

ANALYSIS OF THE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA FOR PALIVIZUMAB WHEN GIVEN TO PREVENT RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS INFECTION (B4), Derek Roylance. SelectHealth, Salt Lake City, UT ([derek.roylance@selecthealth.org](mailto:derek.roylance@selecthealth.org)) IRB approval was received.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the most common cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia among infants under one year of age. Current prevention options include good infection control practices, and administration of palivizumab when appropriate. The cost of prophylaxis versus the cost of hospitalization continues to be debated. The objective of this retrospective claims database analysis is to evaluate the appropriateness of the managed care organization's prior authorization criteria for palivizumab and the financial cost associated with preventing and treating the disease. Methods: This study will evaluate patient data from the last three RSV seasons starting in 2005 and divide those patients into three groups as follows: (1) patients who received palivizumab, (2) patients who were denied, (3) and those that met the eligibility requirements but did not receive the drug. Hospitalizations from RSV for each group will be the primary endpoint. Secondary endpoints will include a comparison of total medical costs, the number of palivizumab doses administered per patient, the cost of palivizumab, emergency room visits, hospital admissions with respiratory disease, concomitant drugs, deaths, and gestational age. Results and conclusions will be presented after completion of data collection and analysis.