





Strategic Plan

CAPCSD always looks to the future for ways to support member program administrators, faculty, and clinic directors. In February 2019, the CAPCSD Board of Directors approved a three-year strategic plan for 2018-2021. We invite you to review the STRATEGIC PLAN and see where CAPCSD is headed in the near future.

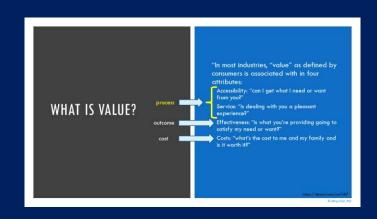


The Council of Academic Programs in Communication Sciences and Disorders (CAPCSD)

Objectives

- Explain cost-effective analysis and why it's useful
- Describe what you need for cost-effectiveness analysis.
- Describe what you need <u>to use</u> cost-effectiveness analysis.









- What you will pay
 - And
- What you will get



Smart shopping 101

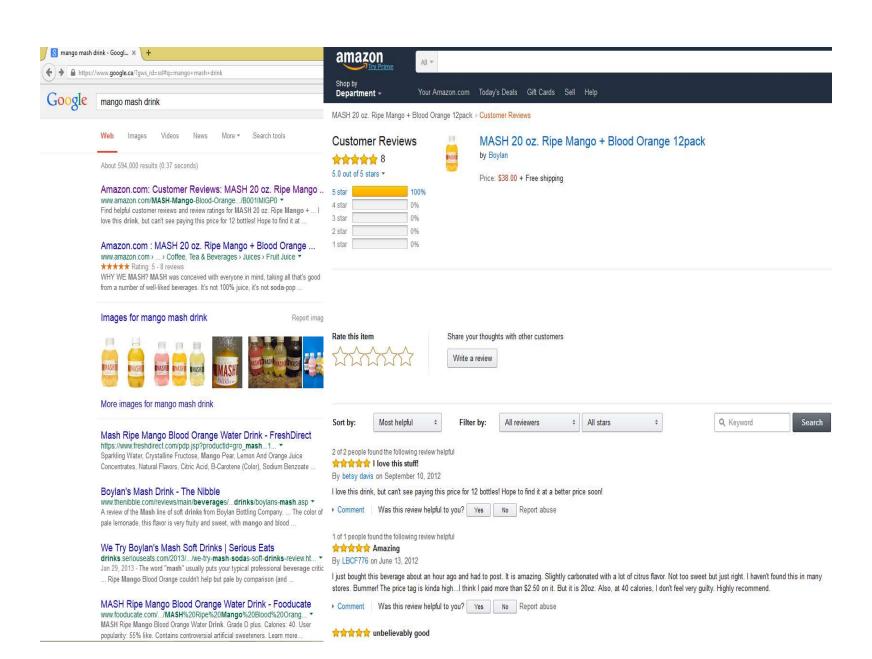


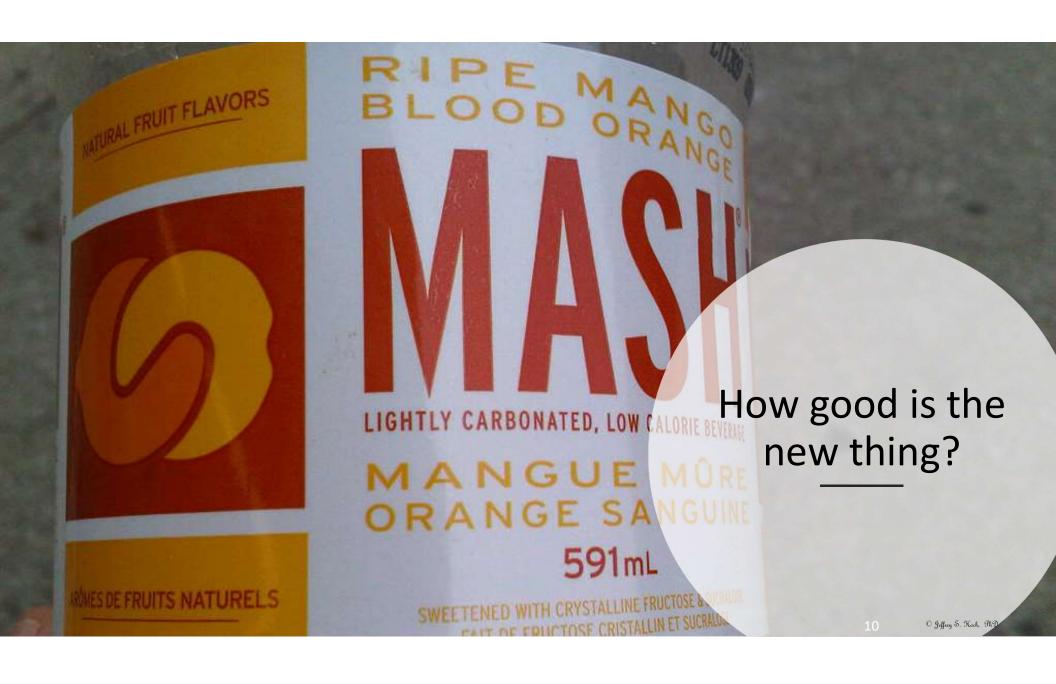




What is it?

Defining what you get and what it costs







FAIT DE : EAU GAZÉIFIÉE, FRUCTOSE CRISTALLIN, CONCENTRÉ DE JUS DE POIRE ET CITRON, ARÔMES NATURELS, ACIDE CITRIQUE, B-CAROTENE (COLORER), BENZOATE DE POTASSIUM (POUR CONSERVER LA FRAÎCHEUR), SUCRALOSE (25 mg par portion de 591 mL), ACID ASCORBIQUE.

Example from your life: coffee # variation



Is the new thing worth it?







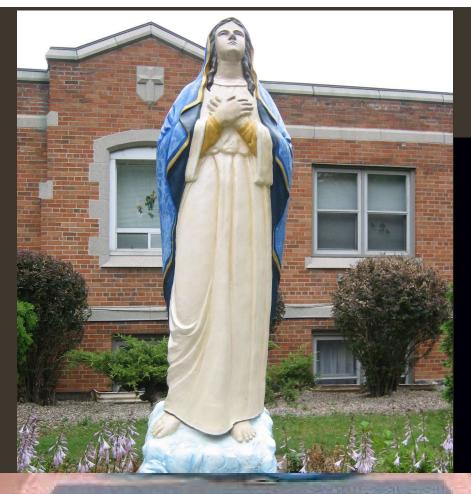


Can "economists" help?



"I want to learn about Economics!" -no one





Economics? Really?



OUR LADY OF THE ASSUMPTION

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the calculation the growing of our Participation of the Interest States and Interest State

The second of the party of the party of

ECONOMICS

THE SCIENCE OF EXPLAINING TOMORROW WHY THE PREDICTIONS YOU MADE YESTERDAY DIDN'T COME TRUE TODAY.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC EVALUATION?

"Methods such as 'what we did last time,' 'gut feelings,' and even 'educated guesses' are not always better than organized consideration of the factors involved in a decision to commit resources to one use instead of another."

Drummond MF, O'Brien BJ, Torrance GW, Stoddart GL. Methods for the economic evaluation of health care programmes. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1997.

