comparability of interview and self-administration of the functional assessment of chronic illness therapy–tuberculosis (FACT-TB) instrument in Iraqi pulmonary tuberculosis patients

Dawat JA, Syed Sulaiman SA, Hassali MA, Bilel Aq, Awaisu A, Bredie JM

OBJECTIVES: To investigate the extent to which two different modes of administration (interview by a trained interviewer versus self-administration) yielded a comparable estimate of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients.

METHODS: The study was conducted between September 1st 2012 and July 31st 2013, among consecutive PTB patients treated at Thominon Respiratory Disease Specialist Centre in Baghdad, Iraq. The mode of administration of the functional assessment of chronic illness therapy–tuberculosis (FACT-TB); a new tuberculosis (TB)–specific instrument, at baseline was registered in 305 subjects.

RESULTS: Although the FACT-TB was designed for self-administration, most patients in our sample (N = 193,627 ± 2785) requested some help from the interviewer to fill out the questionnaire. Mann Whitney U test showed that those patients capable of self-administering the FACT-TB were younger (38.16 ± 12.93 versus 43.58 ± 16.41 years; P = 0.005) and required less time to complete the questionnaire compared to those who were interviewed by a trained interviewer (14.64 ± 3.24 versus 17.22 ± 2.61 minutes, P < 0.001), while Chi-Square statistics showed that this group of patients had a higher education level (P < 0.001). No differences in gender were observed in HRQoL score across all domains for those who interviewed by a trained investigator was slightly lower than those who answered the questionnaire by self-administration. However, the risk ratio derived from chi square was not statistically significant (P > 0.05). Technical equivalence has been demonstrated in the sample of PTB patients in Iraq. FACT-TB instrument is flexible and it is able to accommodate the needs of patients with different educational levels, and, of course, the different modes of administration of questionnaire permits unbiased assessment of the impact of the disease and its treatments on patients’ HRQoL.

PM168

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN CANCER PATIENTS: EVALUATION WITH A SELF-ADMINISTERED IPAD APPLICATION

Yuca E, Gökmen M, Kilic G, Ermis M, Cebi A

Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

OBJECTIVES: Cancer has the second highest mortality rates after cardiovascular diseases in the world. Advanced in treatment options caused significant enhancements in survival of cancer patients. However, the major parameter affecting treatment success and treatment adherence in these patients is the quality of life (QoL). We aimed to develop a self-administered iPad application for evaluation of QoL in a short questionnaire.

METHODS: As part of routine practice in Preventive Oncology Department our 60 cancer patients treated at Hacettepe Oncology Hospital. We determined 10 questions that explains most of the variation in QoL using factor analysis, and designed a new application for iPad, where patients can record responses themselves.

RESULTS: The 10 factors that described by the factor analysis had the power of 74.2% explaining QoL variance. The reliability analysis of these factors showed a Cronbach alpha coefficient of 0.79. Most patients (n = 183) completed iPad application and it was conducted in 127 patients taking chemotherapy regimens in the outpatient setting. The validity and reliability analyses revealed that the new application can be effectively used in Turkish cancer patients.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results revealed that our software application will be useful and efficient for monitoring of the changes in QoL during their treatment course. Furthermore, this kind of mobile applications may be practical for health professionals in daily routine clinical assessments of patients, thus contribute for more enhanced electronic applications to increased accessibility for the cancer patients.

PM169

THE SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE HEALTH STATE UTILITY VALUES (HSUVS) FOR HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (HTA) LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

Putt A, King D, Greenall G, Mitchell SA, Purushotham S, Hudson PM

Abacus International, Rochester, UK

OBJECTIVES: Incorporation of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) evidence into economic models is a requirement of many countries for the purposes of Health Technology Assessment (HTA), and therefore appropriate health state utility values (HSUVs) are often sought. The objective of this review was to: (i) identify and summarise the principal limitations of HSUVs used in recent submissions appraised by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) and (ii) propose a categorical checklist that can be used by manufacturers to reduce uncertainty when selecting HSUVs for HTA.

