

## CONCLUSIONS:

Chronic ChD causes a negative impact on quality of life, physical functioning, as well as psychosocial function, with the impairment becoming worse in cardiac patients.

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## PP118 Cardiac Safety Of Trastuzumab For Metastatic Breast Cancer

### AUTHORS:

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### INTRODUCTION:

Metastatic breast cancer (MBC) is considered incurable. Trastuzumab (T), a monoclonal antibody that blocks HER-2 is used in combination with other chemotherapies or as monotherapy to treat various stages of breast cancer, including MBC. The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety of T as first line treatment or after progression in women with MBC.

### METHODS:

We conducted a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. We searched the databases: MEDLINE (Pubmed), LILACS, Cochrane Library and EMBASE (accessed November 2016) and performed manual search. The methodological quality assessment was performed using the Cochrane Collaboration risk of bias tool. We adopted the random effects model for meta-analysis. The results were presented as relative risk (RR) with 95% confidence intervals.

### RESULTS:

The search retrieved 2,238 publications. After eligibility criteria assessment we included five studies on T in the first line treatment (T n = 493; no-T n = 492) and two studies on T after progression (T n = 226; no-T n = 226). In general, studies presented moderate quality. Five were funded by the pharmaceutical industry. Regarding first line treatment, the group of patients that used T had three times higher risk of developing cardiac adverse event compared to the group that did not use T (RR = 3.3; 95% CI: 1.52 – 7.29; I2 = 0%, p = 0.39). The continuity of T after progression revealed no difference

between the groups regarding the risk of developing cardiac adverse event (RR = 5.31; 95% CI: 0.62 – 45.49; I2 = 0%, p = 0.62).

## CONCLUSIONS:

The evidence regarding the higher risk of cardiac adverse event with T as first line treatment for MBC is robust and this should be taken into account when balancing risks and benefits of treatment. The evidence for continuation of T after MCB progression is weak and more studies are needed to confirm the findings.

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## PP119 How Much Evidence Is Enough For Action – ‘Adaptive Approach’ Helps?

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### INTRODUCTION:

Aiming for hepatitis C elimination by 2030, Taiwan has set up a mid-term goal of “over 50 percent of patients treated by 2025.” Among various aspects of evidence that are needed, the target number to be treated is difficult to estimate with certainty due to great geographical heterogeneity of hepatitis C prevalence, and the absence of a nation-wide large scale prevalence survey.

### METHODS:

A broad estimate of the number of patients to be treated with high uncertainty was calculated, and reimbursement criteria were set for year 2017 given limited data and treatment budget. In the meanwhile, various sources and approaches to estimate the target number to be treated, and to identify the high prevalence areas, were collected and synthesized for future planning through a systematic review of published data and consulting experts for unpublished data. An expert panel was consulted for the level of confidence and completeness of the evidence. A plan for using real-world data to reduce the uncertainty after initial actions of national program was also in place.

### RESULTS:

Eight thousand patients who fulfilled the reimbursement criteria were treated in 2017 as planned.

Strategic steps were identified based on the collected data, and the treatment target, namely 200,000 patients to be treated during 2018 to 2025, was then set for appropriate action plans. National registry infrastructure is planned for supporting future policy modification.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Hepatitis C elimination is an important public health task and it requires immediate actions. The expected expenses are high, yet the number of patients is difficult to estimate with precision. How to deal with this uncertainty (financially and in care program design) will be the most challenging part. An adaptive approach (“evidence”-“action”-“more evidence”-“modified action”) could be the pragmatic way to move forward without sacrificing the quality of decision-making.

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## PP121 Relationship Of Self-Reported Sleep Quality To Disease Status In Japan

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Self-reported outcomes are considered to be useful to understand physical and mental conditions in daily life. Sleep quality is an important factor related to healthy lifestyle and work productivity, as well as to diseases. We examined the relationship of sleep condition with lifestyle and diseases based on self-reported sleep.

**METHODS:**

A Japanese employee-based health insurance claims database with annual medical check-up data was used. Individuals were questioned about sleep quality as: “Do you get enough rest by sleeping?” during the medical check-up. The prevalence of diseases and medical check-up data were compared between those who answered “Yes” or “No”.

**RESULTS:**

Among 1,310,157 individuals who answered about sleep quality, 540,564 (41.3 percent) answered “No”. The female ratio was around 38 percent for both answers, and the average age was lower for those who answered

“No” (45.3) than “Yes” (47.3). Matched individuals for same examination year, sex, and age were 536,218 in each group. Individuals diagnosed with sleep disorder were 8.7 percent of those who answered “No”, representing the highest relative risk (RR=1.64), followed by other anxiety disorders (RR = 1.47), and depressive episode (RR = 1.45), with statistical significance. Other diseases diagnosed in more than 200,000 patients, and which had significantly higher RRs in patients who answered “No”, included vasomotor and allergic rhinitis (RR = 1.09), disorders of refraction and accommodation (RR = 1.02), acute upper respiratory infections (RR = 1.11), gastritis and duodenitis (RR = 1.17), and acute bronchitis (RR = 1.13). The RR of other diseases of the liver (RR = 1.13), diabetes (RR = 1.12), hypertension (RR = 1.08), and disorders of lipoprotein metabolism and other lipidaemias (RR = 1.06) were also significantly higher for those who answered “No”.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Sleep quality is suggested to be associated with various chronic diseases as well as mental disorders. Therefore, self-reported outcomes should be a useful tool to understand health-condition, prevent the onset and progression of diseases, and evaluate patient-centered care.

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## PP122 A Quick Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Of Patent Foramen Ovale Closure In Korean Patients With Cryptogenic Stroke

**AUTHORS:**

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Patent foramen ovale (PFO) is an open hole between the right and left upper chambers of the heart. It may increase the risk of stroke, so closure of the hole is considered a secondary prevention in patients who have experienced cryptogenic stroke. Recent evidence has been published on the effectiveness of PFO closure, including a publicly funded prospective study on the effectiveness of PFO closure for preventing recurrent stroke or transient ischemic attack in selected Korean patients who have experienced cryptogenic stroke. The