tion value=0.75, and negative prediction value=0.62. Temporal validation showed decrease in the sensitivity (0.69) and specificity (0.60) statistics. CONCLUSIONS: RxAPT shows promise as an effective tool to identify patients who are likely to become non-adherent to diabetes medications in the follow-up year. Further validation is needed before the tool can be implemented in a real world setting.

**PDB70**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUTCOMES IN TYPE 2 DIABETES AND ADHERENCE AS MEASURED BY THE MORKISY ADHERENCE SCALES

**PDB71**

INVESTIGATING THE SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF POOR GLYCEMIC CONTROL ON THE DAILY LIVES OF PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

**PDB72**

INFLUENCE OF PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES ON REGULATORY, HTA AND MARKET ACCESS DECISIONS: OBESITY AND DIABETES CASE EXAMPLES

**PDB73**

LOW TREATMENT SATISFACTION ASSOCIATED WITH ACREMOLAGY IN THE UNITED STATES

**PDB74**

ASSESSMENT OF DIETARY KNOWLEDGE, MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS AMONG DIABETIC PATIENTS

**PDB75**

ENGAGING PATIENTS WITH E-CLINICAL TECHNOLOGY: INCORPORATING PATIENT PREFERENCES INTO DIABETES CLINICAL TRIALS AND CARE