

this course basic methods of pharmacoeconomic analysis and their practical application, modern schemes of treatment and peculiarities of the conduct of pharmacoeconomic studies in different diseases, issues of HTA at different levels of the health system are covered. More than 1,900 specialists from 12 subjects of Russia (Samara, Nizhny Novgorod, Rostov, Orenburg, Bryansk, Astrakhan regions, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Altai, Krasnoyarsk, Stavropol and Perm territories, the Republic of Tatarstan) attended seminars including heads of regional health authorities, chief specialists of the ministries, chief physicians of hospitals, and heads of pharmacies.

### CONCLUSIONS:

During the educational process the results of pharmacoeconomic analysis and their interpretation at the regional level, legislative changes in the sphere of health technologies circulation, the data requirements for inclusion of a medicinal product in the state lists, the rules of state procurement, and the interchangeability of medicines are highlighted. During educational process the results of pharmacoeconomic analysis and their interpretation at the regional level, legislative changes in the sphere of health technologies circulation, the data requirements for inclusion of a medicinal product in the state Lists, the rules of state procurement, and the interchangeability of medicines are highlighted.

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## PP109 Horizon Scanning For Information Providing In Brazil

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### INTRODUCTION:

The last five years represented an advanced season for the establishment and reinforcement of the Brazilian Ministry of Health's Horizon Scanning System. The recognition of Horizon Scanning (HS) as a tool for evidence- based decision making has been reflected in

the requests for information directed to the Horizon Scanning's team. These requests for information about new and emerging technologies come from cabinets offices and thematic departments of the Ministry of Health. The methodology of Horizon Scanning assessments described in EuroScan's toolkit<sup>1</sup> has been applied to guarantee that the information reach stakeholders at the right time. The National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (CONITEC) was accepted as a member of EuroScan (1) in 2016, and this represented another important step of Brazil's HS System.

### METHODS:

In order to provide the specific information requested, the assessments of the technologies are done. So, databases on ongoing clinical trials, commercial pharmaceutical database, registration and licensing sites, proceedings and abstracts of scientific conferences and scientific databases are checked to collect the information. The extent and depth of the assessments depends on the stakeholders needs and time available to complete them. However, information as how the technology works, the clinical burden of disease, if there are available technologies in the Brazilian Public Health System to treat the disease, safety and effectiveness data, the regulatory status in the world as well costs, social, ethical and legal concerns are commonly given.

### RESULTS:

The information provided using the HS methodology is used by stakeholders for several purposes as to defend the Ministry of Health in the Courts in the typical Latin American phenomena called "*judicialization of health*"; in assistance of the decision making of incorporation of technologies by the Brazilian Public Health and to support the definition of which medicines would be more strategic for establishment of Public-private partnerships for development of medicines, the named "*Productive Development Partnerships (PDPs)*".

### CONCLUSIONS:

The assessment of the technologies and the prediction of its potential for impact has helped the health policy making process in Brazil.

## REFERENCES:

1. EuroScan International Network. A toolkit for the identification and assessment of new and emerging health technologies. 2014.

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## PP110 Economic Impact Of Therapeutic Regime Reduction In The Hepatitis C Virus Infection

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### INTRODUCTION:

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is one of the main causes of chronic liver disease worldwide. The goal of HCV therapy is to eradicate the infection, which results in eliminating detectable circulating HCV after cessation of treatment, to prevent complications.

### METHODS:

A prospective analysis was undertaken in the primary referral center in Turin. Throughout the use of questionnaires submitted to healthcare professionals, clinical and economic data from three different care pathways of HCV treatment were collected and processed. Costs were measured up to 8, 12, and 24-weeks treatment and based on time-driven activity-based costing (ABC) of the two main HCV treatments, Sovaldi and Harvoni. For the ABC analysis, three types of care pathways were considered, based on patient's clinical history resources used: patients treated for 8, 12, and 24 weeks. Gastroenterologists, pharmacists, administrative personnel, and storemen were involved in the project. The aim of the analysis was to evaluate the organizational impact of the three different strategies for the treatment of HCV infection with Harvoni or Sovaldi and to estimate the differential cost.

## RESULTS:

The data indicates that shortening treatment from 24 to 12 weeks and from 24 to 8 weeks leads to a saving of EUR192 and EUR766 for both treatment strategies. When drug costs are also taken into account, the reduction of treatment with shortening treatment from 12 to 8 weeks leads to a saving of EUR15,252.77, a reduction of EUR60,691.07 from 24 to 8 weeks for Harvoni treatment. The reduction of treatment with shortening from 24 to 12 weeks for Sovaldi leads to a saving of EUR37,668.30. The paths of 8 and 12 weeks are those associated with fewer resources in terms of professional's time, costs relating to laboratory tests, and cost of drugs.

## CONCLUSIONS:

The reduction of the amount of time spent by healthcare professionals in the 12 weeks and in the 8 weeks strategies allows a reallocation of the resources employed.

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## PP111 The Use Of Long-acting Injectable Antipsychotics In Schizophrenia

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### INTRODUCTION:

Schizophrenia is a severe mental disease that affects approximately 1 percent of the population with a relevant chronic impact on social and occupational functioning, and daily activities. The aim of this analysis was to evaluate the clinical and economic consequences of long-acting injectable (LAI) treatment in patients with psychotic disorders, with a special focus on schizophrenia, in Italian real world practice.