OBJECTIVES: There is evidence that slightly less than half of the currently married women in Kenya are using modern family planning methods. Other studies have reported that marital status, level of education, religious affiliation and main source of income have significant effect on contraceptive use. This study aimed to investigate knowledge and contraception use among currently married women in western Kenya, one of the regions with high fertility rates. **METHODS:** A household baseline survey was carried out in two provinces in western Kenya e.g. Nyanza and Western in which 1201 currently married women were interviewed on the type of family planning methods known and currently being used. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 16.0 in which cross-tabulations charts and tables were generated, interpretation and implication of the results made. **RESULTS:** The study showed that 80% of the respondents were in monogamous marriage, 86% had only primary level of education, 56% depended on subsistence farming while about a fourth belonged to indigenous religions. Among those in monogamous marriage, slightly less than half (47%) used contraceptives, while those who belonged to a social women group were more likely to use modern contraceptive than those who did not. However, level of education did not seem to influence contraceptive use. **CONCLUSIONS:** Though the level of knowledge on modern contraceptives seems to be high, contraceptive use seems to be low in this region. There is need to encourage women of reproductive age to belong to a social women group, as membership seems to influence uptake of contraceptive use among currently married women.

PIH66

STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS QUALITY USE OF MEDICINES: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FROM UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Verma AK[1], Hassali MA[2], Saleem F[2], Aljadhey H[3]

[1]School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Penang, Malaysia, [2]Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, [3]King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

OBJECTIVES: To assess knowledge, sources of information and awareness towards prescription and non-prescription medicines usage among undergraduates enrolled at Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). **METHODS:** This study was designed as a descriptive cross-sectional survey. A pre-validated questionnaire was used to elaborate students' knowledge, sources of information and awareness towards prescription and non-prescription medicines. Study sample were undergraduates of USM living in hostels at main campus. By using a proportional based sampling method, 925 undergraduates were conveniently targeted for data collection. Descriptive statistics were used for data evaluation. SPPS v.22 was used for data analysis. **RESULTS:** Majority of respondents were females (76.3%) and aged between 18-22 years (93.9%). Seven hundred and forty four (80.4%) agreed on given adequate information of medicine labels and 829 (86.9%) respondents read it before taking the medicines. In terms of medication usage, 41.2% preferred self-medication in health issues, however most of the respondents did not knew the proper use of medicine (n=687, 74.3%). The sources of medicine information were mostly friends, family and neighbours followed by internet, audio-visual media and printed materials (90.2, 83.0, 79.1 and 73.3% respectively). Six hundred and seventy two (72.6%) agreed that they require additional counselling from pharmacist and 74.7% need written medicine information. **CONCLUSIONS:** The ratio of students preferring self-medication was high in this study. Furthermore, students lack knowledge about proper use of medicine. Therefore, there is a need to educate the students on issues related to quality use of medicines.

PIH67

ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SLEEP BEHAVIORS AND EXPERIENTIAL OUTCOMES AMONG A MULTINATIONAL ADULT POPULATION

Claeys C, Tomaszewski K, Radley C

KJT Group, Inc., Honeoye Falls, NY, USA

OBJECTIVES: This study was designed to understand potential associations between self-reported behaviors and sleep outcomes that may have a substantive impact on quality of life or likelihood of injury. **METHODS:** A sample of 7,817 adults from ten countries completed an online survey to assess their sleep habits and perceptions and whether they had experienced a negative outcome, such as falling asleep while driving, in the past 3 months. Descriptive bivariate and multivariate regression analysis were preformed to test associations between respondent behaviors and perceptions for two outcomes, 1) any occurrence across a range of negative outcomes, and 2) the occurrence of a serious negative outcome, as a result of sleep habits. **RESULTS:** Negative outcomes were reported by 72 percent of individuals, with 22 percent reporting a serious negative outcome. Two sleep interruptions, those due to adult caretaking and distractions from technology, were shown to nearly double the odds of experiencing a serious negative outcome. These two factors were more predictive than illness/discomfort, food/caffeine consumption, and worry about health or finances. When considering any outcome, snoring, worry about work/family, and providing childcare were also significant influencers. Individuals in Japan were found to have more than triple the likelihood of a serious negative outcomes compared with other respondents. **CONCLUSIONS:** Sleep deprivation is a global issue with pervasive effects on individuals' social, economic, and physical wellbeing. Negative outcomes, resulting from poor sleep, are reported by three quarters of individuals with more than one in five individuals experiencing a serious negative outcome relating to their sleep habits. The burden is especially strong for adult caregivers and individual living in Japan, but also applied broadly for those that use technology, experience high levels of stress, or snore. Sleep monitoring and sleep care devices will continue to be important tools in mitigating the occurrence of potentially life-threating sleep outcomes.