METHODS: Evidence appraisal documents for the 50 most recently published technologies assessed by NICE were retrieved in June 2014. Economic models were assessed and utility inputs reviewed. Critiques of the utilities reported by the evidence review group or final appraisal committee were extracted, reviewed and categorised. RESULTS: Of the appraisals reviewed (43 single technology appraisals and 7 multiple technology submissions), we identified 4 key categories: (i) generalisability – relevance of HSUVs to UK clinical practice, deviation from NICE scope, and the use of other countries’ valuations for health states; (ii) HSUV selection – inadequacy justification of HSUVs, and lack of consideration for covariates and dual utilities; (iii) mapping algorithms – deficiencies of non-validated or non-peer-reviewed algorithms, absence of key model information, and ambiguity regarding selection and justification of mapping function; (iv) risk of bias – sample size, instrument response rates, and general study quality identified as factors affecting HSUV validity. CONCLUSIONS: The selection of appropriate HSUVs is critical to reduce uncertainty in economic models. A checklist based on critiques of recent HTAs will be a useful tool for manufacturers when selecting relevant HRQoL parameters.

PM170

TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTIC VALIDATION OF THE ELECTRONIC COLOMBIA SUICIDE PREVENTION SCALE FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

Anderson H1, Gordon-Stables R2, Wild D1, Riale K2

1ICON Fl, Oxford, UK, 2CERT, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

OBJECTIVES: The Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) has been developed in an electronic self-rated version (the e-CSSRS) in order to facilitate compliance with regulatory requirements for prospective monitoring of suicidal ideation and behaviours. The e-CSSRS v2.0 for IHSVs has been translated and linguistically validated for the Asia-Pacific region. This study aimed to determine what changes might have been resolved.

METHODS: Eighteen reports were reviewed from the Asia-Pacific region. The languages were: China-Mandarin, India-English, India-Gujarati, India-Hindi, India-Kannada, India-Malayalam, India-Marathi, India-Tamil, Indonesia-Mandarin, Indonesia-Malay, Indonesia-Dutch, Malaysia-Malay, Philippines-English, Philippines-Tagalog, Singapore-English, Singapore-Malay, and Singapore-Mandarin. Each report was reviewed for challenges relating to translation and cultural adaptation. RESULTS: Across all reports specific homonymic confusions were encountered within two target languages: In Indian Hindi the same word is used for “pill” and “bullet”; in Singapore Malay the words for “end” and “saving” sound similar, occasioning confusion in prompts about attempts to end life. In all cases the results were adapted to avoid these confusions. In two cases the use of a gun in suicide attempts was found to be rare or unknown: in Singapore English the relevant prompt was clarified to minimise confusion, for Malayalam for Keral, where shooting is rare and hanging is common, “getting a gun” was changed to “getting a rope” wherever it appeared and for similar reasons “collecting pills” was changed to “collecting a poison.” CONCLUSIONS: The e-CSSRS v2.0 IHSVs is now available for use in over 60 languages. Further analysis of reports identified relating to translation and the methods of suicide in a small number of languages but these were resolved throughout the linguistic validation process.

PM171

FROM CLINICALLY RELEVANT OUTCOME MEASURES TO QUALITY OF LIFE IN EPILEPSY

Bakshi A1, Wijnen BFM2, Postulant D2, Majoe M2, Aldenkamp AP3, Evers SM3

1Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands, 2Epilepsy Center Kempenhaeghe, Heer, The Netherlands

OBJECTIVES: Utilities can be easily derived using generic quality of life (QoL) instruments, providing a measure of preferences in health states. Clinical evaluations still favor disease specific instruments over generic quality of life instruments for reasons of sensitivity and reliability. Especially in case of the fluctuating nature of seizures in epilepsy, generic QoL-instruments are often found to be unsuitable for outcome research. A proposed method to bridge the gap between clinically relevant outcome measures and QoL is to derive utility scores for epilepsy health states. The aim of this study is to develop a scoring algorithm to transform epilepsy health states into utility scores.

METHODS: The proposed scoring algorithm was based on valuations of health states generated by the Time Trade-Off (TTO) method. The TTO was based on clinically important attributes (seizure frequency, seizure severity and side effects). A full factorial design was used which resulted in 78 scenario’s. Besides standard demographics, every participant was asked to value 10 or 11 different health states. A multilevel regression analysis was performed to account for the grouping effect of the TTO. The TTO was conducted using an online survey software.