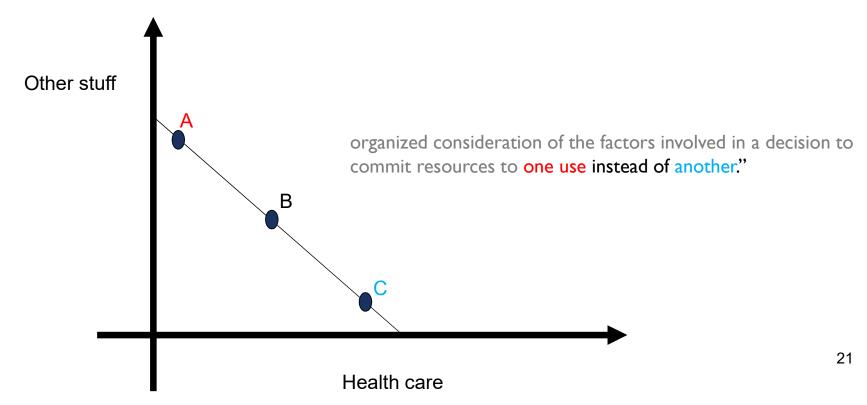
WHAT MAKES IT "ECONOMIC EVALUATION"?

 organized consideration of the factors involved in a decision to commit resources to one use instead of another."

Economic (1 use)

Evaluation (organized)

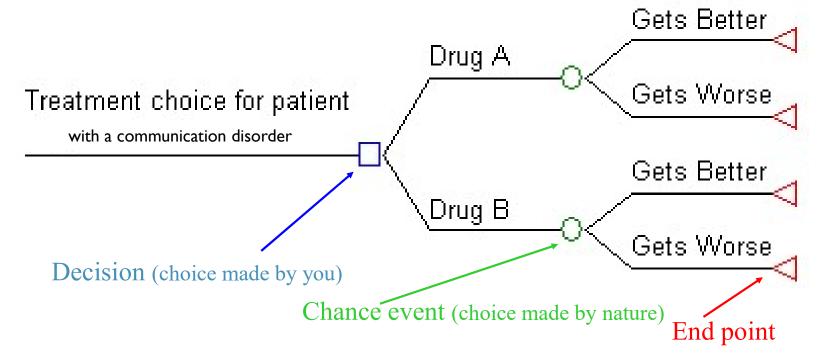
ECONOMICS = SCARCITY AND TRADEOFFS



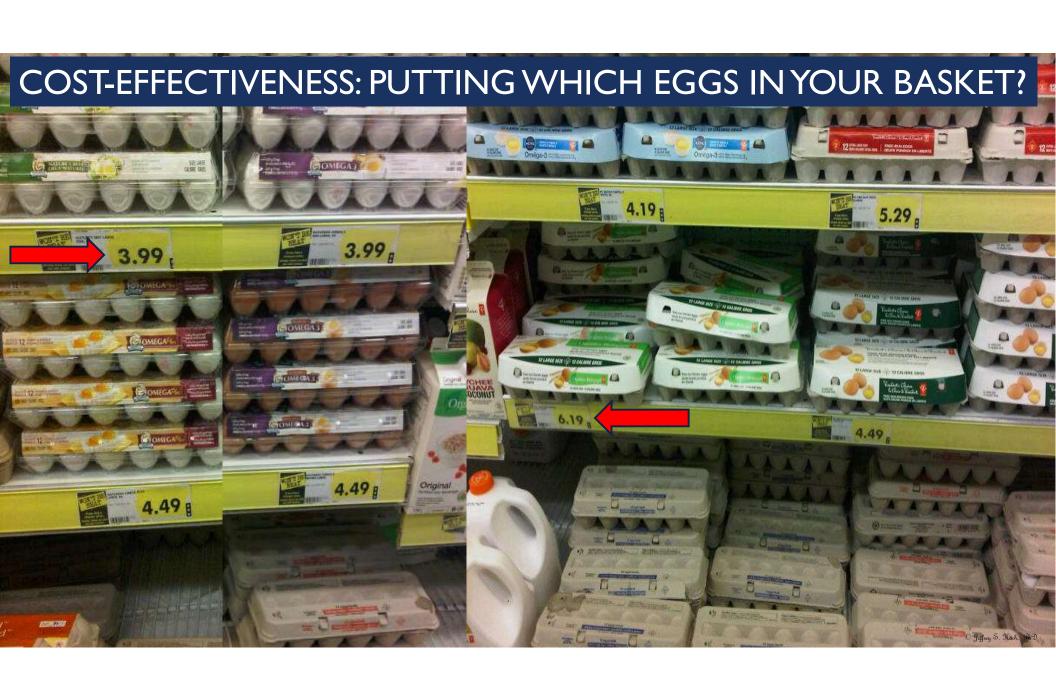
EVALUATION: DECISIONS, DATA, RESULTS

organized consideration of the factors involved in a decision

to commit resources to one use instead of another."



22



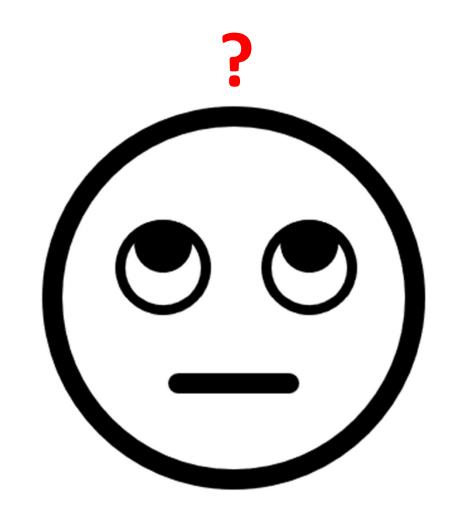
Main issue

Are we paying for:

Efficiency (cost and health outcome)

OR

Value (cost, health outcome and "other stuff")







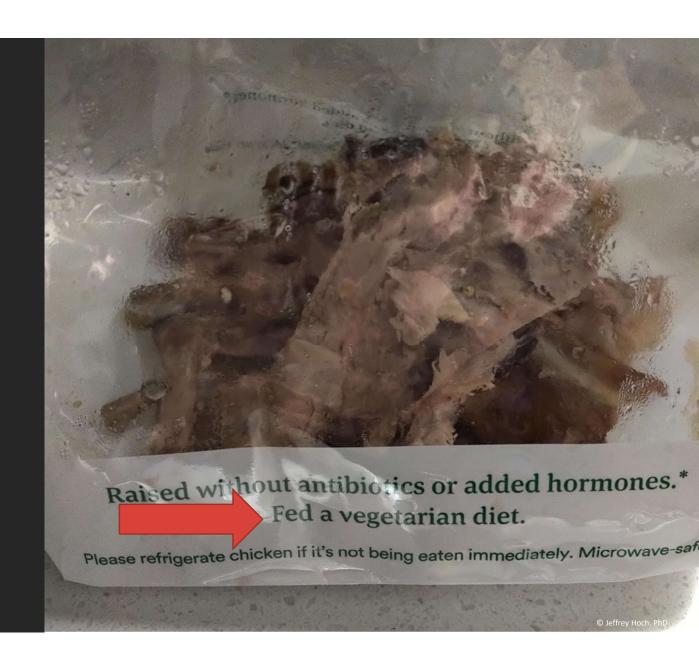
What does it mean?

