

Xiaoyan Wang, MPH¹, Grace Hatfield, BA¹, Patricia Synnott, PhD¹,
¹Center for the Evaluation of Value and Risk in Health, Tufts Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

BACKGROUND

- In 2018, an ISPOR Special Task Force proposed Novel Elements of Value (NEVs) to broaden the definition of value in health care and encourage methodological developments in cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA).
- A prior review by Crummer et al. examined how NEVs were considered in CEAs published from 2016–2020.

- This study updates that work by assessing the presence of NEVs in more recent CEA literature and distinguishing between qualitative discussion and quantitative incorporation into CEA models.

METHODS

- We conducted a structured review of CEAs published between 2021–2024 using the Tufts CEA Registry.
- Full text articles were screened with a Python-based algorithm aligned with the search strategy from Crummer et al. to identify potential references to NEVs.
- CEAs were evaluated to document the frequency with which eight NEVs were quantified in a CEA model versus discussed.
- We combined findings from 2021–2024 with results reported in the earlier study to assess trends over time.

RESULTS

Figure 1. Selection of Studies Assessing Novel Elements of Value

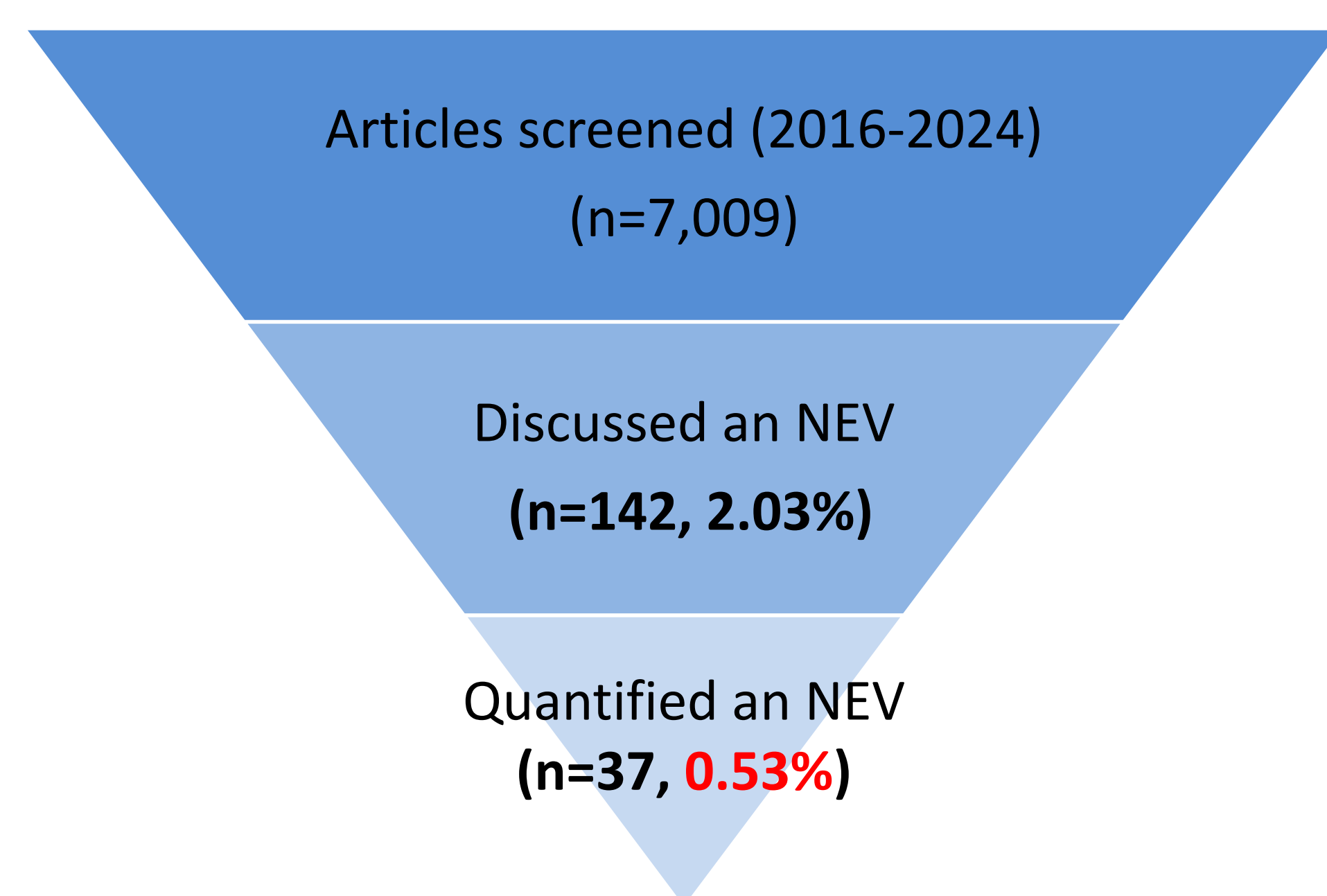


Figure 2. Temporal Trends in the Inclusion of Novel Elements of Value in Cost-Effectiveness Analyses (2016–2024)

