

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### General

Terms	Definition
Health technology assessment (HTA)	A multidisciplinary process that uses explicit methods to determine the value of a health technology at different points in its lifecycle. A health technology is the application of organized knowledge and skills in the form of devices, medicines, vaccines, procedures, and systems developed to solve a health problem and improve quality of lives for individuals affected.
Value assessment (VA)	Comparison of the relative benefits to the costs of a given technology or service for a specific person or population.
Health economic modeling	A set of analytic approaches in health economic analysis that synthesize clinical, epidemiological, and economic evidence from different data sources into an evaluation framework that enables researchers or decision makers to generate estimates for specific outcomes of interest. Models are simplified representations of the real world to inform decision-making.
Cost effectiveness analysis	A method to examine both the costs and health outcomes of one or more interventions. An intervention is compared to another intervention (or the status quo) by estimating how much it costs to gain an additional unit of a health outcome, such as a life year gained or a case prevented.
Value element	Refers to specific aspects or components that stakeholders may consider as part of an overall assessment of value (e.g., different mode of administration, reduced risk, lower cost).
Patient inputs	A wide range of information and perspectives from patients including but not limited to informal comments; patient opinions expressed publicly, including through social media; patient responses to qualitative surveys; and quantitative measurements of patient-reported outcomes.
Patient perspective	A specific type of patient input describing patients' experience with a disease or condition and its management.
Patient preference	Qualitative or quantitative assessment of the relative desirability or acceptability to patients of specified alternatives or choices among outcomes or other attributes that differ among health interventions.

## Modeling Specific

Terms	Definition
Model scope	Document describing key model objectives, assumptions, and specifications on a conceptual level, including population, treatments, outcomes, and settings. This document also describes the specific considerations to be evaluated and confirmed during the protocol development stage.
Model protocol	Detailed technical document that includes the necessary details to build the model and conduct analyses, including the analytic approaches, key assumptions, data inputs, and model output.
Health state	Some models categorize patients into discrete states of health based on patients' symptoms, clinical experiences or treatments (e.g., mild, moderate, or severe disease; pre- vs. post-transplant).
Utilities	A measure of patients' preferences for different health states, which are often used to estimate changes in quality of life associated with treatments or other clinical events. Utility values are typically measured on a scale from 0 (representing death) to 1 (representing "perfect health").
Perspective	Refers to the point of view adopted when deciding which types of costs, health, and economic benefits are to be included in an economic model (e.g., health care sector vs. societal).
Time horizon	The time period during which clinical and economic outcomes will be simulated/evaluated in the model.
Cycle length	The time interval used in a model to track changes in clinical and economic outcomes that occur in the simulation.
Comparator	Different treatment options or sequences of treatments that the model will assess.
Effectiveness	The ability of an intervention (drug, device, treatment, test, pathway) to provide the desired outcomes in the relevant patient population.
Treatment sequence	The time-ordered series of treatments for a given patient or group of patients. Treatment sequences may include monotherapy with a pharmacologic or non-pharmacologic agent, combinations of different pharmacologic agents, or combinations of pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic agents in any given order for specific periods during the treatment process.

**References:**

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