OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this analysis was to estimate how higher persistence in 2nd line therapies was affected by use of the unified decision support tool (US-DR) and to determine which tool elements were most effective.

METHODS: A decision analytic model was developed to track the clinical and economic effectiveness of progressing through 1st and 2nd line therapies

PND1 A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND NETWORK META-ANALYSIS OF PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPIES USED FOR PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED PARKINSON’S DISEASE

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OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and safety of modified-release levodopa in comparison to immediate-release levodopa (IRL)

RESULTS: The decision-analytic model was compared to the clinical effectiveness data from 15 trials with a total of 6,638 patients. The results suggested that the model predicted the observed findings with a high degree of accuracy. The model was able to capture the heterogeneity in the data and the variability in the patient population. The results were robust across different subgroups and included sensitivity analyses. Overall, the results indicated that modified-release levodopa was more effective than immediate-release levodopa in reducing the risk of dopamine-related adverse events and improving the quality of life for PD patients.

PND2 THE BURDEN OF PARKINSON DISEASE AMONGST CAREGIVERS IN SPAIN OVER 4 YEARS

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OBJECTIVES: To describe caregivers’ Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) and depression levels in 1st and 2nd line therapies as compared to the safety of treatment in the overall population.

RESULTS: In 1st line therapies, there was a higher rate of escalation to 2nd line therapies in the patients who used modified-release levodopa (55.2%) compared to those who used immediate-release levodopa (37.1%). Interestingly, modified-release levodopa was associated with a lower risk of developing certain adverse events such as dyskinesia and involuntary movements. Additionally, the model demonstrated that the use of modified-release levodopa was associated with a lower HRQoL burden and depression levels compared to immediate-release levodopa.

PND3 NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS — Clinical Outcomes Studies

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