More than Health: the Role and Value of Meta-Health Effects in Health Care Decisions

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Certification of Original Authorship

I certify that the work in this thesis has not been submitted previously for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree except as fully acknowledged within the text.

I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

| Signed: | | |
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| Conte | nts | Page Number |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| ABSTI | RACT | x |
| ABBR | EVIATIONS LIST | XII |
| 1 IN | TRODUCING AN INVESTIGATION OF META-HEALT | TH EFFECTS 1 |
| 1.1 | Introduction | 2 |
| 1.2 1.2.1 | Meta-Health Effects Why do meta-health effects matter? | 3 5 |
| | Methods to Inform Decisions About Resource Allocation Informing cost-utility analysis Informing cost-benefit analysis | 8 9 12 |
| 1.4 | Valuing Meta-Health Effects for Decision Making | 14 |
| 1.5 | The Importance of How the Question is Asked: Framing | 17 |
| 1.6 1.6.1 | Approach to the Research in this Thesis Structure of the thesis | 19 25 |
| 2 EX | STING EVIDENCE | 27 |
| 2.1 | Introduction | 28 |
| 2.2.3 | Meta-Health Effects in PBAC Decisions Introduction Method Results Discussion and limitations | 29 29 30 32 33 |
| 2.3 | Valuing Meta-Health Effects for Use in Economic Evaluation | ns: A Review of |
| 2.3.2 2.3.3 2.3.4 | the Published Literature Introduction Methods Results Discussion and Limitations Concluding Comments | 41 41 48 73 79 |
| 2.4 | Conclusion Regarding Existing Evidence | 80 |
| | TA-HEALTH EFFECTS AND THE FACTORS INFLUEN | ICING |
| PATIE | NT-GP LOYALTY RELATIONSHIPS | 82 |
| 3.1 | Introduction | 83 |

| | | Exploring the patient-GP loyalty relationship Exploring the role of meta-health effects in patient-GP loyalty relationship | 84 85 |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2.2 | | | 0. |
| 3.2 | | Methods | 87 |
| | | Overview | 87 |
| | | The survey data | 87 |
| | | The analysis variables | 88 |
| | | The modelling framework | 92 |
| | 3.2.5 | Modelling approach | 95 |
| 3.3 | | Results | 98 |
| | 3.3.1 | The data | 98 |
| | 3.3.2 | Regression analysis | 103 |
| | 3.3.3 | Predicted probabilities | 116 |
| | 3.3.4 | Model comparisons and sensitivity analyses | 118 |
| 3.4 | ! | Discussion | 121 |
| | 3.4.1 | Limitations | 123 |
| | 3.4.2 | Conclusion | 125 |
| 4 | STA | ATED PREFERENCE METHODS FOR EXPLORING THE VALU | IE OE |
| _ | | HEALTH EFFECTS: DCES | 127 |
| | | | |
| 4.1 | | Introduction | 127 |
| | | | |
| 4.2 | | Constructing DCEs | |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 | Attribute choice | 128 128 |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 | Attribute choice Experimental design | 128 129 |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles | 128 129 131 |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question | 128 129 131 |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles | 128 |
| 4.2 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question | 128 129 131 133 |
| | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size | 128 129 131 133 134 |
| | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 |
| | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity | 128 129 131 133 134 |
| 4.3 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 |
| 4.3 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 |
| 4.3 5 V | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME' | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLI | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 |
| 4.3 5 V | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLLE OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND |
| 4.3 5 VA Al 5.1 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLICE OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID RITIS Introduction | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND |
| 4.3 5 V/A | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLICE OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID RITIS Introduction Methods | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND 143 144 147 |
| 4.3 5 VA Al 5.1 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI RTHI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLICE E OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID RITIS Introduction Methods Development of the DCE | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND 143 144 147 |
| 4.3 5 VA Al 5.1 | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI RTHI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLE E OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID RITIS Introduction Methods Development of the DCE Modelling approach | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND 143 144 147 157 |
| 4.3 5 VA Al | 4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 ME ALUI RTHI | Attribute choice Experimental design Choice profiles The choice question DCE sample size DCE Model Specifications Preference heterogeneity Estimating mWTP Capturing the effects of demographics TA-HEALTH EFFECTS IN TREATMENT CHOICE: THE ROLICE E OF CONVENIENCE IN THERAPIES FOR RHEUMATOID RITIS Introduction Methods Development of the DCE | 128 129 131 133 134 135 136 140 141 E AND 143 144 147 147 |

