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Objective HPV Test [Invader Technology/Real-Time PCR] is a molecular genetic test performed for confirming the presence of infection by detecting 14 types of HPV and additionally, for classifying types 16 and 18 genotypes.

Methods It was assessed using 8 domestic databases including Korea Med and Ovid-MEDLINE, Ovid-EMBASE. 1,214 works were identified. Of them, animal experimental or studies not published in Korean or English were excluded. Total of 23 literatures composed of 8 literatures for Invader Technology and 15 literatures on Real-Time PCR were included in the final assessment. Two reviewers screened all references independently, for assessing included articles quality and extracted data.

Results Index tests were assessed to be a safe test, since it does not impart direct harm to the patients as it is conducted outside the patients body by collecting uterus cervical cells. Effectiveness was assessed by diagnostic accuracy, concordance rate, detection rate. Diagnostic accuracy of Invader Technology with sequencing was high (sensitivity=0.89, specificity=0.92). As the result of comparison between Invader Technology and Hybrid Capture 2 (HC2), the false positive rate of index test (5.8%) was lower than HC2 (5.5–21.9%). The concordance rate was 83.1%–94.0%. Diagnostic accuracy of Real-Time PCR with DNA chip was high level (sensitivity=0.96, specificity=1.00). Rate of concordance between Real-Time PCR and HC2 was in the range of 82.6–98.3%, with DNA chip was in the range of 66.7–98.3%.

Conclusion These tests are safety. Also, there are the effectiveness of additional diagnosis for genotypes 16 and 18, high level of concordance with the existing tests and high level of detection of HPV genotypes 16 and 18 in high risk group.

P013 A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE CLINICAL PATHWAYS IN CHINA

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Background Clinical pathway (CP) is an application of rational process and time management for specific disease and surgery in practice. The CP was firstly introduced into China in 1990s.

Objective To find the current status of clinical pathways in China.

Methods We used word clinical pathway in title by searching the web of clinical pathway (www.ch-cp.org.cn), CNKI, etc. and collected CP on title, date, specialties and main contents, etc. Search date till July 30, 2012.

Results 1) 331 CPs were issued in 2009–2011, 25,503 departments from 3,467 hospitals conducted CP and public hospital accounted for 46.9% by 2011 in China. 2) The CPs was pilot implemented in 110 selected hospitals from 23 provinces on 22 specialties, such as general surgery, cardiovascular, orthopaedics, etc. 3) The contents of CP mainly include: disease and target population, diagnosis, treatment option, standard length of stay in hospital, criteria for CP entrance, preoperative evaluation, time and choice for use of prophylactic antibiotics, operation day, postoperative hospital stay recovery, discharge standard,

variance and reason analysis, etc. Few CP described the sources of funding, composition of group that authored the CP and financial disclosures. 4) The major influential factors of CP implementation include: the participation of doctors and patients, explanation of the various process and documents, payment problems, hospital management, appropriate incentive mechanisms, information systems and other support policies, etc. **Conclusions** Clinical pathway may a tool for hospital quality management and assessment criteria of disease effectiveness-costs. More communications with doctors and patients and innovative payment methods would be better for CP implementation.

P016 A GUIDELINE ON UNDESCENDED TESTIS: MORE TRANSPARENCY BY A DECISION ANALYSIS

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Background Undescended testis (UDT) is the most common genital anomaly seen in boys and can be treated surgically by orchiopexy. The age at which orchiopexy should be performed is controversial for both congenital and acquired UDT.

Objectives Performing a decision analysis in order to develop a guideline on UDT.

Methods A decision analysis was performed in which all available knowledge is combined to assess the outcomes of orchiopexy at different ages, expressed in quality adjusted life years (QALY). Furthermore a sensitivity analysis was performed to assess whether the determined optimal age of orchiopexy is influenced by gaps in current knowledge.

Results Surgery at the earliest age (at detection of UDT) will lead to the lowest loss in QALY for UDT compared to no surgery. For bilateral UDT (both congenital and acquired) this was caused by increased paternity and for unilateral UDT by cosmetic aspects. Sensitivity analyses did not change the preferences for strategies. However, given the modest differences in outcomes, there is room for patient preference with respect to performance and timing of surgery in case of unilateral UDT.

Discussion The choice for no surgery in case of unilateral UDT was not acceptable for the expert group. Therefore, a consensus based guideline was developed in which surgery was recommended also for unilateral UDT. More clinical evidence on issues related to timing may in the future modify these results and hence this advice.

