Value Assessment

A process that brings together many stakeholders to evaluate the clinical, economic, social, organizational, and ethical issues for a specific health intervention or health technology (such as a drug) and can involve a review of:

- Clinical Evidence Compared to Existing Care
- Health Care Costs
- Social and Ethical Impacts on the Health Care System and the Lives of Patients

Value Framework

Describes the approach used by a specific organization to compare and quantify the positives, negatives, and costs for one or more treatments to assess which seems to be the best choice. Simply put, it’s a blueprint on how that organization conducts a value assessment, the method it uses. Value frameworks typically describe the types of data that a value assessment body will consider and which methods they will use to conduct a value assessment. Example data sources and methods include:

### DATA
- Clinical trials
- Focus groups or interviews with patients
- Surveys of patients
- Administrative health data
- Literature review
- Lived experiences
- Census data
- Preference weights
- Patient registries

### METHODS
- Patient preference analyses
- Qualitative analyses
- Public comment period
- Cost-utility Analysis
- Testimony
- Open meetings
- Cost-Effectiveness Analyses
- Multi-criteria decision analyses
- Network meta-analysis
- Budget impact analysis

A Value Assessment: FRAMEWORK APPLIED TO A SPECIFIC TOPIC

The framework serves as a blueprint to produce a value assessment on a specific topic, such as comparing a class of drugs.

**Value Recommendation**

The resulting recommendation may be used to guide reimbursement, shared decision-making, or other choices. The assessment results should not drive the decision, but can be incorporated into the decision making process.