

Conclusions. The INTEGRATE-HTA methodology helped to identify interactions between domains and significantly expanded the perspective on a technology. It improved patient-centered understanding and facilitated the discussion of single aspects.

PP78 Analysis Of Resource Utilization In Psoriasis Care In The Brazilian Health System

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Introduction. Psoriasis is associated with metabolic disorders and has a significant negative impact on patients' quality of life. There is little information about treatment patterns and the resources used to treat psoriasis and its associated comorbidities. This study aimed to evaluate the frequency of metabolic syndrome (MetS) and estimate the costs associated with psoriasis care in the Brazilian health system.

Methods. A cross-sectional observational study was conducted of 293 Brazilian patients with psoriasis who attended selected dermatology outpatient centers in Brazil during a one-year period. Patients underwent detailed skin and rheumatologic assessments and a series of laboratory tests. The annual costs were estimated by multiplying the amount of each resource consumed by its unit cost.

Results. The prevalence rate of MetS was high in this cohort (50%). Other metabolic disorders were more common in this group than in the general population, including hypertension (62%), diabetes (31%), dyslipidemia (75%), and obesity (53%). The disease duration was, on average, 17.2 years. There were 2,713 consultations reported by 288 patients (average of nine per patient per year). The most common specialists consulted were: dermatologists (93%); general practitioners (41%); cardiologists (27%); rheumatologists (18%); and endocrinologists (13%). There were 110 non-physician visits (average of 11 per patient per year), of which the most frequently consulted specialists were nutritionists (26%), psychologists (24%), and nurses (22%). A total of 279 patients (95%) had at least one medical test (average of 18 per patient per year). Among the treatments required for other conditions, 65% (n = 149) of prescribed medicines were for the cardiovascular system and 24% (n = 5/21) of hospitalizations were due to diseases of the circulatory system; myocardial revascularization was the costliest procedure (USD 2,298).

Conclusions. MetS is frequently associated with psoriasis and directly affects health resource utilization in the Brazilian health system by increasing consultation costs. Further research is needed to evaluate the impact of a multidisciplinary treatment approach for psoriasis patients with MetS.

PP79 Impact Of Hidradenitis Suppurativa On Healthcare Resource Utilization

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Introduction. Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a debilitating, chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by painful nodules and abscesses. HS has a strong impact on patient quality of life. In Brazil, the prevalence of HS is estimated at 0.4 percent. Medical and surgical treatments have low effectiveness and disease recurrence is common, which affects health system costs. This study aimed to assess how HS patients utilize medical care (emergency and inpatient care) in Brazil and to describe the all-cause costs.

Methods. Data were retrieved from a public healthcare claims database (DATASUS), which provides access to information regarding health services and costs. Data from DATASUS were used to perform a cost-identification analysis on patients with HS who used health services over a two-year period. A retrospective bottom-up approach was used to estimate direct costs, multiplying the amount of each medical resource consumed by its unit cost.

Results. Over the two-year period, 90 patients (16%) with HS received inpatient care (151 procedures) at a total cost of BRL 83,520 (USD 21,715). Surgeries were the most frequently performed (73% of total) and expensive procedures, costing BRL 73,122 (USD 19,011; 88% of total costs), followed by clinical treatments (BRL 8,354 [USD 2,172]; 10%), and physician consulting (BRL 1,659 [USD 431]; 2%). For the 500 patients treated in the emergency department (total cost BRL 3,027 [USD 787]), the most frequently received services were physician consulting (34%), nursing care (12%), and minor surgeries (11%). Each patient received, on average, three procedures over the two-year period.

Conclusions. HS is a high-burden disease, as demonstrated by the high healthcare resource utilization among patients. Since DATASUS is a public database, the costs presented reflect a government reference price and do not consider local costs, which is a limitation of this study. Health managers should be aware of this finding, although further research is needed to investigate the effect of healthcare utilization on patient outcomes.

PP80 A Systematic Review Of The Gugging Swallowing Screen For Assessing Dysphagia

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Introduction. Dysphagia is a clinical burden that can lead to serious complications like aspiration and pneumonia. Complications often result in longer hospital stays or an increased mortality rates. The Gugging Swallowing Screen (GUSS) assesses swallowing ability in patients by allowing separate evaluations for non-fluid and fluid textures, and is a potentially useful tool for determining the risk of aspiration and dysphagia. The purpose of this study is to analyze the validity and effectiveness of GUSS for dysphagia screening.

Methods. We conducted a systematic review by searching the following electronic databases: Medline, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, KoreaMed, the Research Information Sharing Service, and the Korean Studies Information Service System. We included studies related to dysphagia screening with GUSS that were published in English or Korean up to November 2018.