

USEFUL TERMINOLOGY AND ACRONYMS

ATTRIBUTE	An aspect or area of health e.g. mobility or pain (also known as a DOMAIN or DIMENSION).
CHU9D	Child Health Utility 9D. A preference-based health questionnaire developed specifically for use with children.
CONDITION SPECIFIC PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE	A questionnaire that is specific to a set of conditions, particular disease or part of the body. The questions will focus on the areas relevant to a specific condition. This is in contrast to GENERIC PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES.
DOMAIN	An aspect or area of health e.g. mobility or pain (also known as a DIMENSION or ATTRIBUTE).
DIMENSION	An aspect or area of health e.g. mobility or pain (also known as a DOMAIN or ATTRIBUTE).
ECONOMIC EVALUATION	A comparison of the costs and benefits of at least two alternative healthcare interventions.
EQ-5D	The EuroQol 5D or EQ-5D is a generic health questionnaire developed by the Euroqol Research Foundation which is applicable to a wide range of health conditions and treatments. It is often referred to as a health related quality of life questionnaire or preference-based measure and can be used to generate UTILITY VALUES (generally a number between zero "representing dead" and 1 "perfect health") for use in ECONOMIC EVALUATION.
EQ-5D-3L	An original version of the EQ-5D that has three response options (or levels) for each question.

EQ-5D-5L	A newer version of the EQ-5D that has five response options (or levels) for each question.
GENERIC PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE	A questionnaire that is generic in its application, so that the same questions can be used for patients with completely different conditions, and changes can be compared across different patient and population groups. This is in contrast to CONDITION SPECIFIC PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES .
HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQoL)	How a person's quality of life is affected by their health.
HEALTH STATE	A description of the health of an individual at a particular point in time.
ITEMS	A statement or question used to find out specific pieces of information. For example "Do you have a lot of pain?"
LEVELS	<p>The response options in a questionnaire. For example, for a question such as "Do you have any trouble doing strenuous activities?" The levels could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> A little <input type="checkbox"/> Quite a bit <input type="checkbox"/> Very much
NICE	The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. NICE provide national guidance and advice to improve health and social care in England. This guidance and advice is also often applied in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
NORM-BASED	Based on the values from the general population.

PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURE (PROM)	A questionnaire that asks patients to self-report about their own health. PROMs can be used to assess the impact that interventions and treatments may have on a patient.
PREFERENCED-BASED MEASURE	Health questionnaires which also have preference weights for each health state defined by the descriptive system. This means that these measures can generate UTILITY VALUES (generally a number between zero "representing dead" and 1 "perfect health") for use in ECONOMIC EVALUATION .
PREFERENCE WEIGHTS	See UTILITIES/ UTILITY VALUES .
QUALITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS (QALYS)	A measure that takes into account both the quantity and quality of life. QALYs are calculated by multiplying length of life (typically in years) by the quality of life (using a weighting). The quality of life is a weighting on a 0 – 1 scale with zero "representing dead" and 1 "perfect health".
SF-6D	The SF-6D is a preference-based, generic health questionnaire which is applicable to a wide range of health conditions and treatments. It was developed by taking a selection of items from another questionnaire called the SF-36 which is one of the most widely used measures of general health in clinical studies throughout the world. The SF-6D can generate UTILITY VALUES (generally a number between zero "representing dead" and 1 "perfect health") for use in ECONOMIC EVALUATION .
STANDARD GAMBLE	<p>A type of valuation method used to obtain values or preference weights for health states.</p> <p>This method involves asking individuals to choose between a health state that is certain (for example, frequent migraine attacks) and a gamble with two health states; one better (usually full health) and one worse (usually death). Respondents are asked what probability of the better outcome (full health) would make them indifferent between remaining in the described health state (frequent migraine attacks) and going for the risky option. Hence, if they are indifferent between having frequent migraines and a gamble with a 0.8 probability of the</p>

	<p>better outcome (but 0.2 probability of the worse outcome), 0.8 represents the value/utility of the migraine health state.</p>
TIME TRADE OFF	<p>A type of valuation method used to obtain values for health states.</p> <p>This method involves asking individuals to consider a particular health state (for example, frequent migraines) and choose between time spent in this health state (choice B) or a lesser time spent in full health (choice A). To find out the value an individual places on the health state, the time lived in full health is varied, until the respondent is indifferent, that is, they can't decide between the two choices. We can then calculate the value of the health state by dividing the time spent in choice A by the time spent in choice B. For example, an individual who is indifferent between living with frequent migraines for 10 years and a shorter lifetime of 7 years, would mean the utility for the frequent migraine health state is 0.7 (7 years divided by 10 years)</p>
UTILITIES/ UTILITY VALUES	<p>In health economics, a 'utility' is the measure of the preference or value that is placed upon a particular health state. It is generally a number between zero (representing dead) and 1 (perfect health). This is also known as a preference weight.</p>
VIGNETTE	<p>A description of a health state.</p> <p><i>e.g. "Mrs J has moderate pain, cannot walk more than 100 metres and has trouble sleeping. This has an impact on her social functioning and limits her in her daily activities".</i></p>