CONCLUSIONS:

These results may indicate the necessity of reviewing the public reimbursement policies for the service providers in Brazil. Besides that, these data may also serve as input for the economic evaluation in coronary artery disease.

PP26 Facial Palsy Therapy: Can Novel 'Smart Spectacles' Help People Smile?

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INTRODUCTION:

In the United Kingdom (UK), 23,000 people annually are diagnosed with facial palsy (acute onset facial paralysis). For nearly one third this will result in a permanent disability, including in some the inability to smile. In addition to initial pharmacological therapy, guidelines recommend tailored facial exercise (TFE) therapy repeated every day. However, not all patients are currently able to access such specialist physical therapy. 'Smart specs' (using miniaturized sensors in the frames to measure facial movement) are currently being developed. Linked to a smartphone, these could allow people to practice TFEs discreetly, provide immediate feedback, and supply data on outcomes to the patient and their clinician.

METHODS:

Modelling of introduction of Facial Remote Activity Monitoring Eyewear (FRAME) into treatment pathways for patients with facial palsy. This included: (i) review on effectiveness of TFE therapy; (ii) national surveys (medical staff, facial therapy specialists and patients) to gather data on access to TFE therapy; (iii) Delphi Exercise to identify consensus on key outcome measures; and, (iv) economic modelling to estimate cost-effectiveness and determine a range of acceptable costs for the technology. In parallel, research to examine target markets to inform product development, and production of integral commercialization plan.

RESULTS:

Searches short-listed ten studies to add to the three included in the 2011 Cochrane review. Surveys indicate approximately thirteen percent of eligible UK patients access personalized TFE therapy. Estimated annual expenditure on hospital treatments for facial palsy patients is currently >GBP 80 million (>USD 106 million) compared with <GBP 0.5 million (<USD 0.66 million) on TFE therapy. Patients with permanent defects can suffer a loss of up to two quality-adjusted life years (QALYs).

CONCLUSIONS:

Findings from this study, particularly in relation to costs and benefits, will inform the design of a subsequent randomized controlled trial. A novel wearable technology could make a major difference to people's lives, as well as generating potential efficiencies for healthcare.

PP27 A Prototype Patient Advocate Decision Aid For Oncology HTA

AUTHORS:

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INTRODUCTION:

Patient advocates need to process vast amounts of information to accurately and effectively represent heterogeneous patient groups and make meaningful contributions to HTA decisions. Although a wealth of data is available from a variety of sources, it is not often curated in user-friendly ways. Patient representatives have frequently requested tailored resources that allow them to mine the existing literature in preparation for their engagements. Developing such resources constitutes a complex challenge that requires contributions and scrutiny from multiple stakeholders.

METHODS:

We previously developed the Continuous Innovation Indicators™ (CII), an evidence-based tool to assess treatments for twelve solid tumors (freely available at www.scoringprogress.com). The foundation of the CII is a rigorous assessment of published evidence for increased overall survival. Based on feedback from patient advocates, we are expanding the framework to include information on adverse events and other patient-centered outcomes for selected prototype indications.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0266462318001964 Published online by Cambridge University Press