Do you value it enough to pay more for it?

Vegetarian meat...

It's good for the planet...





CEA ≠ Menu without prices nor prices with no menu





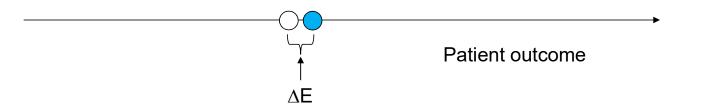
WHY DO ECONOMIC EVALUATION?

"That's nice, but how much does it cost?

""Why should we pay more for this?"

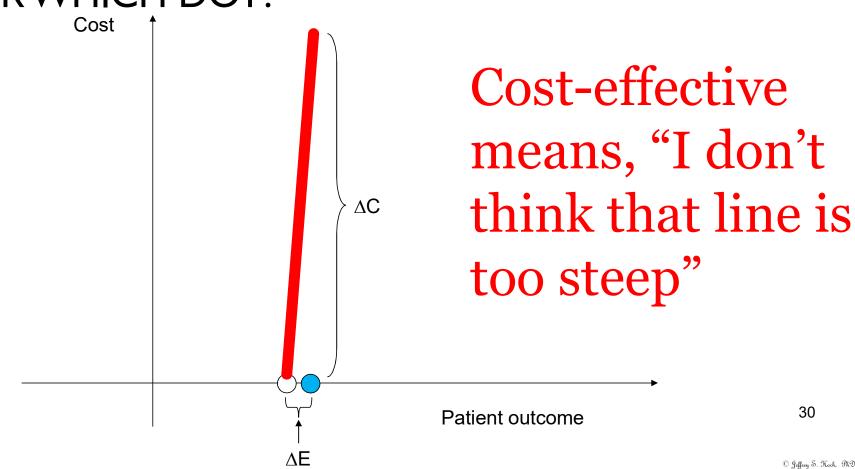
"Are there better ways to spend our resources?"

GO FOR WHICH DOT?



29

IF RESOURCES WERE SCARCE: GO FOR WHICH DOT?



Not worth it (not cost-effective)

What it is

13,800

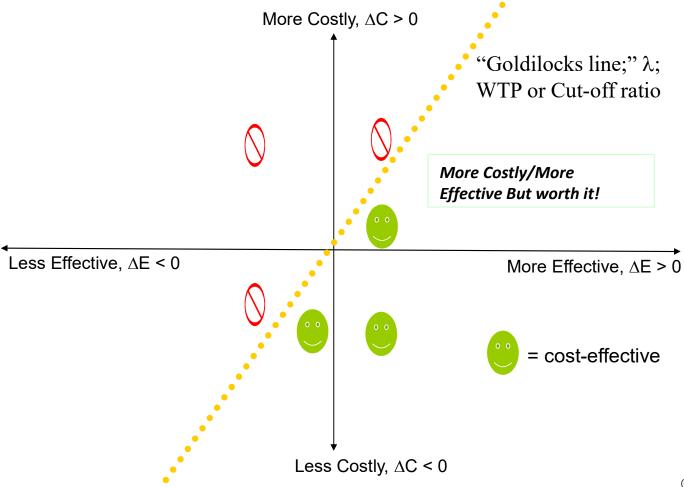
Is the slope

@ Jeffrey Hoch PhD

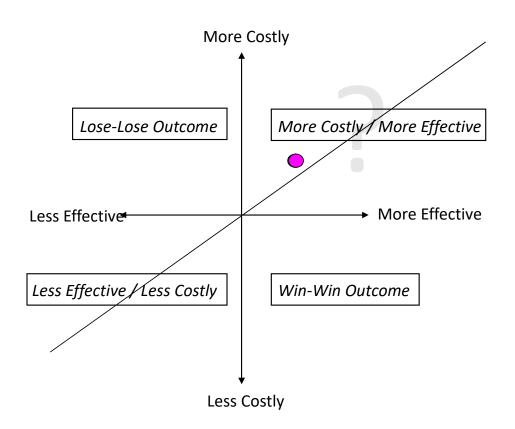
How do you know when is something cost-effective?

After you estimate the extra cost and extra effect, then what?

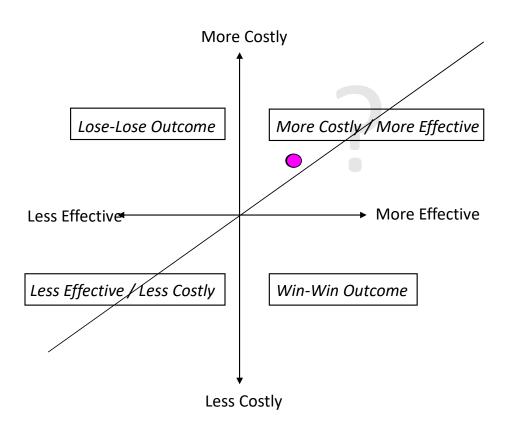
Decision-making illustrated



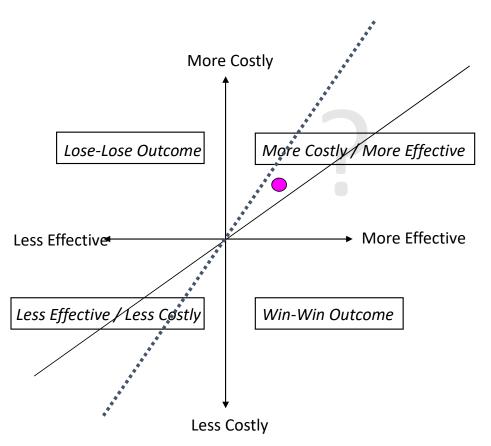
3 ways to become cost-effective: Be more effective



3 ways to become cost-effective: Be less costly



3 ways to become cost-effective: Be willing to pay more



Exam time



Economic evidence = Smart Shopping Is this a good deal?

Margerum "/15"	
GRAPE JUICE (Non-Alcoholic) Navarro Gewurtztraminer or Pinot Noir Juice	6.5
DRAFT BEER	
Leinen ugel's Summer Shandy	6.25
Sierra levada Summfest	6.25
Desch tes Twighlight	6.25
Pacifico	6.25
Gran Teton Brewing Sweetgrass Pale Ale	5.50
Bear Republic Racer 5	.50
Laganitas Lil' Sumpin Sumpin	mkt
It's All About Jeff	IIIKL
BOTTLED BEER	
Bud, Coors Light	4.5
Corona	5.5
Allagash White	8
tone Ruination	8

Halibut is cost-effective?

Beer Battered Fish & Chips

Haddock \$18

Higher "quality"
Higher "cost"

Higher \$24

Okanagan 1516 lager battered fish with fresh cut fries, coleslaw and lemon.

Why this matters...

- "Efficiency" is a part of quality care
- Because if you "waste resources"...
- you can't provide as much care as if you don't waste resources.
- "waste not, want not."

Why you need cost-effectiveness analysis

- If you want to advocate for what you do, you need to say more than,
 - It could work, or
 - It does work
- You need to be able show it is a good use of resources
 - It is good "value for money"

Why bother with "economic evidence?"

