PP09 Use Of Real-World Evidence For Managing Health Technologies Throughout The Life Cycle Of Transcatheter Aortic Valve Interventions

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Introduction. A Cardiology Evaluation Unit was established in 2004 within Québec's Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux (INESSS) with a novel mandate to collect real-world evidence (RWE) to complement literature-based health technology assessment. In 2010 following publication of the seminal PARTNER trial, INESSS was mandated by the health ministry to review the evidence on transcatheter aortic valve intervention (TAVI) for patients with aortic stenosis. Herein we show how RWE was used to evaluate health system performance throughout the technology's life cycle and inform organizational and clinical decisions.
Methods. Various products were diffused by INESSS over the years: a guidance (2012), an updated literature review (2017) and provincial standards (2017), in parallel with RWE reports covering TAVI use from 2013-2015, from 2013-2018, and a 2021 RWE report combined with administrative data covering transcatheter and surgical treatment of aortic stenosis from 2013-2019.
Results. Based on the guidance's review of evidence, TAVI was initially recommended for patients considered at too high risk for the surgical approach, under the condition of continued evidence generation to address uncertainty. The subsequent literature review update highlighted that the indication for TAVI had been extended to patients at moderate surgical risk. INESSS produced standards in collaboration with clinical experts to optimize and harmonize the use of TAVI in designated centers. Evaluation of structures, processes and outcomes by INESSS continued until 2019, showing a continuous increase in the use of TAVI, improved short-term survival, and careful patient selection via a multidisciplinary process. RWE also highlighted the impact of TAVI on the overall organization of care for patients with aortic stenosis, as selection criteria further expanded to patients at lower surgical risk, raising important issues regarding patient selection processes, wait times, and longer-term outcomes.
Conclusions. TAVI clinical practice is constantly evolving and leads to changes in the management of aortic stenosis. RWE provided essential organizational and clinical input to inform clinical guidance and decision-making by Québec policy-makers, clinicians and patients.

PP10 Impact Of COVID-19 On The Management Of Breast Cancer In Italy: The Perspectives Of Patients And Coordinators

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Introduction. Breast Units (BU) represent an opportunity to adequately manage and improve quality of care for patients with breast cancer. The presence of specific national guidelines should promote safe and good quality, integrated care. In fact, the presence of a multidisciplinary team of specialists whose workflows follow specific guidelines, set to the highest European standards, should ensure that patients in Breast Units receive appropriate care at diagnosis and throughout the course of the disease.
Methods. Two surveys were developed and administered to Breast Unit coordinators and patients throughout Italy. The surveys investigated the provision of healthcare services and the implementation of a new organizational model over two time periods: the first wave of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic from March 2020 to August 2020 and the second wave from September 2020 to December 2020. The surveys aimed to assess the continuity of care during the pandemic from the clinician and patient perspective.
Results. Patients observed a reduction in the postponement of care between the first wave of COVID-19 and the second wave. Some services were delayed, particularly in the second wave where a large number of services were not rescheduled. Management of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in many healthcare professionals being reallocated to other duties and hospital departments. The effect of this was particularly relevant for both patients and clinicians, with few healthcare professionals having the capacity to focus on conditions other than COVID-19. In the first wave of the pandemic 42 percent of professionals were redeployed, compared with 27 percent in the second wave.
Conclusions. This study demonstrates how COVID-19 affected the care of patients with breast cancer in Italy. Patients and coordinators from Breast Units across the country highlighted many important aspects that should be considered when assessing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the entire healthcare system in order to be better prepared for future pandemics.

PP11 Impact Of Qualitative Research In The Spanish Network Of Health Technology Assessment

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