CONCLUSIONS: A combination of Retrospective Probing and Retrospective Think Aloud proved to be the optimum methodology across countries, but this was dependent on the culture, patient, and the nature of the PRO being translated.

MINIMALLY IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE OF THE TREATMENT SATISFACTION WITH MEDICINES QUESTIONNAIRE (SATMED-Q)

Ara R, Brazier J

OBJECTIVES: Treatment satisfaction with drugs is an important patient-reported-outcome (PRO) that may help clinicians to better impact in patient health care. The Treatment Satisfaction with Medicines (SATMED-Q) questionnaire has appropriate psychometric properties for exploring patient's satisfaction with medicines under routine medical practice in chronic health conditions. The Minimally Important Difference (MID) of the instrument is still unknown. The goal of this research was to define the MID for the SATMED-Q questionnaire.

METHODS: The sample of patients (457; mean age 59 years, 53% male) used for testing psychometric properties was also used to assess MID values. Item #14 of the TSQM scale was used as an anchor reference, since it explores differences of the satisfaction with medicines in a seven points ordinal response scale (extremely satisfied to extremely dissatisfied). Patients were classified into four categories according with responses in this item; extremely satisfied/dissatisfied, very satisfied/dissatisfied, satisfied/not satisfied and comparisons were carried out for the overall score and each domain of the SATMED-Q using standardized scores. The mean differences in overall score (and domains) between the neutral category and the satisfied/dissatisfied category were considered the values of MID. Effect sizes (ES) were also computed. RESULTS: MID for total scoring was 13.4 (ES = 0.91), while the value for domains ranged from 10.3 (medical care domain, ES = 0.43) to 20.6 (impact of daily living, ES = 0.85). Mean score differences in overall score and domains were significant between change in satisfaction categories with respect item #14 with F values ranging from 9.7 to 74.1 (P < 0.001 in all cases). CONCLUSIONS: The SATMED-Q demonstrated to be responsive to different levels of patient's satisfaction with therapy in chronically ill subjects. Attained MID was 13.4 pts for the overall normalized scoring scale and between 10.3 and 20.6 pts for domains.

ESTIMATING HEALTH STATE UTILITY VALUES FOR COMORBID HEALTH CONDITIONS

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OBJECTIVES: Health state utility values (HSUVs) for comorbid health conditions (CHC) are frequently estimated using data from single health conditions but there is also consensus that its suitability appropriate method. The objective of the study is to compare five techniques in a single data set. METHODS: We use EQ-5D data from the Health Survey for England to compare results generated using the: additive, multiplicative and linear methods, the adjusted decrement estimator (ADE), and a linear regression model, a baseline of perfect health and an adjusted baseline obtained from...