Risk Analysis, Vol. 15, No. 3, 1995

Five-Hundred Life-Saving Interventions and Their Cost-Effectiveness

Tammy O. Tengs,[1] Miriam E. Adams,[2] Joseph S. Pliskin,[3,6] Dana Gelb Safran,[4] Joanna E. Siegel,[5,7] Milton C. Weinstein,[6,7] and John D. Graham[6,7]

Received July 26, 1994

We gathered information on the cost-effectiveness of life-saving interventions in the United States from publicly available economic analyses. "Life-saving interventions" were defined as any behavioral and/or technological strategy that reduces the probability of premature death among a specified target population. We defined cost-effectiveness as the net resource costs of an intervention per year of life saved. To improve the comparability of cost-effectiveness ratios arrived at with diverse methods, we established fixed definitional goals and revised published estimates, when necessary and feasible, to meet these goals. The 587 interventions identified ranged from those that save more resources than they cost, to those costing more than 10 billion dollars per year of life saved. Overall, the median intervention costs $42,000 per life-year saved. The median medical intervention costs $19,000/life-year; injury reduction $48,000/life-year; and toxin control $2,800,000/life-year. Cost/life-year ratios and bibliographic references for more than 500 life-saving interventions are provided.

KEY WORDS: Cost-effectiveness; economic evaluation; life-saving; resource allocation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Risk analysts have long been interested in strategies that can reduce mortality risks at reasonable cost to the public. Based on anecdotal and selective comparisons, analysts have noted that the cost-effectiveness of risk-reduction opportunities varies enormously, often over several orders of magnitude.[1–5] This kind of variation is unnerving because economic efficiency in promoting survival requires that the marginal benefit per dollar spent be equal across investments.

Despite continuing interest in cost-effectiveness, we could find no comprehensive and accessible data set on the estimated costs and effectiveness of risk management options. Such a dataset could provide useful comparative information for risk analysts as well as practical information for decision makers who must allocate scarce resources. To this end, we report cost-effectiveness ratios for more than 500 life-saving interventions across all sectors of American society.

[1] Center for Health Policy Research and Education, Duke University, 125 Old Chemistry Building, Box 90253, Durham, North Carolina 27708.
[2] Simmons College, School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.
[3] Industrial Engineering and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel.
[4] The Health Institute, New England Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
[5] Maternal and Child Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts.
[6] Health Policy and Management, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts.
[7] Center for Risk Analysis, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts.

2. METHODS

2.1. Literature Review

We performed a comprehensive search for publicly available economic analyses of life-saving interventions.

0272-4332/95/0600-0369$07.50/1 © 1995 Society for Risk Analysis

"Life-saving interventions" were defined as any behavioral and/or technological strategy that reduces the probability of premature death among a specified target population. To identify analyses we used several on-line databases, examined the bibliographies of textbooks and review articles, and obtained full manuscripts of conference abstracts. Analyses retained for review met the following three criteria: (1) written in the English language, (2) contained information on interventions relevant to the United States, and (3) reported cost per year of life saved, or contained sufficient information to calculate this ratio. Most analyses were scientific journal articles or government regulatory impact analyses, but some were internal government memos, reports issued by research organizations, or unpublished manuscripts.

Two trained reviewers (from a total of 11 reviewers) read each document. Each reviewer recorded 52 items, including detailed descriptions of the nature of the life-saving intervention, the baseline intervention to which it was compared, the target population at risk, and cost per year of life saved. The two reviewers worked independently, then met and came to consensus on the content of the document.

Approximately 1200 documents were identified for retrieval. Of these 1200 documents, 229 met our selection criteria. The 229 documents contained sufficient information for reviewers to calculate cost/life-year saved for 587 interventions.

2.2. Definitional Goals

To increase the comparability of cost-effectiveness estimates drawn from different economic analyses, we established seven definitional goals. When an estimate failed to comply with a goal, reviewers attempted to revise the estimate to improve compliance.[8] In general, reviewers used only the information provided in the document to revise estimates. The seven definitional goals were:

1. Cost-effectiveness estimates should be in the form of "cost per year of life saved." Cost/life saved estimates should be transformed to cost/life-year by considering the average number of years of life saved when a premature death is averted.
2. Costs and effectiveness should be evaluated from the societal perspective.
3. Costs should be "direct." Indirect costs, such as foregone earnings, should be excluded.
4. Costs and effectiveness should be "net." Any resource savings or mortality risks induced by the intervention should be subtracted out.[9]
5. Future costs and life-years saved should all be discounted to their present value at a rate of 5%.
6. Cost-effectiveness ratios should be marginal or "incremental." Both costs and effectiveness should be evaluated with respect to a well-defined baseline alternative.
7. Costs should be expressed in 1993 dollars using the general consumer price index.

2.3. Categorization

Interventions were classified according to a four-way typology. (1) Intervention Type (Fatal Injury Reduction, Medicine, or Toxin Control), (2) Sector of Society (Environmental, Health Care, Occupational, Residential, or Transportation), (3) Regulatory Agency (CPSC, EPA, FAA, NHTSA, OSHA, or None), and (4) Prevention Stage (Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary).

Interventions we classified as primary prevention are designed to completely avert the occurrence of disease or injury; those classified as secondary prevention are intended to slow, halt, or reverse the progression of disease or injury through early detection and intervention; and interventions classified as tertiary prevention include all medical or surgical treatments designed to limit disability after harm has occurred, and to promote the highest attainable level of functioning among individuals with irreversible or chronic disease.[6]

3. RESULTS

Cost-effectiveness estimates for more than 500 life-saving interventions appear in Appendix A. This table is separated into three sections according to the type of intervention: Fatal Injury Reduction, Toxin Control, and Medicine. The first column of Appendix A contains the reference number assigned to the document from which the cost-effectiveness estimate was drawn (references are in Appendix B.) The second column contains a very brief description of the life-saving intervention. The

[8] Appendices describing the cost-effectiveness formulas used to operationalize these definitional goals, along with some examples of the calculations made by reviewers of the economic analyses, are available from Dr. Tengs.

[9] If savings exceed costs, the result could be negative, so that the cost-effectiveness ratio might be ≤$0.

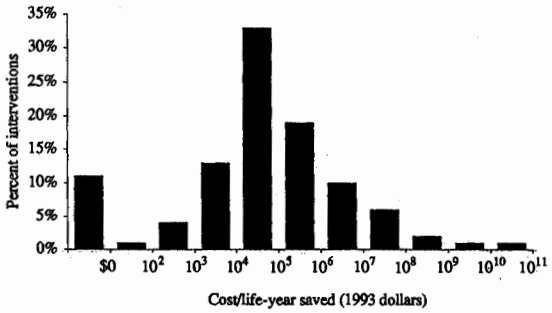

Fig. 1. Distribution of cost/life-year saved estimates (n = 587).

baseline intervention to which the life-saving intervention was compared appears parenthetically as "(vs. ___)" when the author described it. The last column of Appendix A contains the cost per year of life saved in 1993 dollars.

As shown in Fig. 1, these interventions range from those that save more resources than they consume, to those costing more than 10 billion dollars per year of life saved. Furthermore, variation over 11 orders of magnitude exists in almost every category.

In addition to the large variation within categories, variation in cost-effectiveness also exists between categories. As summarized in Table I, while the median intervention described in the literature costs $42,000 per life-year saved (n = 587), the median medical intervention costs $19,000/life-year ($n$ = 310); the median injury reduction intervention costs $48,000/life-year ($n$ = 133); and the median toxin control intervention costs $2,800,000/life-year ($n$ = 144).

Cost-effectiveness also varies as a function of the sector of society in which the intervention is found. For example, as shown in Table I, the median intervention in the transportation sector costs $56,000/life-year saved ($n$ = 87), while the median intervention in the occupational sector costs $350,000/life-year ($n$ = 36). Further dividing occupational interventions into those that avert fatal injuries and those that involve the control of toxins, reveals medians of $68,000/life-year ($n$ = 16) and $1,400,000/life-year ($n$ = 20), respectively.

As noted in Table II, the median cost-effectiveness estimate among those interventions classified as primary prevention is $79,000/life-year saved ($n$ = 373), exceeding secondary prevention at $23,000/life-year ($n$ = 111) and tertiary prevention at $22,000/life-year ($n$ = 103). However, if medicine is considered in isolation, we find that primary prevention is more cost-effective that secondary or tertiary prevention at $5,000/life-year ($n$ = 96).

Table I. Median of Cost/Life-Year Saved Estimates as a Function of Sector of Society and Type of Intervention

	Type of intervention			
Sector of society	Medicine	Fatal injury reduction	Toxin control	All
Health care	$19,000 ($n$=310)	N/A[a]	N/A	$19,000 ($n$=310)
Residential	N/A	$36,000 ($n$=30)	N/A	$36,000 ($n$=30)
Transportation	N/A	$56,000 ($n$=87)	N/A	$56,000 ($n$=87)
Occupational	N/A	$68,000 ($n$=16)	$1,400,000 ($n$=20)	$350,000 ($n$=36)
Environmental	N/A	N/A	$4,200,000 ($n$=124)	$4,200,000 ($n$=124)
All	$19,000 ($n$=310)	$48,000 ($n$=133)	$2,800,000 ($n$=144)	$42,000 ($n$=587)

[a] Not applicable by definition.

Table II. Median of Cost/Life-Year Saved Estimates as a Function of Prevention Stage and Type of Intervention

	Type of intervetion			
Prevention stage	Medicine	Fatal injury reduction	Toxin control	All
Primary	$5,000 ($n$=96)	$48,000 ($n$=133)	$2,800,000 ($n$=144)	$79,000 ($n$=373)
Secondary	$23,000 ($n$=111)	N/A	N/A	$23,000 ($n$=111)
Tertiary	$22,000 ($n$=103)	N/A	N/A	$22,000 ($n$=103)
All	$19,000 ($n$=310)	$48,000 ($n$=133)	$2,800,000 ($n$=144)	$42,000 ($n$=587)

The median cost-effectiveness of proposed government regulations for which we have data also varies considerably. Medians for each agency are as follows: Federal Aviation Administration, $23,000/life-year ($n$ = 4); Consumer Product Safety Commission, $68,000/life-year ($n$ = 11); National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, $78,000/life-year ($n$ = 31); Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $88,000/life-year ($n$ = 16); and Environmental Protection Agency, $7,600,000/life-year ($n$ = 89).

4. LIMITATIONS

This compilation of existing data represents the most ambitious effort ever undertaken to amass cost-effectiveness information across all sectors of society. In

addition, our work to bring diverse estimates into compliance with a set of definitional goals has improved the comparability of cost-effectiveness estimates that were originally derived by different authors using a variety of methods. Nevertheless, several caveats are warranted to aid the reader in interpreting these results.

First, the accuracy of the results presented herein is limited by the accuracy of the data and assumptions upon which the original analyses were based. There remains considerable uncertainty and controversy about the cost consequences and survival benefits of some interventions. This is particularly true for toxin control interventions where authors often extrapolate from animal data. In addition, due to insufficient information in some economic analyses, reviewers were not always successful in bringing estimates into conformity with definitional goals. For example, if the original author did not report the monetary savings due to the reduction in nonfatal injuries requiring treatment, we were unable to "net out" savings, and so the costs used to calculate cost-effectiveness ratios remain gross. While some of these omissions are important, others are largely inconsequential given the relative size of cost and effectiveness estimates.

Second, the life-saving interventions described in this report include those that are fully implemented, those that are only partially implemented, and those that are not implemented at all. These interventions are best thought of as opportunities for investment. While they may offer insight into actual investments in life-saving, the cost-effectiveness of possible and actual investments are not equivalent. Work on the economic efficiency of actual expenditures is in progress.[7]

Third, this dataset may not represent a random sample of all life-saving interventions, so the generalizability of any descriptive statistics may be limited. This is because interventions that have been subjected to economic analysis may not represent a random sample of all life-saving interventions due, for example, to publication bias. That is, those economic analyses that researchers have chosen to perform and journal editors have chosen to publish may be disproportionately expensive or inexpensive. However, the statistics presented herein are certainly applicable to the 587 life-saving interventions in our dataset which by themselves comprise a vast and varied set, worthy of interest even without generalization.

