

Cost- Effectiveness Threshold for Healthcare: Justification and Quantification

Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) is routinely performed in health policy. However, different methods for determining cost-effectiveness threshold (CET) and different values for CET can be found in the literature. Also, ethical justification of CEA is rarely discussed. Authors performed ethical analysis of CEA by policy impact assessment based on connection of health and wealth, and concluded that CEA is not only a practical but also an ethical necessity. The value of 140% of gross-domestic-product per capita per quality-adjusted life-year is the upper limit for prudent expenditure on healthcare and safety. This important side effect was mainly ignored in decisions on lockdowns targeted to save lives.

**Yanovskiy, M., et al. Inquiry : a journal of medical care organization, provision and financing. 2022; 59: 469580221081438.*

1



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Quality framework for remote antenatal care: qualitative study with women, healthcare professionals and system-level stakeholders

High-quality antenatal care is important for ensuring optimal birth outcomes and reducing risks of maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity. Authors aimed to characterize what quality would look like for remote antenatal care from the perspectives of those who use, provide and organize it. This large UK qualitative study enabled the generation of a framework of the domains of quality that appear to be most relevant to stakeholders who use, provide and organize antenatal care remotely.

**Hinton, L., et al. BMJ quality & safety. 2022; bmjqs-2021-014329.*

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1

Efficiency and timeliness

Avoiding waste of time, effort, supplies, ideas and energy

2

Effectiveness

Services are based on high quality evidence

3

Safety

Care that minimizes/eliminates risks of avoidable harm to mother/baby

4

Accessibility

Care can be accessed easily by all without barriers to use

5

Equity and inclusion

Care that does not vary in quality or accessibility according to characteristics such as location, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or gender

6

Person-centeredness

Care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient needs, preferences, needs and values

7

Choice and continuity

Care should be designed to respond to individual choices and preferences, with continuity of care where possible

The domains of quality that are most relevant to the key stakeholders in antenatal care.

Use of Electronic Health Record Systems in Accountable Care Organizations

This cross-sectional study of accountable care organizations (ACOs) participating in the Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP), aimed to assess the ability of ACOs to use electronic health record (EHR) data for quality. This study seeks to analyze the key challenges facing ACOs as they move toward electronic clinical quality measures (eCQMs) and the added challenges for ACOs with multiple EHR systems.

**Perloff, J., & Sobul, S. The American journal of managed care. 2022; 28(1), e31–e34.*

3



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The midwife's role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): protect and invest together – the Swedish example

This is a report providing the reader the opportunity for understanding and appreciating the history of midwifery in Sweden and the interlinked nature of the United Nation's SDGs supporting health and wellbeing of women and children. This paper provides the foundation for a revitalized discussion on midwives' role for women and child health in the 21st century. The full Swedish Midwifery report was published in October 2021 (the UN 2030 Agenda).

**Lindgren, H., et al. Global health action. 2022; 15(1): 2051222.*

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SDG 2 Zero Hunger

- The midwife's work within nutrition
- Midwife-led interdisciplinary care

SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing

- Ensuring healthy lives
- Midwifery-led interdisciplinary care ensuring health and wellbeing in a hub-and-spoke system

SDG 4 Quality Education

- Education and life long learning
- Education pathway for a midwife

SDG 5 Gender Equality

- Empowering women and girls

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Building and sustaining institutions

SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

- Building capacity