We have applied an interval regression model to ensure that the results take into account the uncertainty. Further work will be employed later 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 heterodimensional and idiosyncratic descriptors of self-esteem as interval regression and latent variable models should be further investigated in future. The log-normalised interval regression approach also reduced the effect of extreme VTD scores. CONCLUSIONS: We have explored alternative statistical techniques for tackling some of the challenges associated with TTD data. The use of simple regression analysis could be made better by identifying popular response modes.

PRM173 DEVELOPMENT OF A DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENT TO ASSESS PATIENTS’ AND PRACTITIONERS’ PREFERENCES FOR HOME ENTRAIL NUTRITION

Olivera G1, Martinez Olmos MA2, Fernández de Bobadilla B3, Ferrer M4, Virgili N5, Vega B6, Blanco M7, Layola M7, Lizan L8, Tribaldos de Suarez M8

1Hospital Regional Universitario de Málaga, Málaga, Spain, 2Hospital Universitario de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 3Hospital General Universitario de Ciudad Real, Ciudad Real, Spain, 4Hospital Clínico Universitario Virgen de Arrixaca de Murcia, Murcia, Spain, 5Hospital Bellvitge, Barcelona, Spain, 6Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain, 7Hospital Infanta Elena, Barcelona, Spain, 8Institute Tecnico de la Salud, Pontevedra, Spain

OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study is to develop and nourish a discrete choice experiment according to the conjoint-analysis systematic development procedures that would provide assessment tools and professional preferences for the potential impact on the quality of life in each health state, though it may be considered a more accurate result. The log-normalised interval regression approach also reduced the effect of extreme VTD scores. CONCLUSIONS: We have explored alternative statistical techniques for tackling some of the challenges associated with TTD data. The use of simple regression analysis could be made better by identifying popular response modes.

PRM174 MEASURING THE IMPACT OF SECONDARY PROGRESSIVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (SPMS) ON THE ASCEND TRIAL: EQUATING THE MSIS-29, MSWS-12, ABLILAND-56 AND SF-36

Cano S1, Clevelander S1, Marquis P2, Hobart J3, Naoshy S1, Miklo D1, Pettrillo J1, Steiner D1, Watson C3

1Modus Outcomes, Stoford, UK, 2Modus Outcomes, Neuen, MA, USA, 3Flynn University, Plymouth, Devon, UK

OBJECTIVES: ASCEND is a phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial assessing whether natalizumab slows disability progression in SPMS. The objective of this study was to carry out an empirical post-hoc analysis of ASCEND blinded baseline data to equate items from the Multiple Sclerosis Walking Scale (MSWS-12), Multiple Sclerosis Impact Scale (MSIS-29), ABLILAND-56, and Short Form 36 (SF-36) in order to provide a clearer understanding of the relationship between their respective items on “Physical” and “Psychosocial” impact measure continua. METHODS: MSWS-12, MSIS-29, ABLILAND-56, and SF-36 data from 889 patients were combined based on a predefined conceptual framework (contrasting broad domains of physical and psychosocial impact). Rasch Measurement Theory (RMT) analyses were performed on the equating item banks using RUMM2020 software to examine: scale-to-scale targeting, item fit, local dependency, and reliability. RESULTS: The ‘Physical’ impact item bank showed adequate scale performance except for some reversed thresholds (5 of 92) and misfit (5 of 92 fit residuals, 20 of 92 Chi-square). Relative item locations implied that, in general, lower scores were reversed especially on impact on walking. This imbalance was most apparent on the continuum followed by upper limb related items; general limitations items tended to sit in the middle of the measurement continuum. The ‘Psychosocial Impact’ item bank showed a more evenochromatic well for some misfit (7 of 15 fit residuals, 2 of 15 Chi-square). Relative item locations implied that ‘worries’ and ‘anxieties’ are at the less impacted end of the continuum followed by ‘mood’ and ‘depression’ items. These findings are consistent with clinical expectation. CONCLUSIONS: These findings support relative item performance or item fit as well as the overall item performance of the ASCEND item 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 the relatively small number of items.

PRM175 WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE TALK ABOUT “U.S. SPANISH”? – ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRANT ORIGINS AND LANGUAGE MINORITY STATUS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT IN U.S. SPANISH SPEAKERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, AND HISPANIC SPAIN

Townes LJ, Cassidy C7, Johnson H7, Anderson H7

1ICON Plc, Oxford, UK, 2ICON Plc, Durham, UK, 3ICON PLC, Oxford, UK

OBJECTIVES: Identify the make-up of the Spanish-speaking population in the United States, assessed with the medical condition-related quality of life measure of utility. The results were compared to the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). 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 when using conversion factors to compare the health of today’s 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 a language 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 SF-36

Park J1, Ahn J2, Pa M3, Shin S4, Cho S5, Ock M6, Lee H7

1National Evidence based Health-care Collaborating Agency, Seoul, South Korea, 2University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

OBJECTIVES: To develop and validate a question-attribute and levels bank for the Spanish-speaking population in the U.S. to determine 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 concluded with 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 HRQoL. RESULTS: The survey was conducted with representative 1,000 adults aged 19 to 69 in Korea. In order to assess the influence of each domain on HRQoL, we performed quartile 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 80.11 standard deviation: 12.84) that determined domains. Among 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” to “poor” was as high as 76 (11.6%). In the quintile regression model, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression from the EQ-5D domains and vision, sleep, vitality, and happiness from the additional domains 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 PLAQUE PSORIASIS

Emremanac S1, McQuirray K2, Brooks A3, Lindgren A4, Maguire S5, Shephard P6, Han C7, Evidera, Inc., Bethesda, MD, USA, 2Janssen Global Services, LLC, Raritan, NJ, USA, 3ERT, Boston, MA, USA

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 randomized to paper or tablet at each time point. 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: 32 to 66) and 86% (N=12) were men. The mean duration of psoriasis was 12.6 (range: 2 to 14) years. Fifty-seven percent of participants had fair or poor (20%) health. Overall impressions of the handheld and tablet, finding them easy to use and more convenient than paper. Participants also found the PSSD content similar between versions. In Round 1, all participants (n=7) suggested increasing the size of the NRS for selecting the hand/held counterpart. Participants suggested that the hand/held counterpart had a different response than intended due to small scale size. For the tablet, suggestions included increasing the font size and highlighting selected responses. As a result of Round 1, the font size of the PSSD was increased on the handheld, the tablet was updated to highlight the response selected in a different color, and additional

A713