

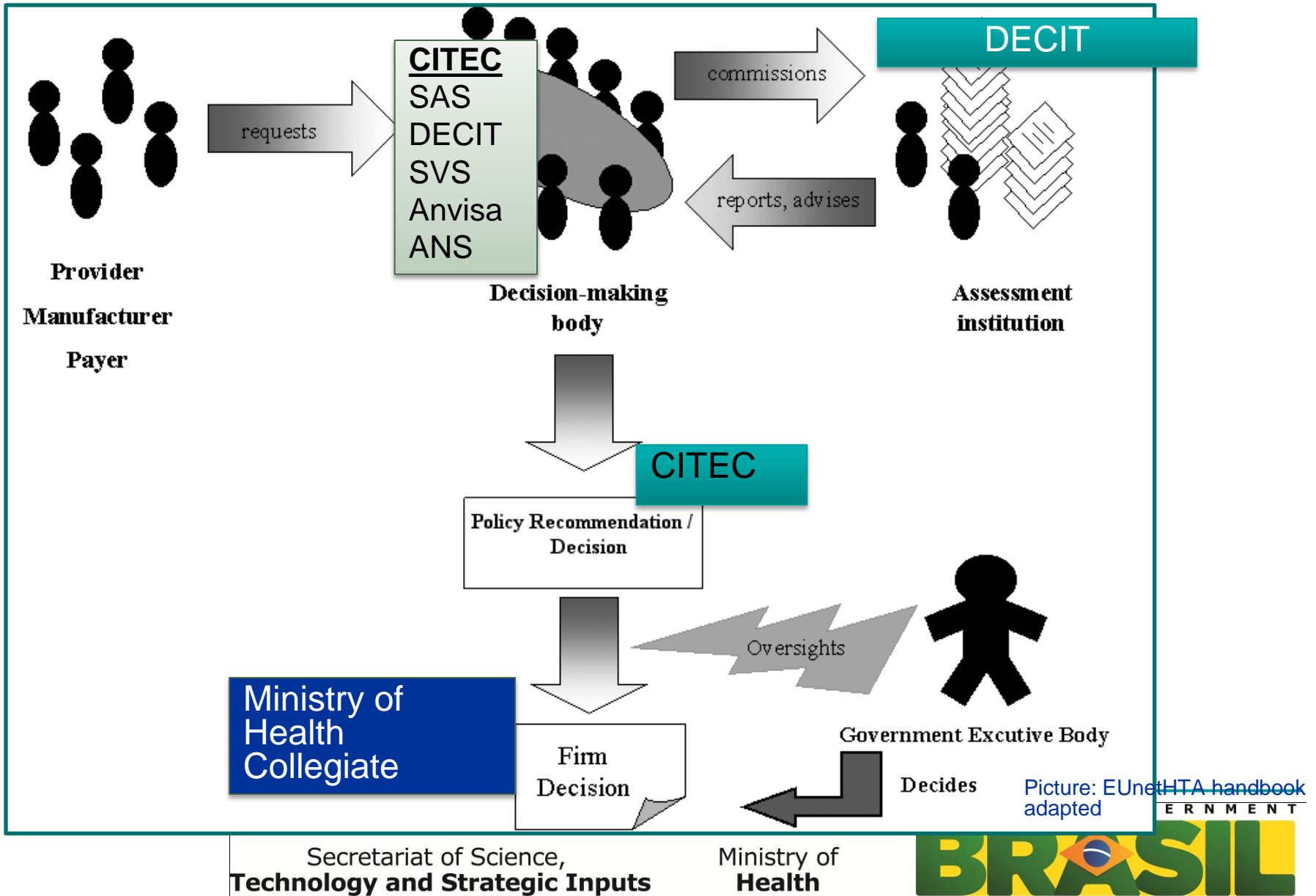
Systematic Reviews (SR) as part of health technology assessment in Ministry of Health (MoH) decision- making – Brazil, 2006 to 2010.

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Disclosure

Since 1992 I have been involved in the public health area, acting as: academic scholar (1992 - 1996), master's degree (2003), doctoral degree (in development – UNIFESP Brazilian Cochrane Center). Junior researcher at FIOCRUZ (1993-1995), UNPD consultant (1996 – 2001), UNESCO consultant (2001 – 2004) for the Ministry of Health of Brazil, official employee of the Ministry of Health of Brazil (2004 – 2009) and head of the MoH's HTA area since 2005.

Model of coverage decisions



HTA in the Department of Science and Technology (DECIT)

DECIT – Brazilian MoH

- Supports the MoH's clinical guidelines elaboration group;
- Supports the essential medicines group;
- Supports the Commission for Health Technology Incorporation- CITEC;
- Coordinates the Brazilian HTA Network (REBRATS) – 44 members (institutions);
- Produces Rapid HTAs and promotes academic studies for the adoption or exclusion of technologies in the Unified Health System - SUS (90% of demands related to drugs).

