

performance-based risk-sharing arrangement, multi-criteria decision analysis and economic evaluation.

PP033 Patient And Public Involvement In Health Technology Assessment: The Brazilian Experience

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INTRODUCTION:

The National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (CONITEC) (1) was created in 2011, when the participation of civil society in the Health Technology Assessment (HTA) process was formalized in Brazil. According to legislation, patient and public involvement (PPI) in HTA occurs through: public consultations (PC); representation of SUS (Brazilian Public Health System) users in the plenary of CONITEC and by public hearings in relevant cases. Due the incipient culture of social participation in Brazil, strategies involving better communication, direct participation and popular education were developed to broaden and qualify this participation.

METHODS:

- Case study about PPI strategies developed in 5 years of CONITEC
- Analysis of documents and official records from the Brazilian Ministry of Health.

RESULTS:

Since its creation, the innovations of CONITEC regarding PPI were: creation of specific PC form to reproduce or represent the perspectives of patients and caregivers; summarized versions of technical reports written in a simplified language to improve users involvement; surveys prior to elaborating clinical guidelines, a bi-weekly educational program transmitted by

streaming, and the recent launch of an HTA Users Guide and a mobile app.

After the implementation of these strategies (which started in 2014), there was an increase of annual contributions, from 2,584 in 2014 to 13,619 in 2015. Most participants were patients, family members or caregivers. Surveys concerning clinical guidelines received about 3,000 contributions. There were thirty-seven published society reports until December 2016. The publication of the HTA Users Guide and other related actions increased the number of accesses to the CONITEC website and its subsection for social participation. The educational program had more than 800 online accesses in five months.

CONCLUSIONS:

These actions allowed expanding and qualifying PPI beyond what is legally defined, and it is possible to predict an increasingly favorable scenario regarding the patient and public participation in HTA in Brazil.

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PP037 Quality Criteria And Good Practices In The Health Technology Assessment Spanish Network

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INTRODUCTION:

The Spanish Network of Agencies for Health Technology Assessment (REDETS) is a group of eight agencies, units and services, depending on National and Regional Governments that coordinate their work within a

common methodological framework, guided by the principles of mutual recognition and cooperation. In this work, guided by the necessity of implementing a Quality Management System, we present the process to achieve this objective.

METHODS:

As an initial step, a review was carried out based on a structured search strategy in the main electronic databases Medline and EMBASE, and a manual search in websites of national and international agencies (March 2016) in order to collate previous knowledge and experiences. Through the information included in this review, a proposal to create a quality, self-evaluating tool is necessary.

RESULTS:

In total, 800 references were found and finally 6 studies were included in the review (1-3). All had a similar structure. Some lists of good practices, classified in dimensions related to different quality aspects in Health Technology Assessment (HTA) organizations, were found. Also some information about questions for evaluating quality standards was indicated. Taking all this information, a proposal of sixty-six standard titles was put forward. These standards were then grouped into twelve quality criteria structured in four dimensions: I Responsibility, II Clients and Stakeholders, III Production Process and IV Resources.

CONCLUSIONS:

Based on the systematic review, we developed a proposal for a self-evaluating tool and this is the baseline for a common Quality Management System for the Spanish Network of HTA Agencies. The quality management process will require the development of a handbook by each member of REDETS that will be based on agreed quality standards.

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PP038 EQ-5D-3L Electronic Version Development For The Brazilian Population

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INTRODUCTION:

Quality of Life (QoL) is considered to be an important outcome which is widely used in Health Technology Assessment (HTA). In economic evaluations QoL is represented by quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) - adding utility scores to the years of life lived in a determined health status (1). The EuroQol - 5 dimensions (EQ-5D) is a QoL questionnaire that generates utility scores and provides a simple and generic measure of health (2). Electronic QoL instruments have been reported equivalent to paper-based methods, however no studies have assessed agreement between EQ-5D application methods in Brazil (3). Thus, our study aimed to evaluate the measurement equivalence between the original (paper) and adapted (tablet) versions of the EQ-5D-3L Brazilian questionnaire.

METHODS:

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 509 adult individuals selected at random in economically different regions of two major Brazilian cities. EQ-5D-3L and Visual Analogue Scale, paper and tablet versions, were applied. Subjects were randomized to two groups; one group assigned for test-retest assessment using only