

CONCLUSIONS:

These HAS recommendations on practice standardization have been the keystone for cost negotiations. The new coverage modalities aim to motivate liberal nurses to choose the best fitted products and providers to deliver the right quantities to patients. The expected benefits are an adjusted evaluation of the necessary equipment and a control of health expenditure due to the fixed costs of each infusion package.

OP133 Health Technology Assessment In Brazil: A 5-year Review Of Brazilian Health System (CONITEC) Activities

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INTRODUCTION:

Since the creation of the National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation in the Brazilian Health System (CONITEC), a new phase started in the public Brazilian Health System (SUS): a continuous updating of the system based on Health Technology Assessment (HTA). CONITEC was created by federal law in 2012 and is responsible for advising the Ministry of Health regarding the incorporation or disinvestment of health technologies. The whole process involves a strong interaction with society, including the composition of the committee, which has the participation of the National Health Council. The objective of this study was to describe the results of CONITEC in five years of operation.

METHODS:

This is a retrospective descriptive study, based on information from the database (period 2012–2016) and CONITEC's website.

RESULTS:

Since 2012, CONITEC assessed 541 technologies, including drugs (360), health products (71) and procedures (110); 303 assessment requests came from SUS agencies and institutions and the other 238 requests from pharmaceutical companies, medical societies, patient associations and the judiciary bodies. In this period, there were 190 public consultations, during which more than 24,000 feedback from society were received. The average time for evaluation was 146 days. The committee recommended the incorporation of 186 technologies into SUS, the disinvestment of 43 and was unfavorable to the incorporation of 88, generating a budgetary impact of approximately BRL2.5 billion (USD764 million).

CONCLUSIONS:

From 2012–2016, CONITEC tripled the average annual incorporation of new technologies compared to the period 2006–2011. In this process, it was necessary to assess efficacy, safety and cost-effectiveness of technologies, generating positive results for the expansion of access, health gains for patients and sustainability for the system. It should be considered that the use of evidence for decision making strengthens transparency in public management and the development of active processes of information, communication and social participation.

OP134 Predictors Of Public Health Outcomes: A Case Study From Turkey

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INTRODUCTION:

In Turkey, there is a scarcity of knowledge about the predictors of health outcomes at a national level, and it is well known that there is a gap between rural and urban parts of developing countries in terms of the level
