PRM145

CDAD-DAYSYMs™: A NEW PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOME TOOL FOR CLOSTIODRUM DIFFICILE-ASSOCIATED DIARRHEA

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OBJECTIVES: Patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures provide relevant information on health-related quality of life (HRQL) and can reveal more increase in HRQL data assessment. The use of CDAD symptoms is gained for individuals. The study was conducted to develop a new COMPROF. The 16-item DCS was scored from 0-100 with five subscores. Mean and correlation among factors (0.4 or 0.7). Each simulation using the Rasch model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease. Hence, modellers should carefully examine primary data to determine if a time to event approach based on Kaplan-Meier is appropriate to model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease.

PRM149

RASCH FIRST? FACTOR FIRST?

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OBJECTIVES: Rasch modelling theory and its extensions have become popular tools in assessing psychometric properties of patient-reported outcome (PRO) instruments. Since the Rasch model assumes a unidimensional structure, it is important to establish that this assumption has not been violated. However, there has been much debate about using factor analysis as the first step to assess dimensionality or using the Rasch model directly to identify items not fitting the unidimensional model. This study uses simulated data to compare the two techniques to examine the unidimensional model.

PRM150

PREDICTING SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN VETERANS AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL: POSSIBILITIES FOR ELECTRONIC DEPLOYMENT TO DISCOVER A PREDICTIVE ASSESSMENT

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OBJECTIVES: Individuals with BrCa have high decisional conflict with respect to treatment decisions. GEP of tumours informs risk prediction, potentially affecting decision-making. However, we aimed to examine whether GEP reduces decisional conflict in chemotherapy treatment decision-making. METHODS: We embedded the validated 16-item Decisional Conflict Scale (DCS) into our discrete choice experiment survey examining preferences for chemotherapy treatment in early BrCa. Of the 1004 general population participants, 200 completed the DCS before (DCS-1; no GEP test score in scenario) and after (DCS-2; GEP test score added to scenario) the discrete choice experiment. The 16-item DCS was scored from 0-100 with five subscores. Mean and correlation among factors (0.4 or 0.7). Each simulation using the Rasch model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease. Hence, modellers should carefully examine primary data to determine if a time to event approach based on Kaplan-Meier is appropriate to model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease.

PRM146

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTENT VALIDITY TESTING OF A TREATMENT ACCEPTANCE MEASURE FOR USE IN HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT VIA SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION

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OBJECTIVES: In phase II studies, alirocumab, a PCSK9 inhibitor administered via subcutaneous (sc) injection, demonstrated significant reduction in LDL-C levels. The objective of this study was to conduct qualitative research to explore the concept of treatment acceptance in patients receiving a subcutaneous injection to support the development of a new PRO. METHODS: 17 items were generated from the literature-review informed interview. The 16-item DCS was scored from 0-100 with five subscores. Mean and correlation among factors (0.4 or 0.7). Each simulation using the Rasch model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease. Hence, modellers should carefully examine primary data to determine if a time to event approach based on Kaplan-Meier is appropriate to model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease.

PRM147

THE INFLUENCE OF GENE EXPRESSION PROFILING (GEP) ON DECISIONAL CONFLICT IN CHEMOTHERAPY TREATMENT DECISION-MAKING FOR EARLY-STAGE BREAST CANCER (BrCa)

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OBJECTIVES: Individuals with BrCa have high decisional conflict with respect to treatment decisions. GEP of tumours informs risk prediction, potentially affecting decision-making. We examined decisional conflict in early BrCa, where only 15% will experience recurrence. We aimed to examine whether GEP reduces decisional conflict in chemotherapy treatment decision-making. METHODS: We embedded the validated 16-item Decisional Conflict Scale (DCS) into our discrete choice experiment survey examining preferences for chemotherapy treatment in early BrCa. Of the 1004 general population participants, 200 completed the DCS before (DCS-1; no GEP test score in scenario) and after (DCS-2; GEP test score added to scenario) the discrete choice experiment. The 16-item DCS was scored from 0-100 with five subscores. Mean and correlation among factors (0.4 or 0.7). Each simulation using the Rasch model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease. Hence, modellers should carefully examine primary data to determine if a time to event approach based on Kaplan-Meier is appropriate to model utility best reflecting the pathology of the disease.