Results. We found forty-one papers which identified twelve challenges. Choice of perspective and time-horizon were challenges common to all economic evaluations. Five challenges were relevant for all diagnostic technologies: complexity of analysis; range of costs; under-developed evidence base; behavioral aspects; and choice of outcome metrics. The final five challenges were specific to molecular diagnostics: heterogeneity of tests and platforms; increasing stratification; capturing personal utility; incidental findings and spill-over effects. The final five challenges may require methodological development. For example, although methods exist to capture the value of a diagnostic test over and above any health gain captured in a quality adjusted life year ('personal utility'), there is currently no agreed method of incorporating this into a cost-utility analysis. For the other challenges development of evaluation processes is key. In particular, the weak evidence base for diagnostic technologies may require processes to evolve.
Conclusions. Current methods of economic evaluation are generally able to cope with molecular diagnostics although a renewed focus on specific decision-makers' needs and a willingness to move away from cost-utility analysis may be required. A key issue is the under-developed evidence-base and it may be necessary to rethink translation processes to ensure sufficient, relevant evidence is available to support economic evaluation and adoption of molecular diagnostics.

PP126 Direct Patient Involvement In HTA In Canada And Brazil: The Patients' Perspectives

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Introduction. Since 2019, Canada's Drug and Health Technology Agency (CADTH) has worked directly with patients through its Patient and Community Advisory Committee (PCAC). In Brazil, Conitec has worked directly with patients since 2021 through testimonials in its committee meetings for all assessed technologies. In this study we explored patients' perspectives about their participation in these processes.
Methods. Two patients directly involved with both CADTH and Conitec were invited to share their perspectives about the strengths and weaknesses of the patient engagement processes.
Results. For CADTH, the strengths were as follows: PCAC focuses on the whole organization, including the patient engagement strategy and strategic plan, and is on the same level as other professional committees; PCAC members are compensated; the 'Learning Sessions' show CADTH staff the ramifications of their work in people's lives; and there is increased patient engagement on other committees throughout CADTH. The weaknesses identified with the CADTH process were that PCAC is an advisory body with no decision-making authority and that the diversity of people on the PCAC could be increased. In addition, while CADTH informs and consults patients, the PCAC is not involved in individual HTAs.

The strengths of Conitec's process were that the volunteer is selected by patients; there are opportunities to consolidate direct patient involvement and promote it in other instances; and the technical support is excellent. On the downside, there was a lack of information about this opportunity; the testimonials last only ten minutes and patients are frequently not questioned; only one patient can participate; there is a lack of transparency about testimonial analysis and its role; and being the only representative during a discussion that culminates in a decision can cause anxiety about performance.
Conclusions. Patients felt heard in the engagement processes and stated that the PCAC embeds patient perspectives throughout CADTH, not just in particular HTAs. One patient felt that her participation was essential for the committees to understand patients' lived experiences.

PP127 Impact Of Brazilian Patient Testimonials On Medical Devices And Public Confidence In The Healthcare Decision-Making

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Introduction. Since October 2020, Conitec has made public calls (PCs) to invite patients and family members to express perspectives during committee meetings. This study seeks to reflect about the impact of the newest patient and public involvement (PPI) Conitec strategy and how it can contribute to increase patient direct involvement and public confidence regarding Brazilian health decisions in medical devices.
Methods. We conducted a document analysis after searching for PCs addressed to medical devices in the section "Patient Perspectives" on Conitec´s website until Aug 31, 2021.
Results. From 64 PCs, five were related to medical devices. Rotational thromboelastometry for transfusion controls: Ended upon applicant request. Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI): One patient gave his testimonial, explaining how it impacted his quality of life and daily activities, besides answering questions from the committee. The testimonial was not included in the recommendation report. After the public consultation, the initial recommendation changed from non-reimbursement to reimbursement. Botton™ probe for gastrotomy: Eleven people volunteered and a family member was selected. She expressed the importance of the device in her son's quality of life, making ordinary activities more accessible, helping in the physiotherapy sessions, reducing hospitalizations, and supporting her son's socialization. The initial recommendation was to reimburse it. iStent Inject Trabecular Micro-Bypass System™ (glaucoma treatment): No patients volunteered. The final recommendation report informed that Conitec received 55 comments through public consultation, including experiences and opinions about the technology. After the public consultation, there was a change from the initial to the final recommendation, from non-incorporation to incorporation. Non-invasive ventilation (cystic fibrosis treatment): There were five volunteers and a mother of twins, both with cystic fibrosis, gave her testimonial. She expressed the importance of this device in her kids' quality of life, allowing them to sleep better, eat and study, control the symptoms, and reduce hospitalizations and antibiotic usage.

