

significance level set at $p < 0.05$ (two-tailed). **Results:** Between January 2018 and December 2022, a total of 330 patients were prescribed CDK4/6 inhibitors, of which 55% (180 patients) received palbociclib. The eligible patients included in our study had an average follow-up period of 14.6 ± 12.5 months. Among patients treated with palbociclib, no significant correlation was found between adherence and age ($\rho = 0.07$, $p = 0.35$) or gender ($\rho = -0.144$, $p = 0.054$). However, a significant correlation was observed with the duration of follow-up ($\rho = -0.304$, $p < 0.0001$). The adherence rates for palbociclib were $92.5\% \pm 13.7\%$. Most patients received combination therapy with letrozole (46%) and exemestane (13%). The absence of adherence barriers related to costs was noted, as the drugs were provided free of charge and fully covered by the Romanian National Oncology Program, reimbursed by the National Health Insurance House. **Conclusions:** While high adherence rates were observed among patients treated with palbociclib, it is important to note that the collected data FROM THE Romanian National Health Insurance House were limited, lacking information on potential adverse reactions that might lead to treatment discontinuation.

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EXPLORING RARE DISEASE LANDSCAPE USING SOCIAL MEDIA LISTENING TO ASSESS PATIENT VOICES

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Objectives: Cushing's, which is rare syndrome, often poses a challenge of having limited RWE data available. Leveraging patient discussions on social media can aid in symptom identification and understanding grievances, contributing to enhanced patient well-being. This study assesses the usability of social media patient data for obtaining real-world insights through Social Media Listening (SML). **Methods:** We conducted a retrospective compilation of more than 17,309 patient conversations from December 2021-23 addressing various aspects of Cushing's, including symptoms, emotional impacts, diagnostic barriers, treatment concerns, post-surgery challenges, and patient-provider communication using social listening tools and manual gathering techniques to ensure nuanced and detailed analysis. This comprehensive dataset offers a rich understanding of diverse patient concerns within the context of Cushing's syndrome. **Results:** Our findings suggest that SML can be valuable especially when patient data is inaccessible, cost prohibitive and limited. In these discussions, 37% (N=6401) focused on patient-provider communication, with 17% about symptoms and 10% on challenges in timely identification of symptoms. Once diagnosed, 16% of patients express apprehension regarding treatment and surgery, engaging in online research to navigate the management of their condition pre- and post-surgery. Interestingly, despite the existence of FDA-approved treatments, there's a growing concern arising from insufficient awareness of available therapies and the potential side effects associated with the treatment. **Conclusions:** This evidence showcases the power of SML to plug major information gaps on rare diseases by uncovering lived patient experiences. Deriving qualitative, real-world data directly from those navigating Cushing's daily provides more timely insights to enhance provider decision-making and better inform patient-centered improvements across the care continuum.

PCR113

PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON BLEEDING, BRUISING, AND OTHER KEY CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH ANTITHROMBOTIC TREATMENT

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Objectives: Antithrombotic therapy is indicated for cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions including ischemic stroke, acute coronary syndrome (ACS), and atrial fibrillation (AF). In this study, we assessed patients who self-reported prior stroke, ACS, or AF through qualitative interviews to understand their perspectives about effects and impacts of antithrombotic therapy, and key changes in signs, symptoms, and functioning experienced with changes in antithrombotic treatments. **Methods:** Interviews were conducted with patients in the US, UK, Germany, and Japan recruited using existing databases, social networks, and clinician referral networks. Individual interviews were conducted via video conference with trained qualitative research interviewers and lasted ~90 minutes. Audio files were transcribed and coded to group concepts by similarity of theme or concept using ATLAS.ti software. **Results:** Of 64 patients interviewed, the average age was 60.5 years and 52% were female. Forty-six (72%) patients experienced bleeding and/or bruising associated with antithrombotic therapy (bleeding: 4; bruising: 11; both: 31). Twenty-seven (59%) patients who experienced bleeding/bruising indicated that their signs and symptoms changed as their antithrombotic treatment changed. Negative changes included excessive bruising, prolonged bleeding from cuts and lab work, nosebleeds, emotional burden, changes in daily activities to avoid bleeding, fatigue, weakness, muscle soreness, nausea, and lightheadedness. Positive changes included reduced signs and symptoms, greater security that risk for CVD events was reduced, and, for some, feeling better from improved blood flow. Both negative and positive changes were described relative to changes in antithrombotic therapy and prescribed medications. **Conclusions:** Most patients attribute antithrombotic treatment change to modifications in their treatment experience; assessment tools must be appropriate

to ensure that relevant changes in bleeding and bruising associated with antithrombotic treatments can be adequately assessed to inform treatment-related benefit/risk.

