BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: There are several preference-based measures that are used to assess the performance of different disease areas. Recent evidence on the 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 existing studies for assessing these measures’ 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 study data extraction grid. Quality assessment was done using 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=3) 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 musculoskeletal system. Visual disorder studies showed mixed results 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 a strong 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

Claey S, Tomaszewski K, Radley C

OBJECTIVES: There is evidence that slightly less than half of the currently married students’ responded to self-medication and contraception use among currently married women. Data analysis was done using the household survey to assess the relevance, understandability, and appropriateness of the PROMIS® instrument. There are several preference-based measures that are used to assess the performance of different disease areas. Recent evidence on the 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 existing studies for assessing these measures’ 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 study data extraction grid. Quality assessment was done using 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=3) 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 musculoskeletal system. Visual disorder studies showed mixed results 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 a strong 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.

PIH66

STUDENTS’ KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS QUALITY USE OF MEDICINES: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FROM UNIVERSITY SINGAPORE

Pravitz E1, Guillon A1, Lara K2, Ol P, Pielopnicki A1, Walker C1, Yorke J1

OBJECTIVES: To assess knowledge, sources of information and awareness towards prescription and non-prescription medication amongst currently married women enrolled at University of Singapore (USM).

METHODS: This study was designed as a descriptive cross-sectional survey. A pre-validated questionnaire was used to elicit students’ knowledge, sources of information and attitudes 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 applied using the imputation method of 22 for data 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 reported they talked towards prescription and non-prescription medicines. In terms of medication use, 41.2% preferred self-medication in health issues, however most of the respondents did not know the proper use of medicine (n=667, 74.3%). The sources of medicine information were mostly friends, family and neighbors, 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. Further, students lack knowledge about proper use of medicines. 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 EXTERNAL OUTCOME IN A MULTINATIONAL ADULT POPULATION

Verma AK1, Hassall MA2, Salmon P, Ajijoye A

OBJECTIVES: To understand potential associations between self-reported behaviors and sleep outcomes that may have a substantial impact on quality of life or likelihood of injury.

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 the household survey to assess the relevance, understandability, and appropriateness of the PROMIS® instrument. There are several preference-based measures that are used to assess the performance of different disease areas. Recent evidence on the 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 existing studies for assessing these measures’ 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 study data extraction grid. Quality assessment was done using 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=3) 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 musculoskeletal system. Visual disorder studies showed mixed results 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 a strong 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.

PIH70

PROMIS® PHYSICAL FUNCTION MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATIONS: PROGRESS AND OUTLOOK

Parks-Vernizzi F1, Correa H2, Arnold B1, Colla D1

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 the gold standard for clinical outcome assessment 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. 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.

RESULTS: The translations were well understood by participants. Some items were reviewed as needed, if the translations’ comments revealed misunderstanding of an item’s intended meaning. For example, terms like “flight of stairs” and “changing a light bulb overhead” required alternative translation solutions to ensure cultural appropriateness, conceptual equivalence and non-prejudiced language 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,