analysis is necessary. In this case, the development plan for the demonstration of the OI is needed.
Conclusions: With this updated guide for HTDs, claimed OI dimension shall be better supported in future MD dossiers submitted to HAS in view of their reimbursement in France.

PP109 The Use Of Health Technology Assessment In Decision Making: Evidence From The Balkan Countries

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Introduction: According to the most recent definition health technology assessment (HTA) "is a multidisciplinary process that uses explicit methods to determine the value of a health technology at different points in its lifecycle. The purpose is to inform decision-making in order to promote an equitable, efficient, and high-quality health system". This article aimed to evaluate implementation of HTA in decision making in the Balkan countries.
Methods: A scoping review of the existing literature took place to locate relevant scientific articles, policy papers and documents released by the respective Ministries. We searched data for 6 Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) and didn't focus on those countries that are part of the European Union (EU). For the literature search key words were used, while documents only in English were included in the analyses. Additionally, the search was conducted for the period January 2010 until October 2022.
Results: The Western Balkan countries are in process of integration to the EU and based on this they are trying to make improvement in different sectors including health services. However, the use of HTA in most of the studied countries is in its preliminary phase. Most of the countries have established HTA bodies or specific authorities but with limited resources (both human and financial). Additionally, their reports are non-binding for policy makers and healthcare decisions are taken based on experts' opinions and not an extensive HTA analyses.
Conclusions: Despite their efforts, the Western Balkan countries need to improve and considerably increase the use of HTA in decision-making. Its use can help in provision of better healthcare services as well as to decrease costs. Specific attention should be put on human and financial resources that are lacking in all settings.
Western Balkan countries need to put much more efforts for harmonization of their legal framework with that of the EU countries.

PP110 Knowledge Transfer From Scoping Review Into Primary Research In The Context Of Clinical Practice Guidelines Update

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Introduction: In the development and update process of clinical practice guidelines (CPG) is necessary to focus research questions as much as possible to optimize the systematic reviews. We carried out a scoping review as a precursor to a systematic review to update the recommendation of a CPG for the Management of Patients with Autism Spectrum Disorders in Primary Care. To our knowledge, there is limited information in the existing literature on graphical options for visually presenting scales or other available instruments and classification in a timeline graph.
Methods: We conducted a systematic search to identify instruments for screening of neurodevelopmental disorders and early detection and diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). All studies were analyzed to retrieve scales and other instruments used in the assessment of neurodevelopment in the preschool children, and detection of signs and symptoms of neurodevelopment disorder or ASD. We developed a timeline graphic to compile all of the instruments retrieved.
Results: The information about the name of instrument, type, age of application, diagnostic accuracy, and context of validation was transferred to spreadsheet of the software program Microsoft Excel in tabular format. The instruments found were finally categorized according to the role of each of them in the diagnostic of autism, and age in which they are used. We developed a timeline graph for visually presenting classified instruments according to utility in the routine developmental surveillance, detection of specific signs and symptoms of ASD and diagnostics and evaluation of autism.
Conclusions: The proposed graphical timeline could assist methodologists and researchers in identifying gaps of evidence and lines of research related to use and validation in different contexts the scales and other instruments actually developed. The process of review of evidence can provide information useful for future research in the context of primary research. The relationship between groups of work of health technology assessment and primary research promote the knowledge transfer and optimization of research.

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