

This number represented four percent of the external submissions for incorporation of technologies for several clinical conditions in the public health system. Six medicines were evaluated. The highest number of submissions were for incorporation (n = 6), followed by alteration of treatment lines (n = 3), and disinvestment (n = 1); fifty percent of the submissions were not recommended. The main reasons for rejection were low or unproven efficacy, high budget impact, and inadequacy of the proposal based on the evidence presented. CONITEC's favorable recommendations caused a profound change in the current clinical practice guideline and had a significant impact on the health system.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

MS is considered a rare disease in Brazil, but there is significant pressure from society to provide better treatment options that will impact the MS scenario in the health system. The recent CONITEC assessments have led to a revolution in the treatment of MS in Brazil, which is now in the process of being updated.

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## **OP160 Enhancing Innovation Through HTA: Experience From South Australia**

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#### **INTRODUCTION:**

A statewide health technology assessment (HTA) program was implemented to increase equity of access and support robust assessment of technologies, with a focus on those that are high-cost, high-risk, or have state-wide impact.

#### **METHODS:**

Local hospital networks and clinicians refer technologies to the South Australia Policy Advisory Committee on Technology (SAPACT) for assessment. Independently produced, comprehensive HTA reports are developed using internationally recognized evidence and critical appraisal methodologies. Clinical and economic systematic analyses are utilized, with extensive clinical consultation, to develop recommendations for new technologies and their role

in models of care. Feasibility of adoption and local implementation are considered, including existing service delivery and appropriate training and credentialing. For approved technologies, SAPACT may also develop audit criteria and seek implementation reports on clinical outcomes.

#### **RESULTS:**

The HTA framework has been successfully adopted across South Australia Health, increasing the incorporation of evidence-based decision making in the use of high-cost and high-risk health technologies. Over 35 evidence evaluations for high-risk and high-cost health technologies have been conducted for a broad range of treatment interventions. SAPACT develops and utilizes HTA decision-making criteria for transparency of Committee considerations. The program recommends adoption or rejection of technologies, or it may request a re-submission due to safety concerns or a lack of proven effectiveness. SAPACT has also granted temporary approval through adoption under clinical evaluation to inform investment decisions. A key component is working with clinicians to define specific treatment criteria and patient selection. SAPACT continues to strengthen relationships with all stakeholders, increase patient input through the development of public summary documents for technologies, and improve monitoring and reporting of clinical outcomes.

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

The HTA program has been very productive and positively received. The success of the program is underpinned by its engagement with clinicians, hospital networks, and consumers. The completion of SAPACT HTA reviews and the publication of the SAPACT decision-making criteria have increased the credibility of decisions, supporting enhancements in patient care and cost efficiency for the state government.

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## **OP161 Relationship Between Appropriateness And Arthroplasty Recommendation**

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