PIH68

VALIDITY AND RESPONSIVENESS OF PREFERENCE BASED MEASURES: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF REVIEWS

Finch AP, Brazier J, Mukuria CW

University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: There are several preference-based measures (PBMs) used to generate utilities for cost-utility analysis. Psychometric evidence on their performance in different populations exists but a single overview of this evidence is missing. This study aims to provide a comprehensive summary of the overall validity and responsiveness of the EQ-5D, SF-6D, HUI 3, 15D and AQoL, and a critical analysis of the methods employed for assessing PBMs psychometric characteristics. **METHODS:** A systematic search was undertaken in 4 databases as well as grey literature. Inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied. Data were extracted using a customized template. Quality assessment used a modified version of the AMSTAR checklist. A narrative summary of results is provided based on a three-step approach that generated a strong and weak body of evidence. **RESULTS:** Thirty reviews were included, 56.7% of which were of good or excellent quality. Most reviews focused on the EQ-5D (n=29), SF-6D (n=12) and HUI 3 (n=8), while only 2 on the 15D and 3 on the AQoL. There was evidence to support EQ-5D validity and responsiveness in respiratory, endocrine and skin diseases, but not in mental health and in diseases of the nervous system. SF-6D was valid in visual disorders and hearing impairment but showed problems in cardiovascular diseases, while HUI 3 was valid in diseases of the nervous system but not in some neoplasms. However, the evidence across populations was limited. Few studies had complete psychometric results and/or comparative evidence between PBMs. Most of the known groups and responsiveness tests were considered weak (e.g. patients vs. general population) and there was poor reporting of psychometric criteria (e.g. validity cut-offs) and results. **CONCLUSIONS:** Although evidence generally supports PBMs performance, this is often from weak tests and it is rarely comparative, making it difficult to determine with certainty which measure performs better in different disease areas.

PIH69

LINGUISTIC VALIDATION OF THE EMPHASIS-10 QUESTIONNAIRE: A PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME INSTRUMENT FOR ASSESSING QOL IN PULMONARY HYPERTENSION (PH)

Foster E[1], Guillen A[2], Lara K[2], Oh P[2], Popielnicki A[3], Walker G[2], Yorke J[4]

[1]TransPerfect, Atlanta, GA, USA, [2]Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, USA, [3]TransPerfect, Boston, MA, USA, [4]The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK

OBJECTIVES: The term "pulmonary hypertension" (PH) is applicable to a group of rare conditions that are both chronic and life-threatening. The emPHasis-10 questionnaire was designed to help clinicians assess and improve management of PH by measuring the impact that PH has on a person's life and how this changes over time. Our objective was to perform a cultural adaptation/linguistic validation of the questionnaire from the source UK English into Dutch (Netherlands), English and Spanish (US), English and French (Canada), French (France), German (Germany), and Italian (Italy). **METHODS:** The instrument was translated into Dutch (Netherlands), English and Spanish (US), English and French (Canada), French (France), German (Germany), and Italian (Italy) through a process of two forward translations, one reconciled forward translation, and one back translation. After the developer and project team reviewed the translated versions, the instruments were evaluated by cognitive debriefing interviews with representative samples of native speakers of each target language. There were five respondents per language, all of whom had been diagnosed with Group 1 pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). **RESULTS:** A few linguistic issues were identified during the cognitive debriefing process in the Italian (Italy) and the French (Canada) versions, so minor adjustments were made to those two translations for improved clarity and comprehension. The rest of the languages did not need to be revised. **CONCLUSIONS:** The translations of the emPHasis-10 questionnaire into Dutch (Netherlands), English and Spanish (US), English and French (Canada), French (France), German (Germany), and Italian (Italy) demonstrate conceptual and linguistic equivalence, as well as cultural appropriateness, and may be used in global clinical trials and settings.

PIH70

PROMIS® PHYSICAL FUNCTION MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATIONS: PROGRESS AND OUTLOOK

Parks-Vernizzi E[1], Correia H[2], Arnold B[1], Cella D[2]

[1]FACITtrans, Elmhurst, IL, USA, [2]Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA

OBJECTIVES: The Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS®) comprises highly reliable, precise measures of patient–reported physical, mental, and social health. PROMIS instruments are ideally suited to become fit for purpose clinical outcome assessments for regulatory review across a range of therapeutic areas. Multilingual translations of the PROMIS Physical Function (PF) items will enable international studies. The objective of this presentation is to report on a sample of PF translations, discuss issues arising from linguistic validation across multiple languages, and provide an outlook for opportunities to use PROMIS PF items in future research. **METHODS:** Selected items from the PF domain were translated into Arabic, Simplified Chinese, French, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, and Ukrainian according to FACIT translation methodology. The translations were tested with five native-speaking participants from each target language. Subjects completed the PF items and participated in a cognitive debriefing interview to assess the relevance, understandability, and appropriateness of the translations. Qualitative analyses of subjects' comments assessed the equivalence of each translated version. **RESULTS:** Translated items were well understood by participants in each sample. Translations were revised as needed, if participants' comments revealed misunderstanding of an item's intended meaning. For example, terms like "flight of stairs" and "changing a lightbulb overhead" required alternative translation solutions to ensure cultural appropriateness, conceptual equivalence and harmonization across languages. **CONCLUSIONS:** Translated PF items are conceptually equivalent to the English source version and can be used in research, multinational trials, and clinical practice. A selection of items is now available in Arabic, Simplified Chinese, French, Hungarian, Italian, Russian, and Ukrainian. The complete PF item bank has been translated into Spanish, Dutch-Flemish, Danish,