Finally, we recognize that many of these interventions have benefits other than survival, as well as adverse consequences other than costs. For example, interventions that reduce fatal injuries in some people may also reduce nonfatal injuries in others; interventions designed to control toxins in the environment may have short-term effects on survival, but also long-term cumulative effects on the ecosystem; medicine and surgery may increase quantity of life, while simultaneously increasing (or even decreasing) quality of life.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This compilation of available cost-effectiveness data reveals that there is enormous variation in the cost of saving one year of life and these differences exist both within and between categories. Such a result is important because efficiency in promoting survival requires that the marginal benefit per dollar spent be the same across programs. Where there are investment inequalities, more lives could be saved by shifting resources. It is our hope that this information will expand the perspective of risk analysts while aiding future resource allocation decisions.

APPENDIX A. FIVE-HUNDRED LIFE-SAVING INTERVENTIONS AND THEIR COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
	Fatal injury reduction	
	Airplane safety	
174	Automatic fire extinguishers in airplane lavatory trash receptacles	$16,000
173	Fiberglass fire-blocking airplane seat cushions	$17,000
174	Smoke detectors in airplane lavatories	$30,000
172	Emergency signs, floor lighting etc. (vs. upper lighting only) in airplanes	$54,000
	Automobile design improvements	
190	Install windshields with adhesive bonding (vs. rubber gaskets) in cars	≤ $0
52	Dual master cylinder braking system in cars	$13,000
1128	Automobile dummy acceleration (vs. side door strength) tests	$63,000
299	Collapsible (vs. traditional) steering columns in cars	$67,000
189	Side structure improvements in cars to reduce door intrusion upon crash	$110,000
52	Front disk (vs. drum) brakes in cars	$240,000
299	Dual master cylinder braking system in cars	$450,000
	Automobile occupant restraint systems	
1129	Driver automatic (vs. manual) belts in cars	≤ $0
59	Mandatory seat belt use law	$69
175	Mandatory seat belt use and child restraint law	$98
67	Driver and passenger automatic shoulder belt/knee pads (vs. manual belts) in cars	$1,300
59	Driver and passenger automatic shoulder/manual lap (vs. manual lap) belts in cars	$5,400
67	Airbag/manual lap belts (vs. manual lap belts only) in cars	$6,700
2	Airbag/lap belts (vs. lap/shoulder belts)	$17,000
56	Driver and passenger automatic (vs. manual) belts in cars	$32,000
1129	Driver airbag/manual lap belt (vs. manual lap/shoulder belt) in cars	$42,000
1129	Driver and passenger airbags/manual lap belts (vs. airbag for driver only and belts)	$61,000
59	Driver and passenger airbags/manual lap belts (vs. manual lap belts only) in cars	$62,000
68	Child restraint systems in cars	$73,000
1127	Rear outboard lap/shoulder belts in all (vs. 96%) cars	$74,000
56	Airbags (vs. manual lap belts) in cars	$120,000
1127	Rear outboard and center (vs. outboard only) lap/shoulder belts in all cars	$360,000
	Construction safety	
1137	Full (vs. partial) compliance with 1971 safety standard for concrete construction	≤ $0
1137	1988 (vs. 1971) safety standard for concrete construction	≤ $0
909	1989 (vs. no) safety standard for underground construction	$30,000
909	1989 (vs. 1972) safety standard for underground construction	$30,000
1132	1989 safety standard for underground gassy construction	$30,000
1132	Revised safety standard for underground non-gassy construction	$46,000
106	Install canopies on underground equipment in coal mines	$170,000
910	Safety standard to prevent cave-ins during excavations at construction sites	$190,000
1165	Full compliance with 1989 (vs. partial with 1971) safety standard for trenches	$350,000
1165	Full (vs. partial) compliance with 1971 safety standard for trenches	$400,000
	Fire, heat, and smoke detectors	
193	Federal law requiring smoke detectors in homes	≤ $0
13	Fire detectors in homes	≤ $0
306	Federal law requiring smoke detectors in homes	$920
19	Smoke and heat detectors in homes	$8,100
19	Smoke and heat detectors in bedroom area and basement stairwell	$150,000
303	Smoke detectors in homes	$210,000
	Fire prevention and protection, other	
122	Child-resistant cigarette lighters	$42,000
	Flammability standards	
292	Flammability standard for children's sleepwear size 0–6X	≤ $0
306	Flammability standard for upholstered furniture	$300
292	Flammability standard for children's sleepwear size 7–14	$45,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
372	Flammability standard for upholstered furniture	$68,000
12	Flammability standard for children's sleepwear size 7–14	$160,000
292	Flammability standard for children's clothing size 0–6X	$220,000
292	Flammability standard for children's clothing size 7–14	$15,000,000
Helmet promotion		
31	Mandatory motorcycle helmet laws	≤ $0
186	Federal mandatory motorcycle helmet laws (vs. state determined policies)	$2,000
175	Mandatory motorcycle helmet laws	$2,000
1006	Promote voluntary helmet use while riding All-Terrain Vehicles	$44,000
Highway improvement		
747	Grooved pavement on highways	$29,000
1105	Decrease utility pole density to 20 (vs 40) poles per mile on rural roads	$31,000
747	Channelized turning lanes at highway intersections	$39,000
747	Flashing lights at rail-highway crossings	$42,000
747	Flashing lights and gates at rail-highway crossings	$45,000
747	Widen existing bridges on highways	$82,000
1107	Widen shoulders on rural two-lane roads to 5 (vs. 2) feet	$120,000
1105	Breakaway (vs. existing) utility poles on rural highways	$150,000
1107	Widen lanes on rural roads to 11 (vs. 9) feet	$150,000
1105	Relocate utility poles to 15 (vs. 8) feet from edge of highway	$420,000
Light truck design improvements		
1091	Ceilings of 0–6000 lb light trucks withstand forces of 1.5 × vehicle's weight	$13,000
1091	Ceilings of 0–10,000 lb light trucks withstand forces of 1.5 × vehicle's weight	$14,000
1091	Ceilings of 0–8500 lb light trucks withstand forces of 1.5 × vehicle's weight	$78,000
1091	Ceilings of 0–10,000 lb light trucks withstand 5000 lb of force	$170,000
1126	Side door strength standard in light trucks to minimize front seat intrusion	$190,000
1091	Ceilings of 0–6000 lb light trucks withstand 5000 lb of force	$1,100,000
1126	Side door strength standard in light trucks to minimize back seat intrusion	$10,000,000
Light truck occupant restraint systems		
1089	Driver and passenger nonmotorized automatic (vs. manual) belts in light trucks	$14,000
834	Push-button release and emergency locking retractors on truck and bus seat belts	$14,000
1089	Driver and passenger motorized automatic (vs. manual) belts in light trucks	$50,000
1089	Driver airbag (vs. manual lap/shoulder belt) in light trucks	$56,000
1089	Driver and passenger airbags (vs. manual lap/shoulder belts) in light trucks	$67,000
Natural disaster preparedness		
1221	Soils testing and improved site-grading in landslide-prone areas	≤ $0
1221	Ban residential growth in tsunami-prone areas	≤ $0
710	Strengthen unreinforced masonry San Francisco bldgs to LA standards	$21,000
710	Strengthen unreinforced masonry San Francisco bldgs to beyond LA standards	$1,000,000
1221	Triple the wind resistance capabilities of new buildings	$2,600,000
1221	Construct sea walls to protect against 100-year storm surge heights	$5,500,000
1221	Strengthen buildings in earthquake-prone areas	$18,000,000
School bus safety		
1124	Seat back height of 24" (vs. 20") in school buses	$150,000
1124	Crossing control arms for school buses	$410,000
1124	Signal arms on school buses	$430,000
1124	External loud speakers on school buses	$590,000
1124	Mechanical sensors for school buses	$1,200,000
1124	Electronic sensors for school buses	$1,500,000
1124	Seat belts for passengers in school buses	$2,800,000
1124	Staff school buses with adult monitors	$4,900,000
Speed limit		
9	National (vs. state and local) 55 mph speed limit on highways and interstates	$6,600
175	Full (vs. 50%) enforcement of national 55 mph speed limit	$16,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
353	National (vs. state and local) 55 mph speed limit on highways and interstates	$30,000
185	National (vs. state and local) 55 mph speed limit on highways	$59,000
2	National (vs. state and local) 55 mph speed limit	$89,000
185	National (vs. state and local) 55 mph speed limit on rural interstates	$510,000
Traffic safety education		
175	Driver improvement schools (vs. suspending/revoking license) for bad drivers	≤ $0
175	Media campaign to increase voluntary use of seat belts	$310
175	Public pedestrian safety information campaign	$500
175	Improve traffic safety information for children grades K–12	$710
175	Motorcycle rider education program	$5,700
175	Improve motorcycle testing and licensing system	$8,700
157	Improve basic driver training	$20,000
175	Alcohol safety programs for drunk drivers	$21,000
175	Multimedia retraining courses for injury-prone drivers	$23,000
175	Improve educational curriculum for beginning drivers	$84,000
175	First aid training for drivers	$180,000
1124	Improve pedestrian education programs for school bus passengers grades K-6	$280,000
175	Warning letters sent to problem drivers	$720,000
Vehicle inspection		
864	Random motor vehicle inspection	$1,500
1172	Compulsory annual motor vehicle inspection	$20,000
864	Periodic motor vehicle inspection	$21,000
64	Periodic motor vehicle inspection	$57,000
175	Periodic inspection of motor vehicle sample focusing on critical components	$390,000
175	Periodic motor vehicle inspection	$1,300,000
Injury reduction interventions, miscellaneous		
192	Terminate sale of three-wheeled All-Terrain Vehicles	≤ $0
175	Require front and rear lights to be on when motorcycle is in motion	$1,100
175	Selective traffic enforcement programs at high-risk times and locations	$5,200
217	Insulate omnidirectional CB antennae to avert electrocution	$8,500
311	Oxygen depletion sensor systems for gas space heaters	$13,000
863	Require employers to ensure employees' motor vehicle safety	$25,000
372	"American" oxygen depletion sensor system for gas space heaters	$51,000
1160	Workplace practice standard for electric power generation operation	$59,000
175	Pedestrian and bicycle visibility enhancement programs	$73,000
315	Lock out or tag out of machinery in repair	$99,000
372	"French" oxygen depletion sensor system for gas space heaters	$130,000
1005	Redesign chain saws to reduce rotational kickback injuries	$230,000
101	Ground fault circuit interrupters	$1,100,000
468	Ejection system for the Air Force B-58 bomber	$1,200,000
1161	Equipment, work practices, and training standard for hazardous waste cleanup	$2,000,000
	Toxin control	
Arsenic control		
497	Arsenic emission standard (vs. capture and control) at high-emit copper smelters	$36,000
1216	Arsenic emission control at high-emitting copper smelters	$74,000
497	Arsenic emission standard (vs. capture and control) at glass plants	$2,300,000
1183	Arsenic emission control at low-emitting ASARCO/El Paso copper smelter	$2,600,000
1216	Arsenic emission control at glass plants	$2,900,000
497	Arsenic emission standard (vs. capture and control) at low-emit copper smelters	$3,900,000
881	Arsenic emission control at secondary lead plants	$7,600,000
1216	Arsenic emission control at low-emitting copper smelters	$16,000,000
1183	Arsenic emission control at low-emitting copper smelters	$29,000,000
881	Arsenic emission control at primary copper smelters	$30,000,000
881	Arsenic emission control at glass manufacturing plants	$51,000,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
1183	Arsenic emission control at low-emitting Copper Range/White Pine copper smelter	$890,000,000
Asbestos control		
881	Ban asbestos in brake blocks	$29,000
819	Asbestos exposure standard of 1.0 (vs. 2.0) fibers/cc in asbestos cement industry	$55,000
881	Ban asbestos in pipeline wrap	$65,000
881	Ban asbestos in specialty paper	$80,000
651	Ban products containing asbestos (vs. 0.2 fibers/cc standard)	$220,000
651	Phase in ban of products containing asbestos (vs. 0.2 fibers/cc standard)	$240,000
819	Asbestos exposure standard of 1.0 (vs. 2.0) fibers/cc in textile industry	$400,000
387	Asbestos exposure standard of 0.2 (vs. 2.0) fibers/cc in ship repair industry	$410,000
881	Ban asbestos in roofing felt	$550,000
881	Ban asbestos in friction materials	$580,000
881	Ban asbestos in non-roofing coatings	$790,000
881	Ban asbestos in millboard	$920,000
819	Asbestos exposure standard of 0.2 (vs. 0.5) fibers/cc in friction products industry	$1,200,000
819	Asbestos exposure standard of 0.2 (vs. 0.5) fibers/cc in cement industry	$1,900,000
881	Ban asbestos in beater-add gaskets	$2,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in clutch facings	$2,700,000
881	Ban asbestos in roof coatings	$5,200,000
881	Ban asbestos in sheet gaskets	$5,700,000
881	Ban asbestos in packing	$5,700,000
819	Ban products containing asbestos (vs. 0.5 fibers/cc) in textile industry	$6,800,000
881	Ban asbestos in reinforced plastics	$8,200,000
881	Ban asbestos in high grade electrical paper	$15,000,000
387	Asbestos exposure standard of 0.2 (vs. 2.0) fibers/cc in construction industry	$29,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in thread, yarn, etc.	$34,000,000
819	Asbestos exposure standard of 1.0 (vs. 2.0) fibers/cc in friction products industry	$41,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in sealant tape	$49,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in automatic transmission components	$66,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in acetylene cylinders	$350,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in missile liner	$420,000,000
881	Ban asbestos in diaphragms	$1,400,0000,000
Benzene control		
1139	Benzene exposure standard of 1 (vs. 10) ppm in rubber and tire industry	$76,000
881	Control of new benzene fugative emissions	$230,000
881	Control of existing benzene fugative emissions	$240,000
721	Benzene exposure standard of 1 (vs. 10) ppm	$240,000
881	Benzene emission control at pharmaceutical manufacturing plants	$460,000
881	Benzene emission control at coke by-product recovery plants	$1,400,000
1139	Benzene exposure standard of 1 (vs. 10) ppm in coke and coal chemicals industry	$3,000,000
881	Benzene emission control during transfer operations	$4,100,000
881	Control of benzene storage vessels	$14,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at ethylbenzene/styrene process vents	$14,000,000
881	Benzene emission control during waste operations	$19,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at maleic anhydride plants	$20,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at service stations storage vessels	$91,000,000
881	Control of benzene equipment leaks	$98,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at chemical manufacturing process vents	$180,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at bulk gasoline plants	$230,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at chemical manufacturing process vents	$530,000,000
881	Benzene emission control at rubber tire manufacturing plants	$20,000,000,000
Chlorination		
42	Chlorination of drinking water	$3,100
42	Chlorination, filtration and sedimentation of drinking water	$4,200
Coal and coke oven emissions control		
38	Coal-fired power plants emission control through high stacks etc.	≤ $0

