Abstracts

PS18

THE IMPACT OF THE IPLEDGE PROGRAM ON ISOTRETINOIN FETAL EXPOSURE
Shin J, Liu P, Wong L, Yoshinga PA, McCombs J, Cheetham CT
1USC School of Pharmacy, Los Angeles, CA, USA; 2Kaiser Permanente, Downey, CA, USA.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this retrospective cohort study is to analyze the effect of the iPLEDGE program on rates of fetal exposure to isotretinoin in females of childbearing potential (FCBP).

METHODS: This study used databases from Kaiser Permanente Southern California, which includes prescription records, laboratory results, and outpatient/inpatient visit procedures and diagnoses. All FCBP who filled isotretinoin during the study period of March 1, 2004 to February 29, 2008 were identified. Chart review was performed to validate pregnancy in patients with positive pregnancy indicators. The analysis was performed at the treatment course-level. Treatment courses were excluded if they straddled both before and after iPLEDGE implementation on March 1, 2006. Poisson regression was used to analyze the impact of iPLEDGE on the rate of fetal exposures, controlling for age, prior utilization of acne prescription medications, and other risk factors.

RESULTS: There were a total of 8 fetal exposures during 2585 treatment courses before iPLEDGE and 6 fetal exposures during 1595 treatment courses after iPLEDGE implementation. Unadjusted fetal exposure rates increased slightly from 3.09 per 1000 treatment courses to 3.76 per 1000 treatment courses with iPLEDGE. When controlling for other factors, the rate ratio for fetal exposure after compared to before iPLEDGE implementation was 0.45 [95% CI: 0.31, 0.67] in FCBP less than 21 years of age. In FCBP greater than or equal to 21 years of age, the rate ratio was 1.46 [95% CI: 1.10, 1.94]. CONCLUSIONS: The risk of fetal exposure among treatment courses filled by younger FCBP significantly decreased by 55% after the implementation of iPLEDGE. In contrast, the risk of fetal exposure significantly increased by 46% after iPLEDGE began among treatment courses filled by older FCBP. Our results suggest that the iPLEDGE program had a differential effect on the rate of fetal exposures to isotretinoin depending on patient age group.

PS21

DEVELOPMENT OF A DECISION-ANALYTIC MODEL FOR GLAUCOMA PROGRESSION USING PATIENT LEVEL DATA FROM THREE LARGE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS
1Washington University, St Louis, MO, USA; 2Pfizer, Inc., New York, NY, USA; 3Duke University, Durham, NC, USA; 4University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; 5Pfizer, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA.

OBJECTIVE: Evaluation of cost-effectiveness for chronic disease treatment requires development and validation of a model of disease progression using “real world” data.

We constructed a Markov model using patient-level data from three large studies of glaucoma treatment and conducted internal validation. METHODS: Glaucoma severity and disease progression were defined clinically in terms of visual field loss expressed as mean deviation (MD) measured in decibels (dB). Patient level data for the model came from the Collaborative Initial Glaucoma Treatment Study (CIGTS n = 5741), the Ocular Hypertension Treatment Study (OHTS n = 1,546), and the Advanced Glaucoma Intervention Study (AGIS n = 580). Our initial model was limited to the pattern of progression over seven years. Transition probabilities for the Markov model were calculated for each combination of year and MD. The model was estimated with TreeAge software using a microsimulation approach. Internal validation was conducted by comparing the predicted value of hypothetical participants to that of the actual study participants. For this purpose, a clinically significant difference was considered to be 3 dB decibels (dB) of MD. RESULTS: Three variables—age, race, and starting MD—were most strongly associated with change in MD. Predicted values from the model were regressed on actual study results. The R2 for the right eye was 0.72, and for the left 0.70. Of those participants outside of a 3 dB band around “perfect” prediction, over 85% had less severe disease at year 7 than predicted by the model. CONCLUSIONS: Our initial results indicate that the glaucoma progression model properly predicts the result of disease progression in over 80% of “participants.” This suggests that our modeling approach provides a reasonable reflection of real world progression and provides a useful tool for researchers and policy makers. Once completed, this model will provide a tool for evaluation of pressure lowering medications.

PS22

EFFECT OF BIVALIRUDIN ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF STEMI PATIENTS IN AN OBSERVATIONAL DATASET
Kessler DP
Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA.

