

HOW TO EXPRESS EBHC: ADVANCES BRING CLEARER DECISIONAL EMPHASIS

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The Challenge in expressing... The Solution Learn more at ebscohealth.com/innovations or balper@ebsco.com

Additive effect (of benefits and harms)

Statistical method to define Net Effect Estimate

EBSCO Health DynaMed Plus

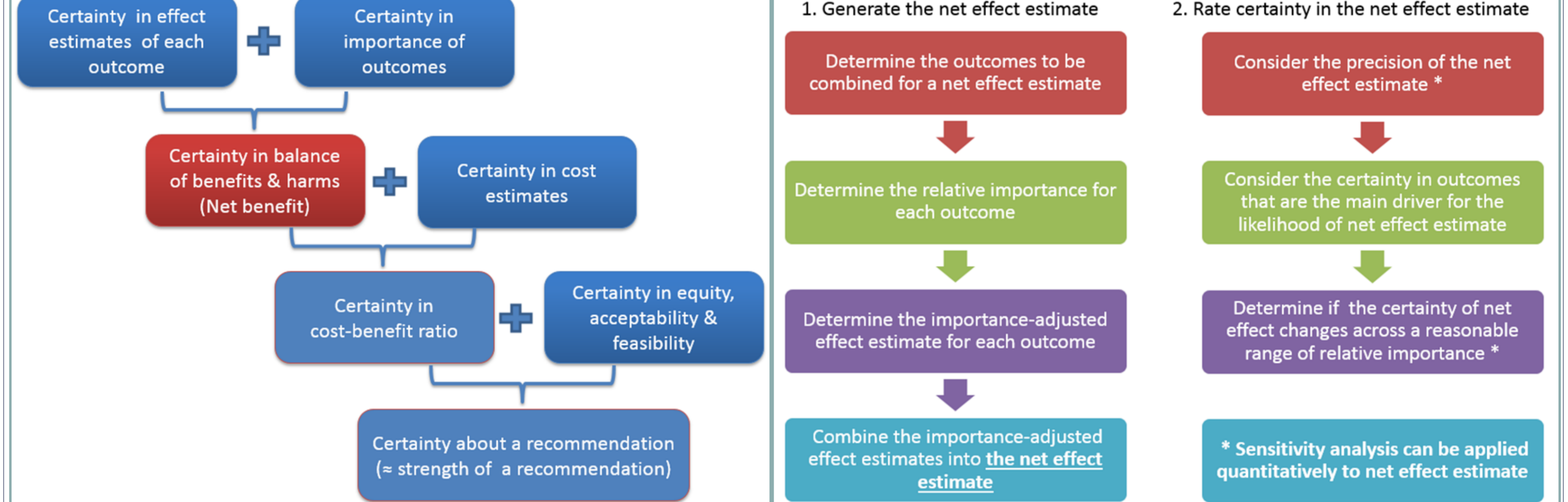
Enter outcomes in terms of undesirable outcomes (mortality, symptoms, etc.) and use negative numbers for benefits (decreases in an undesired outcome) and positive numbers for harms (increases in an undesired outcome).

| Outcome Name | Point Estimate | Lower 95% Bound | Upper 95% Bound | Importance Multiplier | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Mortality | -29 | -44 | -12 | 5 | Remove |
| Hospitalization | -31 | -43 | -16 | 1 | Remove |
| Symptomatic | 44 | 33 | 55 | 0.5 | Remove |

Net Effect: Net Benefit
SD for Net Effect: 41.48
Net Effect Point Estimate: -154
Net Effect Lower 95% CI: -235.3
Net Effect Upper 95% CI: -72.69