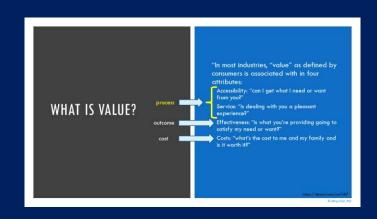


It helps
punctuate
the value
proposition

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- Value Concept #1: Important to think about
 - Is _____ important?
- Value Concept #2: Worthwhile to do
 - What should we do?

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How do we make the case in healthcare?

■ Value Concept #1: Important to think about

ls _____important?

- Value Concept #2: Worthwhile to do
 - What should we do?

Important because:

- 1) Lots of people have it (big N)
- 2) Bad to have (bad outcomes)
- 3) Costly (High C)

Special Preview - White Paper on the State of Aphasia

Did you know?

New data now includes aphasia prevalence estimates across stroke, traumatic brain injury, and brain tumor. The estimated U.S. prevalence of aphasia for these etiologies ranges from about 2.5 million to 4 million people.

In early Fall of 2017, Aphasia Access will release a research study sure to impact aphasia care moving forward. Conducted over the course of the last year, and overseen by Nina Simmons-Mackie, Ph.D. this report is a look into the state of aphasia in North America.

This resource goes beyond awareness and other top line metrics to dive into the real challenges on the front lines of aphasia care. It will be in demand for anyone looking to set research and service

priorities, not to mention grafunders, policymakers, and the Important because:

Over the coming weeks, as th paper approaches, Aphasia A page to share previews and u paper. Once published, this p additional resources and con as aphasia access strives to h the value of this trailblazing r

- ✓ Lots of people have it (big N)
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Special Preview - White Paper on the State of Aphasia

Did you know?

The incidence of major depression increased from 11% at three months to 33% at twelve months in a study of people with aphasia

In early Fall of 2017, Aphasia Access will release a research study sure to impact aphasia care moving forward. Conducted over the course of the last year, and overseen by Nina Simmons-Mackie, Ph.D. this report is a look into the state of aphasia in North America.

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Not just in the US, eh

196

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Incidence and Profile of Inpatient Stroke-Induced Aphasia in Ontario, Canada

Laura Dickey, BA, Aura Kagan, PhD, M. Patrice Lindsay, PhD, Jiming Fang, PhD, Alexandra Rowland, MSc, Sandra Black, MD, FRCP(C)

ABSTRACT. Dickey L, Kagan A, Lindsay MP, Fang J, Rowland A, Black S. Incidence and profile of inpatient stroke-induced aphasia in Ontario, Canada. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 2010;91:196-202.

Objectives: To determine the incidence rate of inpatient stroke-induced aphasia in Ontario, Canada, and to examine the demographic and clinical characteristics for stroke patients with and without aphasia.

Design: Age- and sex-specific incidence rates for aphasia in Ontario were calculated using the Ontario Stroke Audit. In addition, data collected from the Registry of the Canadian Stroke Network (RCSN) were used to determine the demographic and clinical characteristics for stroke patients with and

ence of aphasia was found to be an independent predictor of longer hospital stays, increased use of rehabilitation services, and higher rates of thrombolytic therapy.

Conclusions: A significant number of people with stroke experience aphasia, with advancing age associated with a higher risk. The profile and patterns for stroke patients with aphasia differed significantly from those who did not experience aphasia as a residual disability after stroke, particularly in relation to service usage. Given the personal and system cost associated with aphasia, best practices in the area of stroke should include recommendations on how to best serve this population throughout the clinical pathway.

Key Words: Aphasia; Health services; Incidence; Rehabil-

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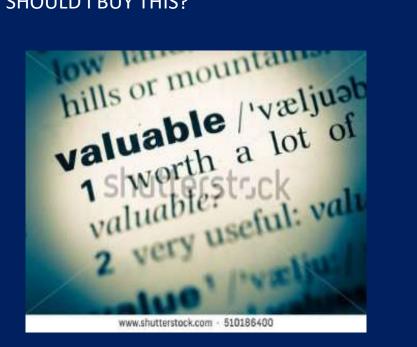
"Most of the problems in life are because of two reasons: we act without thinking or we keep thinking without acting." "Unknown

Example

LIKELY, IMPORTANT



SHOULD I BUY THIS?



https://thumb1.shutterstock.com/display_pic_with_logo/698467/510186400/stock-photo-close-up-of-old-english-dictionary-page-with-word-valuable-510186400.jpg

The healthcare payer's problem....

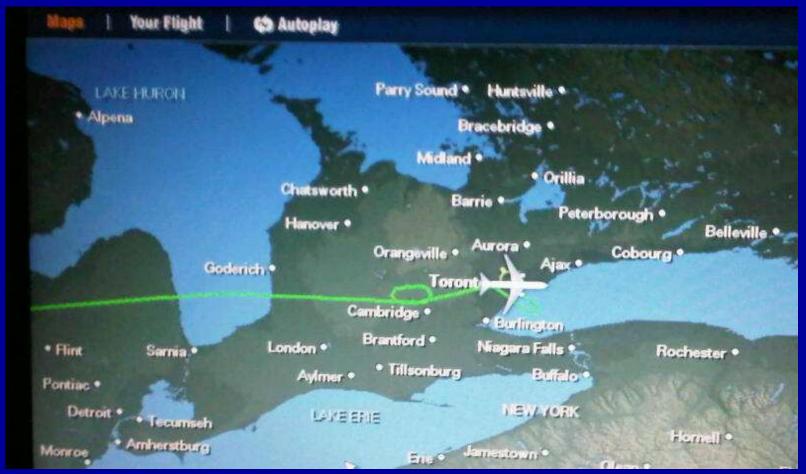
You have \$x million and you want to get as much health (e.g., quality adjusted life years) for your population as possible.

Sometimes "efficient" makes sense



© Jeffrey S. Hoch, PhD

Sometimes "efficient" doesn't make sense to us



WHY YOU SHOULD CARE?

01

Costs challenge patients and payers

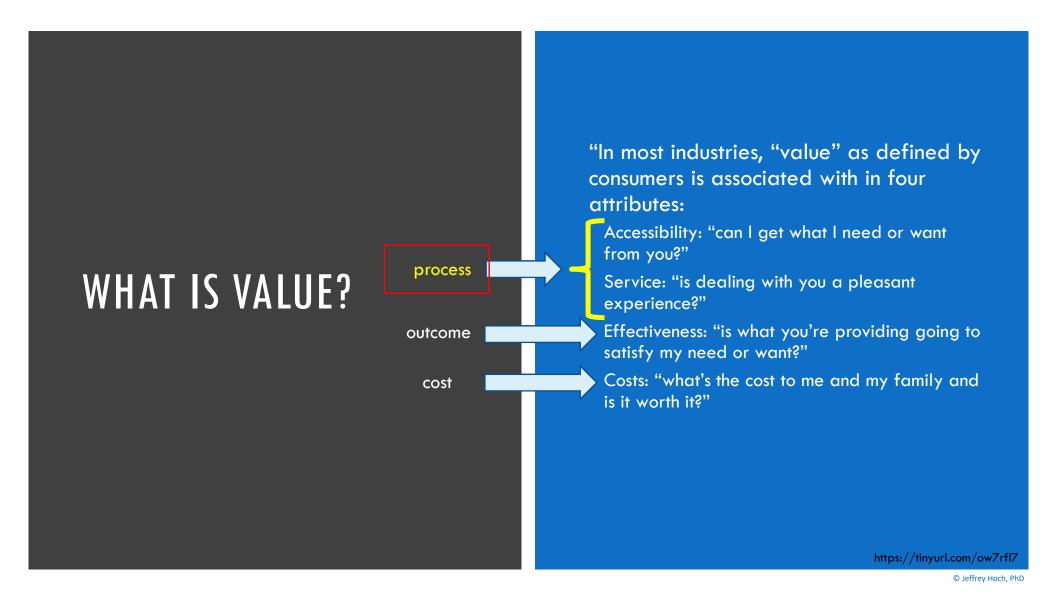
02

Paying for Value (not volume) is a popular 'solution'

