



Case study 1

Patient A (have an insurance in the MOH and he cover 20% of his insurance) has been transferred from MOH to JUH to get a medical treatment. The actual costs of the medical service provided by the JUH were 100 JD.

What the **cost** considered from the payer **perspective**?

What the **cost** considered from the provider **perspective**?



Case study 2

Which of these costs will be considered from payer and provider **perspective** (e.g. MOH)?

- Prescriber time
- Time in hospital
- Drug costs
- Time off work (For patients)
- Time off work (For MOH's employee)
- Out of pocket transport expenses
- Time to dispense the medicines



Case study 3

The costs of Drug A, on average

- Drug costs = 10,000 JDs over 10 years
- Prevent 5 doctor visits / over 10 years = 500 JDs
- Prevent 1 hospitalisation / over 10 years = 2000 JDs
- Saves 10 working days for patients / over 10 years = 2000 JDs

What would be the **cost** from:

- Payer **perspective** (e.g. health insurance company)?
- Societal **perspective** ?



Case study 1

Let us once again consider which medicines should be used to treat hypertension.

- Drug A causes a 10mmHg drop in blood pressure and costs 120 JDs per year

OR

- Drug B causes a 15mmHg drop in blood pressure but costs 180 JDs per year.

Can we use cost minimisation?



Case study 3

¢ If a treatment increases one's life expectancy by 2 years, but causes adverse effects or inconvenience, such that one's utility are decreased by 25%, the net gain or QALY gained will be



Case study 5

¢ Suppose decision maker had to choose between two proposals for implementation. Also assume that the projects are for 1 year

¢ Proposal A: Cost=\$1000; Benefit=\$2000

¢ Proposal B: Cost=\$5000; Benefit=\$7500

Calculate Net benefit for A and B?

Calculate Net cost for A and B?

Differences in net benefit of B as compared to A?