of children with AS had atopic dermatitis. Allergic conjunctivitis was associated with AS in 20% of the children who participated in the study, and 33% of children with AR had AC as well.

Conclusion: AR, AC, and eczema are in comorbidity with asthma and it is necessary to identify and treat them on time, so that better control of asthma is achieved. Our study shows that both AS and AR coexist in high frequency, which points out the relationship between upper and lower airways. Therefore, potential concept of associated airway diseases should be considered.

705

CLINICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A PARTIALLY HYDROLYZED FORMULA IN THE PREVENTION OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN FRENCH CHILDREN

M. Iskedjian¹, C. Dupont², J. Spieldenner³, G. Kanny⁴, F. Raynaud⁵, B. Farah¹, J. Berbari¹, F. Haschke³

¹PharmIdeas Research and Consulting Inc., Oakville, ON, Canada, ²Hôpital Saint Vincent-de-Paul, Paris, France, ³Nestlé Nutrition Institute, Vevey, Switzerland, ⁴Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nancy, Nancy, ⁵Université Paris-Descartes, Paris, France

Background and aims: A pharmacoeconomic analysis was performed to determine costs and consequences of NIDAL EXCEL HA, a specific brand of partially hydrolyzed formula (PHF), in the prevention of atopic dermatitis (AD) in “at risk” children when compared to standard cow’s milk formula (CMF) in France. A secondary analysis was undertaken in comparison to extensively hydrolyzed formula (EHF) although this latter is not officially indicated in prevention.

Methods: An economic model depicting AD treatment pathways, as well as resource utilization and associated costs, analysed the use of PHF in healthy yet “at risk” French newborns who were not exclusively breastfed. Inputs were gathered from the literature, official formularies and expert opinion for a 12-month time horizon, including six months formula consumption by newborns. The treatment pathways included dietary management approach (formula change), medical treatment approach (corticosteroid use) and a combination thereof. The final outcome was the expected incremental cost per avoided AD case for PHF in comparison to other formulas.

Results: For the 2009 birth cohort, 7,120 AD cases would be avoided by selecting PHF over CMF, with formula costs of € 76.5 million and € 67.9 million, respectively, resulting for society in € 1,210 per avoided case by PHF. PHF demonstrated cost savings when compared to EHF (approximately € 50 million) due to similar efficacy in preventing AD and lower cost.

Conclusions: PHF appears to be the product best positioned in prevention at a reasonable cost when compared to CMF and with a cost saving when compared to EHF.

706

CLINICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A PARTIALLY HYDROLYZED FORMULA IN THE PREVENTION OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS IN SPANISH CHILDREN

M. Iskedjian¹, C. Dupont², J. Spieldenner³, G. Kanny⁴, F. Raynaud⁵, B. Farah¹, J. Berbari¹, F. Haschke³

¹PharmIdeas Research and Consulting Inc., Oakville, ON, Canada, ²Hôpital Saint Vincent-de-Paul, Paris, France, ³Nestlé Nutrition Institute, Vevey, Switzerland, ⁴Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Nancy, Nancy, ⁵Université Paris-Descartes, Paris, France

Background and aims: The costs and consequences of NIDAL EXCEL HA, a specific brand of partially hydrolyzed formula (PHF), were determined in the prevention of atopic dermatitis (AD) for “at risk” children when compared to standard cow’s milk formula (CMF) in Spain. Although extensively hydrolyzed formula (EHF) is not officially indicated in prevention, a secondary analysis compared PHF to EHF.

Methods: The treatment pathways of AD, as well as resource utilization and associated costs, were synthesized into an economic model analysing the use of PHF in healthy yet “at risk” Spanish newborns who were not exclusively breastfed. Inputs were obtained from the literature, official formularies and expert opinion for a 12-month time horizon, with an initial six months of formula consumption. Treatment pathways included dietary management approach (formula change), medical treatment approach (corticosteroid use) and a combination thereof. The final outcome was the expected incremental cost per avoided AD case for PHF vs. the other formulas.