of outcome scores for the levels are significantly different; (iii) Ascertain whether levels are perceived by people of varying clinical profile (injury level and completeness).

METHODS: A three-phase analytic approach involving quantitative and qualitative methodology was deployed: (a) SCI-FI items were ordered along a continuum of difficulty using RT, and empirical item maps were generated from calibration study data (N=855); (b) Delphi approach was employed with expert panel (n=6) reviewing item maps and arriving at consensus for cut-off scores for level development; and (c) Developed levels were described and refined for meaningful outcome interpretation. One-way ANOVAs were performed (levels as factor; SCI-FI CAT scores as dependent variable). Chi square analyses were performed to compare actual to expected number of persons at each level for the varied clinical profiles, paraplegia-complete, paraplegia-incomplete, tetraplegia-complete and tetraplegia-incomplete. RESULTS: Five levels representing varying range of functional outcomes were identified for all the SCI-FI domains except one having four levels. ANOVA (pair-wise comparisons) results revealed significant score difference among the levels. Chi square analysis results showed in safety and protection direction.

CONCLUSIONS: Developed levels define patient functional outcomes that provide meaningful interpretation of CAT scores for use in research and patient monitoring.

RESEARCH POSTER PRESENTATIONS – SESSION I

HEALTH CARE USE & POLICY STUDIES
HEALTH CARE USE & POLICY STUDIES – Consumer Role in Health Care

PHP1
EFFECT OF INVOLVEMENT ON INFORMATION PROCESSING FROM OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUG FACTS PANEL
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OBJECTIVES: The study objective was to assess the effect of involvement on information processing from over-the-counter (OTC) Drug Facts panel. METHODS: In this experimental, cross-sectional study the effect of extrinsic involvement when processing two experimental labels was evaluated. Labels designed based on concepts of iconicity, congruency and information placement were compared to the current OTC label. Extrinsic involvement was measured using a previously validated and reliable scale along with information processing variables measured using the OTC label evaluation process model. The participants were tested for label comprehension, ease of use, attitude towards the label, product evaluation and purchase intention. Data was coded and analyzed using SPSS 9.3 at an alpha level of significance of 0.05. MANCOVA, ANCOVA, Dunnett’s post-hoc analyses were conducted to study the objective.

RESULTS: Four levels. ANOVA (pair-wise comparisons) results revealed significant score difference among the levels. Chi square analysis results showed in safety and protection direction.

CONCLUSIONS: Developed levels define patient functional outcomes that provide meaningful interpretation of CAT scores for use in research and patient monitoring.