

broad mental health interventions. In light of our findings, we consider the reasons for this lack of information and review relevant literature on the subject. Potential barriers to research in this context include: (i) challenges in understanding the value of broad mental health services, such as the mental and physical health nexus, intersectoral costs and benefits, and interpersonal impacts, (ii) methodological difficulties, such as data availability, patient heterogeneity, and the challenge of extrapolation, and (iii) parity of esteem. We make recommendations for resolving this problem with regard to funding, data collection, modelling methods, and outcome measurement.

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## PP75 Genetic Testing For Bladder And Kidney Cancer: An Interactive Evidence Map

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### INTRODUCTION:

Recently, voluminous research and commentary have touted genetic and molecular testing to improve the management of urologic cancer. The purposes of such testing include screening, risk assessment, diagnosis, prognosis, pharmacogenetics, and monitoring (for example, recurrence, predicting treatment response). An interactive graphical tool ("evidence map") would help policy makers examine the current state of research, identify prevailing trends, and prioritize research efforts.

### METHODS:

A professional information specialist searched MEDLINE/EMBASE for articles published in 2010 or later that primarily focused on genetic/molecular testing and either kidney or bladder/urothelial cancer. Two research analysts classified all relevant abstracts regarding to cancer type, genetic marker(s), clinical purpose(s), assay methods, publication type, and author country/region. We created an interactive map using HTML5 and JavaScript.

### RESULTS:

We identified 4,731 articles, 828 (18 percent) of which met our inclusion criteria. Our map has interactive

filters which allow flexible selection of articles and automatic updating of the counts. For example, one can quickly redraw the map to focus only on U.S./European systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Research on bladder/urothelial cancer focuses on both diagnosis and prognosis, with some interest in monitoring. In kidney cancer, research on prognosis outweighs research on diagnosis. Overall, research on genetic/molecular markers is in an exploratory phase, e.g. for kidney cancer prognosis alone, 173 empirical studies considered hundreds of different markers.

### CONCLUSIONS:

Assessing prognosis is a common purpose of genetic tests for both bladder/urothelial and kidney cancer. Increased research on the monitoring of bladder/urothelial cancer may be due to its high recurrence rates, whereas lower interest in genetic tests to diagnose kidney cancer may be due to effective imaging tests. For policy makers, evidence maps can inform decisions about the scope of commissioned systematic reviews as well as the targets for recommendation statements. Interactive features allow maps to be redrawn to align with users' specific interests.

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## PP76 Providing Information About Rheumatoid Arthritis Guideline In Brazil

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### INTRODUCTION:

Specialized Component of Pharmaceutical Service (SCPS) is a strategy to access high cost medicines in the National Health System (NHS) of Brazil, ensuring the completeness of medical treatment in which lines of care are defined in the Clinical Protocols and Therapeutic Guidelines (CPTG). To access the SCPS, the physician has to give to the patient a filled form, following some requirements and the CPTGs. In order to improve rational prescription and to facilitate patients' access to medicines, we visited physicians and presented key information regarding the CPTGs of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and the SCPS medicines request process; then, we sought to know their perceptions.