

## CONCLUSIONS:

Despite the great perspectives that robotics offer to motor rehabilitation, it seems that robotic gait training could not provide greater benefits in terms of motor and functional recovery compared to the conventional therapy. Preliminary results, supported by most recent literature evidence, lead to the hypothesis that joint use of robotic and conventional therapy can produce better clinical outcomes than the separate use of the two rehabilitation techniques.

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## OP44 HTA Of 3D Videolaparoscopy: Follow-up 12 Months After Introduction

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### INTRODUCTION:

In 2016, a health technology assessment (HTA) was conducted to gather evidence on the safety and overall effectiveness of performing laparoscopic surgery by using 3D videolaparoscopy (3DVL) versus 2D videolaparoscopy (2DVL) display systems in a variety of pediatric surgical procedures in order to efficiently support the final investment decision on video system to be acquired. Results showed that 3DVL might be a good alternative to 2DVL. Moreover, sensitivity analysis has also confirmed that the results associated to the best technology (3DVL) are robust; this has led to a confident decision for recommending it in Bambino Gesù Children's Hospital (OPBG). The objective of this work is to evaluate the impact of 3DVL within the hospital setting after 12 months its introduction in clinical practice.

### METHODS:

After 12 months since the technology's introduction, clinical data, identified in previous HTA study, were extracted from surgery registries; data concerning the number of surgeries, duration of intervention, blood loss and surgery complications were analyzed. Statistical analyses on these data, between pre and post 3D system implementation period were carried out.

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## RESULTS:

Results confirmed the 2016 HTA results, highlighting clinical advantages identified a priori. The percentage of the number of laparoscopic procedures significantly increased from 12 percent in pre-3D system installation period to the 20 percent in post 3D system installation ( $p=7,35E-6$ ). No statistical differences in length of hospital stay, operative time, incidence of perioperative blood loss and surgery complication, between pre- and post- 3D installation period were identified.

## CONCLUSIONS:

This study highlighted the importance of a HTA process before the acquisition of a technology for which the investment decision is not obvious, because benefits and drawbacks of the new technology are unclear. Preliminary results showed that 3D video laparoscopy system seems to be better than the 2D laparoscopy system. However, more data has to be examined to be able to establish the final judgement.

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## OP45 HTA Of A Pediatric Biplanar Low-Dose X-Ray Imaging System

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### INTRODUCTION:

Patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis frequently receive X-ray imaging at diagnosis and subsequent follow monitoring. To achieve the ALARA concept of radiation dose, a biplanar low-dose X-ray system (BLDS) has been proposed. The aim of the study is to gather evidence on safety, accuracy and overall effectiveness of a BLDS compared with CT scanning, in a pediatric population, in order to support the final decision on possible acquisition of such innovative diagnostic system.

### METHODS:

The new method Decision-oriented HTA (DoHTA) was applied to carefully assess the diagnostic technology. It was developed starting from the EUnetHTA Core Model® integrated with the analytic hierarchy process in