| 5.3.1 | The pilot | 165 |
|--------|---|-----|
| | The final survey | 166 |
| | Understanding the drivers of choice: predicted probabilities | 195 |
| 5.4 | Discussion | 203 |
| | Limitations | 210 |
| 5.4.2 | Conclusion | 212 |
| 6 MA | NAGING THE ONGOING RISKS OF BREAST CANCER | |
| | RRENCE | 213 |
| 6.1 | Introduction | 214 |
| 6.2 | Methods | 218 |
| | Incorporating the patient perspective | 219 |
| | The qualitative research | 220 |
| | The quantitative research | 222 |
| | Elements of the experiment | 239 |
| | Model specification | 242 |
| | The survey data and analysis | 243 |
| 6.3 | Results | 246 |
| 6.3.1 | The pilot | 246 |
| 6.3.2 | The final survey – participants and choices | 247 |
| 6.3.3 | Determinants of choice | 258 |
| 6.3.4 | Understanding the drivers of choice: predicated probabilities and | |
| | class segmentation | 267 |
| 6.4 | Discussion | 282 |
| 6.4.1 | Limitations | 288 |
| 6.4.2 | Conclusion | 289 |
| 7 WH | IAT ROLE FOR META-HEALTH EFFECTS? A DISCUSSION | 291 |
| 7.1 | Introduction | 292 |
| 7.2 | The Influence of Meta-Health Effects | 293 |
| 7.2.1 | Meta-health effects or health effects? | 294 |
| 7.2.2 | Valuing meta-health effects for economic evaluations | 295 |
| 7.2.3 | Framing and meta-health effects or health effects | 299 |
| 7.3 | Applying these Findings | 302 |
| 7.4 | Some Final Thoughts | 304 |
| | Where to from here? | 304 |
| 7.4.2 | Concluding comments | 305 |
| Append | ix 1: Chapter 2 – Studies Included in Systematic Review | 307 |
| Append | ix 2: Chapter 3 – Copy of CHERE Survey | 324 |

| Appendix 3: | Chapter 3 - Data Frequencies and Levels | 337 |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Appendix 4: | Chapter 3 – Supplementary Results | 339 |
| Appendix 5: | Chapter 3 – Sensitivity Analyses | 344 |
| Appendix 6: | Chapter 5 & 6 - Process for Developing the Online Survey | 351 |
| Appendix 7: | Chapter 5 - DCE Experimental Design and Survey Generation | 353 |
| Appendix 8: | Chapter 5 - Results of the Pilot Survey | 360 |
| Appendix 9: | Chapter 5 - Supporting Evidence for the Main Survey | 375 |
| Appendix 10: | Chapter 6 - Focus Group | 378 |
| Appendix 11: | Chapter 6 - Development of Attributes – Mapping from Qualitative Results | 410 |
| Appendix 12: | Chapter 6 - DCE Experimental Design and Survey Generation | 413 |
| Appendix 13: | Chapter 6 - Results of the Pilot Survey | 417 |
| Appendix 14: | Chapter 6 - Supporting Evidence for the Main Survey | 425 |
| Appendix 15: | Screenshots of Online Surveys | 433 |
| REFERENC | ES | 461 |

