

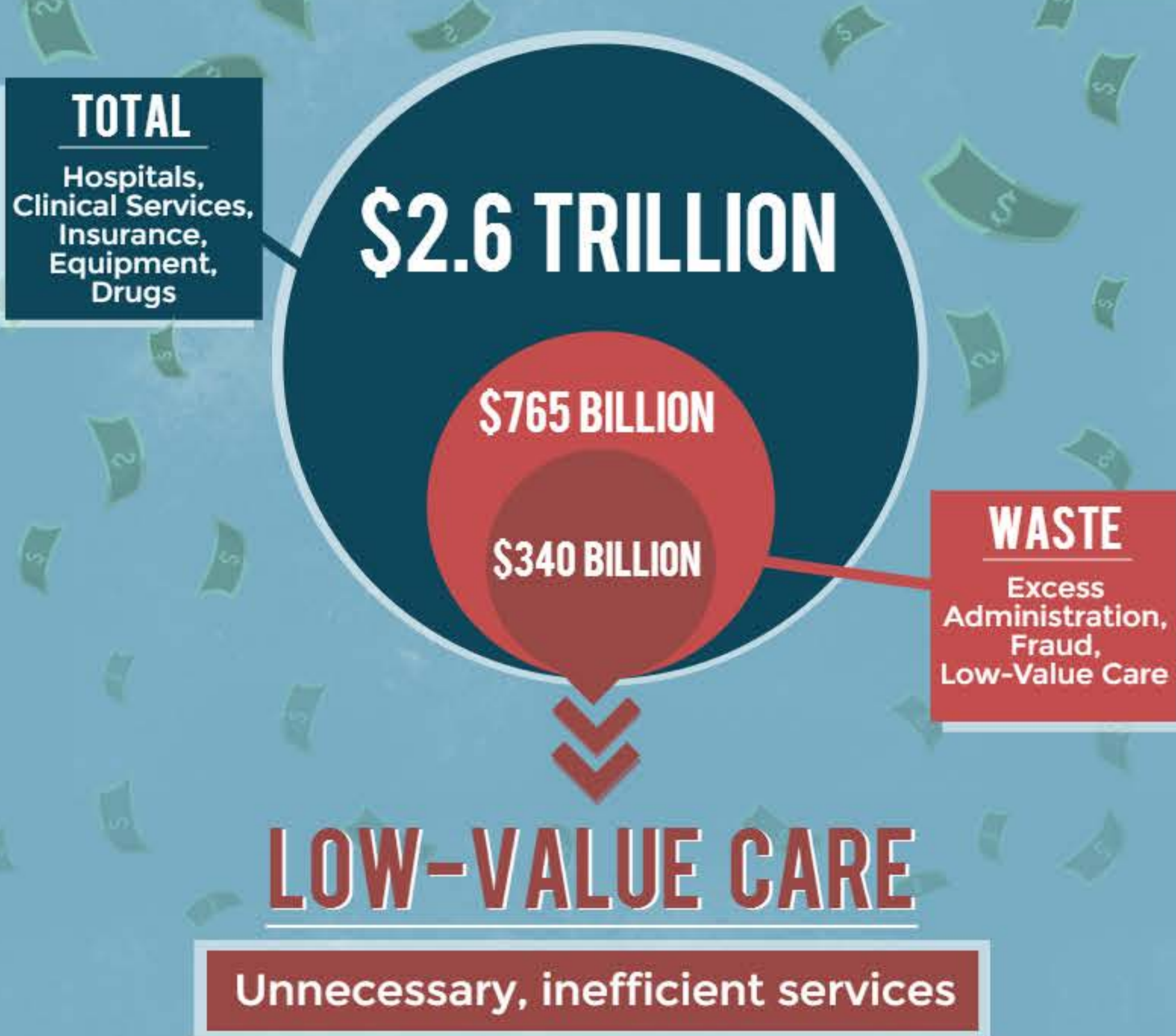
# Reducing the use of Low-Value Care

The United States spends more on healthcare per capita than any other country...

