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## INTRODUCTION:

Europe currently has the highest proportion of older people in the world and is expected to maintain this leading position for the next 50 years. A teleradiology service for frail patients living at home or in nursing-homes (R@dhome), funded by the Italian Ministry of Health, has been operating from June 2013 to May 2015 (1). The goal was to offer, within the path of home care patients, radiologic care for fragile elderly patients (2). In this report of the study a secondary outcome was evaluated; the perceived quality for patients and caregivers undergoing home radiology.

## METHODS:

The study was a randomized controlled trial (RCT) with 136 patients; 71 cases and 65 controls. The perceived quality assessment was only performed among home inpatient group cases, at home or in nursing homes and not in the control group patients (who had treatment in a hospital). The assessment instrument was a semi-structured interview based on the benchmark system SERQUAL®. The identified dimensions of quality were: tangible aspects, reliability, responsiveness and empathy in a subpopulation of non-dementia patients. Eligible subjects were interviewed between May 2014 and May 2015.

## RESULTS:

The percentage of satisfied patients, evaluated on the dimensions of perceived quality, was 97.7 percent. The main reasons given were: short waiting time, best comfort and safety, efficiency, operator's kindness and less need to travel for the treatment.

## CONCLUSIONS:

R@dhome benefits are not limited to clinical or financial aspects but ethical, social and relational advantages have also been shown in this study (3). Given the fragility of the patients, positive results were mostly achieved by reducing the risk of trauma in transport between their home and the hospital.

## REFERENCES:

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3. Dozet Licentiate A, Ivarsson B, Eklund K, Klefsgård R, Geijer M: Radiography on wheels arrives to nursing homes - an economic assessment of a new health care technology in southern Sweden. *J Eval Clin Pract.* 2016;22:990-997.

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## PP103 Characteristics Of Systems Applied To Language Rehabilitation

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### INTRODUCTION:

In Paraguay the main cause of Traumatic Brain Injury are the accidents in ground transportation. According to data from the Basic Health Indicators 2013 of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the regions with the highest rate of accidents in ground transportation are located in the rural zone of the country. Linguistic or communication disorder, attention and memory are the first functions that must be rehabilitated. Is essential to improve the patient's language skills to intervene the other cognitive functions. The objective of this study is to determine if free augmentative communication systems have the characteristics necessary for the cognitive rehabilitation of the language to provide a low cost solution for Traumatic Brain Injury patients in rural areas of the country.

**METHODS:**

A list of seven characteristics that contributed to verbal comprehension and expression, reading and writing, logical-verbal reasoning and numeration and calculation were compiled and compared to the Gazespeaker, which is a free augmentative communication system.

**RESULTS:**

The Gazespeaker meets the seven characteristics required for language rehabilitation.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

For patients with Traumatic Brain Injury are required low cost tools and ease-to-use like the Gazespeaker. It is a good augmentative communication system which satisfies all the characteristics required for a good language rehabilitation. In addition, this free software allows the use of an eye tracking device that can be applied to patients with Traumatic Brain Injury and severe motor deficit.

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## PP106 Regional Guidance On Aids For Ostomy

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**INTRODUCTION:**

The Veneto Region established a Technical Panel for Continence (TPC) with the purpose of producing guidance for aids based on a Health Technology Assessment (HTA) approach. TPC is a multidisciplinary experts group that involves local clinicians, pharmacists, health economist and patients associations. Among its tasks, TPC can issue recommendations in the field of appropriate use, purchasing and distribution for aids. Currently the TPC is investigating aids for ostomy patients in order to provide the first regional guidance

on appropriateness and disease management for ostomy.

**METHODS:**

The Regional Health Technology Assessment Unit (CRUF) conducted a literature review of the evidence on aids for ostomy. Grey literature, and National and Regional laws and regulations were also included in the analysis. TPC discussed the collected evidence by consensus. Final recommendations have been sent to the Regional Technical Committee on Medical Devices (CTRDM) for eventual remarks, before final approval.

**RESULTS:**

The literature review did not retrieve any relevant international studies on the topic, except for the Canadian clinical guidelines on ostomy. The upcoming regional guidance will suggest recommendations on: (i) appropriate patient disease management based on a multidisciplinary team evaluation; (ii) characteristics and selection criteria for ostomy aids and related accessories; (iii) prescribing medical specialists, authorization and distribution features; and (iv) specific indicators for appropriateness monitoring.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

The regional guidance on aids and accessories for ostomy aim at ensuring the appropriateness throughout the Regional Health Service. The strict monitoring of agreed indicators is essential for appropriateness compliance and consequently the sustainability of regional medical devices expenditure.

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## PP107 Amiodarone For Arrhythmia In Chagas Patients: A Systematic Review

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