the high risk of r

1 CliCon S.r.l., Ravenna, Italy, 2 Italian Medicines Agency (AIFA-Agenzia Italiana del Farmaco), and to avoid wasting of health-care resources.

RATIONALE: To determine the effectiveness and safety of any medical intervention in long-term persistence, to inform decision-makers in order to improve health outcomes.

METHODS: The IT tools developed allow researchers to more efficiently and effectively manage large volumes of various source of data.

CONCLUSIONS: The IT tools developed allow researchers to more efficiently and effectively manage large volumes of various source of data. The developed database could be empowered and readjusted for other HTA studies in near future and the entire approach generalized. In the immature field of HTA of innovative biomedical devices, this example of application could promote the automation of the implementation process of HTA.

PRM64

MANAGEMENT OF SOFT TISSUE SARCOMA (STS) IN FRANCE - A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FRENCH CLINICAL BIOLOGICAL SARCOMA DATABASE (GF5-GETO)

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OBJECTIVES: The primary objective is to describe how patients with advanced STS are managed in France. The secondary objectives are to evaluate the current situation in terms of diagnosis and therapeutic strategies, the diagnostic and therapeutic procedures as well as the therapeutic strategy for the management of patients with STS.

METHODS: This observational, retrospective and national study will use the patient databases of the European CONTCAN (COrnicut Tissue Cancer NETwork) network and of the French national networks: REnES and NetSarc (Pathological and Clinical Reference Networks for Soft Tissues and Visceral Sarcomas). All the data collected in these networks and compiled in the database will be used.

Findings: From the OSmed Health-DB Database highlighted that the majority of indicators is changing toward appropriateness and adherence. These findings prove that continuous monitoring of appropriateness and adherence is a driver for improving real-world use of medicines.

PRM65

THE REMOTE MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PATIENT RISK MANAGEMENT

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OBJECTIVES: Due to high prevalence of socially significant chronic diseases among children the introduction of information technologies in the process of interaction between doctor and patient is important. The aim: to analyze the prospects of the development of remote monitoring systems, to identify their shortcomings and to propose solutions.

METHODS: The review had included 36 publications, 1 meta-analysis concerning telemedicine from 2001 to 2014 y. In the evaluated studies the following questions were explored: • research of social and economic aspects of

The updated version of Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI), for predicting resource utilisation, was never considered in such studies.

PRM60

THE PEDIATRIC ASTHMA PATIENT REGISTRY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP GROUP


OBJECTIVES: To design a database for long-term follow-up of severe persistent uncontrolled asthma in the real clinical practice, the best practice is to use a long-term clinical monitoring. Aim - to create patient registry for children and adolescents with severe persistent uncontrolled asthma.

METHODS: The IT tools have been applied to the first multicenter prospective Italian study of HTA on the da Vinci surgical system, obtaining meaningful end points in terms of costs and clinical outcomes. The study involved the enrolment of 699 patients from the 8 Italian Teaching Hospitals in the period 2011-2014. Patients were enrolled and prospectively evaluated from the preoperative work-up till six months after the discharge.

CONCLUSIONS: The IT tools developed allow researchers to more efficiently and effectively manage large volumes of various source of data. The developed database could be empowered and readjusted for other HTA studies in near future and the entire approach generalized. In the immature field of HTA of innovative biomedical devices, this example of application could promote the automation of the implementation process of HTA.