

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