

the innovative concept of Intelligent Clinical History (ICH), and to develop functional prototypes of high added-value in health-care services.

Methods. The innovative EXCON project will take advantage of recent advances in technologies for coding, structuring and semantizing medical information. Thanks to this new structuring, the EXCON platform will be developed. Final users will be health professionals and other decision-makers. Doctors, nurses, epidemiologists and information specialists will be involved in the development and subsequent validation of the platforms.

Results. To develop the ICH platform clinical data on a highly prevalent symptom with high variability in clinical practice, such as non-traumatic chest pain in emergency services, has been collected from different electronic medical record databases. The extraction of clinical data to implement new techniques of artificial intelligence requires tasks that must be automated, which today is difficult and tedious (data is often not computerized). Through techniques applied in EXCON, such as natural language processing, relevant clinical data have been extracted and a Decision Support System has been developed and validated. This tool optimizes resources and improves clinical management, reducing errors and increasing patient's safety.

Conclusions. In coming decades, patient management will be impacted by the application of new advanced data analytics tools. This will allow for safer and more efficient clinical management, decrease variability in clinical practice, and improve equity. That is why the development and assessment of these technologies is necessary.

PP165 Content Instead Of Orders: Experiences Of Launching A Knowledge Base

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Introduction. In Hungary, the procedure for health technology assessment of innovative pharmaceutical products allows 13 assessors 43 calendar days to evaluate reimbursement submissions. These short timelines have created a need for smart capacity building, namely, streamlining the scientific evaluation process while making sure that the quality of the critical appraisals remain high. The objective of this study was to present and evaluate the implementation of an online knowledge base to distill community knowledge, and also for management purposes.

Methods. The scope and the content-, functional-, and technical specification was developed, and information technology security requirements were identified during the pre-implementation phase. An existing platform was chosen for adaptation, ensuring that descriptive follow-up data is available on uptake for monitoring purposes. Both the adaptation and maintenance were carried out internally by the Department of Health Technology Assessment at the National Institute of Pharmacy and Nutrition.

Results. The key requirements identified when developing the specification were searchability, low maintenance need, low

operating costs and attractivity for users. An already existing open-source, flat file content management system was chosen for adaptation. In terms of content, a health technology assessment handbook, process documentation, a news bulletin section was created, and corporate identity elements were added. Since the start of the service in September 2018, the number of total daily page downloads to the knowledge base varied between four and 1,193 (average 205 per day), with the assessment handbook topping the overall page visit statistics.

Conclusions. The implementation of this knowledge base enables the Department of Technology Assessment to rely more on the formalized community knowledge when carrying out critical appraisal, while enabling better knowledge and quality management. Uptake remains an issue on the long run, indicating a need for continuous content development.

PP166 A Mobile Clinical Decision Support System for Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction. eHealth is a new approach for managing several health conditions, but up to now not so many interventions have shown their efficacy/effectiveness. The AUTAPP Project tries to add knowledge in eHealth interventions targeted to Mental Health disorders, specifically Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) management that requires complex interventions that integrate different psychosocial interventions. AUTAPP aims to develop an evidence based Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) using mobile technology for improving the decision process on psychosocial therapies in ASD. This study aimed to identify recommendations on which the algorithm of the CDSS will be developed.

Methods. A systematic review (November 2009-November 2018) was carried out to identify the existing scientific evidence published in relation to the effectiveness of: (i) early detection protocols; (ii) assessment tools; (iii) existing non-pharmacological therapies. Main databases were consulted (PubMed, Cochrane Library, PsychoInfo). Articles were reviewed by two independent reviewers. The quality of included publications and recommendations were assessed according to SIGN criteria.

Results. A total number of 147 publications were included (477 identified): 96 for non-pharmacological therapies, 33 for assessment tools and eighteen for early detection. Regarding early detection and assessment, 12 recommendations were identified and six obtained the highest level (A), such as the convenience of multidisciplinary diagnosis teams and the usefulness of the Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT) for ASD confirmation. For non-pharmacological therapies, 16 recommendations were collected. Those with higher levels of recommendations were family, environmental and educational (three As and one B). Interventions with lower levels of recommendation (C) were interventions which exercise, computers and neurological approaches.