OBJECTIVES: Huntington’s disease (HD) is a rare neurodegenerative disease leading to impaired disability for patients and poor quality of life (QoL) for patients as well as caregivers. This study, conducted in US as a part of an international survey, investigated a disease-specific QoL instrument, the HD QoL Battery for Carers (HDQoL-C). METHODS: The shortened version of the HDQoL-C comprised two components: cognition and well-being with 17 items and the instrument’s reliability and validity were evaluated. RESULTS: The reliability and validity of the instrument were evaluated. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficient ranged from 0.68 to 0.90 in the whole sample, indicating high internal consistency. Analyses of the component of the HDQoL-C dealing with the feeling of stress showed that the DHQoL-C scores were higher for carers who cared for patients in the low severity group than the other two groups, meaning that these carers had better QoL. CONCLUSIONS: The US short version of the HDQoL-C demonstrated good internal consistency and congruent validity when compared to the original English version.

PND44

SEIZURE SEVERITY AMONG SUBJECTS WITH REFRACTORY PARTIAL-ONSET SEIZURES: ANALYSIS OF THE SEIZURE SEVERITY QUESTIONNAIRE IN A PHASE III TRIAL OF ESL FOR PARTIAL SEIZURE ACUTE TREATMENT

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OBJECTIVES: To examine seizure severity across treatment arms among clinical trial subjects with refractory partial-onset seizures (POS) who participated in a phase III clinical trial. Lamotrigine, carbamazepine acetate, a novel once-daily antiepileptic drug, was recently approved for the adjunctive treatment of POS in adults. METHODS: The Seizure Severity Questionnaire (SSQ), a validated instrument developed to evaluate the severity and bothersomeness of specific seizure characteristics, was adminis-
tered. The SSQ total score (TS) and domain scores of frequency and helpfulness of warning signs before seizures (BS), severity and bothersomeness of ictal movement and altered consciousness during seizures (DS), cognitive, emotional, and physical aspects of postictal recovery after seizures (AS), and overall severity and bother (SB) were calculated at baseline and at the end of maintenance therapy (12-week duration) from the per-protocol population. ANCOVA models, adjusted for baseline scores, estimated least square mean (LSM) differences between arms at the end of therapy.

RESULTS: Among 547 subjects, average age: 38.4, 63.3% Caucasian, 50.8% female, 70.4% (385) had TS results at baseline and at end-of-therapy. Among subjects receiving 1200 mg ESL, the TS LSM was significantly lower compared to placebo (2.80 versus 3.58, p = 0.001). ESL was also significantly lower for DS (3.29 versus 3.70, p = 0.032), AS (1.95 versus 2.51, p = 0.019), and SB (3.09 versus 3.65, p < 0.001), but not for BS. Among subjects treated with 800 mg ESL, the LSM differences vs. BS, DS, and AS did not achieve statistical significance. The SB LSM was significantly lower (3.28 versus 3.65, p = 0.013).

CONCLUSIONS: PHASE III data of ESL for POS acute treatment demonstrated good internal consistency and congruent validity in comparison with the original English version.

PND45

SCREENING FOR PBA SYMPTOMS USING A SINGLE QUESTION VERSUS A 7 QUESTION MEASURE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PBA SYMPTOMS WITH HRQOL BURDEN

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BACKGROUND: PBA, characterized by uncontrollable crying and/or laughing, often exaggerated or inappropriate to the mood state, can occur in per-

OBJECTIVES: To describe the prevalence and nature of patient-reported outcome conversations (PRO) between physicians and patients with Cystic Fibrosis (CF) in the United States. METHODS: A random sample of de-identified patients with Cystic Fibrosis in the United States was selected from a large de-identified population of medical office visit transcriptions. Transcriptions were based on physician-di-

ted voice recordings detailing every individual patient encounter/initi-

RESULTS: Identified medical visit transcriptions were analyzed to evaluate the burden associated with Cystic Fibrosis on the physician. Most physicians reported that the most common concerns discussed in patient-physician diag-

CONCLUSIONS: PRO discussions were observed more frequently among adult patients than the pediatric patients, and symptom-related PROs were discussed more frequently than PROs related to quality of life and psychosocial impacts. Modalities to alleviate this patient burden, including appropriate therapeutic interventions, warrant scrutiny.

PND48

DETERMINANTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY IN INDIA

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OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this study were to assess the quality of life and the determinants affecting QoL in children with epilepsy using Pediatric quality of life inventory (PedsQL). METHODS: A cross-sectional study with patient-level linkage to VA clinical data. OEF/OF Veterans screening positive for TBI were mailed the seven-item Center for Neurologic Study-Lability survey instruments and estimate prevalence of PBA symptoms and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) burdens in patients with POS. RESULTS: The prevalence of POS was 12.2% (333 transcriptions of medical encounters between 130 phy-

CONCLUSIONS: PROs as a function of disease burden, were routinely discussed by patients with Cystic Fibrosis. PRO discussions were observed more frequently among adult patients than the pediatric patients, and symptom-related PROs were discussed more frequently than PROs related to quality of life and psychosocial impacts. Modalities to alleviate this patient burden, including appropriate therapeutic interventions, warrant scrutiny.