

## HTA

### HTA and Evaluation Methods

Table 1: Major concepts measured in PROs

| Concept  | Description   |
|--|---|
| Quality of life (QoL)  | The <a href="#">World Health Organization</a> (WHO) defines QoL as "an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns". Standard indicators of the quality of life include wealth, employment, the environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, social belonging, religious beliefs, safety, security and freedom. QoL has a wide range of contexts, including the fields of <a href="#">international development</a> , <a href="#">healthcare</a> , <a href="#">politics</a> and employment. |
| Health-Related Quality of life (HRQoL)                           | HRQoL is multi-dimensional; it represents the patient's evaluation of a health condition, and its <b>treatment</b> , on their daily life, including: physical function, psychological function, social function, role function, emotional function, well-being, vitality, health status, etc. HRQoL is an evaluation of QoL and its relationship with health.   |
| Patient satisfaction (Reports and Ratings of health care)        | Evaluation of treatments, patient's preference, healthcare <b>delivery systems</b> and professionals, patient education programmes, and medical devices.  |
| Physical functioning (disability)                                | Physical limitations and activity restrictions, including: self-care, walking, mobility, sleep, sex, disability.  |
| Psychological state  | Positive or negative affect and cognitive functioning, including but not limited to: anger, alertness, self-esteem, sense of well-being, distress, coping, feeling anxious or depressed.  |
| Signs and symptoms (impairments) and other aspects of well-being | Reports of not directly observable symptoms or sensations, including: energy and fatigue, nausea, irritability.   |
| Social functioning   | Limitations in work or school, participation in community.  |
| Treatment adherence  | Reports or observations of actual use of treatments.  |
| Utility  | Utility, or usefulness, is the (perceived) ability of something to satisfy needs or wants. In health economics, utilities measure the strength of patient preferences. For example, how important various factors are to patients, such as symptoms, pain, and psychological health. The impact of new treatments on those factors, and therefore on quality of life (QoL), can then be calculated. This is a common approach used by health technology <b>assessment</b> (HTA) bodies, which advise on whether treatments should be funded by e.g., government health departments. (See box on Health Utility Measures in lesson 6)  |

Adapted from: <https://eprovide.mapi-trust.org/about/about-eprovide>