

Results. Up to five of ten value elements are unlikely to be considered by JCVI or NICE, including patient and carer productivity, enablement value, impact on antimicrobial resistance and transmission value. Of vaccines studied, 100 percent will potentially generate value on at least one broader value element that is currently ignored; 60 percent to 80 percent may increase vaccine/patient or carer productivity respectively.

Conclusions. There is a substantial gap between value generation and value recognition of vaccines in HTA in England. This might lead to undervaluation and underutilization of vaccines, leaving societies more vulnerable than needed when faced with infectious diseases.

OP267 Evidence for Health Technology Assessment: The Capability Approach

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Introduction. Healthcare services, such as cochlear implants and subsequent rehabilitation, aim to increase valuable activities and opportunities of those affected. Their impact may be inferred from the extent that they protect or restore capability, which reflects the real freedoms that people have to be or do things they have reason to value. Capability emerges from the dynamic interaction between available resources, individual, social, and environmental conversion factors, and functionings. This model sets the informational requirements of the capability approach.

Methods. On the basis of interviews with thirty-three hearing impaired children and thirty hearing peers, information on capability elements (values, resources, conversion factors, and functionings) was collected. Qualitative results were triangulated with standardized clinical audiological and psycholinguistic quantitative measures.

Results. Hearing impaired children and their hearing peers concurred in terms of the doings and beings they valued, but differed in terms of conversion factors to realize capability. Parents of hearing impaired children played a more upfront role, hearing impairment predominated many areas of life, and communicating through hearing aids required more energy than was usually acknowledged by the people around them.

Conclusions. The capability approach offers opportunities not only to assess impact of technology on dimensions that are important to patients, but also to better understand the mechanisms that are involved in value generation.

OP277 Rapid Development Of An Evaluation Framework: Capturing The Impact Of COVID-19 Activities By A Health Technology Assessment Body

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Introduction. Health Technology Wales (HTW) is committed to evaluating the impact of our work. In March 2020, HTW directed efforts to support Welsh Government and health and social care providers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. We adapted the HTW evaluation framework to specifically capture the impact of our additional COVID-19 work. Here we analyze data collected since the framework was implemented.

Methods. Both formal and informal feedback was analyzed. Formal feedback was obtained through the HTW Impact Questionnaire, which was developed to support more formalized data capture for all HTW workstreams and to facilitate feedback from all stakeholder groups. It was piloted with a targeted list of individuals and responses were received for COVID-19 work. Informal feedback included feedback received via email or through word of mouth.

Results. HTW COVID-19 products to date include Topic Exploration Reports, rapid evidence summaries and an Evidence Appraisal Report (EAR) on COVID-19 diagnostic tests (molecular and antibody tests). Stakeholders were positive about these outputs, describing them as valuable and informative. Reported impacts included informing policy and decision making, reducing duplication of efforts and helping to target development. The EAR received national and international focus, leading to HTW involvement in the European Network for Health Technology Assessment (EUnetHTA) COVID-19 reviews. Survey participants who gave feedback on COVID-19 activities included two members of Health Technology Assessment organizations, a health board representative and an industry representative; all agreed that HTW's COVID-19 work was useful, that the methods were reliable and robust and that HTW is responsive. All participants also felt that HTW's COVID-19 work had a positive impact in the wider health and social care context.

Conclusions. HTW was able to respond rapidly to the COVID-19 pandemic and adapt current evaluation practices to capture the impact of COVID-19 work. We will continue to evaluate our COVID-19 activities. Future work will involve following up on the developing impact of our COVID-19 work and expanding our methods for data capture, for example conducting stakeholder interviews.

OP279 Data Protection In The European Union Post-General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): A Barrier Or An Enabler Of Pharmaceutical Innovation?

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Introduction. The expansion of health data offers exciting opportunities to support better and more efficient drug discovery, development and implementation. Data protection and governance provide the legal framework to balance safeguarding patients' privacy with the benefits to society of medical research. Our aim is to highlight current legal barriers to the better use of health data and propose ways to address them.

Methods. Analysis of the relevant legislative texts was supplemented by interviews with external experts in data protection, health research, informatics and cyber security and a workshop with pharmaceutical industry members. We investigated the