The missing piece between treatment experience and intention to persist: testing the internal consistency reliability and predictive validity of acceptability.

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OBJECTIVES: The ACCEPTO questionnaire is a self-administered generic acceptability instrument assessing how patients balance the advantages and disadvantages of long-term chronic therapy. It is made of 2 parts: 1/ several characteristics of patient experience giving an indication on what treatment attributes lead to intentions to adherence and adherence; 2/ a scale measuring acceptability of the treatment. Our objective was to test the internal consistency reliability and predictive validity of the acceptability scale. METHODS: A survey was conducted in 60 community pharmacies. Patients treated with statin for more than 3 months were asked to complete a preliminary version of the acceptability scale (3 items), as well as questions regarding their compliance with their statin medication. Compliant patients were defined as those who reported never to forget to take their statin medication. Internal consistency of the acceptability scale was assessed by Cronbach’s alpha. The statistical independence between the 3 acceptability items and compliance was investigated by chi² tests. The ability of the 3 acceptability items to detect non compliant patients was evaluated by the area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve.

RESULTS: 346 patients included in the analysis. Cronbach’s alpha was 0.67. The area under the ROC curve was 0.69. CONCLUSIONS: The acceptability scale showed satisfying preliminary results of reliability and predictive validity. Further work is needed to validate the scale in other long-term treated populations and to evaluate its ability to predict persistence to treatment over time.

血小板反应抑制预测模型对高血压患者的预测性

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OBJECTIVES: 1. To compare means of calories burned by exercise (exercise), compliance, eating behavior, hypertension knowledge, age and blood pressure (BP) between gender and 2. To find correlations between exercise, compliance, eating behavior score, hypertension knowledge, age and blood pressure. 3. To employ Hierarchical Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) to predict blood pressure. METHODS: A retrospective research by face to face interview and clinical outcomes were used to investigate relationships between 6 variables and BP of random 200 hypertensive patients at Saraburi hospital in 2009. RESULTS: Total (N=200) patients participated, mostly female 118 (59.00%) and 82 (41.00%) were male. The average age was 52.21 ± 12.01 years, average exercise per week 2787.24 ± 141.61 kcal, average compliance score 7.41 ± 1.95, average SBP and DBP were 150.24 ± 18.49 and 89.40 ± 9.15 Hgmm. Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient of Sorofman’s Compliance scale for constructs “right time” and “right amount” were 0.7978, ANOVA obeying that BP, compliance hypertension knowledge, age, exercise and eating behavior score between male and female were not significantly different (p > 0.05). Pearson’s correlation confirmed that age, exercise and compliance had significant negative correlation with DBP (r = –0.19, –0.43, –0.60 with p = 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 respectively). Age had significant positive correlation with SBP however exercise and medical regimen compliance had significant negative correlation with SBP (r = –0.16, –0.81, –0.99 with p = 0.02, 0.00, 0.00 respectively). MRA equation demonstrated the three most significant variables those predicted SBP and exercise and medical regimens compliance had significant negative correlation with DBP (r = –0.98 with p < 0.0001). The area under the ROC curve was 0.69.

METHODS FOR ESTIMATING HEALTH-STATE UTILITIES IN PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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OBJECTIVES: To compare health-state utility values obtained using three different instruments administered to patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) enrolled in a randomized controlled trial of sildenafil. METHODS: Data for this study were obtained from a large phase III clinical trial in which patients were randomized to receive either sildenafil or placebo for 12 weeks. At each visit (baseline, weeks 1, 4, 8, and 12 of follow-up), patients were administered the Short Form-36 General Health Survey (SF-36) and the EuroQol Health Survey (EQ-5D); additionally they also were asked to provide a direct assessment of their current health state using a visual analog scale (VAS). Responses to the SF-36 and EQ-5D were then converted to health state utility values using published algorithms. Patients were pooled across treatment groups, and attention was focused on baseline values. Statistical significance of differences between these three estimates was ascertained using paired t tests. RESULTS: There were a total of 274 patients across both treatment groups in the intention to treat analysis. Proportion of 0-30, 31-60, and 61-100 health-state utility values were 0.4%, 22.6%, and 77.0% for SF-36; 16.2%, 9.6%, and 74.3% for EQ-5D; and 8.6%, 47.2%, and 44.2% for VAS, respectively. Mean (95% confidence intervals) health-state utility values were 71.4 (69.6-73.1) for SF-36 (P = 0.01 vs. EQ-5D or VAS); 63.2 (60.2-66.3) for EQ-5D (P < 0.01 vs. VAS), and 59.0 (56.9-61.2) for VAS, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Ratings of current health by PAH patients are significantly worse with a single-item VAS scale than on responses to the EQ-5D and SF-36 health questionnaires. The EQ-5D appears to yield somewhat lower values than the SF-36. Further research is needed to better understand the rationale for these differences.

Seven health state utilities estimated in Polish cardiac patients

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to create a catalogue of SF-6D health state utility values in the cardiovascular diseases, based on studies conducted in Polish population using the SF-36 questionnaire. METHODS: Five databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Database, SCOPUS, Polish Medical Bibliography (Polska Bibliografia Medyczna) were systematically searched for SF-6D utilities in Polish health states. Utility values were calculated using the method published by Ara and Brazier in 2009. To estimate SF-6D utility scores were estimated based on SF-36 population data using a key answer and with published complete data for eight SF-36 dimensions were included. RESULTS: We identified 31 studies using SF-36 in Polish cardiac patients. In 14 studies new SF-6D scoring algorithm was used and data for all eight domains were available. Data for 77 different health states related to five cardiac disorders were extracted: acute coronary syndrome, coronary artery disease, hypertension, atrial fibrillation and aortic valve disease. Each health state was described as value of 8 dimensions of quality of life and was converted to single-figure utility. Utility of acquired 77 health states ranged from 0.41 to 0.78. CONCLUSIONS: A catalogue of 77 health state utilities derived in Polish cardiac patients was estimated. It can be useful in pharmacoeconomic analyses conducted for cardiology health technologies and should support reimbursement decision making in Poland.