of the routine counselling and to develop an educational campaign on nutrition for hepatic patients.

A630

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Patients with stoma evaluated their life quality only with 42.33 points from the
short form-12 (p<0.01). Patients with M Crohn and ulcerative colitis between the age of 31.03±8.18. Illness Intrusiveness Rating Scale (the effect of the disease on daily
activity) was calculated based on 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 character-
istics, 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 pseudo-responders. Treatment experience (58% 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.
OBJECTIVES: To assess the impact of irritable bowel syndrome with constipation
(IBS-C/CC) patients reported lower HRQOL and higher morbidity and mortality than those without IBS-C/CC. Conclusions: Patients with M IBS-C/CC had significantly worse quality of life (p<0.01) and impaired activity (p<0.01) compared to the controls. The
impaired activity was more apparent in those with an active phase of the disease.

**GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS – Health Care Use & Policy Studies**

**PGI52**

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

Layser P., Andreassen V., Diemert V., Mackinnon J., Bertsch J., Fortea J., Tack J.

**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 United Kingdom) using a multi-center retrospective design. The study was conducted among adult patients (age ≥ 18 years) with Fazio’s Rome II criteria in the last five years and followed by those HCC and compensated cirrhosis. The number of patients over 19 years with registered inflammable
IBS claim and either constipation-r

**Patients:** The number of patients over 19 years with registered inflammable
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**Methods:** Cross-sectional, quantitative, observational study. The recruitment 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 31.03±8.18. Illness Intrusiveness Rating Scale (the effect of the disease on daily
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