We have applied an interval regression model to ensure that the results take into account such uncertainty. Further work will employ latest variable models to identify subgroups of respondents within the dataset. A reference group can then be identified, rather than excluding respondents according to arbitrary decision rules. RESULTS: A latent variable approach was found to accommodate heterogeneous latent cohort dependence within the data. Both interval regression and latent variable models should be further investigated in association with TTO data. The use of simple regression analysis may not necessarily be considered a more accurate result. The log-normalised interval regression (both log-normalised and otherwise) appears to have only had a small effect into account such uncertainty. Further we have employed latent variable models proposed to have strong measurement properties. However, issues related to response options and item fit still require consideration (in both banks), and banks proposed have strong measurement properties. However, issues related to response options and item fit still require consideration (in both banks), and coverage could still be improved in the ‘Psychosocial Impact’ equating bank due to response options and item fit still require consideration (in both banks). We have organized candidate domains that could be included in the preference-based HRQoL instrument after reviewing the HRQoL measures and conducted focus group discussion (FGD) targeting the general population of the U.S. but those of South American and other Central American origins have markedly increased since 2000. There are significant differences in terminology used across Spanish-speaking populations. One example of this variation is the use of ‘once every other day’, a common instruction for COA or medication administration. The various translations used LATAM included ‘one day yes and one day no’, ‘take once a day on alternating days’ and ‘every third day’. This diversity demonstrates the number of influences on the U.S. Spanish language due to the varied population, but is only the tip of the iceberg. CONCLUSIONS: We recommend that, during linguistic validation, a specific translation is developed for use in the U.S. by working with linguists from a range of LATAM countries. This will ensure a neutral translation is achieved that will be acceptable to the diverse range of Spanish-speaking individuals throughout the U.S.

PRM175
WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE TALK ABOUT “U.S. SPANISH”? 
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OBJECTIVES: Identify the make-up of the Spanish-speaking population in the United States. METHODS: We investigated population numbers of native-Spanish speakers in the U.S., researched statistical regionality-of-origin, reviewed linguistic validation projects for the U.S. and Latin America (LATAM), and compared the results. RESULTS: The 2010 census revealed that 16% of the U.S. population were of Hispanic or Latino origin, with 13% of children under five years old speaking a form of Spanish at home. We discovered that the distribution of Spanish speaking individuals was very varied, and accounted for pockets of high densities. For example, regionally, the South is home to the majority of South American Hispanics (42%), the West is home to 51% of Mexicans, and the Southeast is welcomed over by ‘third world’ Hispanic and African-American U.S. Hispanics of Mexican origin have the highest population of Spanish-speakers in the U.S. but those of South American and other Central American origins have markedly increased since 2000. There are significant differences in terminology used across Spanish-speaking populations. One example of this variation is the use of ‘once every other day’, a common instruction for COA or medication administration. The various translations used LATAM included ‘one day yes and one day no’, ‘take once a day on alternating days’ and ‘every third day’. This diversity demonstrates the number of influences on the U.S. Spanish language due to the varied population, but is only the tip of the iceberg. CONCLUSIONS: We recommend that, during linguistic validation, a specific translation is developed for use in the U.S. by working with linguists from a range of LATAM countries. This will ensure a neutral translation is created that will be acceptable to the diverse range of Spanish-speaking individuals throughout the U.S.

PRM176
DEVELOPMENT OF A PREFERENCE-BASED INSTRUMENT: COMPARED WITH OTHER MEASURES 
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OBJECTIVES: The objective of the study was to validate any additional domain more specific to Asian countries while retaining the existing domains of EQ-5D centered on Western society. After identifying candidate domains, we examined the level of health in a general population and conducted the results from EQ-5D with additional domains and the ones from original EQ-5D. METHODS: We organized candidate domains that could be included in the preference-based HRQoL instrument after reviewing the HRQoL measures and conducted focus group discussion (FGD) targeting the general population of the U.S. We conducted the survey with nationally representative 1,000 adults aged 19 to 69 in Korea. In order to assess the influence of each domain on HRQoL, we performed quantile and logistic regression analyses using the visual analog scale (EQ-VAS) and self-rated health as a dependent variable. RESULTS: As the result of FGD, vision, hearing, speaking, memory, sleep, vitality, happiness, and close relationship were established as additional measurement domains. Through survey, the mean EQ-VAS score was 80.1 (95%confidence interval (CI) 80.1-80.2) in native speakers who did not have any problem, has revealed that the EQ-5D’s 5 domains, the number of people who reported problems in vitality was 244 (37.2%), happiness 130 (19.8%), and sleep 71 (10.8%). Among them, the number of people who described their self-rated health as “good” increased by 1.9% (95%CI 1.1, 2.6%). In the quantile regression model, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression from the EQ-5D domains and vision, sleep, vitality, and happiness from the additional domain showed statistical significance. Also, the explanatory powers increased. Among the additional 8 domains, the group with vitality, sleep, and happiness had a higher probability of having good self-rated health. CONCLUSIONS: Vitality, sleep and happiness were significant additional factors for new HRQoL domains. However, some other many factors may exist outside of HRQoL domains, various aspects should be considered when developing a new tool.

PRM177
ASSESSMENT OF CONTENT EQUIVALENCE AND USABILITY BETWEEN THE PAPER AND ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF THE PSORIASIS SYMPTOM AND SIGN DIARY (PSSD) AMONG SUBJECTS WITH PLACQUE PSORIASIS 
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OBJECTIVES: To assess content equivalence and usability between paper and electronic versions of the Psoriasis Symptom and Sign Diary (PSSD) on a handheld (24-hour recall) and tablet (7-day recall) among subjects with plaque psoriasis. METHODS: A cross-sectional, qualitative study was conducted involving one-on-one cognitive and usability interviews in US adults with physician-conformed plaque psoriasis. Each participant completed the 24-hour version on paper and handheld and the 7-day version on paper and tablet, before being interviewed. Participants were randomly assigned to complete the questionnaire in either a self-recorded format or interview format. Interviews were conducted in two rounds with revisions made to both devices between rounds. RESULTS: The mean age of sample (N=14) was 51 (range: 23 to 73 years); 57% were female. The PSSD content was similar between handheld and tablet, finding them easy to use and more convenient than paper. Participants also found the PSSD content similar between handheld and tablet. The tablet was updated to highlight the response selected in a different color, and additional