HTA as research policy for decision-making – Brazilian Ministry of Health

2003/2004

Science,
Technology,
and
Innovation
Policy

2005

HTA Unit at
the DECIT

2006

- INAHTA
Member

- Increase of
Mercosur
Cooperation

2009

HTA and the
National
Management
Policy

(Ordinance GM-
2690/09)

2011

- Law No.
12,401/2011

Establish new roles
of Health
Technology
Incorporation into
Public Health
Systems

Perspective

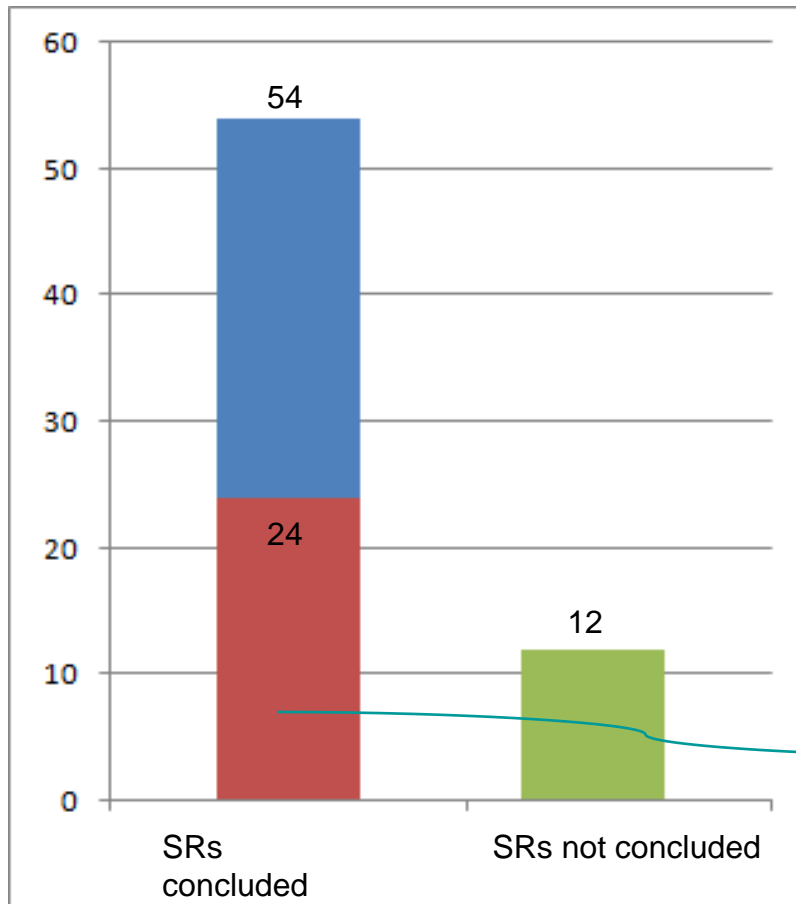
- SRs provide information that is more consistent for making decisions for the health system because they **increase the magnitude and precision of the outcomes evaluated.**
- Since 2004, DECIT has a partnership with the Cochrane Center of Brazil and makes use of the international reviews registered at the Cochrane Library in order to include in DECIT's rapid reviews.

Objective:

- To describe the use of SRs from the Cochrane Collaboration when composing DECIT's HTA reports and in MoH decision-making.

Results

■ Cochrane Center of Brazil



66 SRs from the Cochrane Collaboration of Brazil were requested by DECIT between 2006 and 2010

■ SRs sent to the Commission for Health Technology Incorporation (CITEC) and to the group elaborating the Practical Clinical Guidelines

