

METHODS:

A list of seven characteristics that contributed to verbal comprehension and expression, reading and writing, logical-verbal reasoning and numeration and calculation were compiled and compared to the Gazespeaker, which is a free augmentative communication system.

RESULTS:

The Gazespeaker meets the seven characteristics required for language rehabilitation.

CONCLUSIONS:

For patients with Traumatic Brain Injury are required low cost tools and ease-to-use like the Gazespeaker. It is a good augmentative communication system which satisfies all the characteristics required for a good language rehabilitation. In addition, this free software allows the use of an eye tracking device that can be applied to patients with Traumatic Brain Injury and severe motor deficit.

PP106 Regional Guidance On Aids For Ostomy

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INTRODUCTION:

The Veneto Region established a Technical Panel for Continence (TPC) with the purpose of producing guidance for aids based on a Health Technology Assessment (HTA) approach. TPC is a multidisciplinary experts group that involves local clinicians, pharmacists, health economist and patients associations. Among its tasks, TPC can issue recommendations in the field of appropriate use, purchasing and distribution for aids. Currently the TPC is investigating aids for ostomy patients in order to provide the first regional guidance

on appropriateness and disease management for ostomy.

METHODS:

The Regional Health Technology Assessment Unit (CRUF) conducted a literature review of the evidence on aids for ostomy. Grey literature, and National and Regional laws and regulations were also included in the analysis. TPC discussed the collected evidence by consensus. Final recommendations have been sent to the Regional Technical Committee on Medical Devices (CTRDM) for eventual remarks, before final approval.

RESULTS:

The literature review did not retrieve any relevant international studies on the topic, except for the Canadian clinical guidelines on ostomy. The upcoming regional guidance will suggest recommendations on: (i) appropriate patient disease management based on a multidisciplinary team evaluation; (ii) characteristics and selection criteria for ostomy aids and related accessories; (iii) prescribing medical specialists, authorization and distribution features; and (iv) specific indicators for appropriateness monitoring.

CONCLUSIONS:

The regional guidance on aids and accessories for ostomy aim at ensuring the appropriateness throughout the Regional Health Service. The strict monitoring of agreed indicators is essential for appropriateness compliance and consequently the sustainability of regional medical devices expenditure.

PP107 Amiodarone For Arrhythmia In Chagas Patients: A Systematic Review

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INTRODUCTION:

Chagas disease, caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*, is a neglected chronic condition with a high burden of morbidity and mortality. It affects about 6 million people in twenty-one countries of Latin America, and has recently become a global health concern (1), especially due to immigration from endemic areas into the developed world. Cardiac arrhythmias are common in patients with Chagas cardiomyopathy and amiodarone has been widely used as an antiarrhythmic drug. Amiodarone has been recommended as the treatment of choice for all patients with sustained ventricular tachycardia (2). The objective of this systematic review is to evaluate the effect of amiodarone in arrhythmia patients with the cardiac form of chronic Chagas disease.

METHODS:

Searches was conducted in MEDLINE (PubMed), EMBASE and LILACS from the inception to December 2016. Studies regarding the use of amiodarone to treat arrhythmia in patients affected by Chagas disease were included, and the outcomes were arrhythmia, adverse effects and sudden death. Selection of articles and data extraction were made by two independent reviewers.

RESULTS:

The database search found 378 articles but only 9 studies with 373 subjects fulfilled the eligibility criteria. The nine studies selected were composed of case series (two), crossover clinical trials (two), and clinical trials (five). Results showed that amiodarone reduced ventricular extrasystoles in all studies and ventricular tachycardia in eight studies. During treatment with amiodarone, patients in eight studies had side effects. Corneal microdeposits and gastric discomfort were the most common adverse effects present in studies. Three studies reported sudden death during follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS:

Amiodarone seems to be an effective antiarrhythmic drug for Chagasic patients, reducing uncomfortable symptoms such as tachycardia. This information can be useful in the primary care context, supporting general practitioners to manage Chagas cardiopathy, mainly

when specialized cardiologic consultants are not available.

REFERENCES:

1. World Health Organization. Research priorities for Chagas disease, human African trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. *World Health Organ Tech Rep Ser.* 2012; v-xii, 1-100.
2. Rassi A Jr, Rassi A, Marin-Neto JA. Chagas disease. *Lancet.* 2010; 375:1388-402.

PP108 Health Technology Assessment Educational Programs In The Russian Federation

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INTRODUCTION:

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) processes are extensively used during making decisions on the inclusion of medicinal products in Essential medicines lists. There is a high interest in HTA among specialists in the healthcare sphere and decision makers in Russia. According to a survey of chief physicians 62 percent of them would like to attend HTA educational programs. One of the steps necessary to disseminate HTA in Russia is the exploration of experience and best practices.

METHODS:

Information retrieval using websites of medical institutions in Russia were observed.

RESULTS:

As a result, it was found that educational program "Modern requirements for conducting health technology assessment" for decision makers in the area of health care is held in Department of organization of medicinal provision and pharmacoconomics of the I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University. During