03

Cost-effectiveness analysis is a way to look at Value.

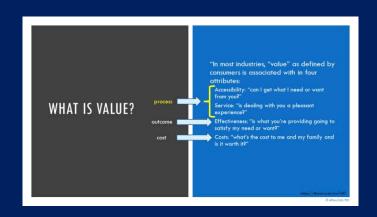




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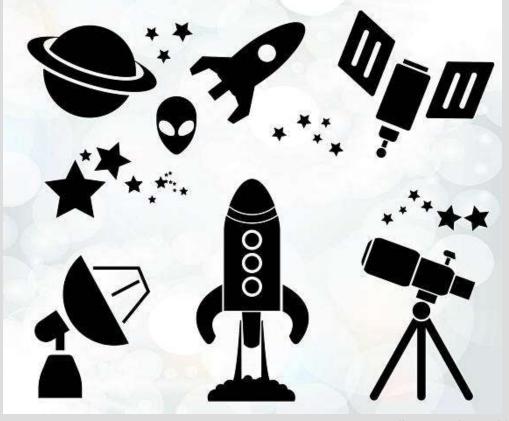






TO USE CEA, YOU MUST HAVE ...

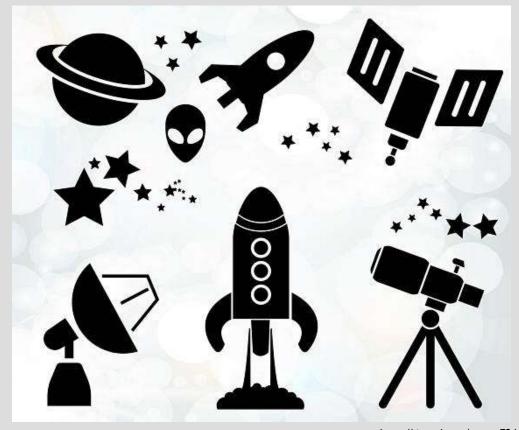
- 4 Quadrants
- 3 Findings
- 2 Items of interest
- I Thing



https://tinyurl.com/ycmqu724

COUNT DOWN TO USE

- 4 Quadrants
- 3 Findings
- 2 Items of interest
- I Thing



https://tinyurl.com/ycmqu724

WHERE ARE WE?

CEA tells you a tradeoff located in one of 4 areas



4 potential outcomes

2 dimensions x 2 directions	Less effective	More effective
Costs more		
Costs less		

"More or less" means ≥ 2 options. Which outcome (what to use as effect)?

"More or less" means ≥ 2 options.

• Are they relevant/correct?

"more than" or "less than" \rightarrow I option is compared to a 2nd option.

Does the "usual care" in the analysis match your context / reality?

"More or less" means ≥ 2 options.

• Are they relevant/correct?

Whose cost?

Decision maker's perspective included?

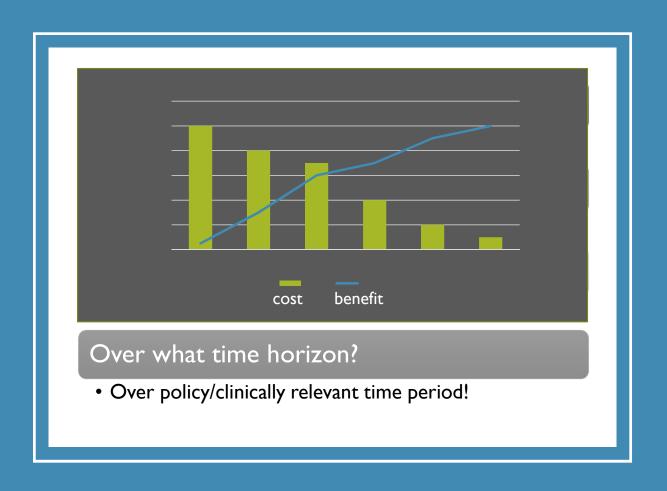
The decision maker cares about the decision maker's costs (i.e., not paying = not a cost)

What are you trying to accomplish with this policy or program?

Which outcome (what to use as effect)?

• Is one that matters included?

What amount of "success" does the new option offer?



"More or less" means ≥ 2 options.

• Are they relevant/correct?

Whose cost?

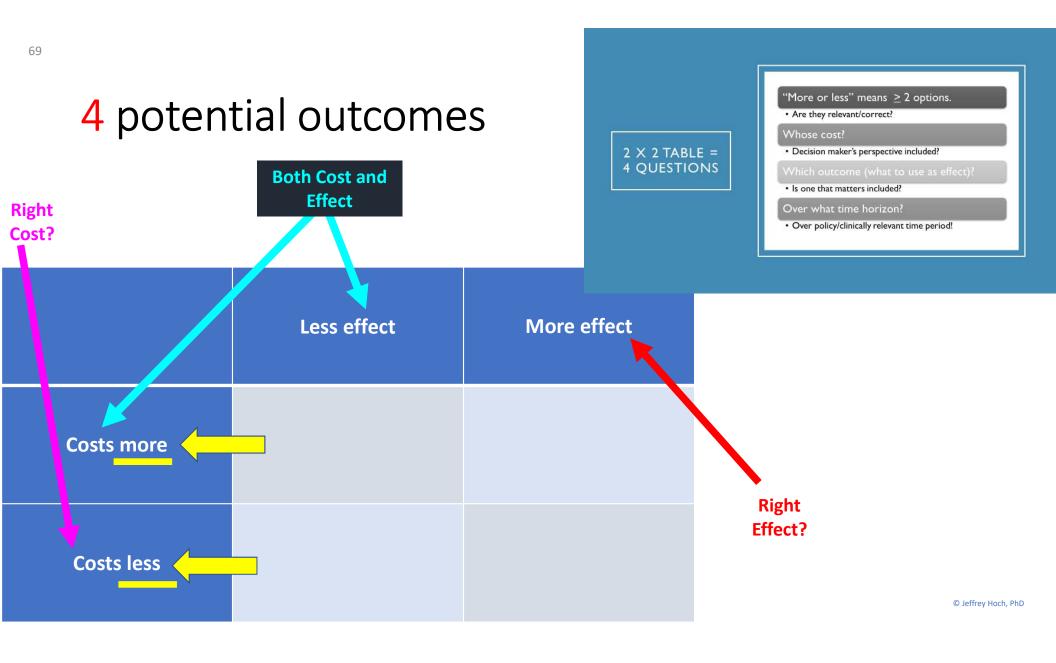
• Decision maker's perspective included?