OBJECTIVES: Hospitals are increasingly focused on reducing patient harm associated with anticoagulant therapy. However, because treatment decisions may be based on prognosis, estimates of treatment effects obtained from observational data may suffer from “confounding by indication.” To address this concern, we used a grouped-treatment approach to determine the impact of choice of anticoagulant on the risk of severe bleeding and in-hospital death in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). METHODS: We analyzed the Premier Perspective database on patients aged ≥18 years admitted to Premier hospitals with a diagnosis of ST-elevated myocardial infarction (STEMI) and ≥3 procedure code for PCI between Q12004 and Q12008. (N = 71,296). We constructed individual-level models of severe bleeding and in-hospital death (all-cause) similar to those included in the analyses, systematically, except that each individual’s actual treatment variables were replaced with grouped-treatment variables (the proportion of patients receiving each treatment at the hospital/year in which treatment occurred). We used logistic regression to assess the impact of the likelihood of treatment with bivalirudin or heparin at a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitor on severe bleeding and in-hospital death, controlling for other treatments (including stent use, other drug use, CABG); patient demographics, concomitant diagnoses, insurance status, physician specialty; and hospital region, size, teaching status. We calculated confidence intervals allowing for the clustering of errors at the hospital/year level. RESULTS: Bivalirudin treatment was associated with a significantly reduced risk of severe bleeding (OR = 0.45, 95% CI 0.21–0.97) and a reduced risk of in-hospital mortality (OR = 0.83, 95% CI 0.54–1.28) compared to heparin/GP. CONCLUSIONS: Increasing the proportion of a hospital’s patients treated with bivalirudin was associated with a significant reduction in severe bleeding. These results demonstrate the benefits of bivalirudin for clinical outcomes in a real-world setting.

PS23

MULTI-ITEM GAMMA POISSON SHRINKER (MGPS) DATA MINING ALGORITHM TO DETECT UNUSUAL SAFETY SIGNALS IN Adverse Event Reporting Systems (AERS)
Ali AK
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the safety profile of aliskiren by calculating the adjusted reporting ratios of specific adverse events. METHODS: The FDA’s Adverse Event Reporting System (AERS) data are utilized to conduct this retrospective pharmacovigilance study. Adverse event (AE) reports submitted to the AERS during the period of January 2007 through December 2008 are included in the analyses. Systematic review was performed to validate pregnancy in patients with positive pregnancy indicators. The analysis was performed at the treatment course-level. Three variables—age, race, and gender—were most strongly associated with change in MD. Predicted values from the model were regressed on actual study results. The R2 for the right eye was 0.72, and for the left 0.70. Of those participants outside of a 3 dB band around “perfect” prediction, over 85% had less severe disease at year 7 than predicted by the model. CONCLUSIONS: Our initial results indicate that the glaucoma progression model properly predicts the result of disease progression in over 80% of “participants.” This suggests that our modeling approach provides a reasonable reflection of real world progression and provides a useful tool for researchers and policy makers. Once completed, this model will provide a tool for evaluation of pressure lowering medications.

PS24

POSTMARKETING SAFETY EVALUATION OF ALISKIREN HEMIFUMARATE, A NEW MOLECULAR ENTITY

Ali AK
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the safety profile of aliskiren by calculating the adjusted reporting ratios of specific adverse events. METHODS: The FDA’s Adverse Event Reporting System (AERS) data are utilized to conduct this retrospective pharmacovigilance study. Adverse event (AE) reports submitted to the AERS during the period of January 2007 through December 2008 are included in the analyses. Systematic review was performed to validate pregnancy in patients with positive pregnancy indicators. The analysis was performed at the treatment course-level. Three variables—age, race, and gender—were most strongly associated with change in MD. Predicted values from the model were regressed on actual study results. The R2 for the right eye was 0.72, and for the left 0.70. Of those participants outside of a 3 dB band around “perfect” prediction, over 85% had less severe disease at year 7 than predicted by the model. CONCLUSIONS: Our initial results indicate that the glaucoma progression model properly predicts the result of disease progression in over 80% of “participants.” This suggests that our modeling approach provides a reasonable reflection of real world progression and provides a useful tool for researchers and policy makers. Once completed, this model will provide a tool for evaluation of pressure lowering medications.

PCV1

ESTIMATION OF ADVERSE EVENTS RELATED WITH MEDICARE PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT HIP FRACTURE SURGERY AND SUFFERED VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM VERSUS NO VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM
Wang FL, Dyinger A, Bauer O
1STATA/MD Research, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; 2STATA/MD Research / University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.

OBJECTIVES: To estimate mortality, re-hospitalization and bleeding 30 days after a venous thromboembolism (VTE) event in patients following hip fracture surgery and to compare the outcomes with patients without VTE. METHODS: Based on 2005–2007 national Medicare claims, all patients who underwent hip fracture surgery were identified. Thirty days follow-up events for patients who had a VTE event during their initial hospitalization were calculated. Events were compared between patients