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

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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