

**O224****Chilean population norms derived from the Health-related quality of life SF-6D**

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**Background**

The SF-6D classification provides utility values for health status. Utilities generated have a number of potentially valuable applications in economic evaluations and not only to ensure comparability between studies. Reference values can be useful to estimate the effect of interventions on patients' HRQoL in the absence of control groups. Thus, the purpose would be to provide the SF-6D normative values in the Chilean population.

**Methods**

A cross-sectional study was conducted. A total of 5,293 people agreed to participate in the study. SF-6D utilities were derived from SF-12 questions.

**Results**

Mean SF-6D utility index for the whole sample was 0.74. It was better for men (0.78) than for women (0.71). The ceiling effect was much higher for men (11.16 %) than for women (5.31 %). Women were more likely to show problems in any dimension than men.

**Conclusions**

Chilean population norms for the SF-6D are shown in this paper to help in decision-making in health policies. Men reported a higher state of health than women in all sub-categories analysed. Likewise, men also reported higher scores than women in all dimensions of SF-6D in overall.

**Keywords**

Reference values, HRQoL, Utility, Health

**O225****Motivation of college students toward Entrepreneurship: The influence of social and economic instability**

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**Background**

The concept of entrepreneurship is subdivided into entrepreneurship of opportunity and entrepreneurship of necessity, evidencing that labour-market instability has an important role in the decision to pursue it (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, 2013). The recent world financial crisis led to social and employment instability in Portugal, with potential influence on the motivation to partake in business ventures. Objectives: To analyse the relationship between the Perception of Social and Economic Instability (PSEI) and select contextual and socio-demographic variables in polytechnic college students.

**Methods**

A correlational quantitative study made with 1,604 students from 18 different Portuguese Superior-Polytechnic institutions (mainland Portugal). A survey on business motivation from Parreira, Pereira and Brito (2011) was applied. The sample consists of female students (65.2 %), married students (11.1 %) and worker-students (19.7 %). The data were analysed through SPSS.

**Results**

Students with entrepreneur aspirations felt able to start a business and contrast with worker-students, who have less PSEI, respectively

(Midea = 2.97, SD = 1.20; Mwithout\_idea = 3.21, SD = 1.12, t(1601) = 4.10, p < .000); (Mable\_create = 3.01, SD = 1.16; Mnot\_able\_create = 3.19, SD = 1.17, t(1601) = 2.97, p < .003); (Mstudent = 3.12, SD = 1.17; Mstudent\_worker = 2.92, SD = 1.17, t(1599) = 2.74 p < .006), relation between aspiration to the international market and PSEI (Minternational = 2.95, SD = 1.24; Mnot\_international = 3.11, SD = 1.15, t(1601) = 2.31, p < .021); women demonstrate more PSEI (Mmale = 2.93, SD = 1.13; Mfemale = 3.16, SD = 1.18, t(1601) = 3.17 p < .000); married students show less PSEI (Mmarried/joint = 2.91, SD = 1.17; Mother = 3.10, SD = 1.17, t(1601) = 2.11 p < .035).

**Conclusions**

Some sociodemographic variables are revealed to have influence on this process. Socioeconomic reality and the perception of instability in different contexts conditions the student's perception as an entrepreneur.

**Keywords**

Entrepreneurship profile, Motivation of college students, Social and economic instability

**O226****Use of aromatic and medicinal plants, drugs and herbal products in Bragança city**

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Herbal therapy is characterized by the use of aromatic and medicinal plants (AMP) in different pharmaceutical forms for therapeutic purposes. The present study aims to characterize the use of AMP, drugs and herbal products in Bragança city.

A cross-sectional study was conducted through application of a questionnaire to 404 subjects of both gender and aged between 18 and 89 years.

AMP were therapeutically used by 53.7 % mainly due "to be natural" (43.9 %) while 33.8 % use drugs and/or herbal products mainly "because it is good for health" (53.5 %). The AMP most used were Cidreira (n = 149) and Camomila (n = 117) and concerning drugs and/or herbal products Valdispert® (n = 48) and Daflon® 500 (n = 41) were the most reported.

Overall, the reported uses of AMP, drugs and herbal products were correct, according to the reported in literature. The use of AMP is motivated by self-knowledge (55.4 %) while drugs and/or herbal products are used mostly by medical prescription (44.1 %). AMP were obtained by own cultivation (44.1 %) and drug and/or herbal products in pharmacies (89.0 %). Of all users, about 90 % did not combined these products with conventional drugs and it was identified just one potential occurrence of drug interactions related with the use of Hiperião. The occurrence of adverse effects was noted after the use of AMP Sene (11.8 %), Hiperião (9.1 %) and Ginkgo Biloba (8.3 %). The use of these products is a common practice among the residents of Bragança city, which use a wide diversity of AMP and plant-based products.

**Keywords**

Aromatic and medicinal plants, herbal drugs, herbal products

**O227****Edible flowers as new novel foods concept for health promotion**

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