RESULTS:

Since 2010, the registration of software in Anvisa has been observed. The evaluation of Class I and II software is performed through the registration analysis to be completed by the requesting company. Class III (high risk) software is registered as a medical device embedded software (2).

Anvisa's analysis of the software still depends directly on the application for registration of the companies. In this way most of the analyzed software are for use by health professionals and health services.

CONCLUSIONS:

There are Brazilian regulations for health products with software registration forecast, however its use as a health service still lacks studies mainly with the trends of new information and communication technologies (3).

The regulation of mobile applications becomes difficult because applications are freely downloaded in virtual stores, their domains are usually in foreign territory and their use is given directly by the user.

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PP066 Disseminate Results Through Social Video And Social Networks

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INTRODUCTION:

We are experiencing a fundamental change in the way our target groups interact with information online, moving from passive consumption to more active creation of content, for example social video and social networks. This means a great potential in reaching more people in a cost-effective way which in the end will result in greater impact.

METHODS:

The Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU), have developed an easy way to produce and disseminate our results through social video and social networks.

SBU has a special social media editorial committee for communication via social media, which includes participants from different departments. The editorial committee discusses on a weekly basis the issues to be raised on the agency's Twitter and LinkedIn accounts.

SBU works actively with social video as a message channel. During the past year several videos have been published with various themes (1 - 3). All of the members of the social media committee have attendend a short training course in order to be able to produce and publish social videos. For shorter production, we make ourselves with iPhones and editing with iMovie or Adobe Premiere Pro. For more extensive videos we produce together with a production agency.

RESULTS:

The number of followers on Twitter have increased from 500 in December 2015, to 1,400 in December 2016. Our followers are for example professors, doctors, nurses,

physiotherapists, journalists, politicians, and opinion makers from patient organizations.

In our latest recruitment processes we have been experiencing significant number of qualified candidates, who found the link to our website through social media networks like Facebook and LinkedIn.

CONCLUSIONS:

Social media should be at the heart of digital transformation as it crosses boundaries: you will have a broader impact and it has a great potential in reaching your target groups in a cost-effective way.

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PP068 Stakeholder Views On Peer Review Of National Institute for Health Research Grant Applications

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INTRODUCTION:

It takes on average 17 years to translate a promising laboratory development into better patient treatments or services. About 10 years of this innovation process lies within the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) research pathway. Innovations developed through research have both national and global impact, so selecting the most promising studies to fund is crucial. Peer review of applications is part of the NIHR research funding process, but requires considerable resources. The NIHR is committed to improving efficiency and proportionality of this process. This study is part of a wider piece of work being undertaken by NIHR (1) to reduce the complexity of the funding pathway and thus make a real difference to patients lives.

METHODS:

This study elicited the views of various stakeholders concerning current and possible future methods for peer review of applications for research funding. Stakeholder groups included: members of boards with responsibility for making funding decisions; applicants (both successful and unsuccessful); peer reviewers and NIHR staff. Qualitative interviews were conducted with stakeholders selected from each group, and results were analyzed and integrated using a thematic template analytical method. The results were used to inform a larger online opinion survey which will be reported separately.

RESULTS:

The views and insights of thirty stakeholders across the four groups about the peer review process of applications for funding will be presented. Findings generalizable to other funding programs outside the NIHR will be emphasized. The key themes which emerged included: strengths and weaknesses of applications, feedback, targeting and acknowledgement of peer reviewers.

CONCLUSIONS:

The results of our study of peer review processes carried out by one national research funder has relevance for other funding organizations, both within our country and internationally.

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