Balance of benefits and harms

Certainty of Net Benefit



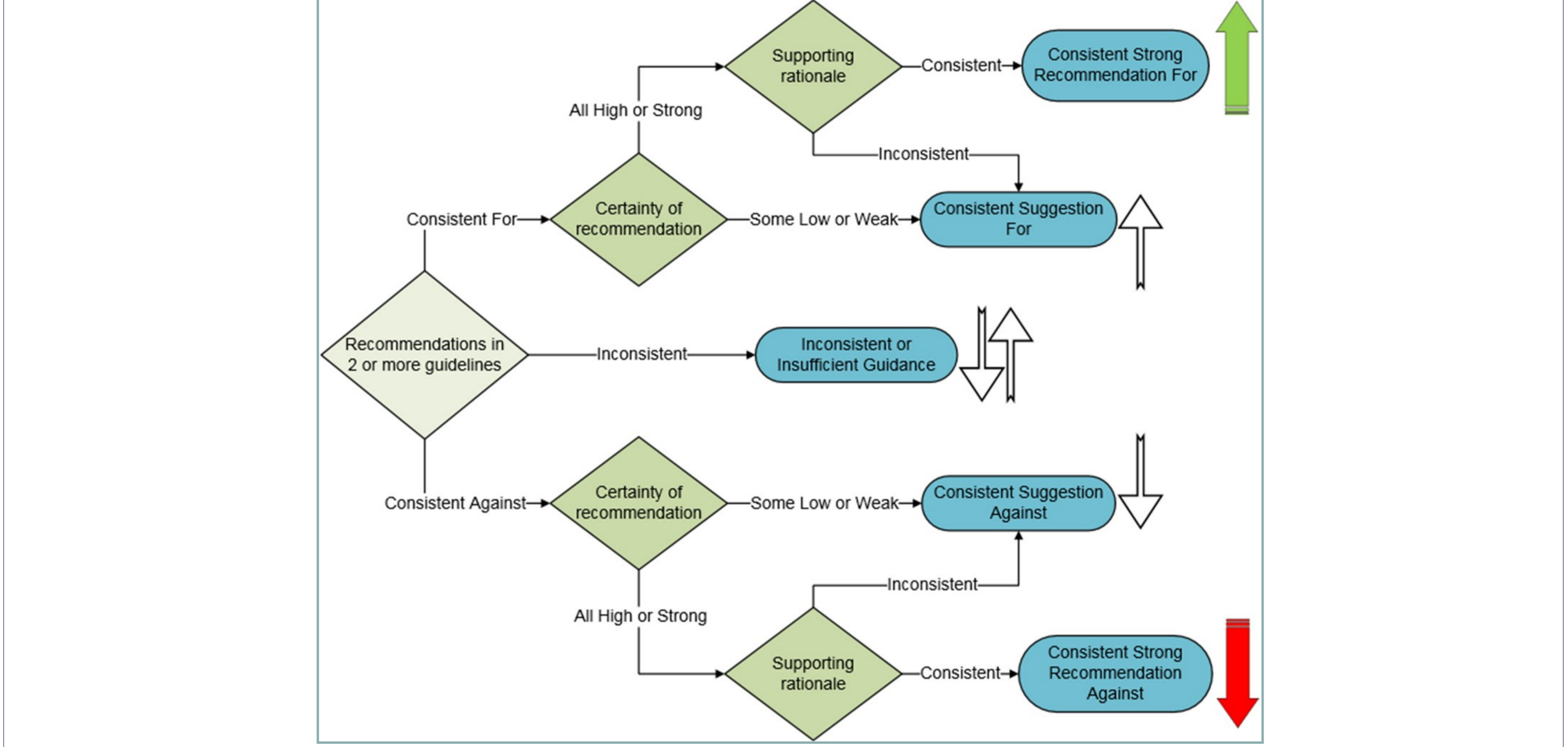
Combined views of Guidelines and SDM

Graded Recommendations vs. Options Suggested

| Certainty that benefits outweigh harms for "representative" patient values? | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|
| | Yes | No | |
| Certainty that informed preferences are the same for nearly all patients (with individual values)? | YES | Strong Recommendation We recommend X. | Weak Recommendation We suggest X. |
| | NO | Options Suggested We suggest offering the options with acknowledgement of common preferences. Provide support for shared decision making | Options Suggested We suggest offering the options. Provide support for shared decision making |

Disagreement across guidelines

Classify recommendation consistency



Evidence-based assessment of quality measures

Defining Appropriateness Criteria for Quality Measures

- Appropriateness criteria for a Process Measure**
1. Convincing evidence that action changes clinical outcomes (or convincing evidence that action does not improve clinical outcomes).
 2. Desirable consequences of action outweigh undesirable consequences of action
 3. Desirable consequences of quality measure implementation outweigh undesirable consequences of quality measure implementation*
 4. Population adequately specified with appropriate exclusion criteria
 5. Intervention adequately specified including appropriate intervals or frequency
- * Undesirable consequences of quality measure implementation may include inappropriate use of diagnostic labels (to artificially meet or avoid the measure), effort shifting (away from higher value activities), or inhibition of patient input for decision-making.