Conclusions. Database screening tools are the most commonly used digital tool for recruitment, with clear success criteria and certainty about effectiveness. Our detailed definition of what constitutes a digital tool, with examples, will inform the NIHR research community about choices and help them identify potential tools to support recruitment and retention.

VP55 Trial Recruitment & Retention Using Digital Tools: A Qualitative Study

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Introduction. Recruitment of participants and their retention in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) is key for research efficiency. However, for many trials, recruiting and retaining participants meeting the eligible criteria is extremely challenging. Digital tools are increasingly being used to identify, recruit and retain participants. While these tools are being used, there is a lack of quality evidence to determine their value in trial recruitment.

Methods. The aim of the main study was to identify the benefits and characteristics of innovative digital recruitment and retention tools for more efficient conduct of RCTs. Here we report on the qualitative data collected on the characteristics of digital tools required by trialists, research participants, primary care staff, research funders and Clinical Trials Units (CTUs) to judge them useful. A purposive sampling strategy was used to identify 16 participants from five stakeholder groups. A theoretical framework was informed from results of a survey with UKCRC registered CTUs. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and analysed using an inductive approach. A content and thematic analysis was used to explore the stakeholder's viewpoint and the value of digital tools.

Results. The content analysis revealed that 'barriers / challenges ' and 'awareness of evidence' were the most commonly discussed areas. Three key emergent themes were present across all groups: 'security and legitimacy of information', 'inclusivity', and 'availability of human interaction'. Other themes focused on the engagement of stakeholders in their use and adoption of digital technology to enhance the recruitment/retention process. We also noted some interesting similarities and differences between practitioner and participant groups.

Conclusions. The key emergent themes clearly demonstrate the use of digital technology in the recruitment and retention of participants in trials. The challenge, however, is using these existing tools without sufficient evidence to support the usefulness compared to traditional techniques. This raises important questions around the potential value for future research.

VP57 Using Capital Bids For Hospital-Based Health Technology Assessment

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Introduction. The Evelina London Children's Hospital (ELCH) is undergoing a period of growth, including a new building planned to be completed within the next five years. Due to limited space and ambitions to be a state-of-the-art hospital, Horizon Scanning (HS) was considered important to 'future-proof' new facilities. As the aim of HS is to identify signals of coming change, 'scanning' the previous five years' trends may be beneficial to an iterative HS methodology. Thus, it was thought that capital bids could provide a range of useful information required to make procurement decisions.

Methods. King's Technology Evaluation Centre (KiTEC) provided hospital-based HTA and HS support for the expansion of a London-based paediatric hospital. KiTEC focused on imaging technology due to its large spatial requirements and high-costs and assessed all capital bids made over the previous five years. A capital bidding system is used within GSTT to allocate funding for medical equipment that costs more than GBP5000 (USD 6540.70). Information was collated for all imaging equipment bid for over the previous five years and assessed for trends in imaging modalities and purchase costs.

Results. A total of 135 bids were made in the period 2013-2018, eight of which were by ECLH. Bids for ultrasound equipment were most common and rose over the period. Bids for CT scanners also rose, while bids for MRI scanners and x-ray technology were consistent and bids for fluoroscopy fell. The total cost of imaging bids over the interval rose steadily from GBP5.4 million to GBP6.9 million.

Conclusions. Due to the lifespan of imaging technology, some trends may not emerge within a five year window. While some interesting findings were made, a ten to fifteen year period may require to be scanned for a robust analysis. This methodology is best applied in an iterative fashion along with standard HS techniques.

VP59 The MedicineWise App: Extended Applications Beyond Medicine Management

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Introduction. The MedicineWise app is a free consumer health and medicine management app developed by NPS MedicineWise. With 107,000+ downloads and 78,000+ active sessions per month, the MedicineWise app's core functions include: keeping track current medicines lists, medicine dose reminders and recording health conditions, allergies, test results and other health information. Recent enhancements also enabled the app to deliver featured health- and medicine-related content to users based on their medicines and/or health conditions. The goal is to maximise the MedicineWise app's capabilities by personalizing to users' needs and combining with health professional interventions when needed, to encourage better delivery of health and medicines information and improve medication adherence and health outcomes.

Methods. A number of personalized medicines management service offerings were created by combining a technology solution using the MedicineWise app (including the app's core functions as well as added targeted content delivery capability) with a humanistic solution (a health professional-mediated phone-based

coaching service). MedicineWise app features were developed iteratively using a human-centred design approach. Consumers were involved in the design, prototyping and testing stages before the features moved to technical-build stage.