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
	Radon control	
1266	Radon remediation in homes with levels ≥ 21.6 pCi/L	$6,100
1267	Radon remediation in homes with levels ≥ 8.11 pCi/L	$35,000
1030	Radon limit after disposal of uranium mill tailings of 20 (vs. 60) p(i/m2s)	$49,000
1265	Radon remediation in homes with levels ≥ 4 pCi/L	$140,000
1030	Radon limit after disposal of uranium mill tailings of 2 (vs. 6) p(i/m2s)	$260,000
881	Radon emission control at Department of Energy facilities	$5,100,000
	SO2 control	
923	SO2 controls by installation of capacity to desulphurize residual fuel oil	≤ $0
	Trichloroethylene control	
1215	Trichloroethylene standard of 2.7 (vs. 11) microgram/L in drinking water	$34,000,000
	Vinyl chloride control	
881	Vinyl chloride emission control at EDC/VC and PVC plants	$1,600,000
718	Vinyl chloride emission standard	$1,700,000
	VOC control	
1122	South Coast of California ozone control program	$610,000
	Toxin control, miscellaneous	
725	Process safety standard for management of hazardous chemicals	$77,000
	Medicine	
	Alpha antitrypsin replacement therapy	
1004	Alpha antitrypsin replacement (vs. med) therapy for smoking men age 70	$31,000
1004	Alpha antitrypsin replacement (vs. med) therapy for smoking women age 40	$36,000
1004	Alpha antitrypsin replacement (vs. med) therapy for nonsmoking women age 30	$56,000
1004	Alpha antitrypsin replacement (vs. med) therapy for nonsmoking men age 60	$80,000
	Beta-blocker treatment following myocardial infarction	
952	Beta blockers for myocardial infarction survivors with no angina or hypertension	$360
952	Beta-blockers for myocardial infarction survivors	$850
176	Beta-blockers for high-risk myocardial infarction survivors	$3,000
176	Beta-blockers for low-risk myocardial infarction survivors	$17,000
	Breast cancer screening	
142	Mammography for women age 50	$810
283	Mammography every 3 years for women age 50–65	$2,700
658	Annual mammography and breast exam for women age 35–49	$10,000
658	Annual physical breast cancer exam for womena age 35–49	$12,000
611	Annual mammography and breast exam (vs. just exam) for women age 40–64	$17,000
1230	Annual mammography and breast exam for women age 40–49	$62,000
1230	Annual mammography and breast exam (vs. just exam) for women age 40–49	$95,000
86	Annual mammography for women age 55–64	$110,000
1230	Annual mammography (vs. current screening practices) for women age 40–49	$190,000
	Breast cancer treatment	
1238	Postsurgical chemotherapy for premenopausal women with breast cancer	$18,000
1238	Postsurgical chemotherapy for women with breast cancer age 60	$22,000
1269	Bone marrow transplant and high (vs. standard) chemotherapy for breast cancer	$130,000
	Cervical cancer screening	
1316	Cervical cancer screening every 3 years for women age 65+	≤ $0
120	Cervical cancer screening every 9 (vs. 10) years for women age 30–39	$410
618	One time mass screening for cervical cancer for women age 38	$1,200
1316	Cervical cancer screening every 5 years for women age 65+	$1,900
1316	One time cervical cancer screening for women age 65+	$2,100

