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Advanced AI Assessment

Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis

MCDA Definition

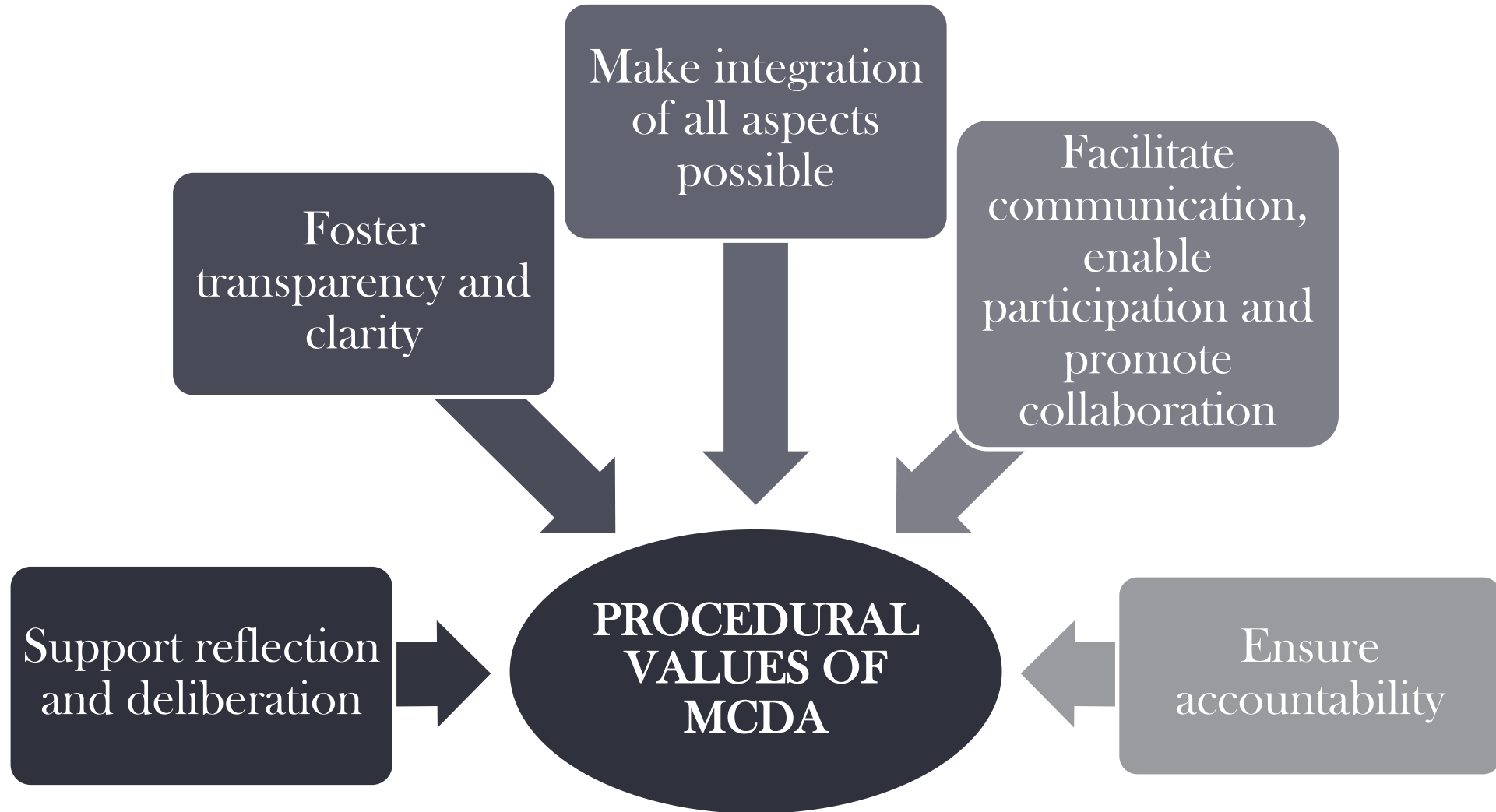
“MCDA: A set of methods and approaches to aid decision-making, where decisions are based on more than one criterion, which make explicit the impact on the decision of all the criteria applied and the relative importance attached to them.”

