YHPHO
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORY

Public Health Interventions Cost Effectiveness Database (PHICED)

What is the Public Health Interventions Cost Effectiveness Database (PHICED)?

The Public Health Interventions Cost Effectiveness Database (PHICED) is a database of bibliographic records related to public health areas. The first phase of the tool includes Alcohol, Obesity, Physical activity and Tobacco. It includes cost-effectiveness studies, NICE guidance and decision tools. It is aimed at professionals who provide or commission public health interventions. The development of this tool was funded by Health England and forms part of the National Library for Public Health. It is a one-stop shop of information, reducing the need to search other databases.

Where are the records sourced?

Cost-effectiveness studies have been sourced from the NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHSEED) produced by The Centre for Reviews and Dissemination. http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/crdweb/

NICE guidance has been sourced from the NICE website www.nice.org.uk .

A systematic search of the internet was undertaken for decision tools, focussing on NHS and government related sites. This failed to identify any decision tools, other than those produced by NICE, in the areas covered in the first phase of the tool.

What records are included?

The search strategy for cost-effectiveness studies was limited to NHSEED as this database contains structured abstracts of economic evaluations of health technologies and public health interventions in all languages from 1994 onwards. Each abstract is written and checked by at least two health economists who are experienced in critical appraisal of cost-effectiveness studies. NHS EED is updated regularly through monthly searches of the major electronic databases.

For the first phase of PHICED, the inclusion criteria for the database are that cost-effectiveness studies should be:

1. relevant to the UK and published in English
2. concerned with primary or secondary prevention
3. initially focussed on alcohol, obesity, physical activity and tobacco

Primary prevention is defined as the prevention of disease or mental disorders or behaviour harmful to health in susceptible individuals or populations through promotion of health, including mental health, and specific protection, as in immunisation, as distinguished from the prevention of complications or after-effects of existing disease.

Secondary prevention is defined as the identification and treatment of persons who have already developed a disease or behaviour harmful to health, in order to prevent worsening health or repeat events (e.g. Nicotine Replacement Therapy for smoking cessation).

NICE guidance was included where cost-effectiveness evidence was considered and where the focus of the guidance was on primary or secondary prevention.

The inclusion criteria for decision tools are that tools should be:

1. relevant to the UK and published in English
2. concerned with primary or secondary prevention
3. focussed on alcohol, obesity, physical activity and tobacco
4. focussed on aiding prioritisation
5. include a cost element.

Very few tools have been identified in the first phase of PHICED and all of the tools which have been identified are associated with the implementation of NICE guidance.

The table shows the phase one search results.

	Number of studies found on NHS EED	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria[1]**	**Number of models found**	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria**
Alcohol	344	26	7	1
Obesity	424	45	5	1
Tobacco	333	53	6	3
Physical Activity	553	20	11	7
TOTAL	1654	133	29	12

Phase two search results (based on searches undertaken December 2009)

	Number of studies found on NHS EED	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria[2]**	**Number of models found**	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria**
Alcohol	38	1	-	-
Obesity	87	9	-	-
Tobacco	67	13	-	-
Physical Activity	77	4	1	1
All categories	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	269	27	2	2

[1] Total number of studies identified does not equal the sum of the subject specific studies as 10 studies cover physical activity and obesity and 1 covers alcohol and smoking cessation.
[2] Total number of studies identified does not equal the sum of the subject specific studies as 10 studies cover physical activity and obesity and 1 covers alcohol and smoking cessation.

Phase three search results (based on searches undertaken 24th August 2011)

	Number of studies found on NHS EED	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria[3]**	**Number of models found**	**Number which meet the inclusion criteria**
Alcohol	25	5	-	-
Obesity	48	9	-	-
Tobacco	25	9	-	-
Physical Activity	41	4	-	-
All categories	-	-	-	--
TOTAL	98	27	-	-

What information is available?
Each record consists of bibliographic details, intervention type, public health area, patient group and country. A URL link is also included. NHSEED abstracts include an intervention type which has been re-classified (with the permission of the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination) in the PHICED record into primary or secondary prevention to aid searching.

How often is PHICED updated?
PHICED will be updated on a regular basis. The date of the last update is noted in the bottom left of the PHICED webpage.

How do I search PHICED?
Please see the separate searching tips document.

How do I contact the owners of PHICED?
PHICED has been developed by Yorkshire and Humber Public Health Observatory on behalf of the Association of Public Health Observatories and is part of the National Library for Public Health. If you have any queries please contact Sue Baughan on 01904 328226 or e-mail seb509@york.ac.uk

[3] Total number of studies identified does not equal the sum of the subject specific studies as 10 studies cover physical activity and obesity and 1 covers alcohol and smoking cessation.