Medical Decision Making

• Proposes standards

• Physician and patient decisions

• Guidance tools
Society for Medical Decision Making

Mission

- Improve health outcomes
- Advance
- Connect stakeholders
Vision

• Systematic approaches

• Optimal communication
Public Deliberation

• Integration of scientific evidence
• Improve policy making
• Informs health policy
  • CPG
  • HTA
  • Priority setting
Definition of Deliberation
Goals of Public Deliberation

• Public information

• Underrepresented individuals and groups

• Social values and ethical principles

• Legitimacy and acceptance of public decisions

• Influence change
Effects of Public Deliberation

• Understanding of decisions
• Enhances civic-mindedness
Deliberative Process: Characteristics

- Sponsor seeks input from public
- Participants consider a dilemma
- Educational and discussion-based components
Appropriateness of Deliberative Process

- Evidence
- Stakeholders’ interests
- Technical disputes
- Uncertainty about key values
Components of Deliberative Process

• Education
• Reason-giving and debate
• Societal prospective
Features of Deliberative Approaches

- Number and education of participants
- Length of individual sessions
- Duration/number of sessions
- Recruitment methods
- Mode of deliberation
- Facilitation
- Experts and cross-examine experts
- Consensus as a goal
Deliberative Tasks

- Priority setting and resource allocation
- Risk assessments
- Ethical or values-based dilemmas
- Policy guidance, recommendations or tools
- Decision making authority

CADTH
Characteristics of Deliberative Topics

- Value-based or ethical dilemmas
- Social issues
- Technical or scientific information
- Opportunity for common good
- Timely and relevant
Deliberative Process Techniques

• Citizens’ juries
• Consensus conferences
• Deliberative surveys
• Televotes
• Consensus forums
• Multi-criteria analysis conferences
• 21st century town meetings
Examples of Deliberative Questions

• What are the characteristics of a medical problem that make it especially critical for coverage?

• Are boundaries like ‘pre-approvals’ easier to accept than others? Why?

• When treatment effectiveness is minimal, what questions might be central to the discussion?
Best Practices for Deliberative Process

- Audience
- Diversity
- Balance
- Transparency
- Clarity
- Adapt to context
Evaluation of Public Deliberation

- Implementation of deliberation
- Quality of discourse
- Participants’ knowledge and attitudes
- Individual participants and societal decisions
Applications of Public Deliberation in Health
Summary
References

• AHRQ. Public Deliberation to Elicit Input on Health Topic: Findings From a Literature Review. February 2013


