

## RESULTS:

To answer the decision questions, our HB-HTA unit employs two types of products: evaluation reports and informative notes. Based on an exhaustive literature search and consultations with stakeholders, the evaluation reports offer recommendations to support the decision-making process. The informative notes are rapid responses based on a partial literature search. The nature of this type of analysis does not allow the formulation of recommendations, however, a conclusion of the consulted literature is offered.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Based on the work of our HB-HTA unit, some important decisions were made by the IUSMM. As an example, the systematic screening of psychiatric patients for drug and alcohol was not favored by our institution; rather than this, priority was given to staff training, in order to better identify and treat psychiatric patients with substance abuse comorbidity.

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## PP147 Physician And Patient Reported Anxiety And Depression In Hemophilia

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### INTRODUCTION:

Anxiety and depression are major drivers of health-related quality of life, adherence to therapy, and motivation to self-manage chronic conditions. A number of studies have shown rates of anxiety and depression to be higher among individuals with hemophilia compared to that of the general population (1). As the primary point of care for persons with hemophilia, hematologists are well-placed to assess the mental health state of their patients (2). The aim of this study is to explore physician- and patient-reported rates of anxiety and depression among a cohort with severe hemophilia.

## METHODS:

Data were drawn from the Cost of Haemophilia across Europe – a Socioeconomic Survey (CHESS), a cost-of-illness study in severe hemophilia A and B across five European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK) (3). Physicians provided clinical and sociodemographic information for 1,285 adult patients, 551 of whom completed corresponding questionnaires, including EuroQol EQ-5D-3L. We compared the self-reported EQ-5D with physician reports of anxiety and depression.

## RESULTS:

Across the five countries, physicians recorded a diagnosis of anxiety disorder in 189 patients (15 percent; range 4 percent-28 percent) and depression in 178 patients (14 percent; range 10 percent-28 percent). Seventy-three patients (6 percent) recorded comorbid anxiety and depression. Forty-six percent of patients with anxiety and 58 percent of patients with depression were receiving some form of treatment for their condition.

Within the EQ-5D measure, 42 percent of individuals recorded problems with anxiety or depression, with 6 percent of patients reporting "extreme" anxiety or depression. Twenty-two percent of individuals with a self-reported problem were not recorded with a corresponding diagnosis by their hematologist; 39 percent of patients reporting "extreme" anxiety or depression were absent of any physician-reported diagnosis.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Anxiety and depression are notable conditions within the hemophilia community, particularly so among those with severe condition. The mental health of individuals with hemophilia is an important aspect in ensuring therapy adherence and overall wellbeing and should be considered as part of a multidisciplinary approach to management of the condition.

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## PP148 Development And Evaluation Of A Tool Supporting Prescription Behavior

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### INTRODUCTION:

The increasing complexity of decision-making in clinical practice and the financial pressure requires clinicians to develop some background about the economic consequences of their decisions and to become more and more managers of pre-defined budgets. The present work aims at describing a simple technology solution that could support prescription decisions and illustrates the results of a preliminary assessment of the tool in a sample of professionals. The solution has been developed to allow informed decision-making in the prescription of oral anti-diabetic drugs (OADs) in type II diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients by supporting prescriptive appropriateness.

### METHODS:

The tool developed is compatible with many kinds of hardware architectures and the most diffused web browsers. The system allows real-time reproduction of economic evaluation of the different therapeutic options for the management of T2DM patients. Assessment of "ease to use" and "usefulness" of the tool

was performed in a convenience sample of clinicians and pharmacists through a specific questionnaire.

### RESULTS:

The tool was developed to compare dipeptidyl-peptidase inhibitors (DPP4i) with sulfonylureas, as second line therapy, for T2DM patients. The tool has a user-friendly Graphical User Interface allowing users to quickly and easily select the therapeutic options to compare, choosing geographical context, perspective of analysis, and changing some model parameters. Feedbacks obtained from thirty-three different professionals were generally positive for the "ease to understand information offered", "ease of introduction of the tool to support usual working activity", "usefulness within the usual working activity".

### CONCLUSIONS:

The study showed that the introduction of the tool as a support for clinicians in optimizing their practice could satisfy unmet needs of professionals by supporting informed prescriptive appropriateness in the choice of OADs as it allows to consider diabetes drug related costs in a comprehensive way. The routinely use of the tool developed could become a solution helping clinicians in the management of several diseases.

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## PP149 Assessment Of New Medical Devices With Administrative Databases

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### INTRODUCTION:

Administrative data (for example, hospital discharge databases, HDDs) can be used as a real world source of clinical and economic evidence for assessing new medical devices (MDs), provided that their use can be identified in the data. In absence of updated