timing of HTA review and appraisal after product launch could affect the results of re-pricing.

VP72 Development Trend Analysis On New Health Technology: Based On Euroscan

AUTHORS:

Chongyang Jiang (15211020048@fudan.edu.cn), Ping Zhou, Zhiyuan Xia

INTRODUCTION:

Emerging health technologies (EHT) are important to meet the challenges faced by healthcare systems but a major pressure on health systems as well (1). The International Information Network on New and Emerging Health Technologies (EUROSCAN) is a collaborative network to manage the introduction of EHT and share information on the results of early identification and assessment of EHT (2). This article analyzed the early assessment reports of EHT during 2000–2016 published in the EUROSCAN database (3), in order to reflect the 21st century development trend of the EHT.

METHODS:

The EHT report data was downloaded by researchers from the official website of the EUROSCAN and arranged using Excel 2007. A descriptive analysis on the number and growth rate of EHT, distribution of technology type and specialties, developmental trend of the integrated technologies were conducted with SAS 9.3.

RESULTS:

Health technology early assessment reports (3,151) have been published in the past 17 years, of which drugs had the highest proportion (54.3 percent). Most of new and emerging health technologies were adopted in oncology and radiotherapy (32.2 percent). The average growth rate every 4 years of EHT from 2001 to 2016 was 34.6 percent, the fastest-growing period was between 2005 and 2008 (63.8 percent). Rehabilitation & disability was the fastest-growing EHT specialty (184.4 percent) and the integrated technologies was the fastest-growing EHT type (64.6 percent).

CONCLUSIONS:

With the objective needs of effective technologies to deal with cancer and chronic disease, as well as the revolution of science, EHT were in the process of vigorous development, especially oncology & radiotherapy technologies. The integrated technologies and the ones applied in multidisciplinary areas have become a new spotlight. Early identification and timely assessment of new and emerging health technologies has aroused wide public concern. It is suggested to establish an Early Awareness and Alert Systerm in China.

REFERENCES:

1. Banta HD, Gelijns AC. The future and health care technology: implications of a system for early identification. World health statistics quarterly Rapport trimestriel de statistiques sanitaires mondiales 1994;47(3-4):140-148.

2. Robert G, Stevens A, Gabbay J. Identifying and filling gaps in the evidence. In: The advanced handbook of methods in evidence based health care. Editors: Stevens A, Abrams K, Brazier J, et al. London: Sage Publications;2001.

3. EUROSCAN international network[OL]. http://euroscan.org.uk

VP74 Russian System Of Medicines Provision: Status And Future Aspects

AUTHORS:

Vladimir Babiy, Roza Yagudina (yagudina@inbox.ru), Andrey Kulikov

INTRODUCTION:

Russian system of medicines provision is one of the biggest in the world. It covers 85 regions, around 17.1

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266462317003488 Published online by Cambridge University Press

million square kilometers and 146.5 million people; therefore the organizing of a stable and effective system is a challenge for decision makers. In this paper we make an effort to clarify main principles and aspects.

METHODS:

To systemize all the information concerning Russian medicines provision system, we review legislation, literature and made interview of experts.

RESULTS:

By 2015 more than 3,230 International Non-proprietary Names and 26,239 Trade names were registered in the Russian Federation. The pharmaceutical market consists of the commercial drug sector, drug reimbursement and hospital sector: 8 percent, 22 percent and 70 percent in monetary values and 1 percent, 19 percent and 80 percent in volume terms, respectively. Medicines provision through compulsory health insurance is divided into in-patient health services (first health and sanitary treatment, special health treatment and palliative treatment) and emergency services. Three drug lists form the reimbursement system: "list of vital and essential medicines", "7 disease areas" and "Medicines provision population". The "List of vital and essential medicines" is a basis for all other drug lists and fixes the maximum sale price for drugs. The "7 disease areas" detach high-priced drugs that are used in treatment of particular diseases and optimize the financing of treatment of people with high-cost diseases. The "Medicines provision for population" states the list of drugs that are reimbursed by the federal budget. Federal and regional budgets divides medicines into fully and partly reimbursed medicines.

CONCLUSIONS:

At the present time, the Russian system of medicines provision is rather complicated. Nevertheless, the system still develops: in 2016 Russian Ministry of Health began the development of the concept of medicines insurance system.

VP76 European Collaboration In Health Technology Assessment – Experiences And Possible Benefits

AUTHORS:

Julia Mayer-Ferbas, Sabine Ettinger (sabine.ettinger@hta.lbg.ac.at), Anna Nachtnebel

INTRODUCTION:

Consistently high-quality health care is expected throughout Europe while concurrently, financial resources of member states are decreasing. National Health Technology Assessment (HTA) institutes are informing evidence-based reimbursement decisions in the national context, leading to redundancies in HTA production and tying up limited resources. Since 2006, the European Union project, the European Network for HTA (EUnetHTA) is aiming at enhancing the efficient use of HTA resources and facilitating transnational collaboration. Our aim is to present previous experience in joint assessment of medical devices. Furthermore, possible benefits of European collaboration for stakeholders will be discussed.

METHODS:

Processes and challenges of the completed EUnetHTA Joint Action (JA) 2 are summarized and discussed. Benefits, aims and opportunities of the ongoing EUnetHTA JA 3 are described.

RESULTS:

Six rapid assessments of medical devices, focusing on the assessment of effectiveness and safety, were published during EUnetHTA JA 2. Challenges in European medical device assessment encompass the choice of topics, the time point of assessments and the lack of European standards for systematic patient involvement. Characteristics of medical devices, like learning curves, call for monitoring them throughout their lifecycle.

The benefit of European collaboration for stakeholders is manifold: uncertainty with regard to actual added

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266462317003488 Published online by Cambridge University Press