Abstracts

POS6 COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MIACALCIN IN TREATMENT OF PAIN DUE TO OSTEOPOROTIC VERTEBRAL FRACTURE
Tevatogneeva Li, Lesnyak Y2, Lesnyak O1
1Ural State Medical Academy, Yekaterinburg, Russia; 2Lanotech company, Yekaterinburg, Russia

OBJECTIVES: Micalcin was shown to be effective in reducing pain in patients with osteoporotic vertebral fracture (level of recommendation A). We performed cost-effective analysis of micalcin in comparison to standard therapy with non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs or analgetics in patients with osteoporotic vertebral fracture accompanied with back pain.

METHODS: Subjects included 28 outpatient postmenopausal women with history of 1 to 5 vertebral fractures who presented with back pain. 14 pts were treated with micalcin and 14—with standard therapy. The length of micalcin treatment was 2 weeks, the length of follow-up was 3 months. Visual analog scale was used to assess pain and QUALEFFO-41 to measure quality of life. The direct and indirect costs of treatment were calculated. At the start the main clinical characteristics were similar in both groups.

RESULTS: Micalcin group showed shorter period of acute pain (7.6 days vs 15.8 days), lower VAS at 2nd week, better quality of life according to QUALEFFO-41, more patients free of pain (63% vs 32%), P < 0.05. Although direct costs were higher in micalcin (4452 vs 847 rouble), indirect costs were lower than in controls (1325 vs 4421 rouble).

CONCLUSIONS: Micalcin is cost-effective in treatment of pain in vertebral fracture osteoporotic patients.