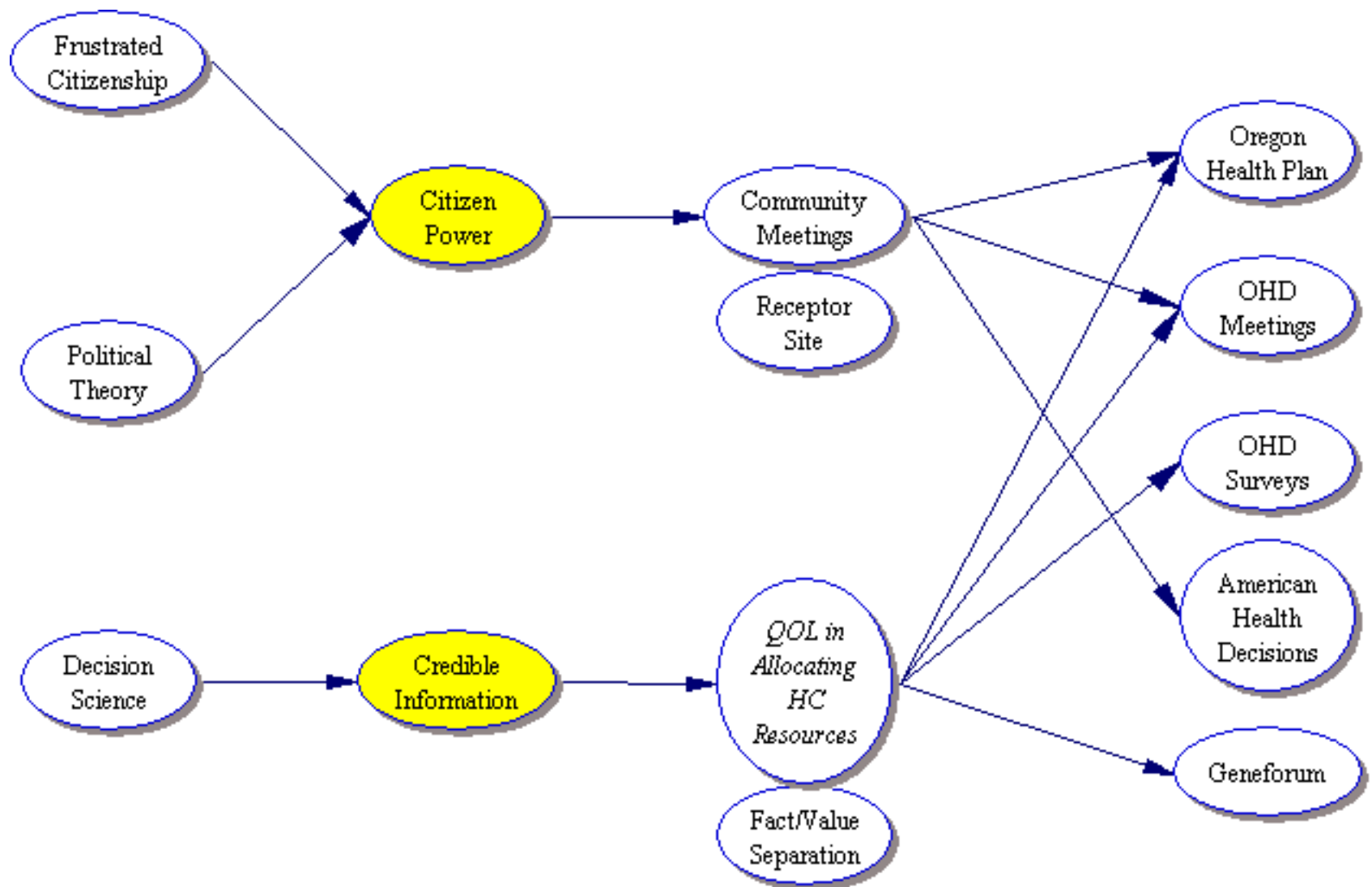




The OREGON HEALTH DECISIONS STORY





Political Theory

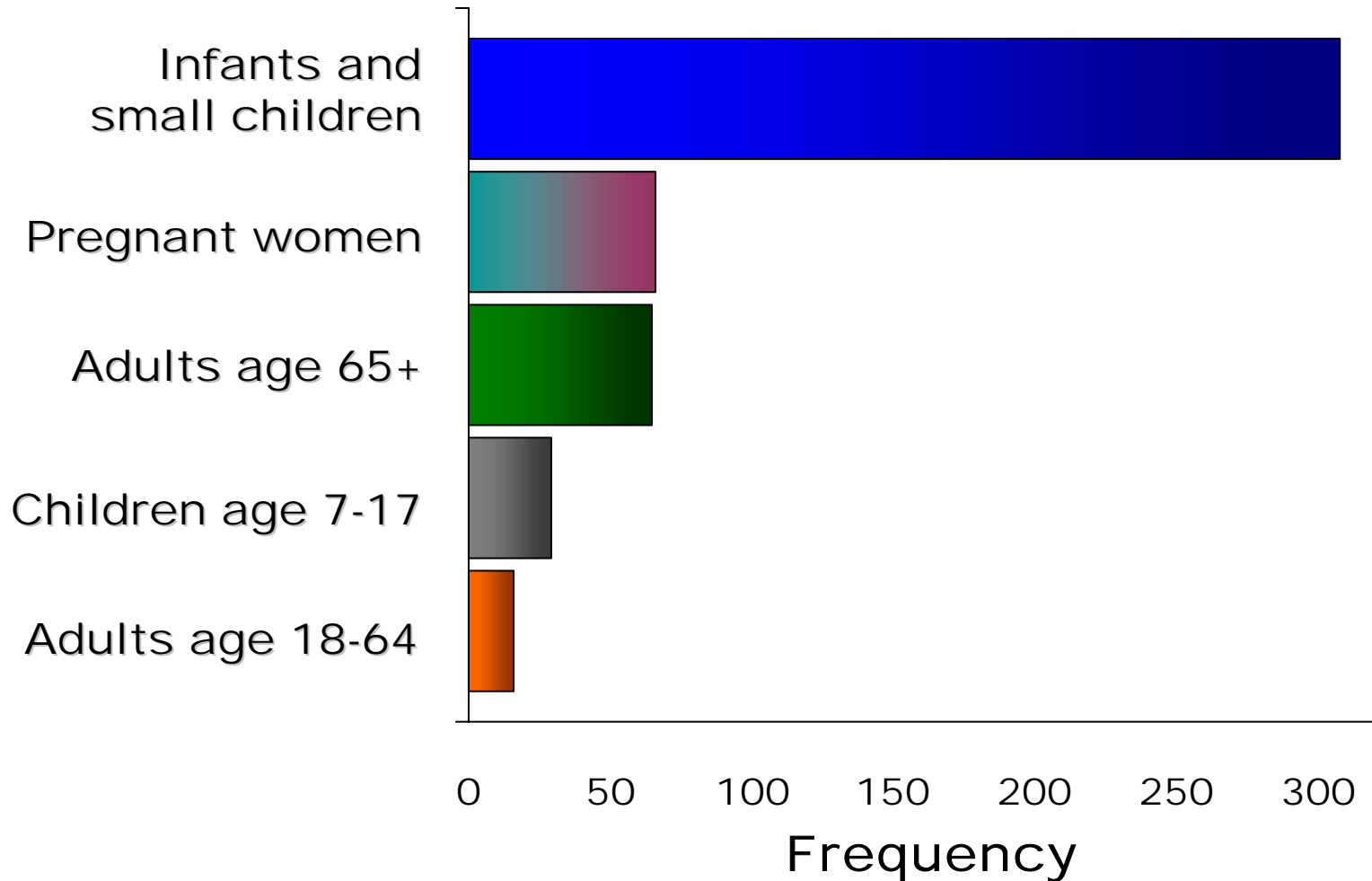
Mike Garland added to Crawshaw's experience an ethical foundation based in part on Benjamin Barber's theory of strong democracy.

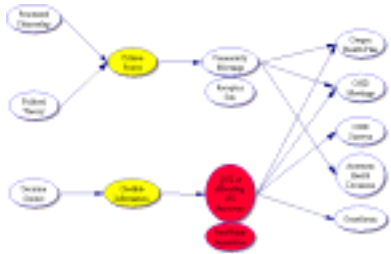


Decision Science

Barry Anderson introduced fact-value separation and other decision science concepts to help define the proper roles of public values and scientific expertise.

Which group should be first priority?





QOL in Allocating Health Care Resources

1988. These strands were brought together at a Health Care Parliament, chaired by Mitch Greenlick, and published as a booklet of principles (copies available after the presentation).



The Oregon Health Plan

1989. John Kitzhaber saw these principles incorporated into law as the requirement to prioritize health services on the basis of values obtained from community meetings.



OHD

Meetings & Surveys

The ideal OHD meeting involves:

- A prepared *“receptor site”*
- *Hosting* by a respected local leader
- *Assurance* that what is said at the meeting will be transmitted to the “receptor site” for use in decision making.
- *Fact-value* separation.
- A *“graffiti wall”* to help participants keep track of the questions and their ideas and to edit what will be forwarded to the “receptor site”.



Geneforum

Greg Fowler established Geneforum, an OHD spin-off dedicated to informing the public and its representatives about genetic science and obtaining public value judgments for use in decision making. Geneforum employs Web site interactives, surveys, and talks more than community meetings.

