

provided there is no clinical impairment. This study reinforces the importance of the public consultation and social participation in the process of health technologies incorporation in Brazil, considering its capacity to add new information to the decision-making process.

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## PD61 HTA Regional Network In The Central Region Of Brazil: Survey In 2016

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### INTRODUCTION:

The Federal District in Brazil has about 2.9 million inhabitants and the public health system is focused on medical specialties, with one university hospital and twenty regional hospitals. This ecosystem is favorable for fostering health technology assessment (HTA) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of health care. The objective was to identify institutions that could form a HTA network to support decision-oriented evidence in the public health system.

### METHODS:

Stakeholders from the hospitals and training/research institutions in the Federal District were surveyed. An online questionnaire (Google Docs) was developed to identify the potential and capacity of institutions to analyze or produce clinical and economic evidence. Two HTA seminars were held to spread knowledge about HTA and to encourage stakeholders to complete the survey.

### RESULTS:

The questionnaire response rate was thirty-five percent (25/70). Fifteen institutions were cited by the respondents as having the potential to build a HTA network. Twelve of the institutions produced rapid reviews and clinical guidelines, but only three of these had an organized priority setting process or produced assessments at the request of the hospital manager. The challenges identified were training and willingness of decision makers to organize HTA units in the hospitals.

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### CONCLUSIONS:

An executive group was created which defined a strategy to support the implementation of HTA units as part of the HTA National Network (REBRATS). A regulation proposal was also created to encourage decision makers to activate a HTA network in the Federal District.

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## PD62 Off-Label Use Of Medicines For Public Health Needs

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### INTRODUCTION:

The use of drugs for clinical conditions that differ from those approved in prescribing information (product labels) is known as off-label use. In Brazil, the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) is the official organization that regulates the use of health technologies. For technologies to be incorporated into the Brazilian public health system, registration with ANVISA is mandatory. However, occasionally, it is necessary to evaluate technologies for off-label use in the interests of public health. This study aimed to identify the health technologies recommended by the National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (CONITEC) with an off-label indication between January 2012 and October 2017.

### METHODS:

A descriptive study was undertaken using data available on the CONITEC website.

### RESULTS:

The study identified seven drugs with a favorable recommendation for off-label use: everolimus, sirolimus, and tacrolimus as immunosuppressants in transplant recipients; clozapine for bipolar affective disorder; pentoxifylline for cutaneous leishmaniosis mucosa; risperidone for adults with autism spectrum disorder, and bevacizumab for age-related macular degeneration and diabetic macular edema. For these decisions the Committee considered the scientific evidence available for the indication proposed, the severity of the disease, and the existence or absence of alternative treatments. This was possible because Brazilian legislation allows

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