PD218 Quantitative Analysis Of The Policy Text For Free Training Of Rural Order-Oriented Medical Students In China

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Introduction: To speed up the construction of grassroots medical and health teams in China, free training of rural order-oriented medical students was launched in June 2010. Based on the theory of policy tools, a quantitative analysis of policy texts at the national level was conducted to explore the use of policy tools and to put forward corresponding suggestions for adjustments.

Methods: From January to February 2023, the research team searched the Peking University Treasure Database and the official websites of the State Council, the National Health Commission, the Ministry of Education, and other ministries for national policy documents related to free training of order-oriented medical students published from June 2010 to May 2023. A policy tool and policy target analysis framework were used to quantitatively analyze the policy documents.

Results: A total of 16 policy documents were included and 213 policy provisions were extracted. From the perspective of policy tools, the proportion of policy provisions using imperative policy tools was the highest (63.4%), followed by advisory policy tools (18.8%). and reward-based policy tools (13.6%). Functional expansion tools (2.8%) and authoritative restructuring tools (1.4%) accounted for a relatively low proportion. The institutional education stage is the main policy target, with provisions accounting for 75 percent (162 articles), followed by the continuing education stage (17.6%; 38 articles), and the postgraduate education stage (7.4%; 16 articles).

Conclusions: The distribution of policy tools for the free training policy of rural order-oriented medical students in China needs to be balanced, and the internal combination of the same policy tools needs to be optimized. The policy targets were mainly concentrated in the education stage of universities.

PD220 Clinical Expert Opinion To Inform Health Technology Assessment In Ireland

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Introduction: The National Centre for Pharmacoeconomics (NCPE) in Ireland conducts health technology assessments (HTAs) of drugs under consideration by the decision-maker for reimbursement. We analyzed how clinical expert opinion obtained by applicant pharmaceutical companies is used to inform HTA submissions made to the NCPE. We also describe how clinical opinion obtained by the NCPE is used to inform NCPE assessments.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective review of HTA submissions made to the NCPE from July 2019 to June 2020 inclusive. Data were extracted using a bespoke data collection instrument created in Microsoft Excel. To describe how clinical opinion informed the NCPE assessments, we extracted data from NCPE HTA Technical Summary Reports available on the NCPE website.

Results: A total of 18 HTA submissions were reviewed. Clinical expert opinion was used by applicants to support all submissions. The median number of clinical experts who informed each individual HTA submission was seven (range 1 to 33); the majority were hospital physicians. Clinical opinion was used to inform HTA domains, including patient and population estimates (n=14; 78%), use of drugs in clinical practice (n=13; 78%), treatment effectiveness (n=6; 33%), healthcare resource use (n=14; 78%), and health-related quality of life (n=5; 28%). We present examples where clinical opinion, obtained by the NCPE, was used to inform NCPE assessments.

Conclusions: Clinical expert opinion informed all 18 applicant HTA submissions made to the NCPE during the study period. The NCPE also seeks clinical expert opinion to inform their assessments. Healthcare professionals make an important contribution to HTA and, thus, inform the decision-making processes on drug reimbursement in Ireland.

PD221 Health Regulation And Health Technology Assessment: Brazilian Experience In Developing Actions For Health Regulation

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Introduction: In 2017, the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa) and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) in Brazil entered into a collaboration that enabled the production of evidence and dissemination of technical scientific information in the regulatory field, with aim of supporting the decision-making process on regulatory issues.

Methods: This qualitative and descriptive study was designed to report on the technical cooperation between Anvisa and Fiocruz in Brazil during from 2017 to 2020.

Results: The studies developed by the Decentralized Execution Term assisted in the formulation of health policies at the macro, meso, and micro political levels, supporting the strengthening of institutional regulatory policy. The medicines agenda was the most recurrent in cooperation outputs, followed by the food and smoking agendas. The