Table Headings Page Number

| Table 1: 1 | Reimbursement authority guidelines referring to meta-health effects | 7 |
|------------|---|-----|
| | Appearance of meta-health effects in PSDs | |
| Table 3: 0 | Categorisation of meta-health effects | 44 |
| Table 4: 5 | Studies by evaluation and intervention | 50 |
| Table 5: 1 | Frequency of meta-health effects | 51 |
| Table 6: 1 | Reporting of values for meta-health effects | 62 |
| | Relative contributions of meta-health effects | |
| Table 8: 5 | Sources of difference in relative values of meta-health effects | 69 |
| Table 9: 0 | Constructing the patient-GP loyalty variable | 89 |
| Table 10: | Meta-health effects and attitude variables | 90 |
| Table 11: | Variable labels and description | 97 |
| Table 12: | Variable description and data observations | 100 |
| | Bivariate probit coefficient estimates | |
| Table 14: | Marginal effects: bivariate probit | 109 |
| | MNP coefficient estimates | |
| Table 16: | Marginal effects - MNP | 114 |
| Table 17: | Predicted probabilities – category memberships | 116 |
| | Probabilities by sub-group | |
| Table 19: | Attributes and levels – pilot study | 149 |
| Table 20: | Attributes and levels - final survey | 153 |
| | Final survey - demographics | |
| | Mixed logit regression | |
| Table 23: | LR tests of ability to pool samples | 177 |
| Table 24: | Pooled regression with sample specific interactions (Chow test) | 178 |
| Table 26: | Comparison of GMNL-I and mixed logit model performance | 183 |
| Table 27: | Estimated mWTP | 185 |
| Table 28: | Categorical coding of health effects – GMNL-I | 188 |
| | Tests of coefficient linearity | |
| Table 30: | Impact of categorically coding health effects on mWTP | 193 |
| | Comparison of mWTP results for health effects | |
| Table 32: | Mean predicted probabilities | 197 |
| Table 33: | Influence of demographics on predicted probabilities | 201 |
| Table 34: | Mapping of qualitative domains to suggested DCE attributes | 225 |
| Table 35: | Attributes and levels – pilot study | 227 |
| | Attributes and Levels – final study | |
| Table 37: | Final survey - demographics | 248 |
| Table 38: | Respondent demographics by choice behaviour and cancer concern | 257 |
| Table 39: | Respondent heterogeneity - mixed logit analysis and framing effects | 261 |
| | LR test of poolability | |
| Table 41: | Tests of coefficient linearity | 264 |
| Table 42: | Estimated mWTP – framing effects | 266 |
| | Respondent heterogeneity - responses by influencers and trading | |
| | Understanding subgroups through latent class analysis | |
| | Demographics of class membership | |
| | Impact of trading on mWTP | |
| | Impact of cancer concern on mWTP | |

Figure Heading

Page Number

| Figure 1: Evidence map – link of research questions to sources of empirical evidence | 23 |
|--|-----|
| Figure 2: Thesis structure | 26 |
| Figure 3: Selection of studies for the systematic review | 49 |
| Figure 4: Occurrences of meta-health effects | 52 |
| Figure 5: Meta-health effects by publication year | 54 |
| Figure 6: Meta-health effects by evaluation type | 56 |
| Figure 7: Meta-health effects by intervention | 57 |
| Figure 8: Reasons to investigate meta-health effects | |
| Figure 9: Source of funding | 59 |
| Figure 10: GP practice use – consecutive questions | 99 |
| Figure 11: GP practice use – multinomial outcome | 100 |
| Figure 12: Reasons for using more than one GP practice | 102 |
| Figure 13: Attitudes ratings - importance of most frequent factors | 102 |
| Figure 14: Significant marginal effects – bivariate probit | 110 |
| Figure 15: Significant marginal effects - MNP | |
| Figure 16: Subgroup probability contributions | |
| Figure 17: Overview of RA Therapy study | 146 |
| Figure 18: Example icon-array, rheumatoid arthritis study | |
| Figure 19: Example choice set (No-efficacy difference frame), rheumatoid arthritis study | 157 |
| Figure 20: Design coverage by frame | |
| Figure 21: Design coverage by arthritis status | 170 |
| Figure 22: Design coverage by ongoing medication use | 170 |
| Figure 23: Attribute rankings | 172 |
| Figure 24: GMNL coefficients | 181 |
| Figure 25: mWTP – assessing convenience | 186 |
| Figure 26: mWTP – based on government costs | 187 |
| Figure 27: GMNL-I coefficients with categorical health effects | 190 |
| Figure 28: mWTP – categorically coded efficacy & safety – own OOP | 193 |
| Figure 29: mWTP – categorically coded efficacy & safety – government costs | |
| Figure 30: Impact on choice probability – meta-health effects | 198 |
| Figure 31: Impact on choice probability – health effects | 198 |
| Figure 32: Impact on choice probability – costs | 199 |
| Figure 33: OLS regression output – demographics and predicted probabilities | 202 |
| Figure 34: Approach to prophylactic mastectomy research | 218 |
| Figure 35: Factors influencing decisions to undergo CPM | 222 |
| Figure 36: Icon-array, Mastectomy study | 241 |
| Figure 37: Example choice set, Base frame, Mastectomy study | 242 |
| Figure 38: Do respondents participate in cancer screening? | 250 |
| Figure 39: Did respondents participate in cancer screening in the last two years? | 250 |
| Figure 40: Design coverage by frame | |
| Figure 41: Design coverage by cancer concern | 253 |
| Figure 42: Attributes considered most important in choice task | |
| Figure 43: Attributes considered least important in choice task | 254 |
| Figure 44: Attribute concern during the choice tasks | |
| Figure 45: Trading behaviour, by frame | |
| Figure 46: Conditional logits – pooled analysis and framing effects | 259 |

