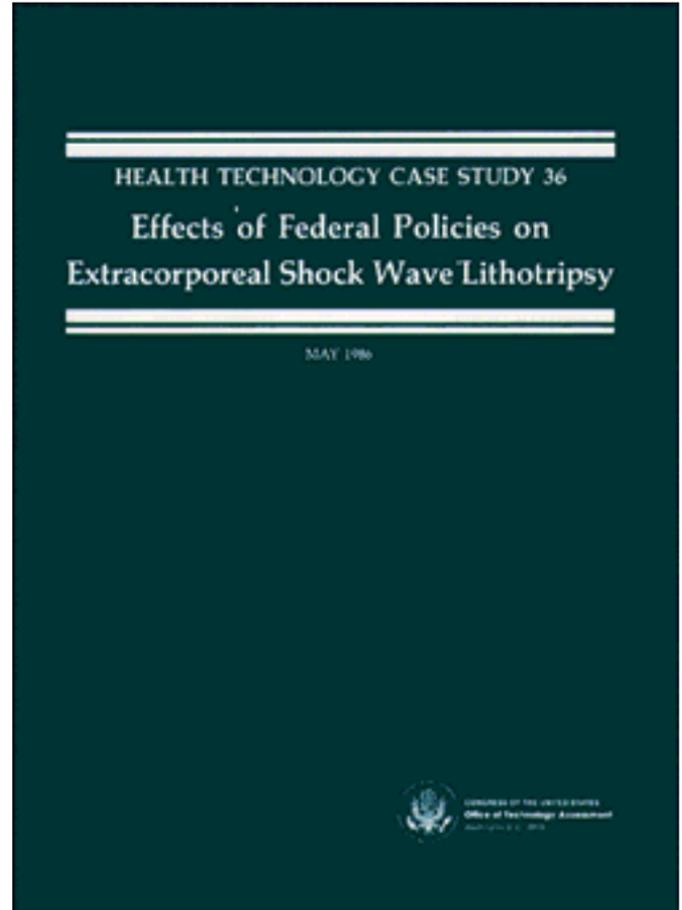


*Effects of Federal Policies on
Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy*

May 1986

NTIS order #PB86-217999



HEALTH TECHNOLOGY CASE STUDY 36

**Effects of Federal Policies on
Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy**

MAY 1986

This case study was performed as part of OTA's Assessment of
Payment for Physician Services: Strategies for Medicare

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Preface

Effects of Federal Policies on Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy is Case Study 36 in OTA'S Health Technology Case Study Series. This case study has been prepared in connection with OTA'S project on *Payment for Physician Services: Strategies for Medicare*, which was mandated by the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. The House Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce and the Senate Committee on Finance have jurisdiction over that part of the law. The Senate Special Committee on Aging also requested the study of physician payment.

OTA case studies are designed to fulfill two functions. The primary purpose is to provide OTA with specific information that can be used in forming general conclusions regarding broader policy issues. The first 19 cases in the Health Technology Case Study Series, for example, were conducted in conjunction with OTA's overall project on *The Implications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Medical Technology*. By examining the 19 cases as a group and looking for common problems or strengths in the techniques of cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit analysis, OTA was able to better analyze the potential contribution that those techniques might make to the management of medical technology and health care costs and quality.

The second function of the case studies is to provide useful information on the specific technologies covered. The design and the funding levels of most of the case studies are such that they should be read primarily in the context of the associated overall OTA projects. Nevertheless, in many instances, the case studies do represent extensive reviews of the literature on the efficacy, safety, and costs of the specific technologies and as such can stand on their own as a useful contribution to the field.