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
38	Coal-fired power plants emission control through coal beneficiation etc.	$37,000
745	Coke oven emission standard for iron- or steel-producing plants	$130,000
745	Acrylonitrile emission control via best available technology	$9,000,000
Formaldehyde control		
716	Ban urea-formaldehyde foam insulation in homes	$11,000
311	Ban urea-formaldehyde foam insulation in homes	$220,000
1164	Formaldehyde exposure standard of 1 (vs. 3) ppm in wood industry	$6,700,000
Lead control		
1217	Reduced lead content of gasoline from 1.1 to 0.1 grams per leaded gallon	≤ $0
1,3 Butadiene control		
1138	1,3 Butadiene exposure standard of 10 (vs. 1000) ppm PEL in polymer plants	$340,000
1138	1,3 Butadiene exposure standard of 2 (vs. 1000) ppm PEL in polymer plants	$770,000
Pesticide control		
713	Ban chlorobenzilate pesticide on noncitrus	≤ $0
403	Ban amitraz pesticide on apples	≤ $0
403	Ban amitraz pesticide on pears	$350,000
713	Ban chlorobenzilate pesticide on citrus	$1,200,000
Pollution control at paper mills		
844	Chloroform emission standard at 17 low cost pulp mills	≤ $0
844	Chloroform private well emission standard at 7 papergrade sulfite mills	$25,000
844	Chloroform private well emission standard at 7 pulp mills	$620,000
844	Chloroform reduction by replacing hypochlorite with chlorine dioxide at 1 mill	$990,000
844	Dioxin emission standard of 5 lbs/air dried ton at pulp mills	$4,500,000
844	Dioxin emission standard of 3 (vs. 5) lbs/air dried ton at pulp mills	$7,500,000
844	Chloroform emission standard of 0.001 (vs. 0.01) risk level at pulp mills	$7,700,000
844	Chloroform reduction by replace hypochlorite with chlorine dioxide at 70 mills	$8,700,000
844	Chloroform reduction at 70 (vs. 33 worst) pulp and paper mills	$15,000,000
844	Chloroform reduction at 33 worst pulp and paper mills	$57,000,000
844	Chloroform private well emission standard at 48 pulp mills	$99,000,000,000
Radiation control		
468	Automatic collimators on X-ray equipment to reduce radiation exposure	$23,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at underground uranium mines	$79,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at Department of Energy facilities	$730,000
1216	Radionuclide control via best available technology in uranium mines	$850,000
44	Radiation standard "as low as reasonably achievable" for nuclear power plants	$1,100,000
468	Radiation levels of 0.3 (vs. 1.0) WL at uranium mines	$1,600,000
1215	Radiation standard "as low as reasonably achievable" for nuclear power plants	$2,500,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at surface uranium mines	$3,900,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at elemental phosphorous plants	$9,200,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at operating uranium mill tailings	$11,000,000
1216	Radionuclide control via best available technology in phosphorous mines	$16,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at phosphogypsum stacks	$29,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control during disposal of uranium mill tailings piles	$40,000,000
1216	Rdiation emission standard for nuclear power plants	$100,000,000
468	Radiation emission standard for nuclear power plants	$180,000,000
926	Thin, flexible, protective leaded gloves for radiologists	$190,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at coal-fired industrial boilers	$260,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at coal-fired utility boilers	$2,400,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at NRC-licensed and non-DOE facilities	$2,600,000,000
881	Radionuclide emission control at uranium fuel cycle facilities	$34,000,000,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
120	Cervical cancer screening every 2 (vs. 3) years for women age 30–39	$2,300
1316	Cervical cancer screening every 3 years for women age 65+	$2,800
120	Annual (vs. every 2 years) cervical cancer screening for women age 30–39	$4,100
783	One time cervical cancer screening for never-screened poor women age 65	$5,000
707	Annual cervical cancer screening for women beginning at age 60	$11,000
81	Cervical cancer screening every 4 years (vs. never) for women age 20	$12,000
88	One time mass screening for cervical cancer	$13,000
258	Cervical cancer screening every 5 years for women age 35+ with 3+ kids	$32,000
1316	Cervical cancer screening every 3 years for regularly-screened women age 65+	$41,000
1316	Annual (vs. every 3 years) cervical cancer screening for women age 65+	$49,000
707	Annual cervical cancer screening for women beginning at age 21	$50,000
603	Annual cervical cancer screening for women beginning at age 20	$82,000
81	Cervical cancer screening every 3 (vs. 4) years for women age 20	$220,000
456	Annual cervical cancer screening for women beginning at age 20	$220,000
81	Cervical cancer screening every 2 (vs. 3) years for women age 20	$310,000
81	Annual (vs. every 2 years) cervical cancer screening for women age 20	$1,500,000
Childhood immunization		
65	Immunization for all infants and pre-school children (vs. scattered efforts)	≤ $0
143	Pertussis, diphtheria, and tetanus (vs. just diphtheria and tetanus) immunization	≤ $0
349	Measles, mumps, and rubella immunization for children	≤ $0
812	Polio immunization for children age 0–4	≤ $0
812	Rubella vaccination for children age 2	≤ $0
1178	National measles eradication program for children	≤ $0
Cholesterol screening		
605	Cholesterol screening for boys age 10 and their first-degree relatives	$4,600
605	Cholesterol screening for boys age 10	$6,500
Cholesterol treatment		
1071	Lovastatin for men age 35–54 with heart disease and ≥ 250 mg/dL	≤ $0
785	Low-cholesterol diet for men age 60 and 180 mg/dL	$12,000
2	Low-cholesterol diet for men age 30	$19,000
1071	Lovastatin for men age 55–64 with heart disease and < 250 mg/dL	$20,000
791	Oat bran cholesterol reduction for men age 48 and > 265 mg/dL	$24,000
785	Lovastatin/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 60 and 300 mg/dL	$26,000
785	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 60 and 300 mg/dL	$31,000
1071	Lovastatin for men age 45–54 with no heart disease and ≥ 300 mg/dL	$34,000
768	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for age 35–39 and 290 mg/dL	$100,000
768	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 50–54 and 290 mg/dL	$150,000
791	Cholestyramine for men age 48 and > 265 mg/dL	$160,000
768	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. cholestyramine) age 35–39 290 mg/dL	$200,000
1191	Cholestyramine for men with cholesterol levels above the 95th percentile	$230,000
785	Low-cholesterol diet for men age 20 and 180 mg/dL	$360,000
1071	Lovastatin 40 (vs. 20) mg for women age 35–44 with heart disease < 250 mg/dL	$360,000
768	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 65–69 and 290 mg/dL	$920,000
1071	Lovastatin for women age 35–44 with no heart disease and ≥ 300 mg/dL	$1,200,000
785	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 20 and 240 mg/dL	$1,300,000
785	Cholestyramine/low cholesterol diet (vs. diet) for men age 20 and 240 mg/dL	$1,800,000
Clinical trials		
1134	Women's Health Trial to evaluate low-fat diet in reducing breast cancer	$18,000
1004	Clinical trial to evaluate alpha antitrypsin replacement therapy	$53,000
Colorectal screening		
86	Annual stool guaiac colon cancer screening for people age 55+	≤ $0
96	One stool guaiac colon cancer screening for people age 40+	$660
528	One hemoccult screening for colorectal cancer for asymptomatic people age 55	$1,300
1135	Colorectal cancer screening for people age 40+	$4,500
1135	Colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening for people age 40+	$90,000
96	Six (vs. five) stool guaiacs colon cancer screening for people age 40+	$26,000,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
	Coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG)	
358	Left main coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. medical management)	$2,300
99	Left main coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. medical management)	$5,600
99	3-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. medical management)	$12,000
1200	3-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. PTCA) for severe angina	$23,000
358	2-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. medical management)	$28,000
99	2-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. medical management)	$75,000
1200	3-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. PTCA) for mild angina	$100,000
1200	2-vessel coronary artery bypass graft surgery (vs. PTCA) for severe angina	$430,000
	Drug and alcohol treatment	
86	Occupational assistance programs for working problem-drinkers	≤ $0
650	Detoxification for heroin addicts	≤ $0
650	Methadone maintenance for heroin addicts	≤ $0
650	Narcotic antagonists for heroin addicts	≤ $0
	Emergency vehicle response	
987	Defibrillators in emergency vehicles for resuscitation after cardiac arrest	$39
987	Defibrillators in emergency vehicles staffed with paramedics (vs. EMTs)	$390
986	Defibrillators in ambulances for resuscitation after cardiac arrest	$460
987	Emergency vehicle response for cardiac arrest	$820
2	Advanced life support paramedical equipped vehicle	$5,400
237	Advanced resuscitative care (vs. basic emergency services) for cardiac arrest	$27,000
175	Combined emergency medical services for coordinated rapid response	$120,000
	Gastrointestinal screening and treatment	
578	Sclerotherapy (vs. medical therapy) for esophageal bleeding in alcoholics	≤ $0
148	Truss (vs. elective inguinal herniorrhaphy) for inguinal hernia in elderly patients	≤ $0
352	Expectant management of silent gallstones in men age 30	≤ $0
797	Home (vs. hospital) parenteral nutrition for patients with acute loss of bowels	≤ $0
797	Home parenteral nutrition for patients with acute loss of bowels	≤ $0
584	Pre-operative total parenteral nutrition in gastrointestinal cancer patients	≤ $0
235	Ulcer therapy (vs. surgery) for duodenal ulcers	$6,600
577	Medical or surgical treatment for advanced esophageal cancer	$12,000
587	Surgery for liver cirrhosis patients with acute variceal bleeding	$17,000
1046	Ulcer (vs. symptomatic) therapy for episodic upper abdomen discomfort	$41,000
1067	Misoprostol to prevent drug-induced gastrointestinal bleed in at-risk patients	$47,000
587	Medical management for liver cirrhosis patients with acute variceal bleeding	$61,000
1067	Misoprostol to prevent drug-induced gastrointestinal bleed	$210,000
1046	Upper gastrointestinal X-ray and endoscopy (vs. ulcer therapy) for gastric cancer	$300,000
1046	Upper gastrointetinal X-ray and endoscopy (vs. antacids) for gastric cancer	$420,000
	Heart disease screening and treatment, miscellaneous	
518	Exercise stress test for asymptomatic men age 60	$40
358	Pacemaker implant (vs. medical management) for atrioventricular heart block	$1,600
251	Reconstruct mitral valve for symptomatic mitral valve disease	$6,700
350	Exercise stress test for age 60 with mild pain and no left ventricular dysfunction	$13,000
990	Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (vs. medical therapy) for cardiac arrest	$23,000
1066	Coronary angiogaphy (vs. medical therapy) in men age 45–64 with angina	$28,000
346	Regular leisure time physical activity, such as jogging, in men age 35	$38,000
251	Replace (vs. reconstruct) mitral valve for symptomatic mitral valve disease	$150,000
	Heart transplantation	
544	Heart transplantation for patients age 55 or younger and favorable prognosis	$3,600
835	Heart transplantation for patients age 50 with terminal heart disease	$100,000
	HIV/AIDS screening and prevention	
6	Voluntary (vs. limited) screening for HIV in female drug users and sex partners	≤ $0
1097	Screen blood donors for HIV	$14,000
1100	Screen donated blood for HIV with an additional FDA-licensed test	$880,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
1102	Universal (vs. category-specific) precautions to prevent HIV transmission	$890,000
HIV/AIDS treatment		
1199	Zidovudine for asymptomatic HIV+ people	≤ $0
1121	Oral dapsone for prophylaxis of PCP in HIV+ people	$16,000
1121	Aerosolized pentamidine for prophylaxis of PCP in HIV+ people	$20,000
1096	AZT for people with AIDS	$26,000
1264	Prophylactic AZT following needlestick injury in health care workers	$41,000
1117	Zidovudine for asymptomatic HIV+ people	$45,000
Hormone replacement therapy		
227	Estrogen for menopausal women age 50	≤ $0
748	Estrogen-progestin for symptomatic monopausal women age 50	$15,000
748	Estrogen for symptomatic menopausal women age 50	$26,000
748	Estrogen-progestin for 15 years in asymptomatic menopausal women age 50	$30,000
748	Estrogen-progestin for 5 years in asymptomatic menopausal women age 50	$32,000
90	Estrogen for post-menopausal women age 55–70	$36,000
227	Estrogen for menopausal women age 50	$42,000
90	Estrogen for asymptomatic post-menopausal women age 50–65	$77,000
90	Estrogen for symptomatic post-menopausal women age 50–65	$81,000
748	Estrogen for asymptomatic menopausal women age 50	$89,000
244	Hormone replacement for asymptomatic perimenopausal white women age 50	$120,000
227	Estrogen-progestin for post-menopausal women age 60	$130,000
90	Estrogen for asymptomatic post-menopausal women age 55–70	$250,000
Hypertension drugs		
225	Antihypertensive drugs for men age 25+ and 125 mmHg	$3,800
225	Antihypertensive drugs for men age 25+ and 85 mmHg	$4,700
1068	Beta-blockers for hypertensive patients age 35–64 no heart disease and ≥ 95 mmHg	$14,000
91	Antihypertensive drugs for patients age 40 and ≥ 105 mmHg	$16,000
91	Antihypertensive drugs for patients age 40 and 95–104 mmHg	$32,000
1068	Captopril for people age 35–64 with no heart disease and ≥ 95 mmHg	$93,000
Hypertension screening		
111	Hypertension screening for Black men age 55–64 and ≥ 90 mmHg	$5,000
761	Hypertension screening for men age 45–54	$5,200
111	Hypertension screening for White men age 45–54 and ≥ 90 mmHg	$6,500
111	Hypertension screening for Black women age 45–54 and ≥ 90 mmHg	$8,400
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic men age 60	$11,000
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic women age 60	$17,000
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic men age 40	$23,000
761	Hypertension screening every 5 years for men age 55–64	$31,000
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic women age 40	$36,000
111	Hypertension screening for White women age 18–24 and ≥ 90 mmHg	$37,000
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic men age 20	$48,000
1202	Hypertension screening for asymptomatic women age 20	$87,000
Hysterectomy to prevent uterine cancer		
750	Hysterectomy without oopherectomy for asymptomatic women age 35	≤ $0
750	Hysterectomy with oopherectomy for asymptomatic women age 40	$51,000
758	Hysterectomy for asymptomatic women age 35	$230,000
Influenza vaccination		
455	Influenza vaccination for all citizens	$140
156	Influenza vaccination for high risk people	$570
156	Influenza vaccination for people age 5+	$1,300
Intensive care		
422	Coronary care unit for patients under age 65 with cardiac arrest	$390
125	Intensive care for young patients with barbiturate overdose	$490
1208	Intensive care and mechanical ventilation for acute respiratory distress syndrome	$3,100

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
125	Intensive care for young patients with polyradiculitis	$3,600
1208	Intensive care and mechanical ventilation for acute respiratory failure	$4,700
854	Intensive care for unstable patients with unpredictable clinical course	$21,000
1208	Intensive care for patients with heart disease and respiratory failure	$21,000
125	Intensive care for patients with multiple trauma	$26,000
89	Coronary care unit for emergency patients with acute chest pain	$250,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients undergoing major vascular surgery	$300,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients with operative complications	$390,000
602	Intensive care for seriously ill patients with multiple trauma	$460,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients undergoing neurosurgery for head trauma	$490,000
125	Intensive care for men with advanced cirrhosis, kidney and liver failure	$530,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients with emergency abdominal catastrophes	$660,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients undergoing neoplastic disease operations	$820,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients undergoing major vascular operations	$850,000
602	Intensive care for very ill patients with gastrointestinal bleeding, cirhosis etc.	$950,000
Leukemia treatment and infection control		
1095	Bone marrow transplant (vs. chemotherapy) for acute nonlymphocytic leukemia	$12,000
1095	Bone marrow transplant for acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in adults	$20,000
1095	Chemotherapy for acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in adults	$27,000
672	Therapeutic leukocyte transfusion to prevent infection during chemotherapy	$36,000
672	Prophylactic (vs. therapeutic) leukocyte transfusion to prevent infection	$210,000
1239	Intravenous immune globulin to prevent infections in leukemia patients	$7,100,000
Neonatal intensive care		
335	Neonatal intensive care for infants weighing 1000–1499 grams	$5,700
83	Neonatal intensive care for infants weighing 751–1000 grams	$5,800
335	Neonatal intensive care for infants weighing 500–999 grams	$18,000
1249	Neonatal intensive care for low birth weight infants	$270,000
Newborn screening		
1195	PKU genetic disorder screening in newborns	≤ $0
1196	Congenital hypothyroidism screening in newborns	≤ $0
1141	Sickle cell screening for Black newborns	$240
1141	Sickle cell screening for non-Black high risk newborns	$110,000
1141	Sickle cell screening for newborns	$65,000,000
1141	Sickle cell screening for non-Black low risk newborns	$34,000,000,000
Organized health services		
1249	Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children	$3,400
653	Comprehensive (vs. fragmented) health care services	$5,700
653	Comprehensive (vs. fragmented) health care services for mothers and children	$11,000
1249	Organized family planning services for teenagers	$16,000
1191	No cost-sharing (vs. cost sharing) for health care services	$74,000
1249	Community health care services for women and infants	$100,000
Osteoporosis screening		
244	Bone mass screening and treat if < 0.9 g/(cm)^2 for perimenopausal women age 50	$13,000
244	Bone mass screening and treat if < 1.0 g/(cm)^2 for perimenopausal women age 50	$18,000
244	Bone mass screening and treat if < 1.1 g/(cm)^2 for perimenopausal women age 50	$41,000
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)		
358	PTCA (vs. medical management) for men age 55 with severe angina	$5,300
1200	PTCA (vs. medical management) for men age 55 with severe angina	$7,400
358	PTCA (vs. medical management) for men age 55 with mild angina	$24,000
1200	PTCA (vs. medical management) for men age 55 with mild angina	$110,000
Pneumonia vaccination		
812	Pneumonia vaccination for people age 65+	$1,800
782	Pneumonia vaccination for people age 65+	$2,000
347	Pneumonia vaccination for people age 65+	$2,200

