

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910255030803321
Autore	Felder Stefan
Titolo	Medical Decision Making : A Health Economic Primer / / by Stefan Felder, Thomas Mayrhofer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	3-662-53432-0
Edizione	[2nd ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XX, 253 p. 65 illus., 1 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	658.4034
Soggetti	Medical economics Public health Health services administration Epidemiology Operations research Biometry Health Economics Public Health Health Care Management Operations Research and Decision Theory Biostatistics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Basic Tools in Medical Decision Making -- Preferences, Expected Utility, Risk Aversion and Prudence -- Treatment Decisions Without Diagnostic Tests -- Treatment Decisions with Diagnostic Tests -- Treatment Decisions Under Comorbidity Risk -- Optimal Strategy for Multiple Diagnostic Tests -- The Optimal Cutoff Value of a Diagnostic Test -- A Test's Total Value of Information -- Valuing Health and Life -- Imperfect Agency and Non-expected Utility Models.
Sommario/riassunto	This textbook offers a comprehensive analysis of medical decision making under uncertainty by combining Test Information Theory with Expected Utility Theory. The book shows how the parameters of Bayes' theorem can be combined with a value function of health states to

arrive at informed test and treatment decisions. The authors distinguish between risk-neutral, risk-averse and prudent decision makers and demonstrate the effects of risk preferences on physicians' decisions. They analyze individual tests, multiple tests and endogenous tests where the test outcome is chosen by the decision maker. Moreover, the topic is examined in the context of health economics by introducing a trade-off between enjoying health and consuming other goods, so that the extent of treatment and thus the potential improvement in the patient's health becomes endogenous. Finally, non-expected utility models of choice under risk and uncertainty (i.e., ambiguity) are presented. While these models can explain observed test and treatment decisions, they are not suitable for normative analyses aimed at providing guidance on medical decision making.
