

Methods of economic evaluation

CMA

Cost-minimization analysis.

When the consequences of the intervention are the same, then only inputs are taken into consideration. The aim is to decide the cheapest way of achieving the same outcome.

Methods of economic evaluation

CUA

Cost-utility analysis

When interventions which we compare produce different consequences in terms of both quantity and quality of life, we express them in utilities. These are measures which comprise both length of life and subjective levels of well-being (the best known utility measure is the quality-adjusted-life-years or QALYs). In this case, competing interventions are compared in terms of cost per unit of utility gained (for example, cost per QALY).

Jefferson T, Demicheli V, Mugford M. Elementary Economic Evaluation in Health Care. 1 ed. London: BMJ Publishing Group; 1996.

Methods of economic evaluation

CEA

Cost-effectiveness analysis

When the consequences of different interventions may vary but can be measured in identical natural units, then inputs are costed. Competing interventions are compared in terms of cost per unit of consequence.

Methods of economic evaluation

CBA

Cost-benefit analysis

When both the inputs and consequences of different interventions are expressed in monetary units so that they compare directly and across programmes even outside health care.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

What is HTA:

HTA considers the effectiveness, appropriateness, cost and broader implications of technologies using both primary research and systematic review. It seeks to meet the information needs of those who manage and provide care.

NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination. *Undertaking systematic reviews of research on effectiveness: CRD's guidance for those carrying out or commissioning reviews*. CRD Report No. 4. 2nd edn. York: NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination.

URL: www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/report4.htm. Accessed 1 May 2007.

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Who is it for?

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Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Definition not uniform

“Health Technology assessment considers the effectiveness, appropriateness and cost of alternative technologies. It does this by asking four fundamental questions: does the technology work, for whom, at what cost and how does it compare to the alternatives?”

Technologies can be high or low (e.g. Use of aspirin in treating patients with MI)

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long

HTA is a range of processes and mechanisms that use scientific evidence to assess the quality, safety, efficacy, effectiveness and cost effectiveness of health services. HTA is commonly applied to pharmaceuticals (including vaccines), diagnostic tests, medical devices, surgically implanted prostheses, medical procedures and public health interventions.

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/hta/publishing.nsf/Content/about-1> accessed 30-1-2012

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

The key questions that HTA typically aims to answer for each new health technology, in comparison to alternative interventions, are:

- Is it safe?
- Does it improve health outcomes?
- Is it cost effective?

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

Effective assessment of health technologies includes: evaluating the comparative harms and benefits, using clinical evidence of patient safety, efficacy and clinical effectiveness; and understanding the cause, origin and prevalence of disease and knowledge of best practice treatment pathways.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

A well-performing HTA system will:

- facilitate patient access to cost-effective health technologies that improve health outcomes;
- minimize the use of technologies that are ineffective or harmful;
- contribute to value for money investments in health technology in the context of limited health care resources;
- keep pace with evolving technologies, clinical practices and HTA methodologies;

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/hta/publishing.nsf/Content/about-1> accessed 30-1-2012

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

- provide clear information on processes, rules and outcomes to stakeholders; and
- ensure the system is designed to achieve these outcomes in the most timely, effective, efficient and targeted way.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

HTA provides an assessment and prioritizing of new technologies against existing health care interventions and other government funding priorities. This process results in the best value for money for the Australian community by considering both clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness. This ensures that taxpayers' money supports health care that achieves the maximum health improvement at the lowest cost.

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/hta/publishing.nsf/Content/about-1> accessed 30-1-2012

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Sometimes long (cont.)

HTA also provides health professionals, hospitals and consumers with information about safe, high-quality and clinically effective health technologies.

The End

Why is this one so long ?

Not uncommon with long statements in public organizations – wants to include all.
Other example is long mission statements ex QEH

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/hta/publishing.nsf/Content/about-1> accessed 30-1-2012

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Implication for you.)

It is a Buzz word

In daily life communication:

Be sure both sender and receiver have the same understanding

In assignments and papers:

Make sure you reference the definition you use.

Health needs assessment (HNA)

Health needs assessment (HNA) is a systematic method for reviewing the health issues facing a population, leading to agreed priorities and resource allocation that will improve health and reduce inequalities.

http://www.nice.org.uk/aboutnice/whoweare/aboutthehda/hdapublications/health_needs_assessment_a_practical_guide.jsp

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

“A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within a population”*

- HIA is based on four principal values – democracy, equity, sustainable development and the ethical use of evidence

* World Health Organisation: <http://www.who.int/hia/about/why/en/index.html>