Identifying Preference-Sensitive Areas to Advance the Use of Patient Preference Information

Preference-sensitive indicators identified in FDA guidance:

1) Multiple treatment options exist and there is no treatment that is clearly superior for all patients. For example:
   - Chronic pain
   - Myopia
   - Heart failure

2) Evidence that supports one treatment over others is considerably uncertain or variable. For example:
   - Wound healing
   - Tinnitus
   - Gastroesophageal reflux disease

3) Patients’ views about the most important benefits and acceptable risks of a technology vary considerably within a population, or differ from those of healthcare professionals. For example:
   - Prostate cancer
   - Aesthetic devices

Additional topics that may be preference-sensitive:

1) Benefit/risk of interim treatments vs. invasive permanent procedure. For example:
   - Alternatives to total joint replacement
   - Endovascular techniques

2) Diagnostic testing. For example:
   - At-home vs. clinic sample collection
   - Invasive vs. non-invasive
   - Point-of-care testing

3) Novel technology. For example:
   - Cybersecurity
   - Telehealth
   - Robotic surgery

4) Chronic diseases and conditions. For example:
   - Diabetes
   - Macular degeneration
   - Hypertension

5) Rare diseases and/or subpopulations. For example:
   - Devices for pediatric indications
   - Retinitis pigmentosa