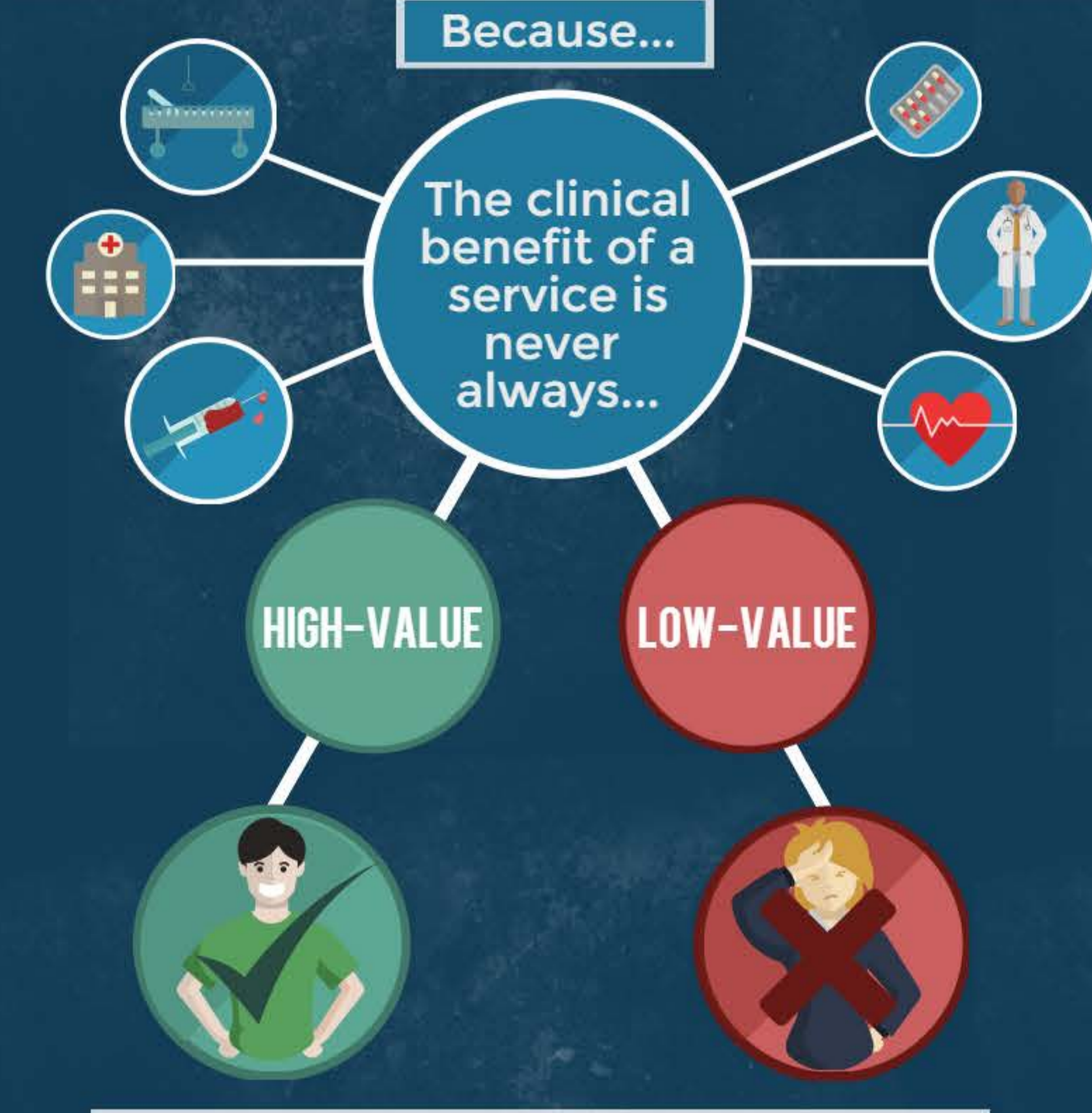


...but does not have better health outcomes

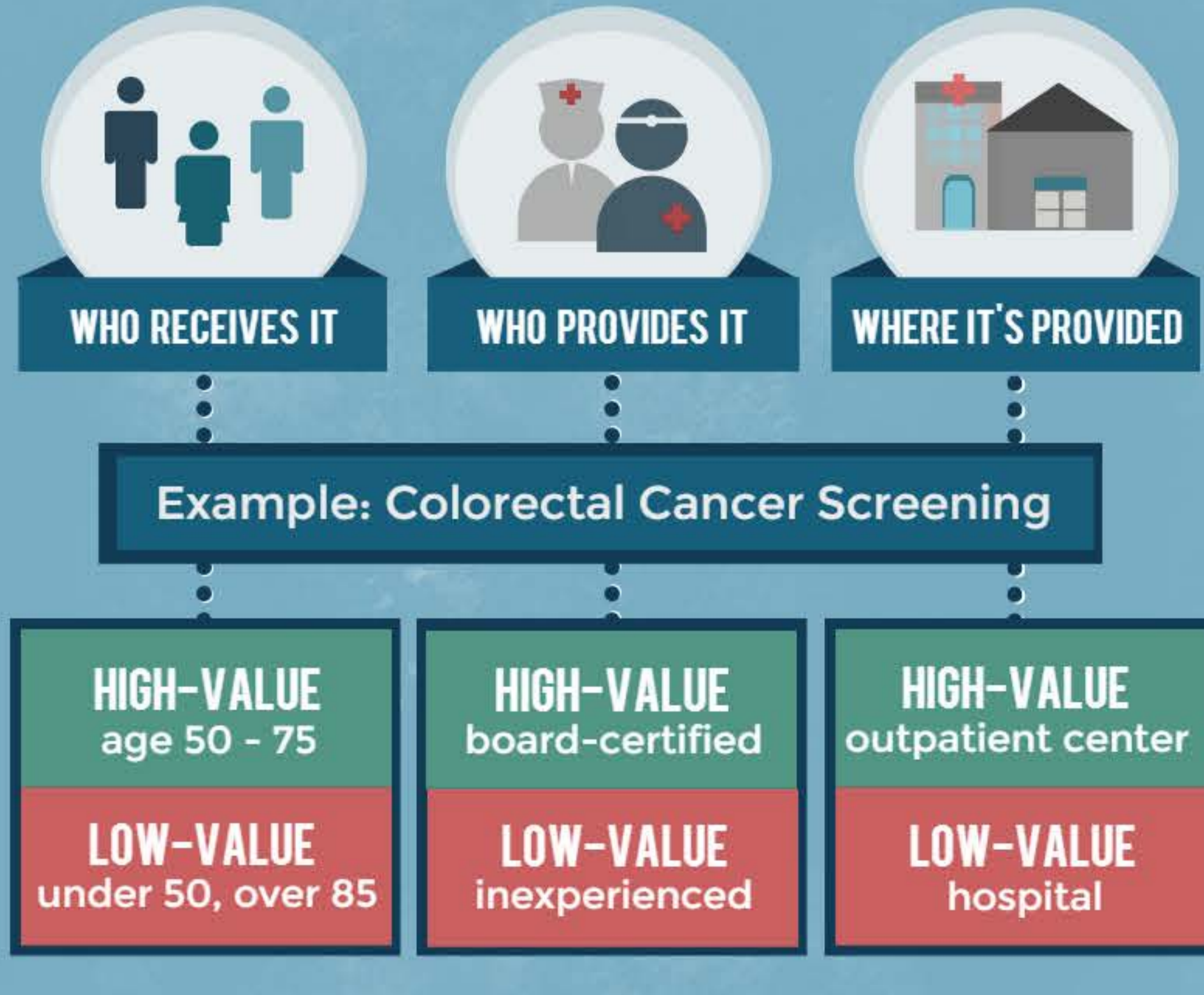
A substantial amount of U.S. health care spending is on services that **DO NOT** make us healthier



Given the immediate savings that result from the elimination of low-value care, why has reducing its use been so difficult?



What determines whether a specific service is high or low value?



Who benefits from a 'clinically nuanced' approach to measure, identify, and reduce low-value care?

