

accuracy and the impact of patient characteristics, patient recruitment criteria, and the reference standard on estimates of diagnostic test accuracy.

PP10 Addressing The Challenge Of Environmental Sustainability Between Management And Health Technology Assessment At The Hospital Level

Michela Bobini (michela.bobini@unicatt.it),
Rossella Di Bidino, Iga Lipska and Americo Cicchetti

Introduction: Several organizations specializing in health technology assessment (HTA), at various levels, are exploring avenues to integrate the dimension of environmental sustainability (ES) within their assessments. However, evidence remains scant on how best to do this. Across the different levels, hospital-based HTA (HB-HTA) also needs to comply with the leadership and strategies of the hospital and adapt to the existing resources and established partnerships.

Methods: The purpose of this study is threefold: to provide an overview of the progress achieved by hospitals with respect to the integration of ES into HB-HTA; to detect consistencies between HB-HTA activities and hospital ES strategies; and to explore possible approaches and methods for integrating ES into HB-HTA. The methodology is structured in two steps: (i) a literature review on HB-HTA and environmental impact/sustainability to identify emerging approaches and methods for integrating environmental sustainability into HB-HTA; (ii) data collection by means of a questionnaire submitted to hospitals/organizations based on their membership of Health Technology Assessment International.

Results: Preliminary results highlight a widespread awareness of the importance of integrating ES issues into HTA at the different levels at which it is performed. The incorporation of ES issues into HB-HTA is still in its infancy. There are some factors hindering the development of methods, such as the absence of scientific evidence on emerging approaches and the scarce availability of data or difficulty in tracing data back to a specific technology.

Conclusions: The integration of the dimension of ES into HB-HTA still appears to be very immature. Coordination between the different actors in the system seems necessary to overcome the obstacles identified.

PP11 Evaluating Environmental Sustainability In Health Technology Assessment: A Multisectoral Systematic Review

Melissa Pegg (melissa.pegg@york.ac.uk),
Janet Bouttell and Matthew Taylor

Introduction: Research widely reports healthcare technologies contribute substantial environmental impacts. Timely health technology assessment (HTA) environmental sustainability (ES) framework development is critical. A lack of multisectoral expertise, resource constraints, and consensus to assess environmental impact is delaying methodological progression. The study objective was to identify and critically evaluate methods supporting ES in HTA and formulate recommendations to underpin the development of an ES framework in HTA.

Methods: This multisectoral systematic review followed PRISMA guidelines. Maximizing the opportunity to evaluate applied environmental assessment methods, the databases Web of Science, Embase, PubMed, IEEE Xplore, EBSCOhost GreenFILE, Cochrane Library, and International Network of Agencies for Health Technology Assessment (INAHTA) were searched between 2008 and 2023. Full-text published studies applying both qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate technology ES were included. Frameworks were critiqued for their comprehensiveness based on sustainability scope and in challenging barriers to decision-making. Studies were ranked according to how transparent and feasible frameworks were in their ability to assess technology ES and alignment with HTA principles.

Results: A total of 10 studies were identified and ranked in order of suitability in assessing technology ES in HTA. All studies applied a combination of methods to overcome issues such as data and resource constraints, expert knowledge, consensus in decision-making, and multiple criteria trade-off. Ranked highest, the One Health “extended” life cycle assessment (LCA) framework that utilized SimaPro LCA advanced software addressed the greatest methodological needs for HTA. Ranked second, the circular economy (CE) framework used in conjunction with an analytical hierarchy process (AHP) makes use of weighting and expert consultation to support multiple-criteria decision-making (MCDM).

Conclusions: This is the first systematic review to identify multidisciplinary frameworks, supporting evaluation of ES and decision-making in HTA. Providing valuable insight into potential methodological solutions where there is limited research, this study facilitates ES policy development in HTA. This study challenges limitations to methodological development highlighted by previous research. Further research should apply these recommendations in an HTA setting.