PHP249

SUPPORTING INTEROPERABLE EU PATIENT REGISTRIES: SURVEY OF REGISTRY HOLDERS' NEEDS
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OBJECTIVES: Due to the diversity in EU Member States' specific needs and leg- islation, the complexity of the health domain and the variable progress in IT-implementation there is currently limited standardization across registries and other health tools. PARENT Joint Action (www.patientregistries.eu) aims at sup- porting the development of comparable and interoperable patient registries, thus enabling secondary data usage for public health and research purposes in a cross- border fashion. A survey of the EU registry landscape, was conducted in a survey of registry holders with the purpose of gathering information on current practices, as well as future needs and expectations with regard to IT-supported data exchange.

METHODS: A survey of EU registry holders (n=177) was conducted via an online questionnaire. Gathering information defined additionally patient registry metadata and is part of the development process of the Registry of Registries (RoR) – an envisioned go-to source for up-to-date information about patient registry metadata across Europe.

RESULTS: We found a high degree of interest (82%) for participation in a single IT-enabled platform on the EU level, indicating IT tools, quality control systems and networking opportunities as the most potentially desirable services of such a system. The registries that indicated an interest to link their data to other data sources were more likely to have implemented established standardized data exchange procedures and formats (Pearson ρ=6.909, df=1, p=0.009). There were no statistically significant differences in presence of routine data exchange procedures among patient registries according to Registry type (condition-based, product-based or service-based), Geographical coverage and/or Holding institution type.

CONCLUSIONS: Achieving patient registry interoperability was an important priority for EU registries. A set of independent HPIs (iHPIs) was initialized, limiting further inferential use. In this study we converted published HPIs into related HPIs linked to direct health care policies from a published set of HPIs, factor analysis to obtain iHPIs. The performance of crisis in Greece, Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.), Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HCP), OECD, Eurostat and World Bank data bases were used.

RESULTS: Greece entered a deep economic crisis in 2009 and in only four years lost more than 25% of its GDP. Unemployment rate exceeded 27% of the population in 2013. Italy in 2013 had 4.5% unemployment, 26% of people suffering from poverty or social exclusion in 2010. Greece is still dealing with the crisis and the health expenditure fell by a greater proportion, 25.2% or 44% between 2009 and 2012. At the same time the use of public services (e.g. hospital admissions) and waiting times increased. Regarding the health outcomes, an increase in the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population in Greece was recorded. The incidence rate of Hepatitis A was increased by 18.5% and meningitis by 87% between 2011-2013. Total mortality rate was increased by 3% while expressed unmet health care needs were increased by 55% between 2009 and 2011. The changes in the Greek Health System have been focusing mainly on short-term effects by reducing expenditure. However, health-promoting policies providing equitable access, especially regarding the vulnerable groups, and infectious diseases preven- tion should be considered as a more cost-effective alternative.

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DETERMINATION OF MAJOR CHRONIC DISEASES BY USING PHARMACEUTICAL REIMBURSEMENT DATA FROM A LARGE BELGIAN HEALTH INSURER CLAIMS DATABASE
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METHODS: Data were extracted from the administrative database of MLOZ. Information of specific reimbursed medications was used as proxy for diag- nosis of 20 chronic diseases. We processed data of pharmaceutical consumption in 2012. At the same time the use of public services (e.g. hospital admissions) and waiting times increased. Regarding the health outcomes, an increase in the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population in Greece was recorded. The incidence rate of Hepatitis A was increased by 18.5% and meningitis by 87% between 2011-2013. Total mortality rate was increased by 3% while expressed unmet health care needs were increased by 55% between 2009 and 2011. The changes in the Greek Health System have been focusing mainly on short-term effects by reducing expenditure. However, health-promoting policies providing equitable access, especially regarding the vulnerable groups, and infectious diseases preven- tion should be considered as a more cost-effective alternative.

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IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CRISIS ON THE GREEK HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AND ON THE POPULATION HEALTH
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OBJECTIVES: The aim of the paper is to map the impact of economic crisis on the Greek health care system and on the population health.

METHODS: A systematic literature review was conducted in databases Pubmed, Embase and Scopus for the years 2010-2013, focusing mainly to the impact of the economic crisis in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. In order to assess the impact of crisis in Greece, Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL. STAT.), Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HCP), OECD, Eurostat and World Bank data bases were used.

RESULTS: Greece entered a deep economic crisis in 2009 and in only four years lost more than 25% of its GDP. Unemployment rate exceeded 27% of the population in 2013. Italy in 2013 had 4.5% unemployment, 26% of people suffering from poverty or social exclusion in 2010. Greece is still dealing with the crisis and the health expenditure fell by a greater proportion, 25.2% or 44% between 2009 and 2012. At the same time the use of public services (e.g. hospital admissions) and waiting times increased. Regarding the health outcomes, an increase in the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population in Greece was recorded. The incidence rate of Hepatitis A was increased by 18.5% and meningitis by 87% between 2011-2013. Total mortality rate was increased by 3% while expressed unmet health care needs were increased by 55% between 2009 and 2011. The changes in the Greek Health System have been focusing mainly on short-term effects by reducing expenditure. However, health-promoting policies providing equitable access, especially regarding the vulnerable groups, and infectious diseases preven- tion should be considered as a more cost-effective alternative.

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ESTIMATION OF STRESS RESISTANCE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN LIVU Blavatska O1, Lototska L1, Blavatsky O2
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OBJECTIVES: High demands for speed and amount of students' trainings in health care education is one of the stress causes. Presence of stress can negatively affect the state of progress and level of physical health of medical students.

METHODS: Testing of 275 students III-IV years of studying at medical faculty (145 girls, 130 boys) was conducted using methods of Friedman and Rosenmann modifications «tendency to stress» and «self- rating of stress resistance». RESULTS: Test results revealed: 34% of girls & 29% of boys stated below average level of stress resistance; including group of girls & 22% of boys. These students, despite the negative influence of different factors fight stress and try to prevent it. High level of stress resistance was exposed only by 12% of girls & 18% of boys. CONCLUSIONS: Gender differences in the aptitude to stress of medical students were established. High aptitude was recorded for 11% of girls & 7% of boys. Relatively high frequency of getting into stress was inherent for 25% of girls & 21% of boys. Presence of stress and attempts to avoid it were found for 29% of girls & 40% of boys. For 22% of girls & 26% of boys was found the ability to resist stress by communicative & harmony lifestyles. High level of self-regulation, the ability to achieve goals as the result of raw aptitude to stress was inherent for 10% of girls & 7% of boys. Reducing adaptation to stress among medical students was recommended. Formation of skills of stress resistance implementation of health-saving technologies in student lifestyle is necessary.

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BREASTFEEDING AND ITS EFFECT ON THE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE DISEASE AND RELATED COSTS
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OBJECTIVES: Breastfeeding and nutrition of a child by breast milk has distinct important benefits for the child's health during childhood as well as in later years. Insufficient nutrition of infants and young children is one of the factors influencing morbidity in children and can cause increased susceptibility for certain chronic, non-infectious (so called civilization) diseases in adulthood, for example allergic diseases. Use of human milk (HMB) can have an influence on certain costs of health care. METHODS: Analysis of medical records of randomly selected children between the age of 1 to 11 (n=100) from four pediatrician offices. The following data was analysed: age, weight, breastfeeding, duration of breastfeeding and incidence of selected diseases (gastroenteritis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, A464

VALUE IN HEALTH 17 (2014) A323–A686