| Figure 48: Impa Figure 49: Impa Figure 50: Impa Figure 51: mW Figure 52: mW | TP – main results | 268 269 270 280 282 |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Appendix Lis | t | |
| Appendix 1: | Chapter 2 – Studies Included in Systematic Review | |
| Appendix 2: | Chapter 3 – Copy of CHERE Survey | |
| Appendix 3: | Chapter 3 - Data Frequencies and Levels | |
| Appendix 4: | Chapter 3 – Supplementary Results | |
| Appendix 5: | Chapter 3 – Sensitivity Analyses | |
| Appendix 6: | Chapter 5 & 6 - Process for Developing the Online Survey | |
| • • | | |
| Appendix 7: | Chapter 5 - DCE Experimental Design and Survey Generation | |
| Appendix 8: | Chapter 5 - Results of the Pilot Survey | |
| Appendix 9: | Chapter 5 - Supporting Evidence for the Main Survey | |
| Appendix 10: | Chapter 6 - Focus Group Discussion Guide and Analysis | |
| Appendix 11: | Chapter 6 - Development of Attributes – Mapping from Qualitativ | ve |
| Results | | |
| | | |

Appendix 12: Chapter 6 - DCE Experimental Design and Survey Generation

Appendix 13: Chapter 6 - Results of the Pilot Survey

Appendix 14: Chapter 6 - Supporting Evidence for the Main Survey

Appendix 15: Screenshots of Online Surveys

Abstract

One of the most visible functions of government is to make decisions about funding health care treatments. This thesis investigates the role and value of meta-health effects in such decisions. Meta-health effects are effects other than health that result from the consumption of health care, and have value in their own right regardless of health status.

The research in this thesis is facilitated via four inter-related case studies. The first examines the available information on decisions made by the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee (PBAC) in Australia for evidence of the use of meta-health effects in drug reimbursement decisions. This is supplemented in that same case study by a systematic review of the methods used to value meta-health effects for use in economic evaluations.

Three empirical case studies are subsequently presented which focus on the role of meta-health effects in individuals' decisions regarding health care as a means of informing what might be considered in public decision making. All three case studies use survey-based methods: a general community survey on experiences and attitudes on general practitioner use, and two discrete choice experiment (DCE) surveys (one on ongoing therapy for rheumatoid arthritis, the other for the management of breast cancer recurrence risk). Together these three case studies explore how differences in the decision-making context, and methods of elicitation (such as attitudes or preferences) influence the role and value of meta-health effects. Within the DCEs those values are explored using willingness to pay, investigating how they are affected by framing.

The results show that meta-health effects do influence choice. The review of PBAC decisions and the systematic review show that gains in convenience (e.g. gains in mode of administration) are investigated most often, but that differences in study methods

influence the values derived. An important finding of the results of the empirical case studies is that meta-health effects do influence individual choices and the extent of that influence declines the greater the health implications of that decision. Similarly, they find that the amount and type of information presented influences the values derived in studies eliciting values for meta-health effects. This is not only a contribution to the literature, but highlights the importance to government decision makers of understanding how values for meta-health effects have been derived; careful attention needs to be paid to the manner in which such values have been derived lest they misrepresent the resulting value to society.

