disorders: -0.1262, -0.2265, -0.02694, 0.01364. (Log) Number of previous fractures: 0.02572, 0.004297, 0.04473, 0.01866. (Log) Age: 0.07413, 0.008808, 0.1394, 0.0261; Ongoing congestive: 0.06264, 0.006147, 0.1191, 0.0298 for Parameter Estimate, Lower 95% CI, Upper 95% CI, P value, respectively. *Cohort p < 0.0001 Defined by OPAG. Investigator site included as a random effect.

ASSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMEN WITH VENOUS DISEASE

Task-C: PPSA, Boulogne, France

Venous disease (VD) is characterized by an impairment of the flaps or small valves. Currently, VD affects a large number of people and is regarded as a serious medical problem, which is not only related to the occurrence of venous diseases, but also to a real societal problem. Disabling because of its physical symptoms. The quality of life (QoL) of the patients is affected by this problem. OBJECTIVES: Assess, in real-life conditions, the impact of a Vitamin C, Ruscus and hesperidin methyl-chalcone based treatment, on the quality of life of patients with venous disease. METHODS: Pragmatic assessment in real-life conditions over a 7-day period with the pharmacist handing out the questionnaire when the treatment is delivered. The SQOR-V, a validated questionnaire available in several languages, was used. RESULTS: A total of 76 women were included, average age 48.95, average weight 63.5 kg with an average BMI of 23.8, 29% with a BMI higher than 25 and 79% are non-smoking and 38% exercise regularly. 49% have a professional activity, of which 51% are required to stand for more than 6 hrs, and 20% say they must stand without any rest. One patient in 3 believes that her discomfort (36%), complaints (36%) and pain (36%) had improved as soon as the 3rd day. On the 7th day, 2 in 3 patients believed that their discomfort (53%), complaints (58%), and their pain (61%) had improved. Seventy-nine percent of the patients declared being satisfied and 74% would recommend this treatment. This data is confirmed through the qol life assessment. In fact, the qol assessment questionnaire SQOR-V shows a score of 44.24 at the time of inclusion, which became 39.66 at the end of the 7-day treatment period. The qol improvement is statistically significant (p = 0.03). CONCLUSIONS: The treatment shows its effectiveness in 7 days through a statistically significant improvement of qol. This subjective data is confirmed by the patients satisfaction expressed through the renewal of the treatment and recommending it to people they know.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AND MULTIMORBIDITY AMONG OLDER PERSONS IN GERMANY—RESULTS OF THE PRISCUS-COHORT

Hamlet J: Grenze W

University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

OBJECTIVES: Changed morbidity patterns in many industrialised countries lead to new requirements concerning the health care process. In contrast to a complete cure and due to increasing multiple chronic conditions with longevity, the alleviation of complaints and thereby securing the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is more and more in the focus of efforts. Aim of this study is to analyse the effects of multiple chronic conditions on HRQoL in elderly people (≥70 years). METHODS: Based on data from the getABI cohort (PRISCUS), empirical analyses were conducted. To evaluate HRQol. a representative sample of 2,120 participants (76.29 ± 8.48 yrs) was considered. The survey included information on the current health status and the absence of gatekeepers in Taiwan, this study aimed to identify prescription patterns and expenditure for long-term BZD treatment in elderly outpatients, and examine factors associated with the prescription overlap. OBJECTIVES: Benzodiazepine (BZD) treatment of prolonged periods and higher dosage is not recommended for the elderly. Because of free choice of physicians and the absence of gatekeepers in Taiwan, this study aimed to identify prescription patterns and expenditure for long-term BZD treatment in elderly outpatients, and examine factors associated with the prescription overlap. RESULTS: The average age of the study population was 70 years. A closed-ended iterative bidding contingent valuation method was used to elicit WTP for a hypothetical perfect health. WTP/QALY was calculated with the utility and WTP value elicited in this study. Multiple linear regression models were evaluated to identify the effect of factors on the magnitude of WTP/QALY. RESULTS: After informed consent, 178 CP patients participated in the study. Mean (SD) EQ-5D and SF-6D utility weights were comparable at 0.74 (0.13) and 0.75 (0.09) respectively. WTP/QALY were estimated at US$8197 with EQ-5D and US$7664 with SF-6D, which were much lower than the often-cited threshold of cost-effectiveness analysis. Compared with the threshold recommended by World Health Organization, which is 1–3 times of gross domestic product per capita, WTP/QALY from this study were also at the lower bound. Working and unmarried Patients with higher household income were willing to pay more for a QALY. CONCLUSIONS: As the first study to estimate the WTP/QALY in China, this study demonstrated that question for WTP in this study is acceptable and feasible in Chinese CP patients, and the method to calculate WTP/ QALY produced meaningful answers. The lower WTP/QALY compared with the often-cited threshold of CEA suggests that WTP/QALY elicted from patients may not provide insight into societal valuations of medical expenditures.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF QUALITY OF LIFE ENJOYMENT AND SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TURKISH WOMEN

Mutlu S: Ozan E, Bayram S, Tulunay KC

Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey, ‘Ankara University Medical School, Ankara, Turkey

OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to determine the reliability and validity of the Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire (QLESQ) for Turkish women. METHODS: The data were collected through sociodemographic questionnaire, QLESQ and EuroQol. The scale, which was translated into English from Turkish, again translated back into English by two independent translators, was applied to 168 female patients. The females above 25 consisted of 85 housewives and 83 working women. The scale was applied to 74 females in the pretest phase. The EuroQol-5D was used for concurrent validity. The EuroQol-5D was used for concurrent validity. Cronbach’s Alfa was used to assess reliability, and factor analysis to assess dimensionality. RESULTS: The internal consistency coefficient (Cronbach’s alpha) of QLESQ was 0.93. Factor analysis of the scale revealed that it was composed of three factors with Eigenvalues >2, accounting for 62.0% of the total variance. All items of the Turkish QLESQ had a factor load ranging from 0.22 to 0.76. There was a strong relationship between QLESQ, and EuroQol. 5D. CONCLUSIONS: The QLESQ has good validity and reliability for Turkish women.