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
693	Pneumonia vaccination for people age 65+	$2,200
812	Pneumonia vaccination for high risk immunodeficient people age 65+	$6,500
812	Pneumonia vaccination for people age 45–64	$10,000
782	Pneumonia vaccination for high risk people age 25–44	$14,000
812	Pneumonia vaccination for high risk immunodeficient people age 45–64	$28,000
782	Pneumonia vaccination for low risk people age 25–44	$66,000
782	Pneumonia vaccination for children age 2–4	$160,000
347	Pneumonia vaccination for children age 2–4	$170,000
693	Pneumonia vaccination for children age 2–4	$170,000
Prenatal care		
1253	Term guard uterine activity monitor (vs. self-palpation) to detect contractions	≤ $0
924	Financial incentive of $100 to seek prenatal care for low risk women	≤ $0
1250	Universal (vs. existing) prenatal care for women with < 12 years of education	≤ $0
1250	Universal (vs. existing) prenatal care for women with > 12 years of education	≤ $0
1250	Universal (vs. existing) prenatal care for women with 12 years of education	≤ $0
1251	Prenatal screening for hepatitis B in high risk women	≤ $0
1220	Brady method screening for group B streptococci colonization during labor	≤ $0
1256	Prenatal care for pregnant women	≤ $0
340	Antepartum Anti-D treatment for Rh-negative primiparae pregnancies	$1,100
1249	Prenatal care for pregnant women	$2,100
340	Antepartum Anti-D treatment for Rh-negative multiparae pregnancies	$2,900
1220	Isada method screening for group B streptococci colonization during labor	$5,000
Renal dialysis		
801	Home dialysis for chronic end-stage renal disease	$20,000
1049	Home dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$22,000
157	Home dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$23,000
139	Home dialysis for people age 45 with chronic renal disease	$24,000
419	Home dialysis for people age 64 or younger with chronic renal disease	$25,000
1049	Hospital dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$31,000
418	Home dialysis for people age 55–60 with acute renal failure	$32,000
357	Dialysis for people age 35 with end-stage renal disease	$38,000
419	Hospital dialysis for people age 55–64 with chronic renal failure	$42,000
689	Home dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$46,000
418	Hospital dialysis for people age 55–60 with acute renal failure	$47,000
342	Dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$51,000
1049	Center dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$55,000
1050	Center dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$63,000
157	Center dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$64,000
139	Center dialysis for people age 45 with chronic renal disease	$67,000
801	Center dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$68,000
689	Center dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$71,000
342	Hospital dialysis for end-stage renal disease	$74,000
689	Home dialysis (vs. transplantation) for end-stage renal disease	$79,000
Renal dialysis and transplantation		
689	Home dialysis then transplant for end-stage renal disease	$40,000
689	Hospital dialysis then transplant for end-stage renal disease	$46,000
Renal transplantation and infection control		
1065	Cytomegalovirus immune globulin to prevent infection after renal transplant	$3,500
1065	Cytomegalovirus immune globulin to prevent infection after renal transplant	$14,000
157	Kidney transplant for end-stage renal disease	$17,000
419	Kidney transplant and dialysis for people age 15–34 with chronic renal failure	$17,000
139	Kidney transplant for people age 45 with chronic renal disease	$19,000
1050	Kidney transplant from live-related donor for end-stage renal disease	$19,000
357	Kidney transplant from cadaver with cyclosporine (vs. azathioprine)	$27,000
357	Kidney transplant from cadaver with cyclosporine	$29,000
357	Kidney transplant from cadaver with azathioprine	$29,000

APPENDIX A. Continued.

Ref no.[a]	Life-saving intervention[b]	Cost/life-year[c]
1065	Cytomegalovirus immune globulin to prevent infection after renal transplant	$200,000
Smoking cessation advice		
1185	Smoking cessation advice for pregnant women who smoke	≤ $0
952	Smoking cessation among patients hospitalized with myocardial infarction	≤ $0
773	Smoking cessation advice for men age 50–54	$990
773	Smoking cessation advice for men age 45–49	$1,100
773	Smoking cessation advice for men age 35–39	$1,400
773	Smoking cessation advice for women age 50–54	$1,700
773	Smoking cessation advice for women age 45–49	$1,900
773	Smoking cessation advice for women age 35–39	$2,900
771	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for men age 45–49	$5,800
119	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for men age 35–69	$7,500
771	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for men age 65–69	$9,100
771	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for women age 50–54	$9,700
86	Smoking cessation advice for people who smoke more than one pack per day	$9,800
119	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for women age 35–69	$11,000
771	Nicotine gum (vs. no gum) and smoking cessation advice for women age 65–69	$13,000
Tuberculosis treatment		
784	Isoniazid chemotherapy for high risk White male tuberculin reactors age 20	≤ $0
784	Isoniazid chemotherapy for low risk White male tuberculin reactors age 55	$17,000
Venous thromboembolism prevention		
230	Heparin (vs. anticoagulants) to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
769	Compression stockings to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Compression stockings to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Heparin to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Heparin and dihydroergotamine to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Intermittent pneumatic compression to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Heparin and stockings to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
770	Warfarin sodium to prevent venous thromboembolism	≤ $0
769	Intermittent pneumatic compression and stockings to prevent thromboembolism	$400
230	Dextran (vs. anticoagulants) to prevent venous thromboembolism	$640
769	Heparin to prevent venous thromboembolism	$960
769	Heparin and stockings to prevent venous thromboembolism	$1,000
769	Heparin and dihydroergotamine to prevent venous thromboembolism	$1,700
769	Intermittent pneumatic compression to prevent venous thromboembolism	$2,400
787	Heparin, 1 day, for women with prosthetic heart valves undergoing surgery	$5,100
769	Heparin/dihydroergotamine (vs. stockings) to prevent venous thromboembolism	$42,000
787	Heparin, 3 days, for women with prosthetic heart valves undergoing surgery	$4,300,000
Medicine miscellaneous		
443	Broad-spectrum chemotherapy for cancer of unknown primary origin	≤ $0
728	Cefoxitin/gentamicin (vs. ceftizoxime) for intra-abdominal infection	$880
728	Mezlocillin/gentamicin (vs. ceftizoxime) for hospital acquired pneumonia	$1,400
646	Computed tomography in patients with severe headache	$4,800
709	Continuous (vs. nocturnal) oxygen for hypoxemic obstructive lung disease	$7,000
906	Preoperative chest X-ray to detect abnormalities in children	$360,000

[a] Reference numbers correspond to records in the database and to the references listed in Appendix B.

[b] Due to space limitations, life-saving interventions are described only briefly. When the original author compared the intervention to a baseline of "the status quo" or "do nothing" the baseline intervention is omitted here. Other baseline interventions appear as "(vs.)." Cost-effectiveness estimates are based on the particular life-saving intervention, base case intervention, target population, data, and methods as detailed by the original author(s). It is suggested the reader review the original document to gain a full appreciation of the origination of the estimates.

[c] All costs are in 1993 U.S. dollars and were updated with the general consumer price index. To emphasize the approximate nature of estimates, they are rounded to two significant figures.

APPENDIX B. REFERENCES FOR COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSES[a]

2. Zeckhauser R, Shepard D (1976). Where now for saving lives? *Law & Contemporary Probl,* **40,** 4–45.
6. Brandeau ML, Owens DK, Sox CH, Wachter RM (1992). Screening women of childbearing age for human immunodeficiency virus. *Arch Intern Med,* **152,** 2229–37.
9. Clotfelter CT, Hahn JC (1978). Assessing the national 55 mph speed limit. *Policy Sci,* **9,** 281–94.
12. Dardis R, Aaronson S, Ying-Nan L (1978). Cost-benefit analysis of flammability standards. *Am J Agricultural Econ,* **60,** 697–9.
13. Waterman TE, Mniszewski KR, Spadoni DJ (1978). Cost-benefit analysis of fire detectors. Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center.
19. Potter JM, Smith ML, Panwalker SS (1976). Cost-effectiveness of residential fire detector systems. Texas Technical University, Lubbock.
31. Muller A (1980). Evaluation of the costs & benefits of motorcycle helmet laws. *Am J Public Health,* **70,** 586–92.
38. Mendelsohn R (1980). An economic analysis of air pollution from coal-fired power plants. *J Environ Econ Manage,* **7,** 30–43.
42. Clark RM, Goodrich JA, Ireland JC (1984). Cost & benefits of drinking water treatment. *J Environ Syst,* **14,** 1–30.
44. Okrent D (1980). Comment on societal risk. *Science,* **208,** 372–5.
52. Kahane CJ (1983). A preliminary evaluation of two braking improvements for passenger cars. Office of Program Evaluation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
56. Arnould RJ, Grabowski H (1981). Auto safety regulation: An analysis of market failure. *Bell J Econ,* **12,** 27–48.
59. Sheffi Y, Brittain DB (1982). Motor vehicle safety: Passive restraints vs. mandatory seat belt wearing. *Inst of Transportation Eng J,* **52,** 26–9.
64. Loeb PD, Gilad B (1984). The efficacy & cost-effectiveness of vehicle inspection: A state specific analysis using time series data. *J Transport Econ & Policy,* **18,** 145–64.
65. Albritton RB (1978). Cost-benefits of measles eradication: Effects of a federal intervention. *Policy Anal,* **4,** 1–21.
67. Graham JD, Henrion M (1984). A probabilistic analysis of the passive-restraint question. *Risk Anal,* **4,** 25–40.
68. Main T (1985). An economic evaluation of child restraints. *J Transport Econ & Policy,* **19,** 23–39.
81. Eddy DM (1990). Screening for cervical cancer. *Ann Intern Med,* **113,** 214–26.
83. Kaufman SL, Shepard DS (1982). Costs of neonatal intensive care by day of stay. *Inquiry,* **19,** 167–78.
86. Kristein MM (1977). Economic issues in prevention. *Prev Med,* **6**(2), 252–64.
88. Schweitzer SO (1974). Cost effectiveness of early detection of disease. *Health Serv Res,* **9,** 22–32.
89. Fineberg HV, Scadden D, Goldman L (1984). Care of patients with a low-probability of acute myocardial infarction: Cost effectiveness of alternatives to coronary care unit admission. *N Engl J Med,* **310,** 1301–7.
90. Weinstein MC (1980). Estrogen use in postmenopausal women - Costs, risks & benefits. *N Engl J Med,* **303,** 308–16.
91. Stason WB, Weinstein MC (1977). Allocation of resources to manage hypertension. *N Engl J Med,* **296,** 732–9.
96. Neuhauser D, Lewicki AM. National health insurance & the sixth stool guaiac. *Policy Analysis,* **2,** 175–196.
99. Weinstein MC, Stason WB (1982). Cost-effectiveness of coronary artery bypass surgery. *Circulation,* **66**(5, Suppl 3), III56–66.
101. Johnson LL (1982). Cost-benefit analysis & voluntary safety standards for consumer products. Santa Monica CA: Rand Institute for Civil Justice.
106. Energy & Environmental Analysis Inc (1977). Benefit cost analysis of laws & regulations affecting coal case studies on reclamation, air pollution & health & safety laws & regulations: Final report. Washington DC: Office of Minerals Policy & Research Analysis, Dept. of the Interior.
111. Jordan J (1985). A benefit-cost analysis of hypertension treatment programs: Implications for targeting & public policy. Thesis.
119. Oster G, Huse DM, Delea TE, Colditz GA (1986). The cost-effectiveness of nicotine chewing gum as an adjunct to physician's advice against cigarette smoking. Cambridge, MA: Institute for the Study of Smoking Behavior & Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
120. Schweitzer SO, Luce BR (1979). A cost effective approach to cervical cancer detection. Hyattsville, MD: United States Dept of Health, Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, Office of Health Research, Statistics & Technology, National Center for Health Services Research. DHEW Publication no. 79–32371.
122. Ray DR (1987). Cigarette lighters: Accident cost update. Internal memo to Paul H. Rubin, AED/Economic Analysis. US Consumer Product Safety Commission.
125. Bendixen HH (1977). The cost of intensive care. JP Bunker, BA Barnes, F Mosteller, *Costs, Risks & Benefits of Surgery.* New York: Oxford University Press.
139. Klarman HE, Francis JO, Rosenthal GD (1968). Cost-effectiveness analysis applied to the treatment of chronic renal disease. *Med Care,* **6,** 48–54.
142. Kodlin D (1972). A note on the cost-benefit problem in screening for breast cancer. *Methods Inf Med,* **11,** 242–7.
143. Koplan JP, Schoenbaum SC, Weinstein MC, Fraser DW (1979). Pertussis vaccine - An analysis of benefits, risks & costs. *N Engl J Med,* **301,** 906–11.
148. Neuhauser D (1977). Elective inguinal herniorrhaphy versus truss in the elderly. JP Bunker, BA Barnes, F Mosteller, *Costs, Risks & Benefits of Surgery.* New York: Oxford University Press.
156. Schoenbaum SC, McNeil BJ, Kavet J (1976). The swine influenza decision. *N Engl J Med,* **295,** 759–65.
157. Smith WF (1968). Cost-effectiveness & cost-benefit analyses for public health programs. *Public Health Rep,* **83,** 899–906.
172. Asin JS (1984). Regulatory evaluation: Final regulatory flexibility analysis, trade impact assessment, floor proximity emergency lighting. Washington DC: Regulatory analysis branch.
173. Smith JJ (1984). Regulatory evaluation: Final regulatory flexibility analysis & trade impact assessment, flammability requirements for aircraft seat cushions. Washington DC: Regulatory analysis branch.
174. Lewis AM (1984). Regulatory evaluation, regulatory, flexibility determination & trade impact assessment, airplane cabin fire protection: Smoke detector & fire extinguisher requirements for part 121 passenger aircraft (Project No. VS-83-324-R). Washington DC: Regulatory analysis branch.
175. Tarrants WE, Voas RB (1981). Highway needs study: 1981 update of 1976 report to Congress. Washington DC: Office of Program & Demonstration Evaluation, Traffic Safety Programs, National Highway Traffic Safety Programs, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, US Dept. of Transportation.
176. Goldman L, Sia STB, Cook EF, Rutherford JD, Weinstein MC (1988). Costs & effectiveness of routine therapy with long-term beta-adrenergic antagonists after acute myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med,* **319,** 152–7.
185. Kamerud DB (1988). Benefits & costs of the 55 mph speed limit: New estimates & their implications. *J Policy Anal & Manage,* **7,** 341–52.

