WORK AND DAILY ACTIVITY IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH DIGITAL ULCERS (DUS)—RESULTS FROM THE DUO REGISTRY

PURPURA (ITP)

METHODS: The PROMIS short-form was translated into Spanish and validated in patients of all ages. The tools were filled in a 2-week interval with the patients' primary care physician or nurse, and the physical therapist. RESULTS: The DS-12 showed good internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and convergent validity. The EQ-5D-5L and PROMIS physical function and general mental health summary scales showed poor test-retest reliability and poor discriminative ability. CONCLUSIONS: The Spanish version of those PROMIS tools is not recommended for clinical use. Additional tools may be needed to measure HRQoL in patients with ITP.

PREDICTING EQ-5D UTILITIES FROM NEUROPATHIC PAIN SCORES: COMPARING INDIRECT MAPPING OF PREDICTED ITEM RESPONSES WITH DIRECT MAPPING OF SCORES

METHODS: The EQ-5D-5L was translated into Spanish, and the SF-36 was used as the reference standard. A total of 242 patients with painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy (pDPN) or post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN), ≥3 months, were included in the analysis. RESULTS: The mean difference in EQ-5D utilities between patients with pDPN or PHN and patients with other pain conditions was -0.19 (95% CI -0.23 to -0.15). CONCLUSIONS: The EQ-5D-5L can be used as a utility measure for patients with pDPN or PHN.

SYSTEMIC DISORDERS/CONDITIONS — Conceptual Papers & Research on Methods

WEB VERSUS FACE-TO-FACE (FTF) ADMINISTRATION OF A HEALTH UTILITY SURVEY IN THE GENERAL PUBLIC: RESULTS FROM A TIME-OFF (TTO) SURVEY ON IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA (ITP)

METHODS: A web-based survey was conducted among members of the UK general population. RESULTS: The time preferences for the two utilities using the TTO method were not significantly different. CONCLUSIONS: The TTO method is a reliable method for eliciting health utilities for ITP.

SEQENCE OF TREATMENT IN IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIC (ITP) PATIENTS: RESULTS OF A MEDICAL RECORD REVIEW FROM EIGHT HOSPITALS IN SPAIN

METHODS: A multi-centre, retrospective, observational study was conducted in Spain. RESULTS: The most frequent treatment regimens were prednisone alone (51.3%) and prednisone with an immunomodulator (48.7%). CONCLUSIONS: The treatment regimens in Spain are similar to those reported in other countries. Further research is needed to determine the optimal treatment for ITP.

PREDICTING EQ-5D UTILITIES FROM NEUROPATHIC PAIN SCORES: COMPARING INDIRECT MAPPING OF PREDICTED ITEM RESPONSES WITH DIRECT MAPPING OF SCORES

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