Which outcome (what to use as effect)?

• Is one that matters included?

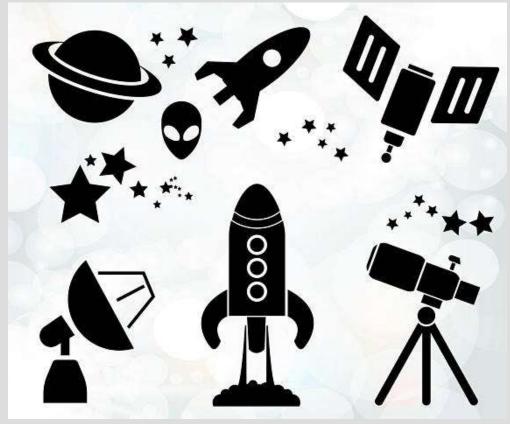
Over what time horizon?

• Over policy/clinically relevant time period!



COUNT DOWN TO USE

- 4 Quadrants
- 3 Findings
- 2 Items of interest
- I Thing



https://tinyurl.com/ycmqu724

4 potential outcomes

2 dimensions x 2 directions	Less effective	More effective
Costs more		
Costs less		

4 potential outcomes



4 potential outcomes



4 potential outcomes



9 potential outcomes



4 Quadrants, 3 Findings, 2 Items of interest, 1 Thing

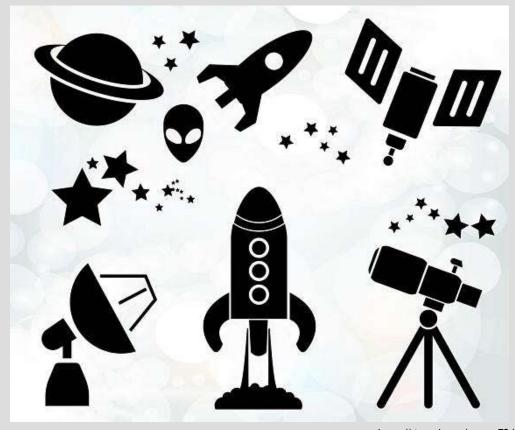
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3 potential findings



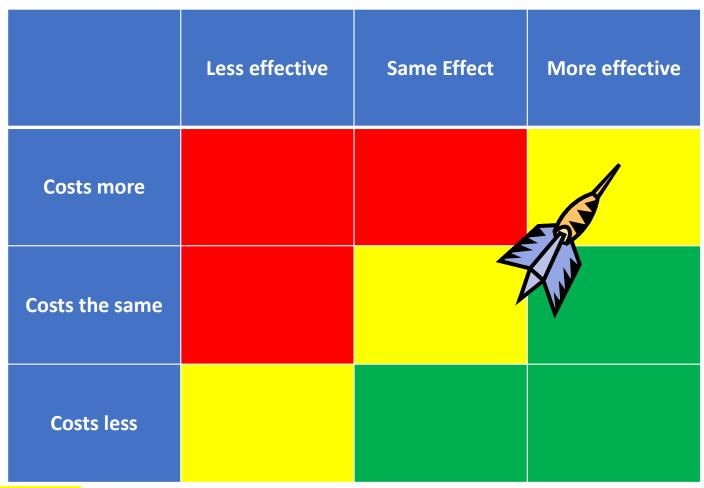
COUNT DOWN TO USE

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https://tinyurl.com/ycmqu724

2 items of interest: 1) Estimate







2 items of interest: 2) Uncertainty



2 ITEMS OF INTEREST: 1) ESTIMATE & 2) UNCERTAINTY

USING 2 ITEMS OF INTEREST: 1) ESTIMATE & 2) UNCERTAINTY

ESTIMATE

- How much extra cost?
- **How much** extra effect?
- <u>How much</u> extra cost per extra effect?
- <u>How much</u> more extra <u>benefit</u> than extra cost?

UNCERTAINTY

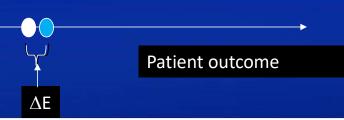
- What other values are possible?
- What is the 95% CI?



\$75,000 extra cost and 6 more months of life

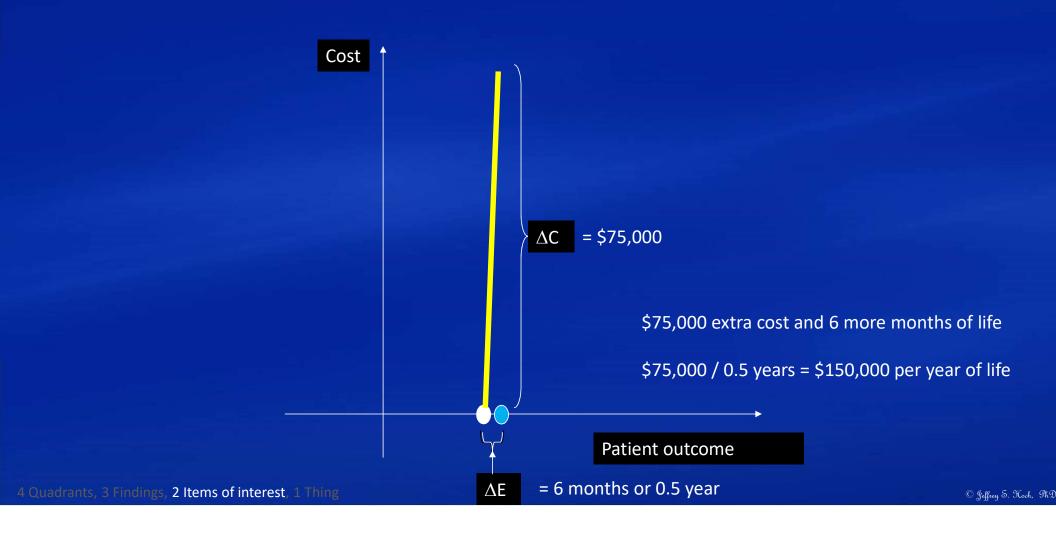
\$75,000 / 0.5 years = \$150,000 per year of life

From Effectiveness to Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)

