

CONCLUSIONS:

MTT and MA have an important impact on health budgets, and are mainly used to treat some types of cancer, cardiovascular disease and autoimmune disorders. These aspects should be considered in the management of drugs in hospitals of high complexity.

.....

PD33 Incorporation Of New Medicines In Brazil: A Descriptive Analysis

AUTHORS:

Pedro Custódio, André Santos (andressantos111@gmail.com), Cristina Ruas

INTRODUCTION:

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) is important to the rational decision in healthcare systems. In Brazil, HTA is carried out by the national commission for the incorporation of technologies in the public system (Conitec), which issues reports with recommendations. This work aims to describe these recommendations and the factors influencing them.

METHODS:

A descriptive analysis was conducted on Conitec’s reports of incorporation of medicines between 2012 and 2016. The medicines were classified according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical system (ATC).

RESULTS:

One hundred and twenty-eight reports were assessed. Most requests were issued by the pharmaceutical industry (n=72; 47 percent), followed by the Ministry of Health (n=63; 41 percent). More reports issued by the Ministry of Health had positive recommendations compared to manufacturers (n=22 vs. n=50; $\chi^2=30.231$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$). Other antivirals were the most common class with requisitions (n=16), followed by TNF- α inhibitors (n=14) and selective immunosuppressants (n=12). Other antivirals had the most positive recommendations (n=12; 75 percent), followed by TNF- α inhibitors (n=7; 50 percent) and selective immunosuppressants (n=7; 58 percent). The difference was significant ($\chi^2=88.65$, $df=63$, $p=0.02$). TNF- α inhibitors was the class with the most negative recommendations (n=7; 50 percent), followed by

monoclonal antibodies (n=6; 67 percent). Sixty-two reports contained economic assessments. Fifty-four presented incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) data and 57 presented the budget impact. Twenty-three reports showed data indicating dominance of the medicine, but only five of these were recommended for incorporation. Drugs for cancer have been recommended despite high ICER values. Decision makers accepted all the recommendations issued by Conitec.

CONCLUSIONS:

Data suggest that the economic evaluation is secondary to the decision of incorporation. The pharmaceutical industry is the largest applicant for the incorporation of medicines, but these requests are significantly less accepted than those made by the Ministry of Health. Conitec’s recommendations are well-accepted by policy-makers. It was not possible to determine an implicit cost-effectiveness threshold.

.....

PD34 São Paulo Congenital Heart Corrections: Three-Years’ Assist Registry

AUTHORS:

Evelinda Trindade (evelinda.trindade@incor.usp.br), Luiz Fernando Caneo, Aida Luiza Turquetto, Luciana Amato, Fabio Carmona, Ribeirão Preto, Walter Vincente, Santiago Raul Arrieta, Nana Miura, Paulo Henrique Manso, Beatriz Helena Furlanetto, Marcelo Jatene, Fabio Jatene, Joao Bruno Silveira, Marcella Ritchmann

INTRODUCTION:

Death from congenital heart disease (CHD) can be avoided, contributing to reduced infant mortality. The objective of this study was to identify the profile of patients undergoing surgical correction for CHD in three São Paulo State hospitals, and to determine factors that contribute to morbidity and mortality.

METHODS:

The Voluntary Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery Multicenter Registry (ASSIST) was created in 2014 through a Research Grant Program for the Public Healthcare System (Pesquisas para o Sistema Único de Saúde, PPSUS)* project, a federal-state joint strategic