Implications for Guideline Developers/Users A decision analyses provides a clear insight in the data available and argumentations made.

P022 GINSENG FOR HEALTH CARE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS IN KOREAN LITERATURE

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Objective This systematic review was performed to summarise RCTs assessing the efficacy and safety of ginseng treatment in the Korean literature.

Method The study involved systematic searches conducted in eight Korean Medical databases. The methodological quality of all of the included studies was assessed using the Cochrane ROB tool. We included all RCTs on any type of ginseng compared to placebo, active treatment or no treatment in healthy individuals or patients regardless of conditions.

Results In total, 30 randomised clinical trials were included. Nine RCTs assessed the effects of ginseng on exercise capacity, cognitive performance, somatic symptoms, quality of life, and sleeping in healthy persons. Six RCTs tested ginseng compared with placebo for erectile dysfunction, while another four studies evaluated the effects of ginseng against no treatment for gastric and colon cancer. Two RCTs compared the effect of red ginseng on diabetes mellitus with no treatment or placebo, and the other nine RCTs assessed the effects of ginseng compared with placebo or no treatment on various conditions. However, the 20 newly added trials may provide useful information for future trials.

Discussion Most RCTs published in the Korean literature have not been included in up-to-date systematic reviews. Although the quality of RCTs published in the Korean literature was generally poor, this review is useful for researchers to access studies that were originally published in languages that they would otherwise be unable to read and due to the paucity of evidence on this subject.

P023 OBSERVATIONAL DRUG THERAPY TRIALS ADD UP USEFUL INFORMATION AS COMPARED WITH RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS: CASE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Background Clinical practice guidelines (CPG's) are predominantly based on randomised controlled trials (RCT's). However, the number of published observational, non-randomised trials is high and yet, the information they contain is often excluded while compiling CPG's.

Objectives We compared randomised and observational clinical treatment trials, published within one year, using multiple sclerosis (MS) as a model. The aim was to find out whether valuable information for CPG's can be discovered by using observational studies.

Methods We collected all publications of MS treatment in Medline during year 2012, using Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) search filters for randomised and observational trials for making a systematic literature review. The clinical drug trials on adults with MS, published in English were included. Case reports and symptomatic treatment trials were excluded.

Results A total of 24 RCT's and 45 observational trials were found. The median number of participants in RCT's was 430 (range 66 to 2244) and in observational trials 118 (range 5 to 22255). Twenty RCT's were efficacy trials, 2 evaluated health economics and one each safety and pharmacology. Twenty-eight observational trials had efficacy as a primary end-point, 10 addressed safety, 5 treatment adherence and one each pharmacology and health economics.

Discussion Most trials addressing safety or compliance issues were observational, therefore important safety and adherence data could be lost by omitting them.

Implications for Guideline Developers/Users Observational trials should be considered while compiling CPG's.

P030 E-TOOL FOR PATIENTS WITH NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA TO IMPROVE GUIDELINE ADHERENCE

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Background Patient education should be part of improvement strategies to increase guideline adherence by professionals.

Objectives This study evaluates an e-tool designed in response to patients' need for more complete information regarding diagnostics, therapy and after-care (based on previous research). The e-tool aims to inform patients about non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)-care and gives patients the possibility to check their own care pathway and register personal experiences.

Methods The e-tool was developed in consultation with the Dutch Lymphoma Patients Organization and evaluated by NHL-patients, professionals and laymen. Feedback was asked concerning lay-out, user convenience, information provision and general strengths and weaknesses of the e-tool. The effect of the e-tool is now tested in 9 Dutch hospitals. Patients are included from November 2012 to November 2013. All patients receive patient information and an informed consent form. The process of inclusion is continuously monitored.

Results In the development phase, 18 out of 26 feedback forms were filled out. Information needs were satisfactory and clearness of navigation and information on new therapies were improved after feedback. In the first 3 months of the testing phase, 25 of the historically estimated 50 patients received patient information, 12 consented and 8 used the e-tool.

Discussion The e-tool seems feasible to empower patients regarding their NHL-care pathway. However, distribution of patient information is not yet optimal. Patients' experiences with the e-tool and possible effects on quality of care is tested in a randomised controlled trial.

Implications Educational e-tools for patients may help to improve guideline development and adherence.

P038 COMPLETING THE PDCA CIRCLE FOR GUIDELINES WITHIN ONE ORGANISATION

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Background Our organisation is closely involved in the continuous process of developing, implementing and evaluating