

Introduction. Health technology reassessment (HTR) is a structured evidence-based assessment of an existing technology in comparison to its alternatives. The process results in the following four outputs: (i) increased use; (ii) decreased use; (iii) no change; or (iv) de-adoption. However, implementing these outputs remains a challenge. Knowledge translation (KT) can be applied to implement findings from the HTR process. This study sought to identify which characteristics of KT theories, models, and frameworks (TMFs) could be useful, specifically for decreasing the use of or de-adopting a technology.

Methods. A qualitative descriptive approach was used to ascertain the perspectives of international KT and HTR experts on the characteristics of KT TMFs for decreasing the use of or de-adopting a technology. One-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Themes and sub-themes were deduced from the data through framework analysis using the following five distinctive steps: familiarization; identifying an analytic framework; indexing; charting; and mapping and interpretation. Themes and sub-themes were also mapped to existing KT TMFs.

Results. Thirteen experts participated. The following three themes emerged as ideal characteristics of a KT TMF: (i) principles foundational for HTR: evidence-based, high usability, patient-centered, and ability to apply to micro, meso, and macro levels; (ii) levers of change: characterized as positive, neutral, or negative influences for changing behavior; and (iii) steps for knowledge to action: build the case for HTR, adapt research knowledge, assess context, select, tailor, and implement interventions, and assess impact. The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research had the greatest number of ideal characteristics.

Conclusions. Application of KT TMFs to the HTR process has not been clearly established. This is the first study to provide an understanding of characteristics within KT TMFs that could be considered by users undertaking projects to decrease or de-adopt technologies. Characteristics to be considered within a KT TMF for implementing HTR outputs were identified. Consideration of these characteristics may guide users in choosing which KT TMF(s) to use when undertaking HTR projects.

PP106 Twenty Years Of Orphan Medicines Regulation: Have Treatments Reached Patients In Need Across Europe And Canada?

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Introduction. The European Union regulation for orphan medicinal products (OMPs) was introduced to improve the quality of treatments for patients with rare conditions. To mark 20 years of European Union OMP regulation, this study compared access to OMPs and the length of their reimbursement process in a set of European countries and Canadian provinces. Access refers to their full or partial reimbursement by the public health service.

Methods. Data were collated on European Medicines Agency orphan designation and marketing authorizations, health technology assessment (HTA) decisions and reimbursement decisions, and the

respective dates of these events for all the OMPs centrally authorized in 14 European countries (Belgium, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland) and four Canadian provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec).

Results. Since the implementation of the OMPs Regulation in 2000, 215 OMPs obtained marketing authorization. We found that Germany had the highest level of coverage, with 91 percent of OMPs being reimbursed. The three countries with the lowest reimbursement rates were Poland, Hungary, and Norway (below 30%). We observed that Germany had the quickest time to reimbursement following marketing authorization, followed by Switzerland and Scotland. We observed that Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia consistently had the longest time to reimbursement.

Conclusions. We observed substantial variation in the levels and speed of national reimbursement of OMPs, particularly when comparing countries in Eastern and Western Europe, which suggests that an equity gap between the regions may be present. The data also indicated a trend toward faster times to reimbursement over the past 10 years.

PP112 Review On Change Management Models In Multi-Lateral, Multi-Stakeholder Contexts To Engage Stakeholders

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Introduction. To facilitate implementation of new health technology assessment (HTA) methods, it is crucial to engage stakeholders. A technically good system may be brought to its knees if the intended users are not willing or able to use it. Therefore, based on these considerations, we aimed to identify relevant aspects of change models and investigated four potentially useful change models in the context of HTA. The four models were: adaptive space; midstream modulation; developmental evaluation; and knowledge brokering.

Methods. A narrative literature review was conducted to gather information into a readable and usable format. PubMed and Google Scholar were searched for relevant literature on change management and stakeholder engagement within HTA. Additionally, grey literature was selected after consulting an implementation specialist to gather more information on the background of the change management models.

Results. Several enabling factors for successful stakeholder engagement were found, including attention to branding of the coproduction, facilitation/personal safety, and data or indicators to inform activities. Four change methods were described from the enabling factors identified. There was no "perfect model" for our aim, but all models involved relevant aspects to engage stakeholders. Notably, all models paid attention to the project management factor, whereas none of the models paid explicit attention to the branding of the coproduction factor.

Conclusions. Change management is a complex and elaborate field in which many factors play a role. Stakeholder engagement is a factor that might be influenced by project leaders within international projects such as the European Union's Next Generation