

many health technology assessments [(HTAs)], other types of review also play an important role throughout a product's lifecycle. Drawing on more than thirty years' experience in conducting reviews, we present key points to consider when deciding which review type might be required.

Methods: SRs are recommended when a comprehensive search and synthesis approach is required, for example HTAs. They have highly structured methods, emphasizing bias minimization, transparency, and replicability. "Rapid," "pragmatic," or "targeted" reviews are increasingly popular due to their accelerated timelines and reduced costs, with methodological shortcuts possible at various stages. Scoping reviews explore what is known about a topic and typically have a broad research question. "Reviews of reviews" or "overviews" identify existing SRs on an established topic. Finally, "living reviews" follow the same process as an SR or rapid review but incorporate new evidence on a continual or regular basis.

Results: Rapid reviews may be appropriate when flexibility exists regarding the scope and review methods. Any limitations due to methodological shortcuts must be acknowledged in a transparent manner. Scoping reviews are useful for pioneering research ahead of an SR, or early in a product's development phase, when an overall understanding of the evidence base is required. Reviews of reviews are particularly useful when the size of the primary study literature means that a review of primary studies would be unfeasible. Living reviews are best suited to topics where the evidence base is changing rapidly, or the best information is needed quickly.

Conclusions: When considering conducting or commissioning a review, organizations should consider the intended audience for the review, the resources, time, and budget available, and the size of the existing literature. Although SRs remain the gold standard, a rapid review, scoping review, or review of reviews may offer a more suitable way to approach a given research question.

Poster Presentations (online)

PD01 Budget Impact Analysis Of Expanding Newborn Inherited Metabolic Diseases Screening In Shanghai, China

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Introduction: China has a high incidence of birth defects. Tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) screening enables rapid detection of multiple inherited metabolic disorders and has been widely promoted globally. This study aimed to conduct a budget impact analysis of replacing phenylketonuria screening with MS/MS by calculating the financial impact of reimbursing the costs of MS/MS screening.

Methods: An Excel-based budget impact analysis model for MS/MS screening was developed. The number of newborns in Shanghai from 2024 to 2026 was estimated using the birth rate trend among the

permanent population of Shanghai over the past decade. By integrating clinical screening data, along with the corresponding screening costs and diagnostic fees for the gold standard test, the financial impact of replacing phenylketonuria screening with MS/MS screening was calculated. The screening data for this study was extracted from a tertiary hospital in Shanghai. Demographic data were obtained from statistical websites, while cost data were derived from literature and a tertiary hospital in Shanghai.

Results: The fiscal expenditures for phenylketonuria screening were CNY1.75 million (USD0.25 million), CNY1.65 million (USD0.23 million), and CNY1.56 million (USD0.22 million) for 2024, 2025, and 2026, respectively. In contrast, the corresponding fiscal expenditures for MS/MS were CNY25.23 million (USD3.54 million), CNY23.78 million (USD3.33 million), and CNY22.41 million (USD3.14 million). The additional fiscal expenditure for MS/MS, compared with phenylketonuria screening, was CNY23.48 million (USD3.29 million), CNY22.13 million (USD3.10 million), and CNY20.85 million (USD2.92 million), showing a yearly decreasing trend.

Conclusions: The financial impact of MS/MS screening was controllable. It was recommended that the cost of MS/MS screening in Shanghai be covered by government funding. The promotion of newborn screening using MS/MS deserves priority consideration and publicity in Shanghai, China.

PD02 Budget Impact Analysis: A Challenge To Incorporating Medications For Ultrarare Diseases In The Brazilian Healthcare System

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Introduction: The decision-making process for incorporating technologies for ultrarare diseases (URD) has been a challenge for health technology assessment agencies worldwide. These challenges have been presented in debates about the budget impact of incorporating technologies for URD. This is an important issue because there are other dimensions of the economic and social impact of URD that require consideration.