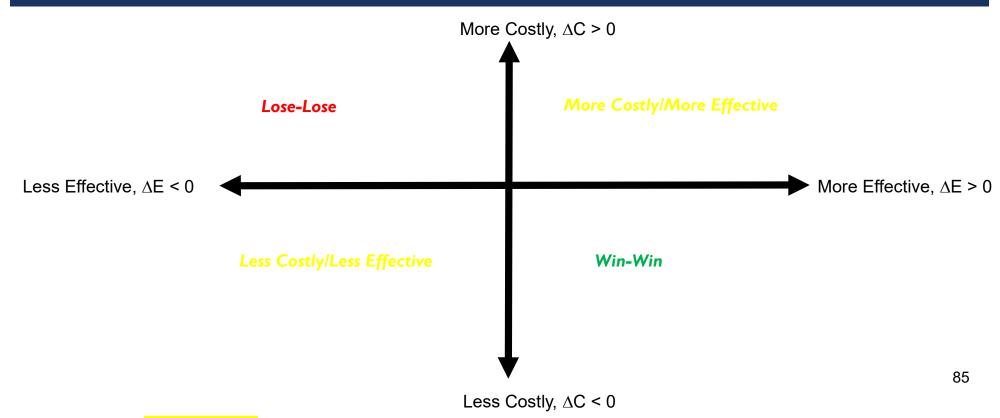


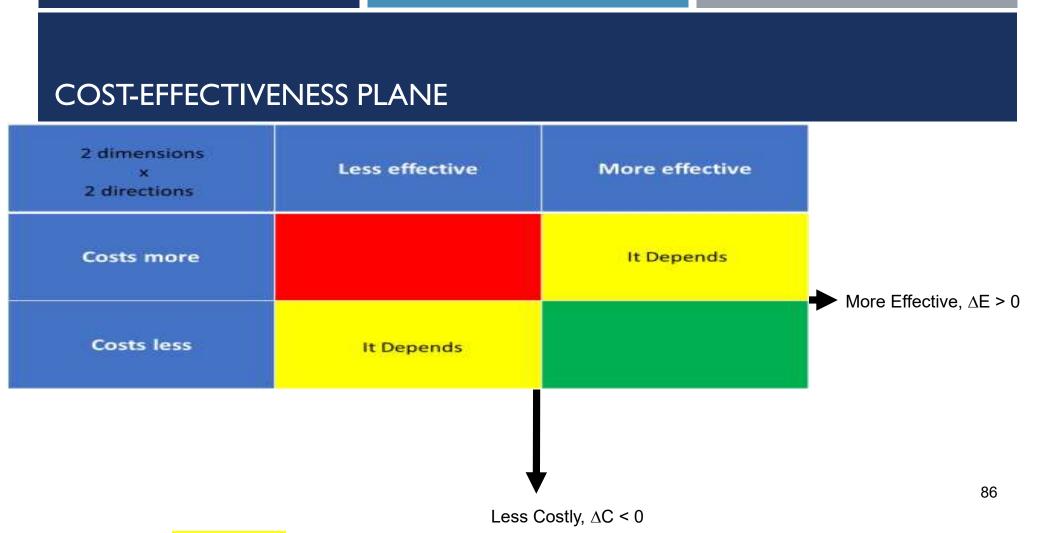
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From Effectiveness to Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)

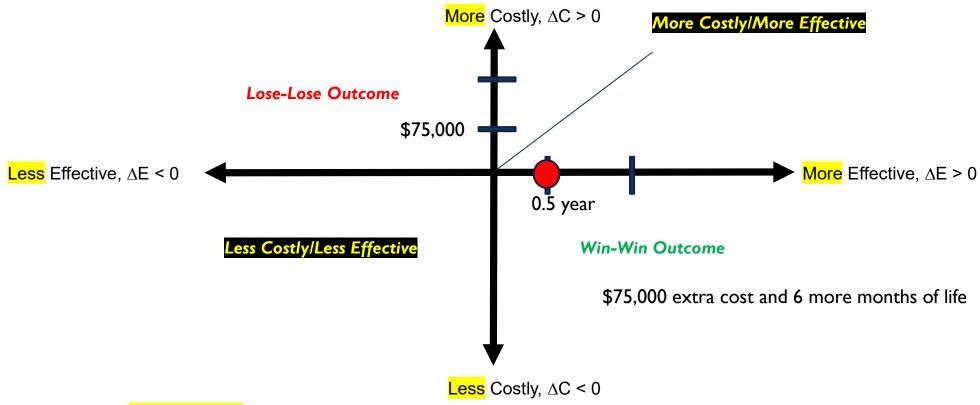


COST-EFFECTIVENESS PLANE

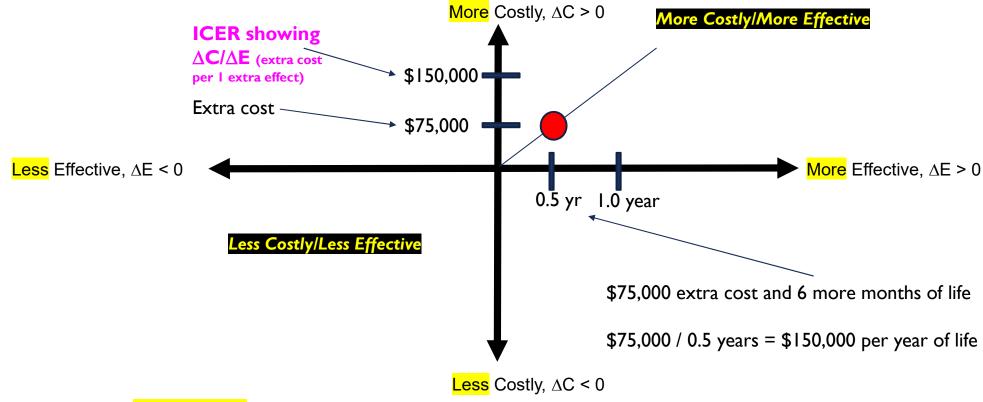




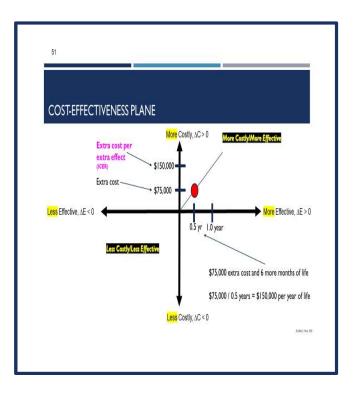
COST-EFFECTIVENESS PLANE

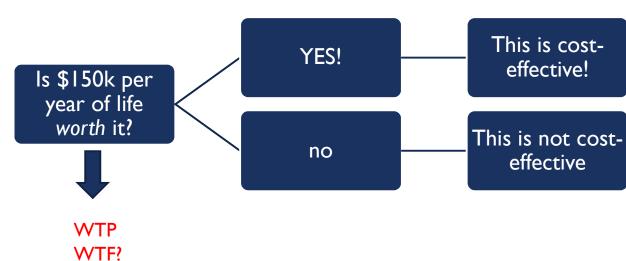


COST-EFFECTIVENESS PLANE



WHAT IS THE DECISION MAKER WILLING TO PAY (WTP)?



