

CONCLUSIONS:

Early engagement and co-production are crucial in developing an approach to deprescribing in care homes. The combination of stakeholder involvement and qualitative research is important for developing an effective, contextually relevant intervention as the balance between interests can be incorporated into the approach. Leveraging the experience in other countries is a novel and valuable step.

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PP103 Early Decision Support In Innovative Procurement

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INTRODUCTION:

Procurement is one tool for the public sector to acquire need-based, innovative and effective solutions. To succeed in purchasing services that succeed in improving patients' outcomes and optimize cost of care, the process must be accompanied with tools for early decisional support. Documenting the effects of healthcare innovation is therefore fundamental when dealing with prioritizing adequate technology. The aim of the present study was to review the literature to identify early assessment methodology applicable to innovative procurement processes.

METHODS:

A scoping review was performed in January and February 2017 with the objective of selecting literature reporting on early assessment of health innovation. Methods for early assessment of health innovation were identified with the aim of investigating whether the methods change depending on where in the innovation process (development, introduction, and early diffusion) they are applied, and if the literature pointed to dominant methods. Next, critical elements of the innovative procurement process were identified, and methods relevant to the need-based phase of procurement were assessed.

RESULTS:

In total 1064 articles met the search strategy. Based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria, thirty-nine

articles were included in the study. When viewed in the light of innovative procurement, stakeholder insight was an important source of data in early assessment of potential benefits of health innovation. Such data can be applied in scenario analyses to provide necessary outcome overviews and to direct and accelerate the procurement process. Further, various simulation and analysis methods may be used in new ways to increase the impact of the scarce availability of data in early innovation phase.

CONCLUSIONS:

The present review identified tools for early decisional support that address risks and step-wise healthcare management support. Information based on the present review will also be addressed in Panel 26 "Accelerating Value Based Health Care with Innovative Procurement and Early Decisional Support"

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PP105 Applying Horizon Scanning To Decision Making: The Case of Tafamidis

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INTRODUCTION:

Horizon scanning (HS) is an important tool for guiding health policy formulation and the decision-making process in Brazil. In 2016, the Ministry of Health started to draft Brazilian clinical practice guidelines for transthyretin familial amyloid polyneuropathy (TTR-FAP), which is a rare disease caused by a mutation of the transthyretin gene. An initial HS report was conducted that provided information about new and emerging technologies for TTR-FAP. The HS identified five drugs that were based on two mechanisms of action: transthyretin stabilization (diflunisal, tafamidis, and tolcapone) and gene silencing (ALN-TTR02 and ISIS-TTR-Rx). At that time in Brazil there were no drugs registered for the treatment of TTR-FAP. However, a few months later tafamidis was licensed in Brazil. In early 2017 the manufacturer submitted an application to the National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (CONITEC), with the aim of incorporating tafamidis into the Brazilian health system. As a result the HS report was updated to support the