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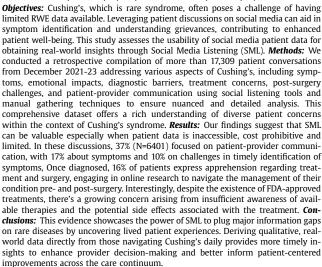
significance level set at p < 0.05 (two-tailed). *Results:* Between January 2018 and December 2022, a total of 330 patients were prescribed CDK4/6 inhibitors, of which 55% (180 patients) received palbociclib. The eligible patients included in our study had an average follow-up period of 14.6 \pm 12.5 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% ± 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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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/

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



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³Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia Objectives: Anxiety and depression in young people are increasing worldwide. Webbased 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 semistructured 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 interventionrelated 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



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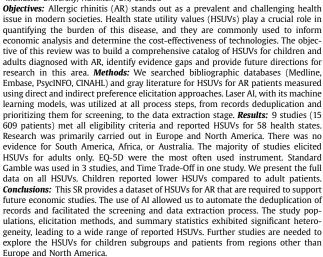
HEALTH STATES UTILITIES FOR ALLERGIC RHINITIS - AN AI-SUPPORTED SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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their engagement with W-MHIs.



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

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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