186. Hartunian NS, Smart CN, Willemain TR, Zador PL (1983). The economics of safety deregulation: Lives & dollars lost due to repeal of motorcycle helmet laws. *J Health Polit Policy Law,* **8,** 76–98.
189. Kahane CJ (1982). An evaluation of side structure improvements in response to federal motor vehicle safety standard 214. Washington DC: Office of Program Evaluation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
190. Kahane CJ (1985). An evaluation of windshield glazing & installation methods for passenger cars.
192. Rodgers GB, Rubin PH (1989). Cost-benefit analysis of all-terrain vehicles at the CPSC. *Risk Anal,* **9,** 63–9.
193. Jensen DD, Tome AE, Darby WP (1989). Applying decision analysis to determine the effect of smoke detector laws on fire loss in the United States. *Risk Anal,* **9,** 79–89.
217. Ray DR (1982). Safety standard for citizen's band omnidirectional base station antennas: Final economic assessment. US Consumer Product Safety Commission.
225. Harvald B, Christiansen T, Pederson KM, Rasmussen K, Strate M (1983). Cost-benefit in treatment of mild hypertension. *Acta Med Scand (Supplement),* **686,** 81–7.
227. Weinstein MC, Schiff I (1983). Cost-effectiveness of hormone replacement therapy in the menopause. *Obstet Gynecol Surv,* **38,** 445–55.
230. Hull RD, Hirsh J, Sackett DL, Stoddart GL (1982). Cost-effectiveness of primary & secondary prevention of fatal pulmonary embolism in high-risk surgical patients. *Can Med Assoc J,* **127,** 990–5.
235. Culyer AJ, Maynard AK (1981). Cost-effectiveness of duodenal ulcer treatment. *Soc Sci Med,* **15C,** 3–11.
237. Urban N, Bergner L, Eisenberg MS (1981). The costs of a suburban paramedic program in reducing deaths due to cardiac arrest. *Med Care,* **19,** 379–92.
244. Tosteson AN, Rosenthal DI, Melton LJ (1988). Cost-effectiveness of screening perimenopausal white women for osteoporosis: Bone densitometry & hormone replacement therapy.
251. Papageorge BN, Schweitzer SO (1988). A cost-effectiveness comparison of surgical treatments for mitral valve disease. *Int J Tech Assess Health Care,* **4,** 447–61.
258. Charny MC, Farrow SC, Roberts CJ (1987). The cost of saving a life through cervical cytology screening: Implications for health policy. *Health Policy,* **7,** 345–59.
283. Knox EG (1988). Evaluation of a proposed breast cancer screening regimen. *Br Med J,* **297,** 650–4.
292. Dardis R (1980). Economic analysis of current issues in consumer product safety: Fabric flammability. *J Consumer Aff,* **14,** 109–23.
299. Lave LB, Weber WE (1970). A benefit-cost analysis of auto safety features. *Appl Econ,* **2,** 265–75.
303. Garbacz C (1989). Smoke detector effectiveness & the value of saving a life. *Econ Lett,* **31,** 281–6.
306. Helzer SG, Buchbinder E, Offensend FL (1979). Decision analysis of strategies for reducing upholstered furniture fire losses. Washington DC: US Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards.
311. Viscusi WK (1984). *Regulating Consumer Product Safety,* Washington DC: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.
315. Karr AR (1988). OSHA proposes rules on repairing powered machines. *Wall Street Journal,* May 2, p. 28.
335. Boyle MH, Torrance GW, Sinclair JC, Horwood SP (1983). Economic evaluation of neonatal intensive care of very-low-birth-weight infants. *N Engl J Med,* **308,** 1330–7.
340. Torrance GW, Zipursky A (1984). Cost-effectiveness of antepartum prevention of Rh immunization. *Clin Perinatol,* **11,** 267–81.
342. Churchill DN, Lemon BC, Torrance GW (1984). A cost-effectiveness analysis of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis & hospital hemodialysis. *Med Decis Making, 4,* 489–500.
346. Hatziandreu EI, Koplan JP, Weinstein MC, Caspersen CJ, Warner KE (1988). A cost-effectiveness analysis of exercise as a health promotion activity. *Am J Public Health,* **78,** 1417–21.
347. Willems JS, Sanders CR, Riddiough MA, Bell JC (1980). Cost-effectiveness of vaccination against pneumococcal pneumonia. *N Engl J Med,* **303,** 553–9.
349. White CC, Koplan JP, Orenstein WA (1985). Benefits, risks & costs of immunization for measles, mumps & rubella. *Am J Public Health,* **75,** 739–44.
350. Lee TH, Fukui T, Weinstein MC, Tosteson AN, Goldman L. Cost-effectiveness of screening strategies for left main coronary artery disease in patients with stable angina. *Med Decis Making,* **8,** 268–78, (1988).
352. Ransohoff DF, Gracie WA, Wolfenson LB, Neuhauser D (1983). Prophylactic cholecystectomy or expectant management for silent gallstones. *Ann Intern Med,* **99,** 199–204.
353. Mannering F, Winston C. Recent automobile occupant safety proposals. *Blind Intersection? Policy & the Automobile Industry,* Washington DC: Brookings Institute for Transportation Research Programs.
357. Simon DG (1986). A cost-effectiveness analysis of cyclosporine in cadaveric kidney transplantation. *Med Decis Making,* **6,** 199–207.
358. Williams A (1985). Economics of coronary artery bypass grafting. *Br Med J,* **291,** 326–9.
372. Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (1983). Risk management in connection with consumer product safety. New York: OECD.
387. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1986). Final regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the revised asbestos standard. Washington DC: US Dept. of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Office of Regulatory Analysis.
403. Environmental Protection Agency (1979). Determination pursuant to 40 CFR 162.11(a)(5) concluding the rebuttable presumption against registration of pesticide products containing amitraz. *Federal Register,* **44,** 2678–83.
418. Buxton MJ, West RR (1975). Cost-benefit of long-term hemodialysis for chronic renal failure. *Br Med J,* **2,** 376–9.
419. Ludbrook A (1981). A cost-effectiveness analysis of the treatment of chronic renal failure. *Appl Econ,* **13,** 337–50.
422. Reynell PC, Reynell MC (1972). The cost-benefit analysis of a coronary care unit. *Br Heart J,* **34,** 897–900.
443. Levine MN, Drummond MF, Labelle RJ (1985). Cost-effectiveness of the diagnosis & treatment of carcinoma of unknown effectiveness in the diagnosis & treatment of carcinoma of unknown primary origin. *Can Med Assoc J,* **133,** 977–87.
455. US Congress Office of Technology Assessment (1981). Cost Effectiveness of Influenza Vaccination. Washington DC: Office of Technology Assessment.
456. Eddy DM (1981). Appropriateness of cervical cancer screening. *Gynecologic Oncol,* **12**(2, Part 2), S168–87.
468. Sagan LA (1972). Human costs of nuclear power. *Science,* **177,** 487–93.
497. Environmental Protection Agency (1983). National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants; Proposed standards for inorganic arsenic. *Federal Register,* **48,** 33112–80.
518. Stason WB, Fineberg HV (1982). Implications of alternative strategies to diagnose coronary artery disease. *Circulation,* **66**(Suppl 3), III80–6.
528. Kristein MM (1980). The economics of screening for colo-rectal cancer. *Soc Sci & Med,* **14C,** 275–84.
544. Haberman S (1980). Heart transplants: Putting a price on life. *Health & Soc Serv J,* **90,** 877–9.
577. McPhail JF, Tolls RM (1987). Esophageal cancer. B Eisman, L Stahlgren, *Cost Effective Surgical Management.* Philadelphia: WB Saunders.