RESULTS: In total 531 subjects of the general population, with an average age of 42 years, have participated in the TTO study. Preliminary results show that the best health state (no seizures and no side-effects) is estimated at 0.89 utility and the worst state (seizures twice a day, many side-effects; type 5 seizure) is estimated at 0.16.

CONCLUSIONS: This study provides a scoring algorithm for transforming clinically relevant outcome measures of epilepsy into utility estimates which can be incorporated into economic evaluations. Although seizure frequency is the most commonly reported primary outcome measure in epilepsy research, this study suggest that the impact of seizure severity alone should not be underestimated.

PM172

AN ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATION AND GUIDANCE ON USE OF EQ-5D-5L IN COST-EFFECTIVENESS MODELING

Dormio M1, Frith ZA1, 2Mapi, London, UK

1Mapi, London, UK, 2Mapi, London, UK

OBJECTIVES: Several national and international health technology assessment (HTA) bodies including the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) for England and Wales recommend EQ-5D-5L as the preferred health-related quality of life (HRQoL) measure for use in cost-effectiveness analyses. This study aims to evaluate the recommendation and guidelines on the use of EQ-5D-5L in HTA submissions, with a focus on NICE and subsequent reimbursement decisions.

METHODS: A targeted review of national HTA submission modeling guidelines since the introduction of EQ-5D-5L in 2010 was carried out for the UK and France. The cost-effectiveness modeling guidelines were assessed for the requirements for EQ-5D at either level. The impact of guideline requirements on submissions were analysed by examining the presence of EQ-5D-5L in the 20 most recent technical appraisal questions for each body. RESULTS: While all bodies recommended the use of EQ-5D as a generic measure of HRQoL, only NICE specifically recommended EQ-5D-5L. However, it was not a requirement of the latest published guidance only NICE and the Scottish Medicines Consortium included one EQ-5D-5L submission each. Despite evidence suggesting increased sensitivity and reduced ceiling effect
effects associated with EQ-5D-5L, this measure is still not a key requirement for cost- effectiveness modeling. In a selected HTA submission on EQ-5D-3L, it has the potential to distort the true cost-effectiveness in conditions that are insensitive to the measure. Awareness and requirements for the use of EQ-5D-5L should increase amongst manufacturers and HTA bodies to ensure submissions present accurate and cost-effective information. Further examinations of cost-effectiveness results between these two measures following the introduction of validated independent value sets for EQ-5D-5L is encouraged.

PM173 MODIFICATION OF PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASURES OF COMPLIANCE, GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS, PALATABILITY AND SATISFACTION TREATMENT SATISFACTION FOR PATIENTS NEEDING IRON CHOLETERAPY

Lasch G., Coté I., Roma T., Srivastava B., Horodnicescu EG., Dhatt H., Carter JA,1 Bal V2

Pharmalogic International, Ridge, NJ, USA, 1Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, NJ, USA, 2Pharmalogic International, Bethesda, MD, USA

OBJECTIVES: In patients requiring frequent blood transfusions due to transfusion dependent anemia (TDA) (e.g., sickle cell disease [SCD]) and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), life expectancy is directly related to the quality of chelation therapy, and poor adherence to treatment increases the risk of complications and shortens survival.1 Improved palatability ratings and gastrointestinal (GI) tolerability could have positive impacts on adherence with iron chelation therapy (ICT). 1 Therefore, patient-reported outcomes (PROs) measuring compliance, GI symptoms, and palatability were developed and the Satisfaction with Iron Chelation Therapy (SICT) questionnaire was modified, as electronic PROs (ePROs) specific to a new formula of iron sucrose (SQA) are being developed in English. The objective of the present study was to obtain substantial feedback from patients on the items, through Open Research Exchange (OREX) PRM174 MODIFICATION OF PATIENT REPORTED OUTCOMES MEASURES OF COMPLIANCE, GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS, PALATABILITY AND SATISFACTION TREATMENT SATISFACTION FOR PATIENTS NEEDING IRON CHOLETERAPY

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