Results. Three use-cases will be presented to demonstrate how the MedicineWise app was used to provide personalized medicines management service offerings. These include: (1) curating relevant content and delivering push notifications to users for health conditions including asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoporosis; (2) providing a triaged medication adherence support program with escalating levels of intervention for heart failure patients; and (3) collecting user-reported medication usage data and data monitoring by health professionals to provide support for heart failure patients.

Conclusions. The utility of MedicineWise app can be extended to provide personalized medicines management service offerings in the consumer health care space.

VP61 Rapid HTA Of The CarbonCool Full Body Suit For Exertional Heat Injuries

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Introduction. The CarbonCool full body suit is a portable, non-invasive core body cooling system for use by first responders and clinicians for targeted temperature management and heat stroke treatment. It uses pads made of a highly thermal conductive carbon-based cooling medium to absorb heat from the body. Our department was requested to review the effectiveness of the suit and whether it might be used in place of a Body Cooling Unit (BCU).

Methods. A rapid review was carried out on the technology. The PICO elements were: Population- Emergency department patients with exertional heat injury; Intervention- CarbonCool full body suit; Comparator- Body Cooling Unit; Outcomes- Adverse effects, clinical outcomes (survival, neurological status), physical measures (rate of cooling). The NHS Centre for Reviews & Dissemination databases, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, PubMed (MEDLINE) and the US National Guidelines Clearinghouse were searched for systematic reviews, HTA reports and clinical practice guidelines. The importer was contacted to provide supporting studies for their product.

Results. No publications were found on CarbonCool products. The importer provided the unpublished abstract of a retrospective cohort study of 124 post-cardiac arrest patients requiring targeted temperature management. The importer advised that a trial on pre-hospital heat stroke was pending. The full body suit is not intended as a replacement for body cooling units. Three clinical practice guidelines on management of heat injuries did not mention such cooling systems, but did recommend ice packs as a treatment option.

Conclusions. The CarbonCool Full Body Suit is not intended as a replacement for a Body Cooling Unit. No published studies were found showing effectiveness for managing exertional heat injuries. A trial on pre-hospital heat stroke was pending. Guidelines on managing heat injuries do not mention the use of the technology. It was recommended to await results of pending trials, or to use it only under research.

VP62 The EUnetHTA Companion Guide: A New Repository To Support European HTA

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Introduction. Good quality management (QM) and the sound application of EUnetHTA's (European network for Health Technology Assessment) well-established methodology and tools are fundamental prerequisites for reliable and trustworthy joint work. To provide ultimate support and guidance to the assessment teams of EUnetHTA – and further, to ensure a sustainable mode of work for the post-2020 period – a comprehensive web-based so called "EUnetHTA Companion Guide" is established in Joint Action 3.

Methods. The Companion Guide was created using the open source Wiki software "DokuWiki". We divided the content into five main parts: 1. EUnetHTA's QM concept, 2. QM for rapid Relative Effectiveness Assessment (REA) Pharma, 3. QM for rapid REA Other Technologies (OT) 4. Scientific Guidance & Tools and 5. QMS-related training material. The assessment processes for rapid REA Pharma and OT have been subdivided into single process steps for which the Companion Guide provides standard operating procedures (SOPs), checklists, templates, guidelines and tools. The content of the Companion Guide is continuously subjected to evaluation by means of a structured survey with regard to the achievement of its purpose of ensuring to ensure high-quality HTA reports.

Results. In May 2018, the Companion Guide was launched and is now available to all EUnetHTA partners. It provides central access to all components of the newly established QMquality management system for EUnetHTA. The user has access to training modules that provide information on how to use the Companion Guide. Moreover, the training material enables EUnetHTA partners to build up necessary capabilities for QMquality management, and application of methodologies and tools in the context of EUnetHTA.

Conclusions. The purpose of the Companion Guide is to ensure the production of high-quality HTA reports by providing ultimate support and guidance to the EUnetHTA assessment teams during their joint work. The continuous evaluation will reveal necessary revisions and the need for further developments and guidance.

VP63 EUnetHTA Planned And Ongoing Projects Database: Usage And Challenges

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Introduction. The European Network for Health Technology Assessment (EUnetHTA) Planned and Ongoing Projects (POP) database allows sharing information on projects of HTA organisations participating in EUnetHTA. It enables users identifying overlaps and therefore has the potential to reduce duplication of work on similar topics. The aim of our research was to examine