and to identify areas for improvement. It was agreed that providing improved guidance to companies prior to submission may prevent future inconsistencies. A working group (n = 5) was tasked with identifying and implementing potential solutions. The group reviewed the focus group findings, relevant literature, and guidance from other organizations. Draft guidance was developed that was reviewed by two pharmaceutical industry representatives (SMC subcommittee members).

Results. Findings from the focus group highlighted issues broadly related to the incomplete presentation and reporting of ITCs. The improved guidance document outlined specific requirements in a checklist format for reporting and presenting the results of different ITC data. This guidance was published in February 2020. To evaluate the impact of the updated guidance and to identify any further changes required, a follow-up focus group and survey of industry representatives is planned for March 2021.

Conclusions. The aim of the ITC guidance is to provide pharmaceutical companies with direction to improve the quality and transparency of reporting, which will in turn improve the quality of HTAs and thus strengthen the recommendations provided by the SMC. The follow-up focus groups and survey will assess the impact of the guidance. It is acknowledged that the results of this process may be limited by the small sample size and short duration of the assessment.

PP219 Combining Healthcare Solutions For Cataract Surgery. An Incremental Benefit Analysis From The Perspective Of The Russian Healthcare System

Derek O'Boyle, Artur Korolkov, Derek O'Boyle (derek.oboyle@alcon.com), Victoriya Poletaeva and Carine Hsiao

Introduction. Rising health expenditures lead to increasing budgetary pressures, which often manifest in budget managers seeking more for the same resources or trying to maintain the status quo with less. Consequently, enablers that drive efficiencies throughout the entire care pathway have come under increasing focus. This is particularly true in the operating room (OR) setting where considerations around operational efficiency, clinical excellence, and patient-centered care pose challenging questions. While a comprehensive solution set should be formulated, small parts of the solution can be applied now to prime systems for easy integration into future solutions. The objective of this analysis was to estimate the impact of combining custom healthcare solutions for cataract surgery from the perspective of a Russian hospital.

Methods. A decision-analytic model was developed to assess the aggregated impact of combining the following products or services for cataract surgery: an intraocular lens delivery-system; process-redesign; a phacoemulsification machine; and a phaco tip. The model and underlying assumptions were validated by clinical experts. OR time-savings was chosen as the variable of efficiency underpinning the analysis. Inputs were estimated from the literature, expert opinion, and the local cost databases. Two scenarios were defined that reflected technologies commonly used in surgical practice. The model scenarios assumed that a hospital performs 2,000 cataract procedures per year, with 100 percent adoption and equal acquisition costs.

Results. Choosing a combination of healthcare solutions for cataract surgery was associated with an incremental benefit of RUB5,935,982 per year (EUR71,364) and generated an OR time saving of approximately 237 cataract procedures.

Conclusions. This analysis highlighted that, compared with treating technologies on an individual level, combining healthcare solutions commonly used for cataract surgery has the potential to drive efficiencies and cost savings for hospitals and to reduce surgical wait lists.

PP222 Efficacy And Safety Of Foot Reflexology

Mª del Mar Trujillo-Martín, Tasmania Del Pino.Sedeño (tasmania.delpino@sescs.es), Beatriz Leon-salas, Javier García García, Néstor Benitez Brito, Asunción Gaitán Gonzalez, Leticia Rodríguez Rodríguez, Inmaculada Guerrero Fernández de Alba and Pedro Serrano Aguilar

Introduction. Foot reflexology is a type of complementary manual therapy that consists of applying pressure or massage to the sole of the foot to produce various therapeutic effects in other body areas or organs. This technique has been used in many different clinical indications, but there is uncertainty about its real effect. A health technology assessment (HTA) was conducted to analyze the efficacy and safety of foot reflexology within the framework of the "Health Protection Plan Against Pseudo-Therapies," which was established in 2018 by the Spanish Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Science and Innovation.

Methods. A systematic review and metanalysis was conducted to synthesize the available scientific literature on the efficacy and safety of foot reflexology in people of any age with any disease or medical condition.

Results. Sixty-eight randomized controlled studies were included. Pooled estimates indicated that foot reflexology had no effect on pain, fatigue, depression, quality of life, quality of sleep, or blood pressure, compared with non-reflexological foot massage. Improvements in pain (standardized mean difference [SMD] −1.11, 95% CI: −1.70 - −0.52), fatigue (SMD −0.93, 95% CI: −1.36 - −0.51), sleep quality (SMD −1.11, 95% CI: −1.68 - −0.34), and systolic (mean difference [MD] −7.36, 95% CI: −8.49 - −6.23) and diastolic (MD −5.07, 95% CI: −0.98 - −0.22) blood pressure were obtained when reflexology was compared with usual care or no intervention. In the case of anxiety levels, the benefit obtained with foot reflexology compared with any comparator (SMD −0.6, 95% CI: −0.98 - −0.22) was attenuated when compared with non-reflexological foot massage (SMD −0.2, 95% CI: −0.36 - −0.03). Very few studies reported on the safety of foot reflexology.

Conclusions. There was no evidence for any specific effect of reflexology for any condition when compared with non-reflexological foot massage, except for a positive effect on anxiety levels.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266462321001355 Published online by Cambridge University Press