Of these, 21 SRs were focused on the efficacy and safety of drugs

RS Cochrane do Brasil que foram enviadas para as áreas técnicas do MS (CITEC e PCDT)		tipo TEC	
1	Tratamento da doença pulmonar obstrutiva crônica	Brometo de tiotropio	medicamento
2	Stents recobertos por rapamicina ou paclitaxel versus stents convencionais	stents recoberto	medical devices
3	Tratamento da hipertensão arterial pulmonar	bosentana e sildenafil	medicamento
4	Controle Glicêmico de pacientes com diabetes mellitus tipo I e II	insulinas	medicamento
5	Bevacizumabe (Avastin) em oftalmologia	bevacizumabe	medicamento
6	Derivação gástrica em Y de Roux no tratamento da obesidade	alfapegainterferona	medicamento
7	Balão intragástrico no tratamento da obesidade	balão intragástrico	medical devices
8		lentes de contato	medical devices
9		interferona	medicamento
10	Alfapeguinterferona	interferona	medicamento
11			medicamento
12			medicamento
13	T		medicamento
14			medicamento
15			medicamento
16			medicamento
17	Antipsicóticos	olanzapina	medicamento
18		amoxicilina	medicamento
19	Idursulfase no tratamento da Mucopolissacaridose Tipo II	Idursulfase	medicamento
20	Infliximabe (Remicade) para o tratamento da psoríase em placas moderada a grave	Infliximabe	medicamento
21	Eficácia e efetividade do pegvisomanto no tratamento da acromegalia	pegvisomanto	medicamento
22	Verterporfina (Visudyne®) no tratamento da degeneração macular relacionada à idade	verterporfina	medicamento
23	Eficácia e efetividade do piribedil no tratamento da doença de Parkinson	piribedil	medicamento
24	Oxcarbazepina no tratamento da epilepsia refratária	Oxcarbazepina	medicamento

Twenty-four of these were sent to the Commission for Health Technology Incorporation (CITEC) and to the group elaborating the Practical Clinical Guidelines

Results

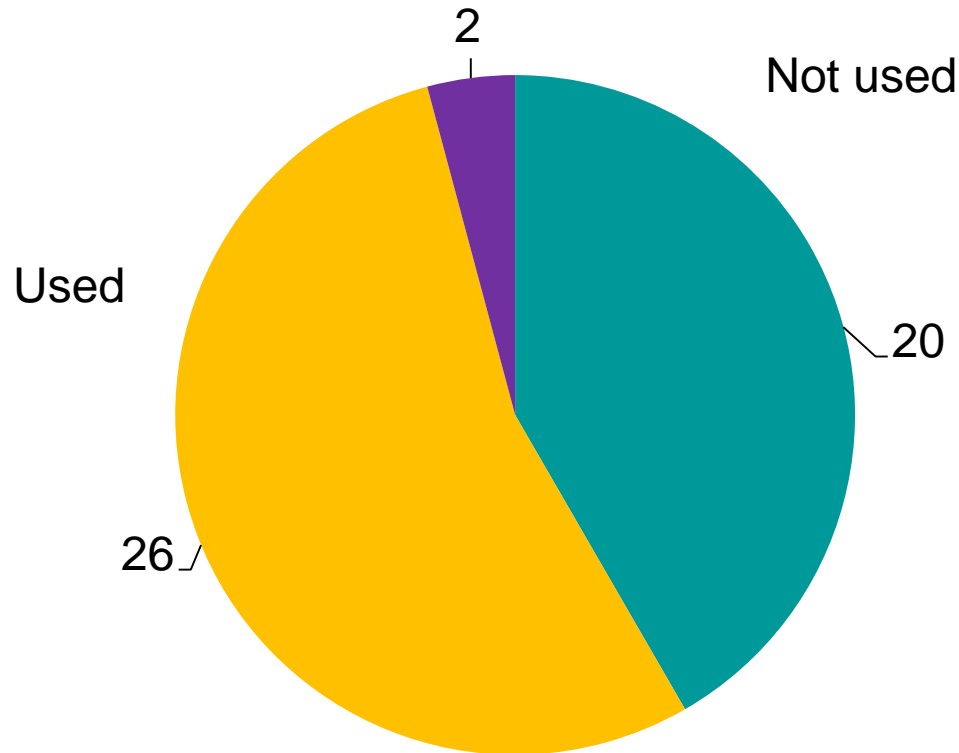
- Cochrane Center of Brazil

Systematic Reviews used directly for decisions	
Rapid response reports (short reviews) and Rapid HTAs	7
Commission for Health Technology Incorporation (CITEC)	7

Results

Themes	
1	Adalimumab in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
2	Efalizumab for treating psoriasis
3	Drug-eluting stents rapamycin or paclitaxel versus conventional stents
4	Treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension
5	Mason bands & gastroplasty to treat obesity
6	Imatinib for treating gastrointestinal tumor
7	Imatinib for treating chronic myeloid leukemia

Use of Cochrane reviews from the Cochrane Library in Brazilian Rapid HTAs – 2009/2010



Total: 48

Discussion

- The use of SRs for rapid HTAs depends on the:
 - search strategy;
 - the clinical trial's availability in relation to relevant clinical outcomes;
 - the clarity of results.
- In the case of utilizing SRs to support Brazilian MoH decisions, the generating element is the policymaker's priority and topic selection.

Conclusions and recommendations

- SRs confer greater consistency when evaluating outcomes.
- From this perspective, the challenges are:
 - to use clinical outcomes;
 - to reduce SR elaboration time;
 - to improve the clarity of conclusions;
 - to measure the economic impact of the reviews on promoting decision-making in the health system.

Thank you!

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