

Appendix E. Data Abstraction Form

Refid: 12, Skateboards: Are they really perilous? A retrospective study from a district hospital.

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Aim 3:

Objectives:

To review studies addressing the issues of using economic outcomes in policy and decision making. We will review studies that have documented the use of economic evaluations by health care financing organizations and other policy makers. The review will note whether the studies used have followed specific guidelines. Our objective will be to synthesize the results of US studies and to compare US studies to studies from OECD countries and compare the frequency and effectiveness of the use of economic data.

1. Were economic data used to influence policy-making decisions?

If "yes" proceed to the next question. If "no" or "unclear" contact Louis Niessen or Kevin Frick to discuss whether the article is truly applicable to AIM 3

Yes

2. Enter information about authors, affiliation, and funding source

Note: if the information is not provided answer with "NR"

- Primary author name _____
- Primary author affiliation _____
- Funding source _____

3. Time study was conducted

- Year of study (Completion year in not reported answer below) _____
- If above information is not provided, enter year of publication _____

4. Geographical area

OECD or non-OECD

- OECD Country (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)--see link above _____
- Non-OECD country _____

[Clear Response](#)

5. Study design/type

- Randomized or controlled design _____
- Surveys _____
- Qualitative case study _____
- Commentary, editorial, opinion piece _____
- Other _____

[Clear Response](#)

6. Type(s) of decision making body (ies) (population--define who is doing the decision making)

- Regulator, type: _____
- Private third party payer, type: _____
- Public third party payer, type: _____
- Public health planner, type: _____
- Health care professional, type: _____
- Health care facility, type: _____
- Employer, type: _____
- Manufacturer, type: _____
- Patient/family/consumer group, type: _____
- Research group, type: _____
- Other, define _____

7. Level of policy making

These can be through general agencies like governments or through specific organizations. These may include one of the actor groups and combinations of various groups e.g. insurances, HMO, providers, professional societies, disease specific orientated agencies.

- International _____
- Federal _____
- National _____
- State _____
- Local _____
- Other _____

8. Type(s) of clinical area(s)
check all that apply

- General _____
- Disease specific _____
- Primary Care _____
- Acute care _____
- Vaccines _____
- Public health _____
- Other _____

9. Type(s) of decision making

- Reimbursement decision (limited to payment and reimbursement) _____
- Package decisions in general (decisions on how/when/whom interventions are included) _____
- General policy and attitude (opinions on priority setting and use of EE) on health General policy on health care _____
- General policy or attitude (opinions on priority setting and use of EE) on health financing _____
- Research resource allocation _____
- Other _____

10. Type(s) of decision making criteria, components, characteristics included in the policy study

- Cost _____
- Cost-effectiveness / efficiency _____
- Budget impact _____
- Coverage _____
- Equity _____
- Advocacy _____
- Age _____
- Ethnicity _____
- Stage of disease _____
- Other _____
- Other _____
- Other _____

11. Type(s) of economic evaluation(s) considered

- Cost-effectiveness analysis _____
- cost-utility analysis _____
- costing _____
- Other _____

Identify **Promoting Factors** and/or **Barriers** of the policy study outcome(s), and provide supporting evidence in the dialogue box.

Policy study outcome	Promoter (describe)	Barrier (describe)
Quality/transparency of the economic studies leading to the assessment.	12. _____	13. _____
Quality/transparency of the decision making process.	14. _____	15. _____

Communication (including lack of knowledge)	16.	17.
Trust/reputation of the group or agent.	18.	19.
Acceptance/Bias (for example, political will).	20.	21.
Size of target group.	22.	23.
Formalized decision making process.	24.	25.
Lack of economic information: is the data sufficient to support the policy decision?	26.	27.
Lack of relevance: the clinical benefit, or safety data overrules the economic data.	28.	29.
Transaction cost.	30.	31.
32 Other (define)	33.	34.
35. Other (define)	36.	37.
38. Other (define)	39.	40.
41 Other (define)	42.	43.
44. Other (define)	45.	46.

- No
 - To a certain extent
 - Comment
- [Clear Response](#)

47. Comment:

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