

Quantitative Approaches in Monitoring Population Quality Of Life

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Propositions

1. Small improvements in quality of life in the general public can have a sizeable impact on population health. *(this thesis)*
2. A general increase of the legal retirement age ignores the fact that not all population subgroups have the same health status around that age. *(this thesis)*
3. The additional lifetime due to increasing life expectancy is not necessarily lived in poor health. *(this thesis)*
4. Mapped utilities should not be accepted by reimbursement agencies unless they were generated by models validated with external datasets. *(this thesis)*
5. Quality of life losses in life years gained caused by competing risks need to be accounted for in economic evaluations of life prolonging interventions. *(this thesis)*
6. All summary measures of population health are wrong but some are useful.
7. The influence of health technology assessments on health policy and financing remains unclear.
8. No matter how advanced, statistical analysis cannot be a substitute for high quality data.
9. The scientific community and regulatory authorities should advocate the use of Bayesian statistics in HTA.
10. "An approximate answer to the right problem is worth a good deal more than an exact answer to an approximate problem." *(John Tukey)*
11. "If you've always done it that way, it is probably wrong." *(Charles F. Kettering)*