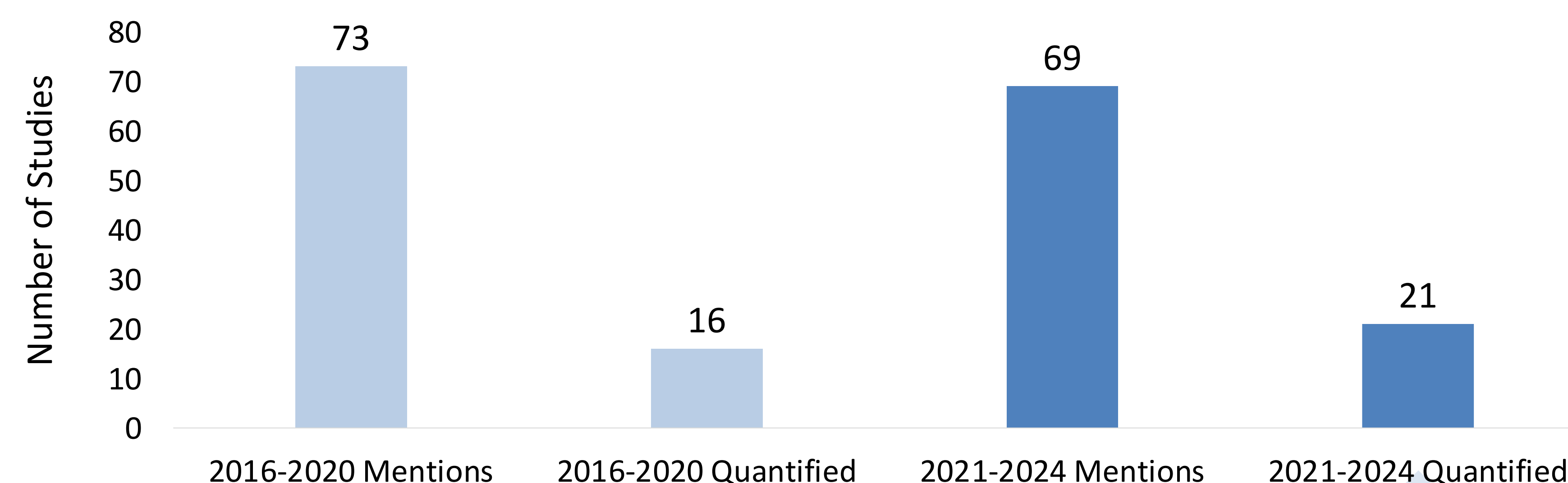


Figure 3. Characteristics of Studies Quantifying NEVs, 2021–2024

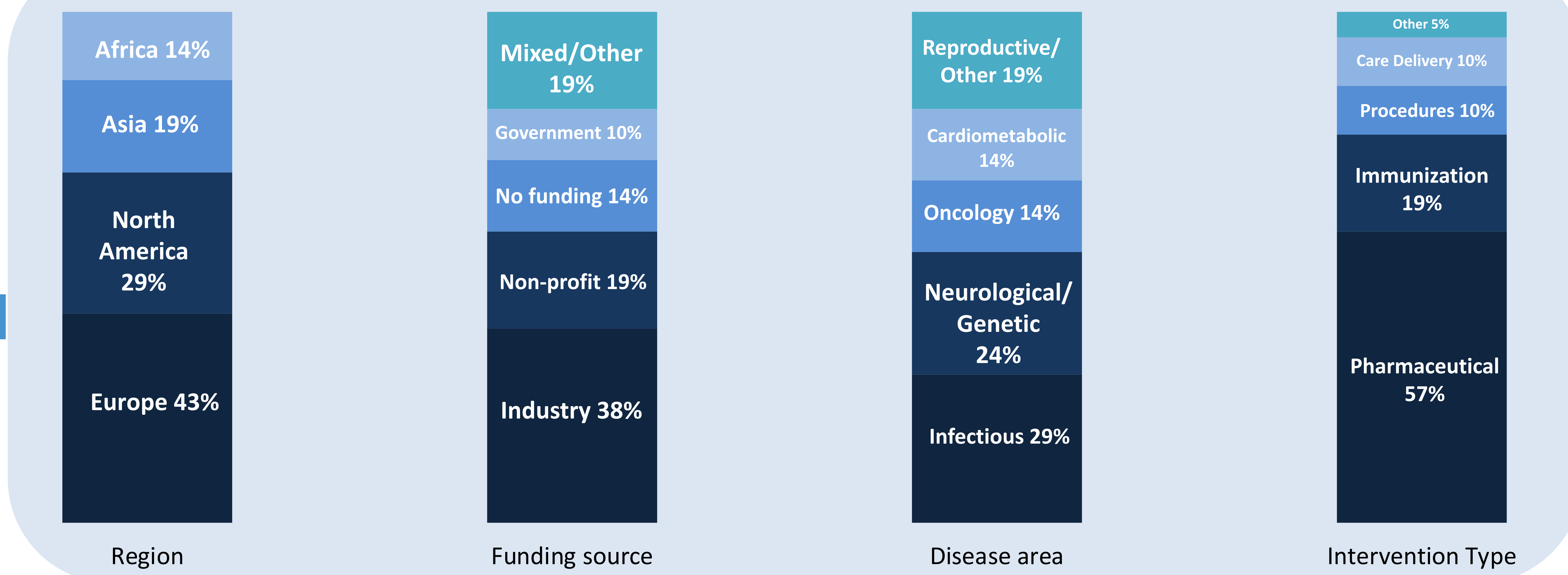
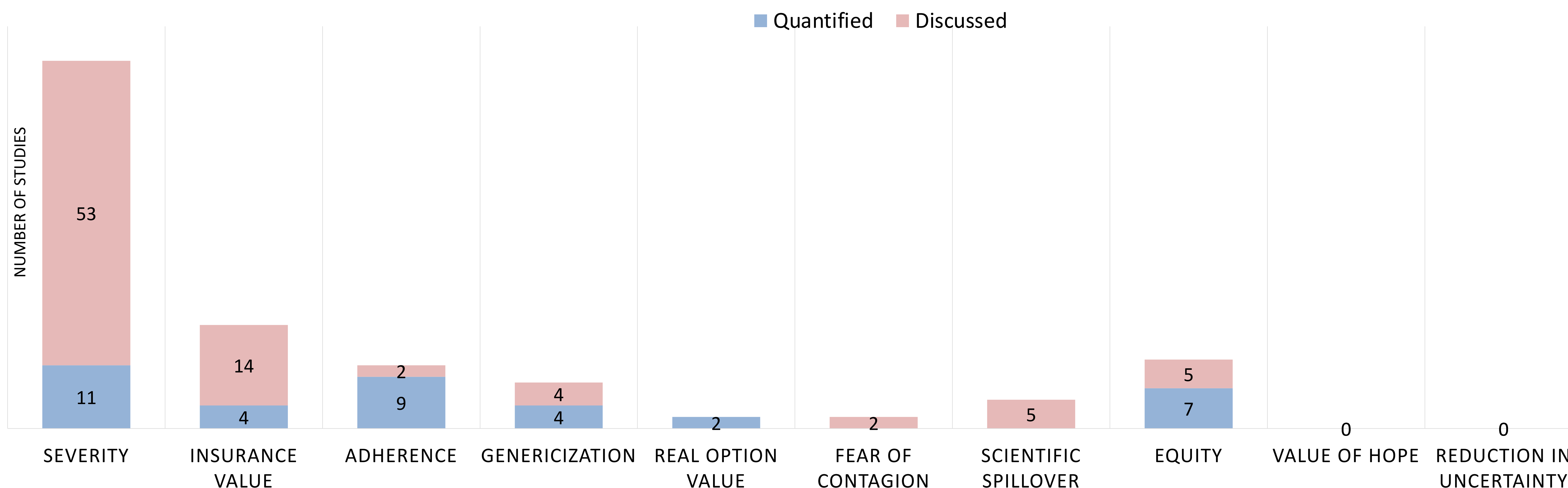


Figure 4. Inclusion of Novel Elements of Value in 2016-2024



Key Points

- NEVs were identified in 2.03% of 7,009 CEAs; 0.53% included quantitative incorporation.
- Severity of disease and insurance value were the most frequently discussed NEVs.
- Adherence improving factors and equity were the most often quantified; several NEVs were not addressed at all.
- Among studies that quantitatively incorporated NEVs from 2021–2024, most were conducted in Europe or North America; industry was the most common funding source; disease areas were distributed mainly across infectious disease, oncology, and neurological disease; and the majority of interventions are pharmaceutical.

CONCLUSION

- Incorporation of NEVs into CEA remains limited and inconsistent.
- These findings highlight persistent methodological barriers and data limitations, as well as the need for clearer guidance and standardized approaches to support their inclusion in economic evaluations.

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