Source: Nancy Devlin and Jon Sussex. Incorporating multiple criteria in HTA: Methods and Processes. OHE, 2011

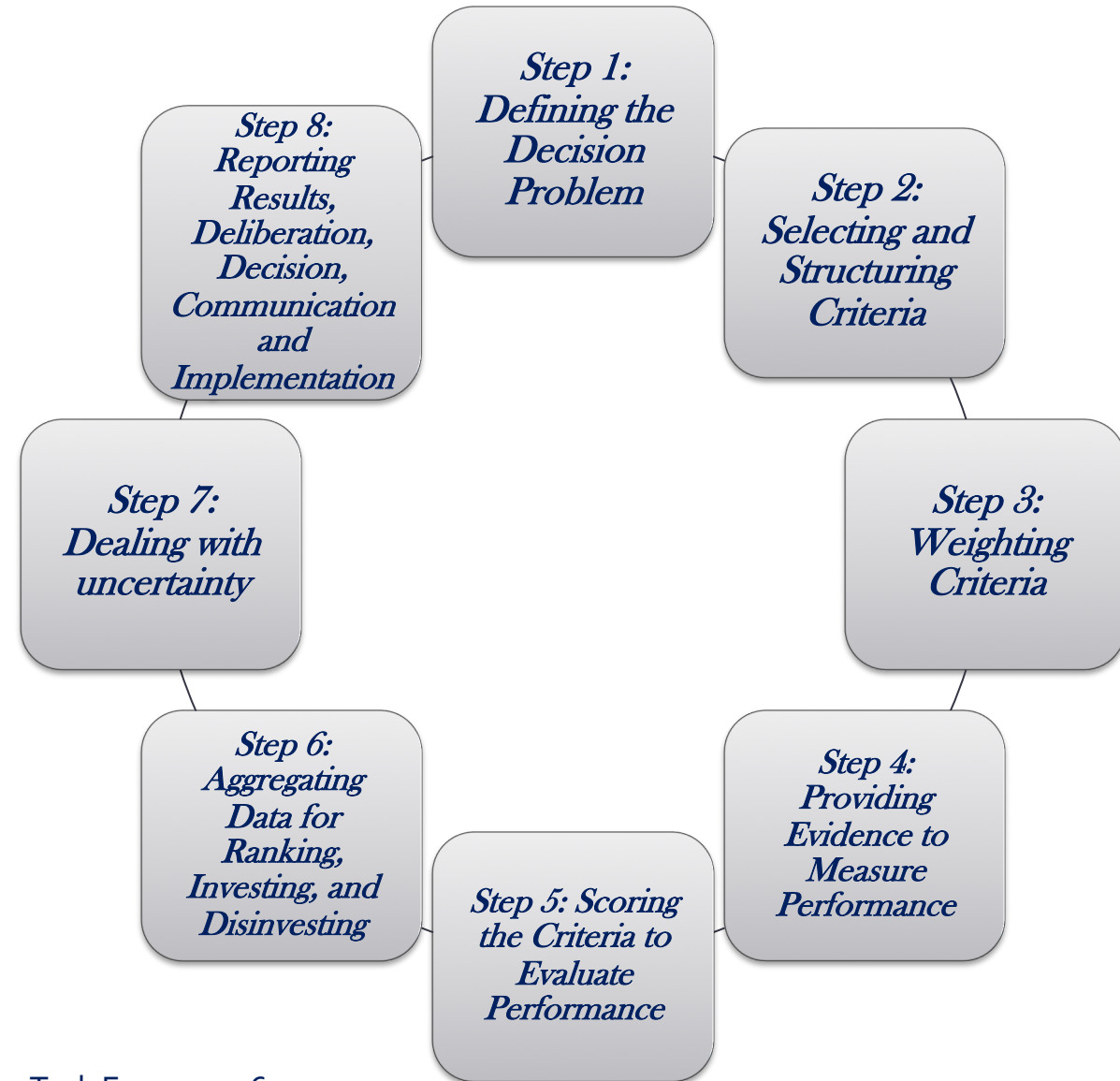
Multiple objectives

MCDA Definition

- Inclusion of any social value in priority setting;
- Alternative to the cost effectiveness analysis;
- Approaches to priority setting in health:
 - Cost effectiveness;
 - Burden of diseases;
 - Equity analyses.
- ... Developed in isolation from each other!
- MCDA is a method to allow such a trade-off between various criteria, and establish the relative importance of criteria in a way that allows a rank ordering of a comprehensive set of interventions.



Guidelines



HTA Core Model®

Dimension	Description
Health Problem and Current Use of the Technology (CUR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target groups; • Burden caused by the health problem; • Alternatives to the technology.
Description and technical characteristics of technology (TEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical characteristics; • Material and/or requirements.
Safety (SAF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful effects.
Clinical Effectiveness (EFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficacy: extent to which a technology does more good than harm under ideal circumstances; • Effectiveness: whether a technology does more good than harm when provided under usual circumstances of health care practice.
Costs and economic evaluation (ECO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value-for-money judgements: costs compared to information from SAF and EFF.
Ethical analysis (ETH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs, standards of conduct, principles and rules which may guide personal and professional behaviour and the behaviour of institutions; • Social consensus.
Organisational aspects (ORG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization and organization of resources.
Patients and Social aspects (SOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues relevant to patients, individuals and caregivers.
Legal aspects (LEG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of relevant rules and regulations (patients' rights and societal interests).



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Thank you