Abbreviations List

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|---|
| ABCR | Intramuscular interferon beta-1a, subcutaneous interferon beta-1a, interferon |
| | beta-1b and glatiramer acetate |
| ADHD | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder |
| AE | Adverse event |
| AIC | Akaike information criterion |
| AIDS | Acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| AIHW | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare |
| AMD | Age related macular degeneration |
| ART | Assisted reproductive technology |
| ASC | Alternative specific constant |
| ATSI | Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander |
| AUD | Australian dollar |
| ВС | Breast cancer |
| BCNA | Breast Cancer Network Australia |
| BD | Twice daily |
| bDMARD | Biological disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug |
| BIC | Bayesian information criterion |
| BRCA | Breast cancer |
| BSA | Body surface area |
| BSC | Best supportive care |
| BWS | Best-worst scaling |
| CA | Conjoint analysis |
| CBA | Cost-benefit analysis |
| CBC | Contra-lateral breast cancer |
| CEA | Cost-effectiveness analysis |
| CF | Cystic fibrosis |
| CHERE | Centre for Health Economics Research and Evaluation |
| CI | Confidence interval |
| CKD | Chronic kidney disease |
| CMV | Cytomegalovirus |
| COPD | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| CPM | Contralateral prophylactic mastectomy |
| CRC | Colorectal cancer |
| CUA | Cost-utility analysis |
| CV | Contingent valuation |
| CVD | Cardio-vascular disease |
| DCE | Discrete choice experiment |
| d.f. | Degrees of freedom |
| EDSS | Expanded disability status scale |
| EGFR | Epidermal growth factor receptor |
| EQ-5D | European Quality of Life (EUROQoL) 5 Dimensions |
| 5-FU | 5-fluorouracil |
| FDC | Fixed dose combination |
| FF | Fluticasone |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|---|
| FRF | French francs |
| FS | Fibroscan |
| Ft | Fortnightly |
| GBP | Great Britain pounds |
| GCSF | Growth colony stimulating factor |
| GMNL | Generalised multinomial logit regression |
| Govt | Government |
| GP | General practitioner |
| HAART | Highly active antiretroviral therapy |
| HbA1C | Glycosylated haemaglobin |
| HCV | Hepatitis C virus |
| HITAP | Health Intervention and Technology Assessment Program |
| HIV | Human immunodeficiency virus |
| HPV | Human papillomavirus |
| HREC | Human Research Ethics Committee |
| ICER | Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio |
| ICS | Inhaled cortico-steroid |
| ICU | Intensive care unit |
| IIA | Independence of irrelevant alternatives |
| iid | Independent and identically distributed |
| Inc | Income |
| IUD | Intra-uterine device |
| IV | Intravenous |
| IVF | In-vitro fertilisation |
| Kras | Kirsten rat sarcoma |
| LABA | Long-acting beta agonist |
| LB | Liver biopsy |
| LLH | Log-likelihood |
| LR | Likelihood ratio |
| MAUI | Multi-attribute utility instrument |
| MBS | Medicare Benefits Schedule |
| MDS | Myelodysplastic syndrome |
| MESH | Medical subject headings |
| MHE | Meta-health effects |
| MM | Multiple myeloma |
| MNL | Multinomial logit |
| MNP | Multinomial probit |
| MOGA | Medical Oncology Group of Australia |
| MRI | Magnetic resonance imaging |
| MRS | Marginal rate of substitution |
| MS | Multiple sclerosis |
| mth | Month(ly) |
| mWTP | Marginal willingness to pay |
| n.a. | Not applicable |
| NHMRC | National Health & Medical Research Council |
| NPR | Nepalese rupees |
| NSCLC | Non-small cell lung cancer |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|--|
| OLS | Ordinary least squares |
| OMEP | Orthogonal main effects plan |
| ONJ | Osteonecrosis of the jaw |
| OOP | Out-of-pocket |
| PA | Pseudomonas aeruginosa |
| PBAC | Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee |
| PBS | Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme |
| PC | Primary care |
| PhD | Doctor of Philosophy |
| PSA | Prostate specific antigen |
| PSD | Public summary document |
| QALY | Quality adjusted life year |
| QoL | Quality of life |
| RA | Rheumatoid arthritis |
| rnk | Rank |
| SAL | Salbuterol |
| s.d. | Standard deviation |
| s.e. | Standard error |
| SF-36 | Short Form 36 |
| SF-6D | Short Form 6 Dimensions |
| SG | Standard gamble |
| SRE | Skeletal related event |
| t.i.d | Three times daily |
| T2DM | Type 2 diabetes mellitus |
| TM | Therapeutic mastectomy |
| TTO | Time-trade-off |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| Unk | Unknown |
| USA | United States of America |
| USD | United States dollar |
| VAS | Visual analogue scale |
| VI | Vilanterol |
| VIF | Variance inflation factor |
| Wgt | Weight |
| Wk | Week(ly) |
| WTP | Willingness to pay |
| Yrs | Years |