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Ong, Koh Jun

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STELLINGEN

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF
PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES FOR
INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL**

Studies on Human Immunodeficiency Virus
& Human Papillomavirus

Koh Jun Ong

1. There is no case for value for money if there is no money on the table, so cost-effectiveness analysis should always be supported by budgetary impact assessment when this is a constraint.
2. An intervention may be cost-effective or even cost-saving over a lifetime time horizon; however, they may not be affordable, especially in the short- to medium-term.
3. Understanding market dynamics and ever evolving disease management landscape is important to any health economic assessment.
4. Generic competition usually increases the consumer surplus, which needs to be taken into account in economic evaluation of new interventions.
5. Opt-out HIV screening in acute medical settings in areas with high local HIV prevalence is likely a cost-effective use of resources.
6. HPV vaccination of high-risk MSM is a good idea in the context of an unvaccinated male population (or age groups in the male population who are not eligible for vaccination).
7. "All models are wrong but some are useful", meriting a comparison of different modelling approaches to confirm common conclusions.
8. Knowledge is useful, but wisdom is better.