#### Public Health 101 Series



# Introduction to Prevention Effectiveness Instructor name Title Organization

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Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services Division of Scientific Education and Professional Development



Course Topics

Introduction to Prevention Effectiveness

- 1. A Public Health Approach
- 2. What Is Prevention Effectiveness?
- 3. Prevention Effectiveness Study Design
- 4. Economic Costs
- 5. Types of Economic Evaluations

#### Learning Objectives

After completing this course, you will be able to

- define prevention effectiveness
- describe the key components of prevention effectiveness studies
- identify basic economic evaluation methods used in prevention effectiveness studies
- identify data used in the most common types of economic evaluation methods



#### A Public Health Approach

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#### Public Health Core Sciences

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# Topic 2 What Is Prevention Effectiveness? 7

#### Prevention Effectiveness Defined



Prevention effectiveness is the systematic assessment of the impact of public health policies, programs, and practices on health outcomes by determining their effectiveness, safety, and costs.

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2002.

#### What Prevention Effectiveness Does

Assesses the impact of prevention policies, programs, and practices

Evaluates the allocation of health care resources Provides decision makers with information for action

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). What is prevention effectiveness? Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2010. http://www.cdc.gov/PEF/WhatIs.html. Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002: 1.

### Prevention Effectiveness in Developing and Implementing Prevention Strategies





# Knowledge Check

Prevention effectiveness includes which of the following? (Select all that apply.)



- B. Providing funding for an intervention
- C. Evaluating allocation of health care resources
  - D. Assessing the impact of different policies, programs, and practices



Prevention Effectiveness Design Approaches

#### Problem Identification

#### Audience Identification

#### Perspective Identification

#### **Problem Identification**



Any health-related situation in which a policy solution or management decision can be applied

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Framing an economic evaluation [self-study course]. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; [undated]. http://www.cdc.gov/owcd/eet/framing3/1.html.

#### Audience Identification



- Policy and program decision makers
- Health care organizations
- Researchers
- Clinical workers
- The general public
- The media

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002.

Centers for Disease Control. A framework for assessing the effectiveness of disease and injury prevention. MMWR Recommend Report 1992;41(No. RR-3).

#### Perspective Identification

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Cost item	Patient	Physician	Payer (e.g., insurance, Medicaid)	Society
Physician time		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Medication	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Administration		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Patient travel	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$
Time off from work	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$



# Knowledge Check

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

What are the three prevention effectiveness study design approaches?

- 1. Problem identification
- 2. Audience identification
- 3. Perspective identification

# Topic 4 Economic Costs



#### Prevention Effectiveness Costs



- Direct
- Indirect
- Intangible
- Opportunity

#### **Direct Costs**



- Medications
- Medical devices
- Computer software and equipment
- Research and development
- Inpatient care

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002. Centers for Disease Control. A framework for assessing the effectiveness of disease and injury prevention. MMWR Recommend Report 1992;41(No. RR-3).

#### Indirect Costs



- Change in productivity
- Costs of absenteeism
- Foregone leisure time
- Time spent caring for the patient

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002. Centers for Disease Control. A framework for assessing the effectiveness of disease and injury prevention. MMWR Recommend Report 1992;41(No. RR-3).

#### Intangible Costs



- Physical pain and suffering
- Emotional anxiety
- Social stigmatization

Haddix AC, Teutsch SM, Corso PS, eds. Prevention effectiveness: a guide to decision analysis and economic evaluation. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2002.

#### **Opportunity Costs**



 Monetary and nonmonetary

Costs and charges



#### Choose the best answer from the choices below.

Prevention effectiveness costs are important to a study because they are often the main quantitative variable for use in

- A. prevention
- B. analysis
- C. identification
- D. effectiveness

# Topic 5 Types of Economic Evaluations



#### Types of Economic Evaluations



The choice of economic evaluations used is dependent on

- audience
- study question
- data

### **Comparison of Economic Evaluation Methods**

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Method	Data inputs used	Outcome value desired	
Cost analysis	Costs	Total program or intervention cost (typically reported as cost per patient or cost per service rendered)	
Cost-effectiveness	Net cost of intervention versus intervention effectiveness	Dollars per life saved because of an intervention	
Cost-utility	Quality-adjusted life years (QALYs)	Number of life years saved, adjusted to account for loss of quality	
Cost-benefit	Money	Net costs or savings of an intervention	

#### Cost Analysis



- Considers program or intervention costs and cost of illness
- Achieves cost minimization for the program under consideration

#### **Cost-Effectiveness Analysis**



Compares interventions for the same disease or condition among a common population

#### Cost-Utility Analysis



- Considers quality-adjusted life years
- Compares interventions for same disease or injury

#### Cost-Benefit Analysis



- Evaluates multiple options
- Compares different options among sectors

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Cost-benefit analysis [self-study course]. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; [undated]. ttp://www.cdc.gov/owcd/EET/CBA/Fixed/1.html.



#### Choose the correct answer from the choices below.

Selecting the best economic evaluation method is dependent on the audience, the study question, and the \_\_\_\_\_.





Match the data used with each method of analysis

- A. Cost-utility analysis C. Cost-benefit analysis
- B. Cost-effectiveness analysis D. Cost analysis

#### A. Cost-utility analysis

1. Quality-adjusted life years

D. Cost analysis

C. Cost-benefit analysis

B. Cost-effectiveness analysis

2. Cost

3. Money

4. Net cost of intervention versus intervention's effectiveness

#### **Course Summary**

During this course, you learned to

- define prevention effectiveness
- describe the key components of prevention effectiveness studies
- identify basic economic evaluation methods used in prevention effectiveness studies
- identify data used in the most common types of economic evaluation methods

# **QUESTIONS?**

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- Martin Meltzer, PhD, MS, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

#### **Resources and Additional Reading**

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#### For more information, please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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