578. Clark JR (1987). Cost-effective treatment of esophageal varices. B Eisman, L Stahlgren, *Cost Effective Surgical Management.* Philadelphia: WB Saunders.
584. Twomey PL, Patching SC (1985). Cost effectiveness of nutritional support. *J Parenteral & Enteral Nutr,* **9,** 3–10.
587. O'Donnell TF, Gembarowicz RM, Callow AD, Pauker SG, Kelly JJ (1980). The economic impact of acute variceal bleeding: Cost effectiveness implications for medical & surgical therapy. *Surgery,* **88,** 693–701.
602. Barnes BA (1977). Cost-benefit analysis of surgery: Current accomplishments & limitations. *Am J Surg,* **133,** 438–46.
603. Barnes BA, Barnes AB (1977). Evaluation of surgical therapy by cost-benefit analysis. *Surgery,* **82,** 21–33.
605. Berwick DM, Keeler E, Cretin S, Cann C (1976). Screening for cholesterol: Costs & benefits. HA Lubs, F de la Cruz, *Genetic Counseling.* New York: Raven Press.
611. Christie D (1977). Screening for breast cancer: The role of mammography. *Med J Aust,* **2,** 398–400.
618. Dickinson L (1972). Evaluation of the effectiveness of cytologic screening for cervical cancer: Cost-benefit analysis. *Mayo Clinic Proc,* **47,** 550–5.
646. Knaus W, Wagner DP, Davis DO (1980). CT for headache: Cost-benefit for subarachnoid hemorrhage. *Am J Neuroradiol,* **1,** 567–72.
650. Leslie AC (1971). A benefit/cost analysis of New York City heroin addiction problems & programs - 1971. I Leveson, J Weiss, *Analysis of Urban Health Problems.* New York: Spectrum.
651. Environmental Protection Agency (1986). Asbestos; Proposed mining & import restrictions & proposed manufacturing, importation & processing prohibitions. *Federal Register,* **51,** 3738–59.
653. Levin AL (1968). Cost-effectiveness in maternal & child health: Implications for program planning & evaluation. *N Engl J Med,* **278,** 1041–7.
658. Moskowitz M, Fox S (1979). Cost analysis of aggressive breast cancer screening. *Radiology,* **130,** 253–6.
672. Rosenshein M, Farewell V, Price TH, Larson EB, Dale DC (1980). The cost effectiveness of therapeutic & prophylactic leukocyte transfusion. *N Engl J Med,* **302,** 1058–62.
689. Stange PV, Sumner AT (1978). Predicting treatment costs & life expectancy for end-stage renal disease. *N Engl J Med,* **298,** 372–8.
693. US Congress Office of Technology Assessment (1979). A case study: Cost-effectiveness analysis of vaccination against pneumoccal pneumonia. *A Review of Selected Federal Vaccine & Immunization Policies.* Washington DC: Government Printing Office.
707. Coppleson LW, Brown B (1976). The prevention of carcinoma of the cervix. *Am J Obstet Gynecol,* **125,** 153–9.
709. Roberts SD (1980). Cost effective oxygen therapy. *Ann Intern Med,* **93,** 499–500.
710. Deutsch P (1990). Summary of preliminary findings to date, studies of unreinforced masonry buildings program alternatives. Memo to CAO's unreinforced masonry building task force & interested parties.
713. Environmental Protection Agency. Notice of intent to cancel registrations & deny applications for registration of pesticide products containing chlorobenzilate pursuant to section 6(b)(1) & 3(d) of federal insecticide, fungicide & rodenticide act. *Federal Register,* **44,** 9548–67.
716. Environmental Protection Agency (1981). Urea-Formaldehyde foam insulation; Proposed ban; Denial of petition. *Federal Register,* **46,** 11188–211.
718. Environmental Protection Agency (1985). National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants; Vinyl chloride. *Federal Register,* **50,** 1182–201.
721. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1985). Occupational exposure to benzene. *Federal Register,* **50,** 50512–86.
725. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1990). Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals. *Federal Register,* **55,** 29150–73.
728. Winstein MC, Read JL, MacKay DN, Kresel JJ, Ashley H (1986). Cost-effective choice of antimicrobial therapy for serious infections. *J Gen Intern Med,* **1,** 351–63.
745. Haigh JA, Harrison DJ, Nichols AL (1984). Benefit-cost analysis of environmental regulation: Case studies of hazardous air pollutants. *Harvard Environ Law Rev,* **8,** 395–434.
747. US Dept. of Transportation, FHA (1988). The 1988 annual report on highway safety improvement programs. Washington DC: US Dept. of Transportation.
748. Weinstein MC, Tosteson AN (1990). Cost-effectiveness of hormone replacement. *Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Menopause: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences,* **592,** 162–72.
750. Sandberg SI, Barnes BA, Weinstein MC, Braun P (1985). Elective hysterectomy: Benefits, risks & costs. *Med Care,* **23,** 1067–85.
758. Cole P, Berlin J (1977). Elective hysterectomy. *Am J Obstet & Gynecol,* **129**(2), 117–23.
761. Bryers E, Hawthorne J (1978). Screening for mild hypertension: Costs & benefits. *J Epidemiol & Community Health,* **32,** 171–4.
768. Oster G, Epstein AM (1987). Cost-effectiveness of antihyperlipemic therapy in the prevention of coronary heart disease. The case of cholestyramine. *JAMA,* **258,** 2381–7.
769. Oster G, Tuden RL, Golditz GA (1987). Prevention of venous thromboembolism after general surgery. Cost-effectiveness analysis of alternative approaches to prophylaxis. *Am J Med,* **82,** 889–99.
770. Oster G, Tuden RL, Colditz GA (1987). A cost-effectiveness analysis of prophylaxis against deep-vein thrombosis in major orthopedic surgery. *JAMA,* **257,** 203–8.
771. Oster G, Huse DM, Delea TE, Colditz GA (1986). Cost-effectiveness of nicotine gum as an adjunct to physician's advice against cigarette smoking. *JAMA,* **256,** 1315–8.
773. Cummings SR, Rubin SM, Oster G (1989). The cost effectiveness of counseling smokers to quit. *JAMA,* **261.** 75–9.
782. Shepard DS, Zeckhauser RJ (1982). The choice of health policies with heterogeneous populations. *Economic Aspects of Health.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
783. Fahs MC, Mandelblatt JS (1990). Cost effectiveness of cervical cancer screening among elderly low-income women. *Preventing Disease: Beyond the Rhetoric.* New York: Springer-Verlag.
784. Rose DN, Schechter CB, Silver A, Fahs MC (1990). Cost-effectiveness of isoniazid chemoprophylaxis. *Preventing Disease: Beyond the Rhetoric.* New York: Springer-Verlag.
785. Taylor WC, Pass TM, Shepard DS, Komaroff AL (1990). Cost effectiveness of cholesterol reduction for the primary prevention of coronary heart disease in men. *Preventing Disease: Beyond the Rhetoric.* New York: Springer-Verlag.
787. Eckman MH, Bashansky JR, Durand-Zaleski I, Levine HJ, Pauker SJ (1990). Anticoagulation for noncardiac procedures in patients with prosthetic heart valves: Does low risk mean high cost? *JAMA,* **263,** 1513–21.
791. Kinosian BP, Eisenberg JM (1988). Cutting into cholesterol: Cost-effective alternatives for treating hypercholesterolemia. *JAMA,* **259,** 2249–54.
797. Detsky AS, McLaughlin JR, Abrams HB, Whittaker JS, Whitwell J (1986). A cost-utility analysis of the home parenteral nutrition program at Toronto General Hospital: 1970-1982. *J Parenteral & Enteral Nutr,* **10,** 49–57.
801. Pearson DA, Stranova TJ, Thompson JD (1976). Patient & program costs associated with chronic hemodialysis care. *Inquiry,* **13,** 23–8.
812. Sisk JE, Sanders CR (1983). Analyzing the cost-effectiveness & cost-benefit of vaccines. *World Health Forum,* **4,** 83–8.

819. Dewees D, Daniels R (1986). The cost of protecting occupational health: The asbestos case. *J Hum Resources,* **21,** 381–96.
834. National Highway Traffic Safety (1985). Federal motor vehicle safety standards; Occupant crash protection. *Federal Register,* **50,** 23041–3.
835. Pennock JL, Oyer PE, Reitz BA, Jamieson SW, Bieber CP (1982). Cardiac transplantation in perspective for the future: Survival, complications, rehabilitation & cost. *J Thoracic & Cardiovasc Surg,* **83,** 168–77.
844. Luken RA (1990). Efficiency in environmental regulation: A benefit-cost analysis of alternative approaches. *Studies in Risk & Uncertainty.* Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
854. Cullen DJ, Ferrara LC, Briggs BA, Walker PF, Gilbert J (1976). Survival, hospitalization charges & follow-up results in critically ill patients. *N Engl J Med,* **294,** 982–7.
863. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1990). Preliminary regulatory impact analysis of the standard on occupant protection in motor vehicles.
864. Van Matre JG, Overstreet GA (1982). Motor vehicle inspection & accident mortality: A reexamination. *J Risk & Insurance,* **49,** 423–5.
881. Van Houtven GL, Cropper ML (1993). When is a life too costly to save? The evidence from environmental regulations. Discussion Paper CRM 93-02. Center for Risk Management, Resources for the Future.
906. Neuhauser D (1977). Cost-effective clinical decision making. *Pediatrics,* **60**(5), 756–9.
909. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1989). Underground construction; Final rule. *Federal Register,* **54,** 23824–57.
910. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1989). Occupational safety & health standards – excavations. *Federal Register,* **54,** 45894–991.
923. Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (1981). *The Costs & Benefits of Sulphur Oxide Control,* Paris: The Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development.
924. Murray JL, Bernfield M (1988). The differential effect of prenatal care on the incidence of low birth weight among blacks & whites in a prepaid health care plan. *N Engl J Med,* **319,** 1385–91.
926. Kelsey CA, Mettler FA (1990). Flexible protective gloves: The emperor's new clothes? *Radiology,* **174,** 275–6.
952. Wilhelmsson C, Vedin A, Wilhelmsson L (1981). Cost-benefit aspects of post-myocardial infarction intervention. *Acta Med Scand,* **651,** 317–20.
986. Rowley JM, Garner C, Hampton JR (1990). The limited potential of special ambulance services in the management of cardiac arrest. *Br Heart J,* **64,** 309–12.
987. Ornato JP, Craren EJ, Gonzalez ER, Garnett AR, McClung BK (1988). Cost-effectiveness of defibrillation by emergency medical technicians. *Am J Emerg Med,* **6,** 108–12.
990. Kuppermann M, Luce BR, McGovern B, Podrid PJ, Bigger JT (1990). An analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the implantable defibrillator. *Circulation,* **81,** 91–100.
1004. Hay JW, Robin ED (1991). Cost-effectiveness of Alpha-1 antitrypsin replacement therapy in treatment of congenital chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am J Public Health,* **81,** 427–33.
1005. Rodgers GB (1985). Preliminary economic assessment of the chain saw standard. Directorate for Economic Analysis, Consumer Products Safety Commission.
1006. Rodgers GB (1990). The effectiveness of helmets in reducing all-terrain vehicle injuries & deaths. *Accident Anal Prev,* **22,** 47–58.
1030. Environmental Protection Agency (1983). Regulatory impact analysis of final environmental standards for uranium mill tailings at active sites. (NTIS #PB84-106780).
1046. Read L, Pass TM, Komaroff AL (1982). Diagnosis & treatment of dyspepsia: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *Med Decis Making,* **2,** 415–38.
1049. Bulgin RH (1981). Comparative costs of various dialysis treatments. *Peritoneal Dial Bull,* **1,** 88–91.
1050. Roberts SD, Maxwell DR, Gross TL (1980). Cost-effective care of end-stage renal disease: A billion dollar question. *Ann Intern Med,* **92,** 243–8.
1065. Tsevat J, Snydman DR, Pauker SG, Durand-Zaleski I, Werner BG (1991). Which renal transplant patients should receive cytomegalovirus immune globulin? A cost-effectiveness analysis. *Transplantation,* **52,** 259–65.
1066. Doubilet P, Weinstein MC, McNeil BJ (1985). The decision concerning coronary angiography in patients with chest pain: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *Med Decis Making,* **5,** 293–309.
1067. Edelson JT, Tosteson AN, Sax P (1990). Cost-effectiveness of misoprostol for prophylaxis against nonsteroidal-antiinflammatory-drug-induced gastrointestinal bleeding. *JAMA,* **264,** 41–7.
1068. Edelson JT, Weinstein MC, Tosteson AN, Williams L, Lee TH (1990). Long-term efficacy hypertension. *JAMA,* **263,** 408–13.
1071. Goldman L, Weinstein MC, Goldman PA, Williams LW (1991). Cost-effectiveness of HMG-CoA reductase inhibition for primary & secondary prevention of coronary heart disease. *JAMA,* **265,** 1145–51.
1089. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Plans & Policy Office of Regulatory Analysis (1990). Final regulatory impact analysis extension of the automatic restraint requirements of FMVSS 208 to trucks, buses & multipurpose passenger vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8500 pounds or less & an unloaded vehicle weight of 5500 pounds or less.
1091. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Office of Plans & Policy (1991). Extension of FMVSS No. 216, roof crush standards to light trucks, vans & multipurpose vehicles.
1095. Welch HG, Larson EB (1989). Cost effectiveness of bone marrow transplantation in acute nonlymphocytic leukemia. *N Engl J Med,* **321,** 807–12.
1096. Scitovsky AA, Cline MW, Abrams D (1990). Effects of the use of AZT on the medical care costs of persons with AIDS in the first 12 months. *J Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes,* **3,** 904–12.
1097. Eisenstaedt RS, Getzen TE (1988). Screening blood donors for human immunodeficiency virus antibody: Cost-benefit analysis. *Am J Public Health,* **78,** 450–4.
1100. Mendelson DN, Sandler S (1990). A model for estimating incremental benefits & costs of testing donated blood for human immunodeficiency virus antigen (HIV-Ag). *Transfusion,* **30,** 73–5.
1102. Stock SR, Gafni A, Bloch RF (1990). Universal precautions to prevent HIV transmission to health care workers: An economic analysis. *Can Med Assoc J,* **142,** 937–46.
1105. Zeeger CV, Parker MR (1985). Cost-effectiveness of countermeasures for utility pole accidents & appendices. (Project #FHWA/RD).
1107. Zeeger CV, Mayes JG (1989). Cost-effectiveness of lane & shoulder widening of rural two lane roads in Kentucky. Federal Highway Administration.
1117. Schulman KA, Lynn LA, Glick HA, Eisenberg JM (1991). Cost effectiveness of low-dose zidovudine therapy for asymptomatic patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. *Ann Intern Med,* **114,** 798–802.
1121. Freedberg KA, Tosteson AN, Cohen CJ, Cotton DJ (1991). Primary prophylaxis for pneumocystit carinii pneumonia in HIV-infected people with CD4 counts Below 200/mm3: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *J Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes,* **4,** 521–31.
1122. Krupnick AJ, Portney PR (1991). Controlling urban air pollution: A benefit-cost assessment. *Science,* **252,** 522–8.
1124. Transportation Research Board National Research Council (1989). Improving school bus safety, Special report #222.
1126. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Plans & Policy Office of Regulatory Analysis (1989). Preliminary regulatory impact analysis proposed extension of FMVSS 214 quasi static

