Abstracts

CONFRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS AND DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRAINE-SPECIFIC QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 2.1 IN CHRONIC MIGRAINEURS

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OBJECTIVES: To define the sensitivity of the Revised SCOPA-DC in the US and determine the feasibility of adding items that measure non-motor symptoms using qualitative techniques. METHODS: A literature review identified the most dominant non-motor symptoms experienced by PD patients with fluctuating symptoms. Three focus groups were conducted with PD patients (n = 24) to identify themes that specifically addressed the study objectives. The original SCOPA-DC was modified based on findings from the literature review and patient input. A fourth focus group (n = 9) consisted of a cognitive debriefing of the revised SCOPA-DC that included additional items and modified structure based upon the previous results. RESULTS: Findings from the focus groups demonstrated support for the content of the original SCOPA-DC, generally finding it to be clear and intuitive, despite difficulties with some item definitions, time frames, and response labels. With respect to non-motor symptoms, seven domains were consistently mentioned: fatigue, concentration/memory, anxiety, pain, difficulty swallowing, frequent urination, and sweating. The cognitive debriefing focus group reported that the revised SCOPA-DC format was easier to use, provided better focus on the items and time frames, and more adequately captured experiences throughout the day as compared to the original. CONCLUSIONS: Non-motor symptoms occur frequently in PD patients with fluctuating symptoms and have a significant impact on health-related quality of life. A reliable and validated patient-reported daily diary may improve the ability to describe PD progression by accurately measuring both motor and non-motor symptoms. Additional quantitative research is needed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the revised SCOPA-DC.

PND15

VALIDATING USE OF THE MIGRAINE-SPECIFIC QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 2.1 (MSQ) ACROSS MIGRAINE DISORDERS

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OBJECTIVES: To provide evidence for the reliability and validity of the Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire Version 2.1 (MSQ) for use across migraine disorders. METHODS: Cross-sectional data were collected via web-based survey in nine countries/regions. Participants were classified per ICEHD-2 criteria as having chronic migraine (CM; ≥15 headache days/month), high-frequency episodic migraine (HEM; 10–14 headache days/month), or low-frequency episodic migraine (LEM; ≤9 headache days/month). Three MSQ domains Role Function-Preventive (RP), Role Function-Restrictive (RR), and Emotional Function (EF) were rescaled to 0–100, where higher scores indicate better health-related quality of life (HRQOL), and analyzed for internal consistency reliability (Cronbach’s alpha), construct validity (correlations assessed between MSQ scales and measures of depression/anxiety/Patient Health Questionnaire; PHQ-4, disability [Migraine Disability Assessment Questionnaire; MIDAS], and functional impact [Headache Impact Test; HIT-6]), where lower scores indicate better HRQOL for each, as well as discriminant validity across migraine groups. RESULTS: A total of 8726 eligible respondents were classified as follows: 5.9% CM; 26.7% HEM; 49.9%, 5.9% HEM; ≤9 headache days/month, 31.5% LEM; 26.7% LEM, and 4.5% LEM, respectively. These migraineurs were mostly female (83.5%) with a mean (±SD) age of 40.3 ± 11.4 years. The Migraine-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire Version 2.1 (MSQ) demonstrates good concurrent validity (r ≥ 0.55 and ≤ 0.72), convergent validity (r ≥ 0.55 and ≤ 0.72), and discriminant validity (r ≥ 0.55 and ≤ 0.72) in comparison to other diagnostic and functional outcome measures. PROQ-4 (r = −0.28 to −0.47), MIDAS (r = −0.42 to −0.58), and HIT-6 (r = 0.55 to −0.71). Known groups validity indicated significant differences (p < 0.0001) in the hypothesized direction between CM, HEM, and LEM for RP (F = 58.74), RR (F = 91.78), and EF (F = 153.38). CONCLUSIONS: The MSQ is a reliable and valid questionnaire that can differentiate the functional impact between CM, HEM, and LEM.

PND27

AN ASSESSMENT OF DISEASE-SPECIFIC HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO BLADDER DYSFUNCTION USED IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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OBJECTIVES: Bladder dysfunction is a common symptom in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). This study assessed the current literature regarding instruments that have been used to measure the health-related quality of life (HRQOL) impact of this chronic illness, and to what extent bladder dysfunction affects HRQOL in this population. METHODS: Two searches using MEDLINE/PubMed’s MeSH database were made. Quality of life was isolated by checking the psychology subheading within the