METABOLIC COMPLICATIONS: RESULTS OF A SURVEY-BASE STUDY
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OBJECTIVES: To assess the prevalence of metabolic complications (MC) among type 2 diabetic patients attending tertiary care centers.

RESULTS: Out of 100 patients, 75% had type 2 diabetes. The commonest MC were hypertension and dyslipidemia (90%), hyperglycemia (100%), and hypercholesterolemia (80%). Excessive intake of refined carbohydrates, salt, and high-fat foods was associated with MC. The survey also highlighted the lack of awareness among patients regarding MC and their importance.


HOW USEFUL ARE THE PHARMACOECONOMICS SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS FOR DECISION MAKING ON ANTICANCER DRUGS? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF METHODS, GAPs, AND QUALITY
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OBJECTIVES: Systematic reviews of the use of combination drugs are becoming increasingly published to guide decision making, but unlike clinical systematic reviews, there are no standardized processes

RESEARCH ON METHODS - Statistical Methods

PRM54
PROMOTING USE OF NATURAL PRODUCTS OVER FDCS TO PREVENT SIDE-EFFECTS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF CARDIOVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS: RESULTS OF A SURVEY-BASE STUDY
Khushali TM, Gidwani TS, Dharp RK

OBJECTIVES: To examine the use of natural products in combination with FDCs in diabetes treatment.

METHODS: A systematic review was conducted using PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar databases. Studies were included if they compared the use of natural products alone or in combination with FDCs in diabetic patients.

RESULTS: Out of 184 studies identified, 10 were included. These studies showed a trend towards better adherence and improved quality of life when natural products were used in combination with FDCs. However, further research is needed to confirm these findings and to identify specific compounds that may be beneficial.

CONCLUSIONS: Natural products can be an effective alternative or complement to FDCs in diabetes management. Further research is needed to identify the optimal combination and to determine the most effective natural products.

PRM55
HOW USEFUL ARE THE PHARMACOECONOMICS SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS FOR DECISION MAKING ON ANTICANCER DRUGS? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF METHODS, GAPs, AND QUALITY
Al-Badriyeh D, Maklad A, Alasmar M

OBJECTIVES: Systematic reviews of the use of combination drugs are becoming increasingly published to guide decision making, but unlike clinical systematic reviews, there are no standardized processes

PRM53
A NOVEL METHOD FOR SYNTHESIZING UNCONTROLLED SURVIVAL CURVES USING A COPULA-BASED MODEL
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OBJECTIVES: To introduce a novel method for synthesizing uncontrolled survival curves using a copula-based model.

METHODS: A copula-based model was developed to synthesize survival curves from multiple studies with different time-to-event data.

RESULTS: The model was applied to two datasets, and the synthesized survival curves showed a significant improvement in fit compared to traditional methods.

CONCLUSIONS: The copula-based model provides a flexible and powerful tool for synthesizing uncontrolled survival curves, which can be used in various fields such as oncology and drug development.

PRM50
A FREQUENTIST FRAMEWORK FOR AUTOMATED GENERATION OF NODE-SPLITTING MODELS FOR ASSESSMENT OF INCONSISTENCY IN NETWORK META-ANALYSIS
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OBJECTIVES: To develop a frequentist framework for automated generation of node-splitting models in network meta-analysis.

METHODS: A frequentist framework was developed using a node-splitting approach to detect inconsistency, while potentially labor intensive, is attractive because of its simplicity in interpretation, contrasting estimates from both direct and indirect evidence. An automated method for estimating node-splitting models was introduced by van Valkenhoef et al. [11].

RESULTS: The framework reduces the frequency of node-splitting models, making automated generation of node-splitting models possible.

CONCLUSIONS: The frequentist framework for automated generation of node-splitting models is a useful tool for assessment of inconsistency in network meta-analysis.

RESEARCH ON METHODS - Statistical Methods

PRM52
EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF VACCINATING PIGS AGAINST GONADOTROPIN RELEASING FACTOR (GRF) WITH REGARDS TO ASIAN CONSUMERS’ ATTITUDES
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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of GRF vaccine in pigs and to assess the attitudes of Asian consumers towards it.

METHODS: A randomized controlled trial was conducted with two groups of pigs. One group was vaccinated with GRF vaccine while the other was not. The pigs were evaluated for their reproductive performance and consumer attitudes were assessed through a survey.

RESULTS: The vaccinated group showed a significant increase in reproductive performance compared to the control group. Consumer attitudes were generally positive towards the vaccine, with 85% of respondents expressing a willingness to use it.

CONCLUSIONS: The GRF vaccine is effective in improving the reproductive performance of pigs, and has the potential to improve consumer attitudes towards it.

PRM49
DESIGN AND VALIDATION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) QUESTIONNAIRE OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS TOWARDS STATINS UTILIZATION IN DIABETIC DYSLYPIDEMIA
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OBJECTIVES: To develop and validate a questionnaire to detect the knowledge, attitude and practice of healthcare providers towards statins in diabetes.

METHODS: The questionnaire was constructed based on an extensive literature review and experts’ opinion. Instrument design was performed through three steps: determining content domain, sampling from content (item generation), instrument validation and construction. Ten experts rated the relevance and clarity, while ten healthcare providers rated the simplicity and ambiguity of the questionnaire items.

RESULTS: The prepared questionnaire showed high reliability and validity index (I-CVI) of the prepared questionnaire was 3.85 and 96.13% respectively. Paired Samples t-test revealed statistically non-significant difference between test and retest scores was 0.947 (P-value ≤ 0.004).

CONCLUSIONS: The I-CVI was high among all the four parameters of the test and retest scores. The KAP scores for test and retest was (84.2 ± 2.79%) and (84.8 ± 2.79%) respectively. Paired Samples t-test revealed statistically non-significant difference between test and retest scores was 0.947 (P-value ≤ 0.004).