Case studies are prepared in some instances because they have been specifically requested by congressional committees and in others because they have been selected through an extensive review process involving OTA staff and consultations with the congressional staffs, advisory panel to the associated overall project, the Health Program Advisory Committee, and other experts in various fields. Selection criteria were developed to ensure that case studies provide the following:

- examples of types of technologies by func-

tion (preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic, and rehabilitative);

- examples of types of technologies by physical nature (drugs, devices, and procedures);
- examples of technologies in different stages of development and diffusion (new, emerging, and established);
- examples from different areas of medicine (e.g., general medical practice, pediatrics, radiology, and surgery);
- examples addressing medical problems that are important because of their high frequency or significant impacts (e. g., cost);
- examples of technologies with associated high costs either because of high volume (for low-cost technologies) or high individual costs;
- examples that could provide information material relating to the broader policy and methodological issues being examined in the particular overall project; and
- examples with sufficient scientific literature.

Case studies are either prepared by OTA staff, commissioned by OTA and performed under contract by experts (generally in academia), or written by OTA staff on the basis of contractors' papers.

OTA subjects each case study to an extensive review process. Initial drafts of cases are reviewed by OTA staff and by members of the advisory panel to the associated project. For commissioned cases, comments are provided to authors, along with OTA's suggestions for revisions. Subsequent drafts are sent by OTA to numerous experts for review and comment. Each case is seen by at least 30 reviewers, and sometimes by 80 or more outside reviewers. These individuals may be from relevant Government agencies, professional societies, consumer and public interest groups, medical practice, and academic medicine. Academicians such as economists, sociologists, decision analysts, biologists, and so forth, as appropriate, also review the cases.

Although cases are not statements of official OTA position, the review process is designed to satisfy OTA's concern with each case study's scientific quality and objectivity. During the various stages of the review and revision process, therefore, OTA encourages, and to the extent possible requires, authors to present balanced information and recognize divergent points of view.

Health Technology Case Study Series^a

Case Study Series No.	Case study title; author(s); OTA publication number ^b	Case Study Series No.	Case study title; author(s); OTA publication number ^b
1	Formal Analysis, Policy Formulation, and End-Stage Renal Disease; Richard A. Rettig (OTA-BP-H-9(1)) ^c	19	Assessment of Four Common X-Ray Procedures; Judith L. Wagner (OTA-BP-H-9(19)) ^e
2	The Feasibility of Economic Evaluation of Diagnostic Procedures: The Case of CT Scanning; Judith L. Wagner (OTA-BP-H-9(2))	20	Mandatory Passive Restraint Systems in Automobiles: Issues and Evidence; Kenneth E. Warner (OTA-BP-H-15(20)) ^f
3	Screening for Colon Cancer: A Technology Assessment; David M. Eddy (OTA-BP-H-9(3))	21	Selected Telecommunications Devices for Hearing-Impaired Persons; Virginia W. Stern and Martha Ross Redden (OTA-BP-H-16(21)) ^g
4	Cost Effectiveness of Automated Multichannel Chemistry Analyzers; Milton C. Weinstein and Laurie A. Pearlman (OTA-BP-H-9(4))	22	The Effectiveness and Costs of Alcoholism Treatment; Leonard Saxe, Denise Dougherty, Katharine Esty, and Michelle Fine (OTA-HCS-22)
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18	The Efficacy and Cost Effectiveness of Psychotherapy; Leonard Saxe (Office of Technology Assessment) (OTA-BP-H-9(18)) ^d	36	Effects of Federal Policies on Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy Elaine J. Power (Office of Technology Assessment) (OTA-HCS-36)

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^bOriginal publication numbers appear in parentheses.

^cThe first 17 cases in the series were 17 separately issued cases in *Background Paper #2: Case Studies of Medical Technologies*, prepared in conjunction with OTA's August 1980 report *The Implications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Medical Technology*.

^dBackground Paper #3 to *The Implications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Medical Technology*.

^eBackground paper #5 to *The Implications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Medical Technology*.

^fBackground Paper #1 to OTA's May 1982 report *Technology and Handicapped People*.

^gBackground Paper #2 to *Technology and Handicapped People*.

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Effects of Federal Policies on Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy

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