

# Value

Value = quality/cost

The concept of value, defined as quality divided by cost, has driven the present ongoing discussion of how to evaluate outcome and measure costs in health care <sup>1)</sup>.

Porter claimed that improving outcome can be a way to detain rising costs <sup>2)</sup>.

Thus, the majority of stakeholders are embracing this new notion and there is a growing interest in finding indicators that reliably evaluate the quality of outcomes. However, measuring the quality of health care delivery is challenging. While governments, private companies, and the public sector have measured the progress of strategic goals with internal key performance indicators (KPIs) for years <sup>3)</sup>.

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see Diagnostic value.

see Prognostic value

<sup>1)</sup>

Porter ME, Teisberg EO (2004) Redefining competition in health care. Harv Bus Rev 82(64-76):136

<sup>2)</sup>

Porter ME (2009) A strategy for health care reform-toward a valuebased system. N Engl J Med 361:109-112. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp0904131>

<sup>3)</sup>

Northcott HC, Harvey MD (2012) Public perceptions of key performance indicators of healthcare in Alberta, Canada. Int J Qual Health Care 24:214-223. <https://doi.org/10.1093/intqhc/mzs012>

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