



MODULE 5

Below is a summary of the main ideas of the module

> To be effective, explicit priority setting does not only require sound methods and good evidence, but also processes that are aligned with **principles of good governance**.



GOOD GOVERNANCE:



> Applying principles of good governance **allows for building trust, a sense of justice and legitimacy in the decisions that are made on coverage**, which by definition are painful for some of the stakeholders

> **3**
principles
of good
governance:

- Transparency
- Consistency, stability and coherence in decision-making structures and processes
- Participation



> Stakeholder participation **is not only necessary to generate legitimacy** in decisions but also to **identify value judgments** that necessarily accompany explicit priority setting processes

> To ensure good governance in the context of health coverage decision-making, it is important to have stable, orderly processes that are free from arbitrary variations



> Forms of participation:

- 1 Deliberation**, which involves the focused evaluation of alternatives, weighing up the pros and cons;
- 2 Consultation**, which involves collecting data to inform deliberations and asking stakeholders for their opinion on specific matters; and
- 3 Commenting**, which allows people to give their opinions while, at the same time, their reactions to the process and the current thinking on the technology in question are heard.



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ETHICS:

➤ The ethical view when making coverage decisions implies **impartiality** and the intention of seeking the **greatest possible benefit for everyone** in an equitable and **fair way**.



➤ Some types of **ethical dilemmas** that many decision-makers face today:

1

New technologies with marginal benefits and high costs

2

Treatments for rare diseases at a high cost where cost-effectiveness analysis is difficult

3

Experimental treatments with little evidence

➤ **3 recommendations** for managing coverage decisions:

1

Make ethical dilemmas visible through permanent dialogue

2

Involve doctors and opinion leaders in priority setting discussions

3

Transmit information on the effectiveness and associated costs of treatments to the stakeholders and key actors

HUMAN RIGHTS AND EXPLICIT PRIORITY SETTING:

➤ The explicit priority setting approach and the human rights approach **are compatible**.



➤ The right-to-health approach has evolved and today has a practical guide that sets out three principles:

1

Resources are finite

2

The right to health should be implemented progressively and gradually

3

Health systems should provide accessible, culturally appropriate and high-quality services