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Conclusions. Aspects such as documenting this participation, communicating and offering support to the public and patients, analysis and transparency are essential for evaluating and improving this strategy.

PP128 Development And Piloting Of An Online Training Course On Health Technology Assessment For Patients

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Introduction. Patients have knowledge, perspectives and experiences that are unique and can make an essential contribution to Health Technology Assessment (HTA). However, in order for their participation to be effective, they need to be able to understand how HTA reports are generated and the decision-making processes that they inform. The aim is to describe the development and virtualization of training materials for patients, as well as to their implementation in a pilot study.
Methods. A working group from Spanish Network of Agencies for Assessing National Health System Technologies and Performance (RedETS) agencies was created to develop educational materials in collaboration with patients. The content was based on international initiatives and feedback from the working group. The project was initiated in November 2020. The team consisted of HTA researchers, technicians with experience in training and virtualization and patients. The final version was obtained after an iterative process and refinement of the content and design.
Results. The materials were published in complete and summary versions, and they were translated into Catalan, Basque and Galician. The online course was designed in an e-learning platform (Moodle) with the aim of being implemented by each of the agencies. The materials include relevant and summarized information on HTA processes, current framework at national and European level, and the role of patients in HTA. Health research and the importance of qualitative and quantitative methods are also addressed. The course also includes a module of practical aspects of patient and citizen participation for achieving an effective contribution to HTA. The course is being piloted with patients in different regions in Spain. The objective of the pilot is to evaluate the usefulness and satisfaction with the course, and it has been designed with the purpose of incorporating the pertinent modifications in the course.
Conclusions. The online training course is intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge related to the processes and tools of HTA for patients, as well as to inform them in what phases and in what way they can participate. The pilot will provide relevant information on its use in practice. It is expected that the course will favor capacity building and patient involvement.

PP129 Usefulness, Acceptability And Satisfaction Of A Decision Making Tool For Clinical Meso-Management In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Introduction. GesPeDia is a web-based application that provides aggregate clinical information, using outcome and process indicators, and disaggregated patient information. Information is obtained from the electronic medical records. GesPeDia aims to promote people-centered care, improve monitoring of patients' health outcomes and quality of professional performance. This study aims to evaluate usability, acceptability and satisfaction of GesPeDia.
Methods. Nineteen evaluators were included (2 management technicians, 9 health center directors and 8 endocrine consultants). They had access to GesPeDia for two months. Perception of their usefulness for decision-making, acceptability and design satisfaction were measured with an online questionnaire. In addition, suggestions for improvements in the app's functionalities were collected. Finally, a sample of the evaluators were included in a semi-structured interview to deepen the analysis of dimensions. A descriptive analysis of the data was performed.
Results. The questionnaire was completed by 10 professionals, with mean age of 51.1 years and professional experience 16.5 years. Among the evaluators, 60 percent considered the app quite useful and only 10 percent found it inappropriate for their daily activities. Each of the indicator blocks was rated quite useful. Eight percent considered GesPeDia moderately fast, although for 20 percent navigation within the app was not very intuitive. Appearance was positively valued by 80 percent, despite the fact that 30 percent considered that design does not favor the understanding of contents. Seventy percent considered degree of reliability, relevance and clarity of the contents to be high. Most indicated that information provided by GesPedia is complete for decision-making.
Conclusions. GesPeDia is valued positively by evaluators as a decision-making tool.

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