**PR6**

**PRESENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ISOQOL TRANSLATION AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (TCA-SIG)**

Conway K1, Patrick DL2, Martin M3, Eremenco S4, Petkova I1 AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (TCA-SIG)

**OBJECTIVES:** In response to increasing interest in cross-cultural issues, the Internation

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**RESULTS:** The 39-item questionnaire (and 4 individual items including Care Satisfaction and Financial Impact) demonstrates consistent psychometric properties (60% variance explained, Cronbach’s alpha above 0.8, intraclass correlations above 0.5). Concurrent validity was demonstrated (MOS-HIV, EQ-5D). From 9 dimensions, 4 subscores were derived: Physical Health and Symptoms, Treatment Impact, Social and Intimate Relationships, Emotional Distress. Significant differences in HRQL scores according to symptoms, comorbidities, CD4 and CDC stage support our endpoint model. PROQOL-HIV dimensionality across countries is consistent with previous qualitative research. Western countries (early diagnosis and treatment, higher income) and emerging countries like Thailand and Brazil had better HRQL than China and Cambodia. Chinese and Khmer patients had lower HRQL scores (p < 0.001), particularly on physical health and symptoms, health concerns, and stigma dimension, which was highest in Senegal. Between-country differences are also reflected by significant correlations between PROQOL scores and external factors: frequency of symptoms (higher in Cambodia, China and Thailand), comorbidities (higher frequency of psychiatric disorders in Cambodia), and CD4 count (low in Chinese and Khmer patients). These results refine the conceptual model and support the validity of the PROQOL-HIV questionnaire. CONCLUSIONS: PROQOL- HIV is a valid questionnaire to assess the quality-of-life of PWHLA and sensitive to clinical outcome measures and cultural differences.

**PODIUM SESSION IV: WILLINGNESS TO PAY STUDIES**

**WP1**

**COMPARISON OF A DIRECT AND AN INDIRECT METHOD TO DERIVE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR COMPLEX HEALTH STATES IN OBSTETRICS**

Bilenge D1, Bonfils G2, Brinie E1

1Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 2Erasmus Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

**OBJECTIVES:** To compare direct and indirect willingness to pay (WTP) elicitation methods in terms of feasibility, reliability, and validity. The study is applied in obstet-

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**METHODS:** Forward-backward (FB) and dual-panel (DP) methodologies. METHO

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**RESULTS:** Reliability was 0.92 for both versions, which were able to discriminate between respondents according to perceived general health, RA severity and whether they had a current symptom flare-up. CONCLUSIONS: The DP approach showed advantages over FB translation in terms of preference by the target population and by lay people, while there were no obvious psychometric differences. The preference of the DP approach by patients contradicts the commonly held view that FB translation is the “gold standard”. Additional head-to-head comparisons using other scales, languages and target groups are needed.

**PR7**

**VALIDATION OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TRANSLATING PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME MEASURES**

McKenzie SP1,2,3,4, Provencher P4, Medcalf N1, Peeples U1

1Galen Research, Manchester, UK; 2Lund University, Lund, Sweden; 3Central Hospital, Falun, Sweden

**OBJECTIVES:** To test whether RAQoL acceptability and psychometric properties following translation forward-backward (FB) and dual-panel (DP) methodologies. METHODO

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**WP2**

**VALUE OF POSTOPERATIVE ACUTE PAIN CARE FOR PATIENTS OPERATED BY LAPAROTOMY IN A DEPARTMENT OF DIGESTIVE SURGERY IN A FRENCH UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL: A WILLINGNESS TO PAY STUDY**

Bucquet C1, Thivy N1, Baussart M1, Asseso M1, Prazios C1, Borget P1, Thibou P1

1St-Antoine Hospital, Paris, France; 2Institut de Cancérologie Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France

**OBJECTIVES:** Postoperative pain is a common complication after heavy abdominal surgery. Expensive medical and technologies aiming to reduce this pain are develop-

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