

'more favorable' for 27 guidelines. Thirteen guidelines defined a strategy for the intended purpose. Only the United States Department of Health and Human Services pain management guideline met all of the CDC criteria.

Conclusions. Future policies on migraine management may benefit from the inclusion of information on economic data, political feasibility, and public health impact. Furthermore, migraine management guidelines could potentially be improved by considering a comprehensive treatment approach and guideline implementation, as well as addressing knowledge gaps in disease state, public health, and economic aspects.

PP52 Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation For The Treatment Of Cocaine Addiction: A Systematic Review

Aleandra Torres-castaño (atorrcas@sescs.es),
Amado Rivero-Santana, Lilisbeth Perestelo-Pérez,
Andrea Duarte-Díaz, Ana Toledo-Chávarri,
Vanesa Ramos-García, Yolanda Álvarez-Pérez,
Javier Cudeiro-Mazaira, Ivan Padrón-González and
Pedro Serrano-Pérez

Introduction. Long-term cocaine use is associated with a wide range of cognitive deficits and neuropsychiatric pathologies. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is an emerging therapeutic strategy that stimulates the prefrontal cortex and may improve cognitive inhibitory control and decision-making. This systematic review aimed to evaluate and synthesize evidence on the safety, effectiveness, and cost effectiveness of rTMS for the treatment of cocaine addiction.

Methods. A systematic review of the literature was carried out. The following electronic databases were searched to identify relevant studies published from inception to October 2020: MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, PsycINFO, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and Web of Science. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), non-randomized controlled trials (nRCTs), case series studies, and full economic evaluations were included.

Results. A total of 12 relevant studies were identified, which included five RCTs, one nRCTs, and six case series studies. None of the studies reported data on cost effectiveness. The results indicated that rTMS reduces cocaine cravings and the number of doses consumed. No serious adverse effects were observed.

Conclusions. The ability to modulate the craving for cocaine in a specific way with non-invasive brain stimulation techniques, such as rTMS, could be a new adjunct to the behavioral treatment of addiction, especially for cocaine use where there is currently no approved pharmacological treatment. Despite the low quality of the included studies, preliminary results indicate that rTMS may reduce cocaine use and cravings. In any case, since this effect is considered moderate, future studies with larger sample sizes and longer follow up are required.

PP53 Applying The VALIDATE Approach To Frame The Assessment Of Integrated Care Management In Aortic Valve Stenosis

Victòria Valls-Comamala,
Carla Fernandez-Barceló (cafernandez@clinic.cat),
Marc Trilla, Barbara Vidal, Marta Sitges and
Laura Sampietro-Colom

Introduction. The assessment of current technologies needs a more holistic approach to obtain accurate recommendations for decision-making. The VALues In Doing Assessments of health TEchnologies (VALIDATE) methodology considers that facts and values from all stakeholders need to be included in the scoping of an assessment to gather the comprehensive information needed for unbiased decision-making. This report aimed to explore how to properly assess the integrated care of patients with aortic valve stenosis (AVS) using the VALIDATE approach.

Methods. A literature review was conducted, and 11 semi-structured interviews were performed with various hospital-based healthcare professionals (cardiac surgeon, clinical cardiologist, interventional cardiologist, anesthetist, process coordinator nurse, and others) and patients. Content analysis was used for data analysis and integration.

Results. The literature review showed that the cardiology and cardiac surgery perspectives were dominant in 90 percent of the articles and present in the remaining ten percent. The perspectives of other specialties (anesthesiology, primary care, and psychology) were included in three percent of the articles and patient perspectives were included in nine percent. Interviewing and considering the perspectives of the different stakeholders involved in the care pathway identified the following indicators that should be included in the assessment care for patients with AVS: difficulties associated with late diagnosis of AVS; the need to incorporate a multidisciplinary approach in patient risk assessment; the importance of geriatric evaluations; considering patient (and family and caregiver) preferences for type of treatment; the importance of following up pharmaceutical treatment and palliative care; use of telemonitoring; and digital exclusion of patients with respect to the use of apps for prehabilitation and rehabilitation.

Conclusions. The stakeholders interviewed were involved in different steps of the care pathway and had differing needs, some of which were not found in the literature. The indicators suggested for inclusion in the assessment differed according to type of stakeholder and their involvement in the care pathway. Therefore, this case study exemplifies the VALIDATE method and endorses the need for multi-stakeholder involvement in eliciting values when scoping the assessment of a complex technology.