PCR114

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS OF ENGAGEMENT WITH WEB-BASED MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Objectives: Anxiety and depression in young people are increasing worldwide. Web-based mental health interventions (W-MHIs) have the potential to reduce anxiety and depression symptoms for young people. Engagement with W-MHIs beyond the research context has remained low compared to that in research studies. Limited studies examine factors influencing engagement with W-MHIs in the post-COVID-19 pandemic years. This study aims to explore barriers and facilitators of engagement with W-MHIs for anxiety and depression among young people. **Methods:** Twenty semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted online between February and March 2023 using Zoom. Participants were young people aged 18-25 years, experienced anxiety and/or depression in the past six months and lived in Australia. Inductive thematic analysis was performed to understand the key barriers and facilitators of young people's engagement with W-MHIs. **Results:** Both individual- and intervention-related factors influenced young people's engagement with W-MHIs. Facilitators of engagement with W-MHIs included personal trust and beliefs in web-based programs, ability to contact a health professional, program suitability (e.g., affordability, content aligning with user needs), program usability (e.g., user interface), and accessibility of the online platform. Barriers to engagement with W-MHIs included concerns about online security, lack of human interaction and immediate responses from health professionals (if any), and negative experience with mental health programs. Participants expressed greater willingness to pay if they could contact health professionals during the W-MHI. **Conclusions:** Better promotion strategies for mental health and W-MHI awareness are needed to increase the perceived importance and priority of mental health interventions among young people. Future W-MHI development should involve young people in the codesign to enhance the program suitability and usability to foster their engagement with W-MHIs.

PCR115

HEALTH STATES UTILITIES FOR ALLERGIC RHINITIS - AN AI-SUPPORTED SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objectives: Allergic rhinitis (AR) stands out as a prevalent and challenging health issue in modern societies. Health state utility values (HSUVs) play a crucial role in quantifying the burden of this disease, and they are commonly used to inform economic analysis and determine the cost-effectiveness of technologies. The objective of this review was to build a comprehensive catalog of HSUVs for children and adults diagnosed with AR, identify evidence gaps and provide future directions for research in this area. **Methods:** We searched bibliographic databases (Medline, Embase, PsycINFO, CINAHL) and gray literature for HSUVs for AR patients measured using direct and indirect preference elicitation approaches. Laser AI, with its machine learning models, was utilized at all process steps, from records deduplication and prioritizing them for screening, to the data extraction stage. **Results:** 9 studies (15 609 patients) met all eligibility criteria and reported HSUVs for 58 health states. Research was primarily carried out in Europe and North America. There was no evidence for South America, Africa, or Australia. The majority of studies elicited HSUVs for adults only. EQ-5D were the most often used instrument. Standard Gamble was used in 3 studies, and Time Trade-Off in one study. We present the full data on all HSUVs. Children reported lower HSUVs compared to adult patients. **Conclusions:** This SR provides a dataset of HSUVs for AR that are required to support future economic studies. The use of AI allowed us to automate the deduplication of records and facilitated the screening and data extraction process. The study populations, elicitation methods, and summary statistics exhibited significant heterogeneity, leading to a wide range of reported HSUVs. Further studies are needed to explore the HSUVs for children subgroups and patients from regions other than Europe and North America.

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KNOWLEDGE ABOUT OSTEOPOROSIS AND RISK OF CONSEQUENT BONE FRACTURE AMONG THE ELDERLY PEOPLE

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Objectives: Our study aims to assess the level of knowledge about osteoporosis, and the extent of osteoporosis risk among older people. **Methods:** The cross-sectional survey was carried out in 2022, among aged 60 years and older people selected by a