test requirements to trucks, buses & multi-purpose passenger vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less.

1127. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Office of Regulatory Analysis Plans & Policy (1989). Rear seat lap shoulder belts in passenger cars: Final regulatory evaluation.
1128. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Plans & Policy Office of Regulatory Analysis (1990). Final regulatory impact analysis new requirements for passenger cars to meet a dynamic side impact test FMVSS 214.
1129. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Plans & Programs Office of Planning & Analysis (1984). Final regulatory impact analysis amendment to FMVSS No. 208 passenger car front seat occupant protection.
1132. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1989). Regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the underground construction standard.
1134. Urban N, Baker M (1989). The women's health trial as an investment. *Med Decis Making,* **9,** 59–64.
1135. England WL, Halls JJ, Hunt VB (1989). Strategies for screening for colorectal carcinoma. *Med Decis Making,* **9,** 3–13.
1137. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1988). Final regulatory impact assessment of the standard on concrete & masonry construction. (1926, 700–705, subpart Q). OSHA Office of Regulatory Analysis, US Dept. of Labor.
1138. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1989). Preliminary regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the 1,3-butadiene standard. OSHA Office of Regulatory Analysis, US Dept. of Labor.
1139. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1987). Final regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the benzene standard.
1141. Tsevat J, Wong JB, Pauker SG, Steinberg MG (1991). Neonatal screening for sickle cell disease: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *J Pediatr,* **118,** 546–54.
1160. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1988). Preliminary regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the occupational safety standard for electric power generation, transmission & distribution (29 CFR Part 1910.269). OSHA Office of Publications, US Dept. of Labor.
1161. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1988). Regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the occupational safety & health standard for hazardous waste operations & emergency response (29 CFR Part 1910).
1164. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (1987). Regulatory impact & regulatory flexibility analysis of the formaldehyde standard. OSHA Office of Publications, US Dept. of Labor.
1165. Eastern Research Group, I (1987). Economic impact analysis of the proposed revision of OSHA subpart P standard (1926.650-652) governing trenching & excavation work.
1172. Fuchs VR (1986). Motor accident mortality & compulsory inspection of vehicles. *The Health Economy.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
1178. Axnick NW, Shavell SM, Witte JJ (1969). Benefits due to immunization against measles. *Public Health Rep,* **84,** 673–80.
1183. Luken RA (1990). Setting national standards for inorganic arsenic emissions from primary copper smelters: A case study. *Valuing Health Risks, Costs & Benefits for Environmental Decision Making.* Washington DC: National Academy Press.
1185. Marks JS, Koplan JP, Hogue CJ, Dalmat ME (1990). A cost-benefit/cost-effectiveness analysis of smoking cessation for pregnant women. *Am J Prev Med,* **6**(5), 282–9.
1191. Himmelstein DU, Woolhandler S (1984). Free care, cholestyramine & health policy. *N Engl J Med,* **311,** 1511–4.
1195. Barden HS, Kessel R, Schuett VE (1984). The costs & benefits of screening for PKU in Wisconsin. *Soc Biol,* **31,** 1–17.
1196. Barden HS, Kessel R (1984). The costs & benefits of screening for congenital hypothyroidism in Wisconsin. *Soc Biol,* **31,** 185–200.
1199. Paltiel AD, Kaplan EH (1991). Modeling zidovudine therapy: A cost-effectiveness analysis. *J Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes,* **4,** 795–804.
1200. Wong JB, Sonnenberg FA, Salem DN, Pauker SG (1990). Myocardial revascularization for chronic stable angina. *Ann Intern Med,* **113,** 852–71.
1202. Littenberg B, Garber AM, Sox HC (1990). Screening for hypertension. *Ann Intern Med,* **112,** 192–202.
1208. Schmidt CD, Elliott CG, Carmelli D, Jensen RL, Cengiz M (1983). Prolonged mechanical ventilation for respiratory failure: A cost-benefit analysis. *Crit Care Med,* **11,** 407–11.
1215. McKone TE (1986). The implicit valuation of environmental cancer by United States Regulatory Agencies. *Toxics Law Rep,* **1,** 442–9.
1216. Environmental Protection Agency (1984). OMB position on use of risk assessment, cost-effectiveness analysis, benefit-cost review in setting standards for toxic air pollutants and EPA's standard-setting for toxic pollutants. *Environ Rep,* **14,** 1493.
1217. Nichols AL (1985). The role of analysis in regulatory decisions: The case of lead in gasoline.
1220. Strickland DM, Yeomans ER, Hankins GD (1990). Cost-effectiveness of intrapartum screening & treatment for maternal group B streptococci colonization. *Am J Obstet Gynecol,* **163**(1. Part 1), 4–7.
1221. Petak WJ, Atkisson AA (1982). Natural hazard mitigation costs & impacts. *Natural Hazard Risk Assessment & Public Policy.* New York: Springer-Verlag.
1230. Eddy DM, Hasselblad V, McGivney W, Hendee W (1988). The value of mammography screening in women under age 50 years. *JAMA,* **259,** 1512–9.
1238. Hillner BE, Smith TJ (1991). Efficacy & cost effectiveness adjuvant chemotherapy in women with node-negative breast cancer. *N Engl J Med,* **324,** 160–8.
1239. Weeks JC, Tierney M, Weinstein M (1991). Cost effectiveness of prophylactic intravenous immune globulin in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. *N Engl J Med,* **325,** 81–6.
1249. Joyce T, Corman H, Grossman M (1988). A cost-effectiveness analysis of strategies to reduce infant mortality. *Med Care,* **26,** 348–60.
1250. Gorsky RD, Colby JP (1989). The cost-effectiveness of prenatal care in reducing low birth weight in New Hampshire. *Health Serv Res,* **24,** 583–98.
1251. Arevalo JA, Washington AE (1988). Cost-effectiveness of prenatal screening & immunization for hepatitis B virus. *JAMA,* **259,** 365–9.
1253. Morrison JC, Martin JN, Martin RW, Hess LW, Gookin KS (1989). Cost-effectiveness of ambulatory uterine activity monitoring. *Inter J of Gynecol,* **28,** 127–32.
1256. Korenbrot CC (1984). Risk reduction in pregnancies of low-income women: Comprehensive prenatal care through the OB Access Project. *Mobius,* **4,** 34–43.
1264. Ramsey SD, Nettleman MD (1992). Cost-effectiveness of prophylactic AZT following needlestick injury in health care workers. *Med Decis Making,* **12,** 142–8.
1265. Puskin JS, Nelson CB (1989). EPA's perspective on risks from residential radon exposure. *J Air Pollut Control Assoc,* **39,** 915–20.
1266. Nero AV (1988). Elements of a strategy for control of indoor radon. *Radon & Its Decay Products in Indoor Air,* New York: John Wiley.
1267. Mossman KL, Sollitto MA (1991). Regulatory control of indoor Rn. *Health Phys,* **60,** 169–76.
1269. Hillner BE, Smith TJ, Desche CE (1992). Efficacy & cost-effectiveness of autologous bone marrow transplantation in metastatic breast cancer. *JAMA,* **267,** 2055–61.

1316. Fahs MC, Mandelblatt J, Schechter C, Muller C (1992). Cost-effectiveness of cervical cancer screening for the elderly. *Ann of Intern Med,* **117,** 520–7.

[a] Reference numbers correspond to records in the database and to interventions described in Appendix A. Missing numbers reflect documents that were retrieved but did not contain suitable cost-effectiveness data.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to our other colleagues on the Life-Saving Priorities Research Team who helped read economic analyses, including Amy Bensen, Paul Eisenstadt, David Paltiel, Laura Rose, and Alex Zaleski. For their efforts in searching the literature we are thankful to Brian Ash, Michael Kamat, Kayla Laserson, Lori Leonard, Adil Najam, Francine Wiest, and Karen Worthington. In addition, we appreciate Deborah Servi's help with managing the project database. Helpful suggestions were made by Magnus Johannesson, Cynthia Lopez, and Richard Zeckhauser.

This work was conducted at the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis and supported by Research Grant SES-9110225 from the National Science Foundation (Drs. Tengs, Weinstein, and Graham), Medical Informatics Training Grant Number 1T15LM07092 from the National Library of Medicine (Dr. Tengs), a Pre-Doctoral Fellowship from the Merck Foundation (Dr. Tengs), and unrestricted funds from the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis (Drs. Tengs, Adams, and Safran).

REFERENCES

1. M. J. Bailey, *Reducing Risks to Life: Measurement of the Benefits* (American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., 1980).
2. J. D. Graham and J. Vaupel, "Value of a Life: What Difference Does it Make?" *Risk Analysis* **1**, 692–704 (1981).
3. J. Morrall, "A Review of the Record," *Regulation* 25–34, November/December (1986).
4. R. Schwing, "Longevity Benefits and Costs of Reducing Various Risks," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* **13**, 1–23 (1979).
5. R. Zeckhauser and D. Shepard, "Where Now for Saving Lives?" *Law and Contemporary Problems* **40**, 5–45 (1976).
6. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services: An Assessment of the Effectiveness of 169 Interventions* (Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1989).
7. T. O. Tengs, "The Opportunity Costs of Haphazard Societal Investments in Life-Saving," Optimizing Societal Investments in the Prevention of Premature Death (Chap. 2), Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University (1994).