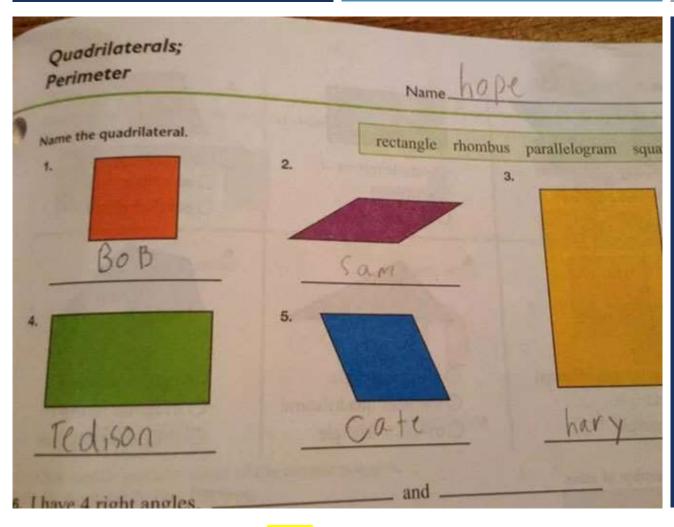


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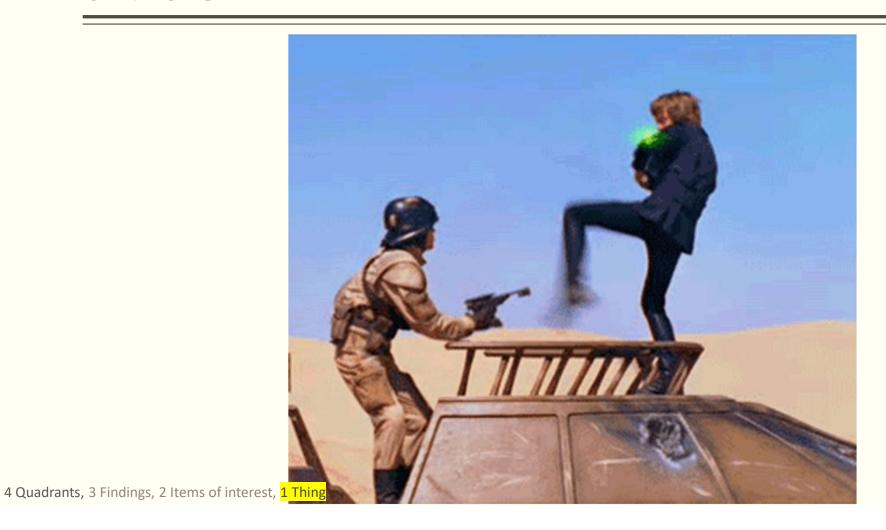


CHOOSING IN THEORY VS. PRACTICE

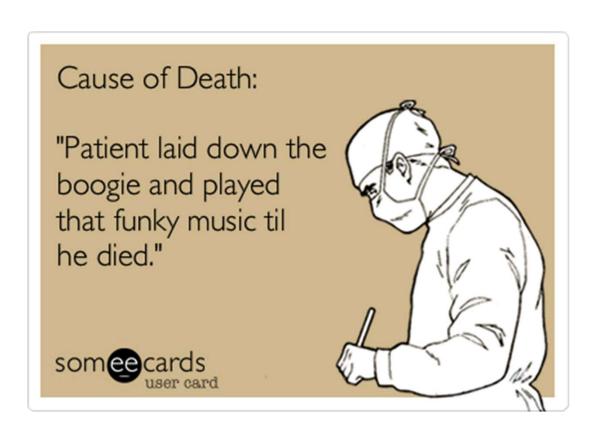
IN THEORY: SPEND EFFICIENTLY!



There is something odd about the choreography of the CEA...



DEATH OF CEA ONLY



WHAT IS BEING CONSIDERED?

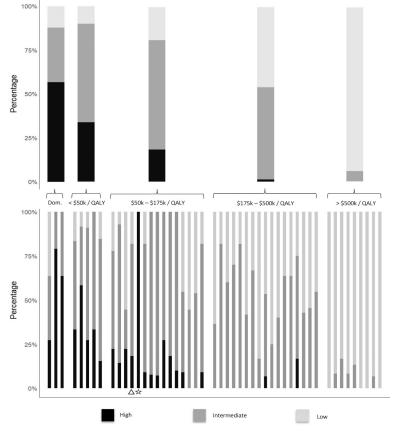
"Given the available evidence on comparative effectiveness and incremental cost-effectiveness, and considering other benefits, disadvantages, and contextual considerations, what is the long-term value for money of treatment with acupuncture and usual care versus usual care alone for patients with chronic low back pain?

Low: 1 votes Intermediate: 11 votes High: 2 votes





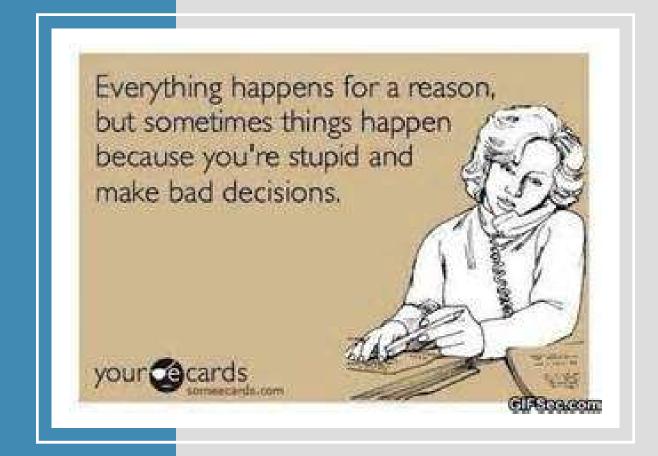
Figure 1. Value votes by incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, aggregated (top) and by individual assessment (bottom)*



* bottom chart is ordered from most (left) to least (right) cost-effective

\(\triangle \) (apallutamide for prostate cancer) has an ICER = \$68k and 18% voted it high value while \(\forall \) (dupilumab for severe atopic dematitis) has an ICER = \$78k and 100% voted it high value

MATTER



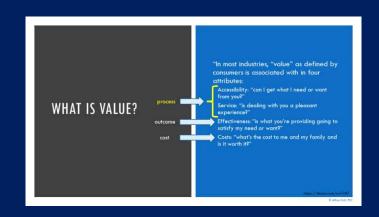
WHEN IS TRANSPARENCY NOT A GOOD THING?



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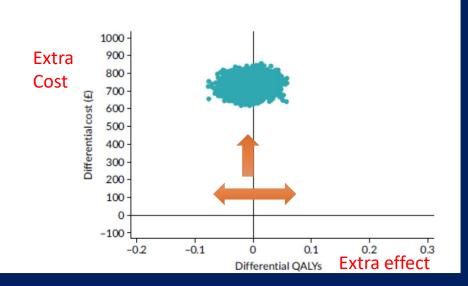


Case study: Estimate and uncertainty



Computerised speech and language therapy or attention control added to usual care for people with long-term post-stroke aphasia: the Big CACTUS three-arm RCT

Appendix 18 Within-trial analysis: base-case cost-effectiveness planes and cost-effectiveness acceptability curve



https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta24190#/abstract

AS HEALTHCARE BECOMES MORE EXPENSIVE...

There will be more focus on "value" (i.e., cost and effectiveness of new treatments).

Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) is a tool used throughout the world to help inform policy.

The questions you ask when "smart shopping" are the same ones to answer with CEA

CALL TO ACTION

- Do more to show
 - the value (the CE) of what you do;

- Do more to show
 - that investing in what you do is a "good buy".
 - (helps people in a meaningful / valuable way for the money spent).

Acknowledgements

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 - Deborah Ortiz, Executive Director
 - Ned Campbell, Director of Meetings and Continuing Education
- And to the organizers



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